

KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (GTANA) UPDATE 2014

JUNE 2014

This report has been produced by the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group in conjunction with King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council.

June 2014

'Cambridgeshire Research Group' is the brand name for Cambridgeshire County Council's Research & Performance Function. As well as supporting the County Council we take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies both within Cambridgeshire and beyond.

All the output of the team and that of our partners is published on our dedicated website:

www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

For more information about the team please phone 01223 715300 or e-mail us at

Research.Performance@Cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Document Details	
Title:	
Date Created:	
Description:	
Produced by:	Trevor Baker - Research Manager, Cambridgeshire County Council Trevor.Baker@cambridgeshire.gov.uk 01223 715302
Additional Contributions:	
On behalf of:	
Geographic Coverage:	
Time Period:	
Format:	PDF
Status:	
Usage Statement:	This product is the property of the Cambridgeshire Research Group, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
Disclaimer:	Cambridgeshire County Council, while believing the information in this publication to be correct, does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the County Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

CONTENTS

1	Introduction and Executive Summary	4
2	Planning Policy	7
3	Methodology – Background and Overview	10
4	Methodology – Details of the Modelling	13
5	Results of the GTANA 2013 Update	23
6	Comparison of 2011 and 2013 GTANA Results	30
7	Travelling Showmen or Showpeople (TSP).....	32
8	Transit Accommodation	33
8	References.....	36
	Annexes	37
	Annex 1 - Data Sources.....	37
	Annex 2 - Multipliers, Assumptions and Adjustments	38
	Annex 4 - Abbreviations	40
	Annex 5 – Glossary	41
	Annex 6 – Post NPPF consideration of Gypsy and Traveller issues by Planning Inspectors	45

Section 1. INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) provides an assessment of the need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showmen's plots within the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough area.

The study was commissioned to understand the current provision of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showmen sites in the Borough. This report has been produced by the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group.

The Government introduced the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a "Planning Policy for Traveller Sites" document in March 2012. This requires each local authority to ensure that the production of their Local Plan and decision making is based on 'adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence'. The 2011 GTANA was prepared in the context of the draft "Planning Policy for Traveller Sites" published in July 2011.

This study updates the Cambridge Sub-Region GTANA 2011 for King's Lynn and West Norfolk and provides a local assessment in line with current government guidance.

This update retains the methodology of the 2011 GTANA but uses new figures for existing caravans following an up-to-date survey of pitches in the borough. The update has also been made more reader-friendly than the 2011 document. It is intended to be used as evidence in policy-making, planning applications and in planning appeals.

The GTANA uses a modelling based approach which was developed in partnership with Planning officers, Housing officers, and Traveller Liaison Officers (TLOs) under the overall auspices of the Cambridge Sub-Regional Housing Board. The modelling was used to produce a sub-regional assessment of the needs of Travellers and Travelling Showmen, which is set out in the Cambridge Sub-Regional GTANA 2011.

The modelling used in this GTANA is the same as that used in the Cambridge Sub-Regional GTANA 2011.

This GTANA update concludes that there will be a need for 69 pitches in King's Lynn and West Norfolk between 2013 and 2031, but that 54 existing pitches are predicted to become vacant over the same time through natural turnover.

For Travelling Show People there will be a need for 4 to 5 plots up to 2021. Plots tend to be larger than most Gypsy and Traveller pitches, thereby allowing Travelling Show People to cater for any future accommodation needs within their own plots. The expectation from the Showmen's Guild is that local Travelling Show People will provide their own plots.

Whilst there have been a number of unauthorized encampments in King's Lynn and West Norfolk since 2010, given the reasons for travelling to the Borough and the fact that many have permanent bases reasonably close, it is unlikely that a transit site would reduce the number of unauthorized encampments.

The main summary results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The assessed need for new Gypsies and Traveller pitches 2013 to 2031

Period	New Pitches Required	Pitches Available Through Turnover	Net Number of New Pitches Required
2013 to 2016 (3 years)	9	9	3
2016 to 2021 (5 years)	20	15	5
2021 to 2026 (5 years)	20	15	4
2026 to 2031 (5 years)	20	15	4
Total 2013 to 2031	69	54	16

Source: See tables in this GTANA update

Note: The figures in Table 1 are rounded and may not total as expected.

These figures provide an evidence base to help inform the Council's local planning policy-making, planning decisions, and appeals. The figures are not intended to be taken simply as targets for the Council to provide or enable provision; rather they should be used to inform both the planning and decision-taking process.

The modelling used in the GTANA has enabled a better understanding of the present and future needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community in the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Council area. This is considered good practice as well as being required by national guidance. However, in determining planning applications the Council will ensure that all material considerations are taken into account in reaching a decision about a particular proposal.

With regard to the main components of this document, Section 2 considers the planning policy background.

Section 3 provides a background and overview of the methodology used. Section 4 then provides a more in-depth explanation of the methodology.

Section 5 provides full details as well as a summary of the results of the modelling, whilst Section 6 provides commentary of how this differs from the GTANA 2011.

Section 7 discusses the accommodation needs of Travelling Showmen.

Section 9 provides details of references, whilst the six Annexes give further explanation on data sources, assumptions used in the modelling, abbreviations, terminology used in the report, and Planning Inspectors' comments on GTANAs in Core Strategies which have been judged as being sound since the publication of NPPF.

The main conclusion of the independent assessment by the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group in this update is that there is a need for 16 new pitches to be provided for in King's Lynn and West Norfolk between 2013 and 2031.

The Government published the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** in March 2012 setting out its planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. The NPPF replaced a raft of former planning guidance and statements with a single short document.

At the same time (March 2012) the Government published a document entitled “**Planning policy for Traveller sites**” (**PPTS**). This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning application decisions.

The policy advises that local planning authorities preparing policies for and taking planning application decisions on Traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the NPPF so far as is relevant.

One of the Government’s aims in the PPTS (paragraph 4) in respect of Traveller sites is that local planning authorities should:

‘make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning.’

The PPTS also requires (paragraph 6) that in assembling the evidence base necessary to support their planning approach, local planning authorities should:

- a) pay particular attention to early and effective community engagement with both settled and Traveller communities (including discussing Travellers’ accommodation needs with Travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups)
- b) co-operate with Travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas over the lifespan of their development plan working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities
- c) use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and make planning decisions.

The Council has engaged regularly with the Gypsy and Traveller community within King’s Lynn and West Norfolk in the recent past. The Council employs a Housing Strategy Officer with responsibility for strategic Gypsy and Traveller issues. This includes representing the Borough on the Norfolk Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Group and other partnership groups in the statutory, community and voluntary sectors. There is generally a good grasp of the situation on the ground including being sensitive to relationships between the Gypsy and Traveller and settled communities in key locations.

Table 2 shows a summary of planning permissions granted since 2011.

Table 2. Planning decisions since January 2011

Site	Pitch Provision	Comments (date permitted m/y)
Basin Farm, Outwell	1	4/11
Primrose Farm, Upwell	2	Permitted on appeal 7/10
The Stables, Marshland St James	2	9/11
Clydesdale, Walsoken	1	8/12
Many Acres, Upwell	1	9/12
Green Lane, Walsoken	3	10/12

In collaboration with nine other councils, King's Lynn and West Norfolk was involved in the preparation of the Cambridgeshire area-wide GTANA published in 2011. Section 3 provides more detail on its preparation. The results of the GTANA 2011 built on primary and secondary research from a number of sources including the previous 2006 Needs Assessment which included a survey of local Gypsies and Travellers across the Cambridge sub-Region. The 2011 GTANA utilised the King's Lynn and West Norfolk survey of Gypsies and Travellers in 2009. (See Annex 1).

As an evidence document the 2011 GTANA has been available for viewing and comment as part of three consultation stages of the Core Strategy and has been on the Council's website since the beginning of 2012. This GTANA update will also be available on the Council's website as an evidence document.

The Council acknowledges that consultation with a recognised "hard to reach group" can present significant difficulties. To continue to maintain an up-to-date understanding of the accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community the Council will continue to use both housing and planning data along with consulting directly with members of the community.

As part of the pre-application process for planning permission the Council will discuss the feasibility and sustainability of a site proposed to be developed by the Gypsy and Traveller community. The Council will work collaboratively with the Gypsy and Traveller community to investigate the suitability of a site. The Council considers that this collaborative working can assist both the Travelling community and itself by bringing forward sites that are sustainable.

The NPPF emphasises (in para 158) that a proportionate evidence base should be used in planning and that:

"Each local planning authority should ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area."

Guidance for the preparation of a GTANA is set out in the **Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments - guidance (GTANA guidance) (DCLG, October 2007)**.

The GTANA guidance states that the Assessment should provide a robust and credible evidence base:

'Planning Inspectors will require local authorities to produce Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment reports which are clearly expressed and provide a robust and credible evidence base. These should demonstrate that the assessment process has been conducted properly and fairly, giving details of the methodology used to ascertain levels of need.'

The recurring theme in national planning policy and GTANA guidance is that the GTANA should provide a robust, credible evidence base, at a local level, which should be used to support the development of Local Plans and inform planning applications decisions for Gypsy and Traveller sites.

This GTANA therefore constitutes King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council's up-to-date evidence of its local need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showmen's plots. The Council considers it to be relevant for informing policy making, deciding planning applications, and if necessary supporting its case at appeal

PART 1 – BACKGROUND TO METHODOLOGY

The GTANA uses a population-based model to assess need for permanent provision for Gypsies and Travellers, and for Travelling Showmen. It uses information from existing local primary and secondary sources, including the number of young people of family-forming age, and unauthorised caravans recorded in the caravan counts.

This GTANA update uses the same methodology as that developed and accepted as robust by the ten local authorities who were involved in the preparation of the Cambridge Sub-regional GTANA 2011. Those authorities were:

- Cambridge City
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- East Cambridgeshire
- Fenland
- Forest Heath
- Huntingdonshire
- Kings Lynn and West Norfolk
- Peterborough City
- South Cambridgeshire
- St Edmundsbury

The methodology is based on actual counted numbers of caravans on the ground, records of planning permissions, and of young people in the local area. It also uses data from a number of other sources, which are listed in full in Annex 1.

The methodology also builds on the findings from previous local studies. This includes the Cambridge Sub-regional GTANA 2011 and King's Lynn and West Norfolk Gypsy and Traveller Survey 2009, as well as the Cambridge Area Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2006, which involved a survey of local Gypsies and Travellers. The original GTAA was very comprehensive in that the researchers employed met with more Gypsies and Travellers than any previous GTANA. From this strong position a detailed knowledge of existing development, proposed development, and ways to maintain and update this knowledge for practical implementation was established.

For illustration purposes, a detailed Gypsy Traveller Caravan count is completed twice a year, data is monitored from School/ Traveller Education, and existing stock is utilised when it becomes vacant to meet anyone's accommodation need. There is therefore a managed approach to understanding need and meeting it.

The GTAA 2006 was used to inform the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) East of England Plan 2008, although the RSS has since been revoked. In addition the 2006 GTAA study proved useful as a comparison in developing the methodology for the GTANA 2011 and this update.

It should be noted however that this GTANA update and the GTANA 2011 are pitch needs assessments. They present a robust evidence base for a local authority to be able to make

informed planning and strategy decisions. Unlike the RSS, they do not set targets and do not dictate local policy. Whilst the RSS has been revoked, even when in place it was not a needs assessment. Rather, it was a planning policy process which took account of evidence and of national and regional policy to set targets for each local authority in the Eastern Region.

The need for permanent provision for Travelling Showmen is dealt with separately in Section 7.

PART 2 - OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY

The selected model works by taking account of:

- Numbers of unauthorised caravans from the six-monthly caravan counts and adjusting them to account for temporary visitors for seasonal work and other reasons
- Overcrowding
- People moving into and out of bricks and mortar houses
- Caravans on existing long term tolerated sites and authorised pitches
- Existing temporary planning permissions, new planning consents, and housing needs records
- Numbers of young people of family forming age to give a figure for newly forming households, then adjusting that figure to take account of moves into houses and on to existing family pitches
- People moving into and out of the area, in particular those with a strong and identifiable local connection
- Turnover of pitches

This GTANA takes account of both supply and demand to provide a net figure of assessed or projected need. The methodology calculates the current supply of pitches in King's Lynn and West Norfolk and then assesses the demand for pitches. Supply is then subtracted from demand to give the required need. The need is assessed in five year tranches up to 2031.

The **supply** of pitches which is available each year is worked out by:

- Taking the number of caravans in the July 2013 caravan count, and having interrogated the information provided, convert this number to pitches.
- From that, calculate the number of existing pitches that become vacant each year, also known as 'turnover'.
- The July caravan count figures provided directly by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council. These are the most relevant and accurate available and along with the CLG published figures give an accurate picture of capacity and usage.

The **demand** for pitches is calculated by establishing:

- a) Current need from Gypsy and Traveller households already living in King's Lynn and West Norfolk (this is also called the 'backlog' of need)
- b) Future need. This is made up of two parts -
 - The need from couples coming together to form new households. These are called 'newly forming households'.
 - The need of Gypsy and Traveller households who have a local connection and are returning to King's Lynn and West Norfolk after living elsewhere.

For the period 2013 to 2016 the demand is calculated by adding current need to future need.

For the period 2016 to 2031 the demand takes into account future need only. It is assumed that current need would have already been addressed for the period 2013 to 2016.

For each five year period, the supply is subtracted from the demand to show the number of new pitches that are required.

$$i.e. Demand - Supply = Need$$

The number of new pitches is calculated for four time periods up to 2031 based on financial years:

- 2013/14 to 2015/16 (3 years)
- 2016/17 to 2020/21 (5 years)
- 2021/22 to 2025/26 (5 years)
- 2026/27 to 2030/31 (5 years)

These are referred to by their start and end year, for example '2013 to 2016'.

The period 2013 to 2016 is for 3 years. This is because the 2011 GTANA considered four 5 year periods commencing in 2011 and running up to 2031. To be consistent with the methodology in the 2011 GTANA the need for pitches in the last 3 years of the first time period has been assessed.

A number of multipliers, assumptions and adjustments are made in the modelling process. These are set out in Annex 2.

Section 4. METHODOLOGY – DETAILS OF THE MODELLING

A more detailed explanation of the modelling is set out here under the headings:

A - Supply

B - Demand

C - Bringing Supply and Demand Together

A – SUPPLY

4.2 The supply of caravans that is available each year is calculated by establishing:

1. The number of caravans in the July 2013 caravan count (step A1)

From that take:

2. The number of existing pitches that become vacant each year – known as the “turnover” (step A3)

1. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CARAVANS IN RECENT CARAVAN COUNTS

The caravan counts are on the ground surveys carried out by Council staff in January and July each year. The counts are required by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) as part of on-going monitoring of the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The July 2013 caravan count is used in the modelling for this GTANA update to ensure the figures are as accurate and as relevant as possible. King’s Lynn and West Norfolk are confident that their July 2013 Caravan Count gives an accurate picture of the number of caravans in the Borough and supplied the data directly for this GTANA which along with the CLG published figures give an accurate picture of capacity and usage.

Caravans included in the supply calculation are those on sites with authorised pitches benefitting from permanent planning permission (including personal permissions), and on sites with pitches that are long-term tolerated i.e. they have been in place long enough for the occupants to be exempt from enforcement action for their removal.

Long-term tolerated sites are included in the supply calculation rather than the demand calculation. They form part of the local supply because they provide long-term settled accommodation for many Gypsies and Travellers who have accrued rights to remain. They do not constitute a demand because the residents usually do not wish to move from that site and have rights to remain there. Therefore, if a long-term tolerated site is considered as demand then it is not clear who that demand is for. For example, if a long-term tolerated site with 10 pitches is taken to constitute demand and 10 pitches are provided, who are those 10 pitches for? They are not for residents of the long-term tolerated site who remain on the tolerated site because they wish to remain there. **King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council have no long-term tolerated pitches.**

Caravans on pitches which are unauthorised and are not tolerated are excluded from the supply calculation, and form part of the demand calculation – see Part B of this section.

The average number of **unauthorized** caravans divided by 2 caravans per pitch gives the number of pitches currently required from unauthorized encampments. The figure of 2 is based on local data from the 9 local authorities participating in the Cambridge Sub-regional GTANA 2011, and on discussions with Travellers Liaison Officers (TLOs) from those local authorities. It was considered reasonable that a figure of 2 caravans per pitch was used to allow one static and one touring caravan per pitch. Therefore, the figure of 2 caravans per pitch gives a realistic view of the number of pitches required as new provision. Using a lower figure would overestimate the number of pitches required and lead to pitches which may not be viable because of being too small. Using a higher figure would be excessive in most circumstances in King’s Lynn and West Norfolk and not be representative of most situations.

In assessing the number of caravans per pitch, it is important to distinguish between converting the number of caravans on unauthorised encampments or developments where there is no pitch already defined and caravans on existing sites where there is a pitch defined. Where there is no defined pitch, a figure of 2 caravans per pitch is used to ensure the future developments meet good practice. The figure of 2 caravans per pitch is used for new provision only and is the figure used for unauthorised caravans in the previous paragraph. In converting between the number of existing caravans and existing defined pitches, a figure of 1.5 caravans per pitch is used. The figure of 1.5 caravans per pitch is based on the actual number of caravans and actual number of pitches in King’s Lynn and West Norfolk. The figure of 1.5 caravans per pitch is the same whether it is based only on authorised pitches or on all pitches.

Step A2 is for information only and shows the number of long-term tolerated caravans within the total number of caravans counted. There are currently no long-term tolerated caravans in King’s Lynn and West Norfolk.

2. THE NUMBER OF EXISTING PITCHES THAT BECOME VACANT EACH YEAR – “TURNOVER”

The number of existing pitches that become vacant each year, called the ‘turnover’, is calculated by:

- Assessing the percentage of authorised and long-term tolerated pitches that become vacant each year (the ‘turnover rate’). The turnover rate is taken to be 3.5% (see below).
- Using the figure of 3.5% of the total number of authorised and tolerated pitches that become vacant each year to work out the number of authorised and long-term tolerated pitches.

The turnover rate of 3.5% is based on local and national information. Nationally, other GTANAs use a range of figures, with some using more than 3.5% and some using less. Advice from local TLOs in the Cambridge sub-Region GTANA 2011 was that 4% is a practical figure to

use as a higher figure would overestimate the number of pitches that become available. A higher turnover figure would be likely to lead to a distorted view and unrealistic conclusion that the borough did not need any new pitch provision as it would all be met through turnover. Local information from King's Lynn and West Norfolk supported the use of 3.5% rather than 4% in the Borough. It should be noted however that some sites have a higher turnover. For example, Blunts Grove opened in June 2012 and the annual turnover rate as measured over the first 15 months was 18.8%. This may be because the site is new and might be expected to settle at a lower rate, but it demonstrates that 3.5% is by no means a high turnover rate.

B - DEMAND

The calculation for the demand for pitches is dependent on which of the five year time periods is being considered. The GTANA identifies that the current need for pitches will be dealt with in the first three years (i.e. from 2013 - 2016). After this, only future need (rather than both current need and future need) is calculated for the three periods 2016 to 2021, 2021 to 2026, and 2026 to 2031.

DEMAND FOR 2013 TO 2016

The demand for pitches between 2013 and 2016 is calculated by:

1. Establishing the **current need** for pitches
2. Assessing the **future need** for pitches
3. Adding the two together to give the **total need** for pitches.

1. ESTABLISHING CURRENT NEED FOR PITCHES

The current need from Gypsy and Traveller households already living in King's Lynn and West Norfolk is calculated by:

- a) Assessing the number of existing caravans and existing pitches in King's Lynn and West Norfolk that are unauthorised and not tolerated (steps B1 and B2).
- b) Taking the number of pitches and caravans with temporary planning permission (steps B3 and B4).
- c) Assessing the number of pitches required for overcrowded households (steps C1 and C2).
- d) Adding the three together to give the current need for pitches (step D).

A) ASSESSING THE NUMBER OF EXISTING CARAVANS AND EXISTING PITCHES THAT ARE UNAUTHORISED AND NOT TOLERATED

Unauthorised and not tolerated caravans and pitches are defined as those that do not benefit from planning permission and are, or could be, subject to enforcement action.

For caravans the average number of unauthorised and not tolerated caravans is taken from the July 2013 caravan count as supplied directly by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council.

For pitches (and in line with the supply calculation) it is considered reasonable to assume that 2 caravans will equate to one pitch. It is acknowledged that this may not always be the case as it depends on the size and make-up of the family, but to provide consistency in the modelling this is considered a practical and pragmatic approach.

The methodology in the GTANA relies on TLOs reporting disproportionate numbers of caravans in both the January and July caravan counts to other times of the year. This is caused mainly by Gypsies and Travellers visiting friends and relatives and those in temporary employment at these times of the year e.g. seasonal work. TLOs working on the ground believe that the Census counts are only a snapshot on the day and do not give a true reflection of the position on the ground. However, in King's Lynn and West Norfolk, the final numbers already take into account any visiting caravans and therefore **no further adjustment is made for visiting caravans as these are excluded from the caravan count figures for King's Lynn and West Norfolk.**

B) TAKING THE NUMBER OF CARAVANS AND PITCHES WITH TEMPORARY PLANNING PERMISSION

The number of caravans and pitches with temporary planning permission is also calculated by taking the average of the two previous caravan counts in January and July (step B3). Again 2 caravans are taken to equate to 1 pitch (step B4).

There are currently no temporary planning permissions for Gypsy and Traveller pitches in King's Lynn and West Norfolk.

C) ASSESSING THE NUMBER OF PITCHES REQUIRED FOR OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS

The number of pitches required for overcrowded households is calculated by:

- i. Taking the number of caravans on pitches that are owned by Norfolk County Council at Saddlebow or by Hastoe Housing Association at Blunts Drove from the July 2013 caravans count.
Assessing the percentage of those caravans that are considered to be overcrowded.
- ii. Based on the percentage identified, calculate the number of those caravans that are currently overcrowded.
- iii. Calculate the number of pitches required to accommodate the number of caravans and households considered to be overcrowded, based on 2 caravans per pitch.

There is no overcrowding at either Saddlebow or Blunts Drove sites, where the allocations policy precludes overcrowding. The percentage overcrowding in the calculation is set as zero.

Private pitches are not included in the overcrowding calculation as these tend to be larger than Council-owned pitches and may simply expand for additional family members to move onto the site, despite these additions not always being authorised. It is also recognised that an overcrowded household would not always necessarily require a new pitch as the family may often acquire a second/bigger caravan to cater for its needs.

The current need for pitches is then established by adding together the number of unauthorised and not tolerated pitches, those with temporary planning permissions and the number of pitches with overcrowded households (step D).

2. ASSESSING THE FUTURE NEED FOR PITCHES

The future need for pitches is calculated by assessing:

- a) The number of caravans required by couples coming together as newly forming households (step E1).
- b) The number of pitches required to accommodate the newly forming households (step E2).

The modelling also takes account of the number of pitches needed by Gypsy and Traveller households who have a local connection and are returning to King's Lynn and West Norfolk.

In producing the Cambridge Sub-regional GTANA 2011 it was agreed by the participating local authorities that whilst there will be people who return to an area there will also be others who leave the area. Gypsies and Travellers are by habit of life a nomadic group of people. They may travel to, from, or through an area for a variety of reasons and stay for varying lengths of time depending on personal and local circumstances. In seeking to establish how this should be expressed in the modelling the assumption was agreed that, over time, the number of people returning to a borough where there was a local connection would be cancelled out by the number leaving. As a result there is a nil value in the GTANA modelling for this type of movement.

Our conclusion of no need from Gypsies and Travellers moving out of houses in rural areas is confirmed by comparing three comparator GTANAs carried out in 2013 by three different organisations all of which interviewed Gypsies and Travellers on sites and in houses. These concluded:

- Breckland GTAA 2013 (Salford University and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group): no net need from Gypsies and Travellers moving from houses to sites.

- Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland GTANA Refresh 2013 (de Montford University): a total net need from Gypsies and Travellers moving from houses to sites of 4 families across 6 rural districts to 2017¹.
- Gloucestershire GTANA 2013 (ORS): no net need from Gypsies and Travellers moving from houses to sites². The Gloucestershire GTANA states that:

“We would also note that in a number of recent studies undertaken by ORS we have worked with national Gypsy and Traveller representatives to identify households in brick and mortar. For a number of recent studies the representatives reported over 100 known households in housing and they encouraged them to come forward to take part in the survey. The actual number who eventually took part in the surveys ranged from zero to six households per area, and not all wished to move back to sites. Therefore, while there is anecdotal evidence of many Gypsies and Travellers in housing most appear to be content to remain there and when provided with the opportunity by national representatives to register an interest in returning to sites few choose to do so.” (Paragraph 8.26)

A) THE NUMBER OF CARAVANS REQUIRED BY COUPLES COMING TOGETHER AS NEWLY FORMING HOUSEHOLDS

The number of newly forming households (and the number of caravans required to accommodate them) is found by:

- i. Taking the number of young people of family-forming age in King’s Lynn and West Norfolk. This comes from data provided by the Norfolk Traveller Education Service (TES). The data includes the number of young people and children from Gypsies and Traveller families residing in the borough irrespective of whether they attend school. The figures are compared to the School Census data which does not count those not attending school. Norfolk figures are available for all Key Stage levels. The model is based on the assumption that the number of children/young people per year is evenly spread across the years for each of the Primary and Secondary Key Stage age groups. This gives a basic population which can be aged year by year to estimate natural growth in the near future.
- ii. Dividing the resulting number of young people of family-forming age by 2 to give the number of potential new families per year. Two reductions are then made to this figure by:

¹ <http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council-services/ep/planning/plansandguidance/ldf/ldfevidence-base/gypsy-and-travellers-needs-assessment/>

²

<http://www.fdean.gov.uk/media/Assets/ForwardPlan/documents/Gypsy%20Sites/2013dec12GloucestershireGTAFINAL.pdf>

- Lowering the number of young people of family-forming age by 10% to allow for those young people who do not form a family.
- Lowering the number of newly forming households by a further 10% to allow for some newly forming households who do not need their own pitch because they want to move into a house, or move on to a family pitch.
- Allowing one pitch for each newly forming household who require a pitch.

The model assumes that the number of young people moving out of the borough to marry is balanced by the number of young people moving in to the borough to marry. This is evidenced by the gender split being 50:50. The cultural norm would be for a woman who marries to move to the area where her husband resides. Therefore it is expected that a women who marries outside of the borough will move to where her husband lives. A man who resides in the borough will have his wife move in with him.

B) ASSESSING THE NUMBER OF PITCHES REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE THE NEWLY FORMING HOUSEHOLDS

The number of pitches required to accommodate newly forming households is found by allowing one pitch for each newly forming household.

The current need and future need are then added together to give the total demand for new pitches for the period 2013 to 2016.

DEMAND FOR 2016 TO 2021

For 2016 to 2021, the demand is calculated by:

- i. Taking the number of young people who will reach family-forming age in King's Lynn and West Norfolk between 2016 and 2021 (step F1).
- ii. Repeating the calculations in steps E1 and E2 to give the number of pitches required (step F1 and F2). That is:
 - Take the number of young people of family forming age
 - Divide the sum by 2 to give the number of new households
 - Lower that number by 10% to allow for some young people not forming a family
 - Lower the number by a further 10% to take account of newly forming families moving into houses or on to existing family pitches
 - Allow one pitch for each newly forming household who require a pitch.

DEMAND FOR 2021 TO 2026 AND 2026 TO 2031

The same method is used for the period 2021 to 2026 and again for 2026 to 2031.

C - BRINGING SUPPLY AND DEMAND TOGETHER

The third part of the process is to bring Supply and Demand together to establish the number of pitches needed within all of the four time periods between 2013 and 2031.

PITCHES REQUIRED PER YEAR - 2013 TO 2016

The number of new pitches required for 2013 to 2016 is calculated by:

1. Taking the assessed demand for pitches by adding the current need (step D2) and future need (step E2)
2. Subtracting the assessed supply from turnover (in step A3) to give the annual need for new pitches
3. Multiplying the annual need for new pitches by 3 to give the total need for new pitches for the three years 2013 to 2016
4. **Therefore the sum is:**
 - Current need + Future need – Supply from turnover = Number of pitches required annually
 - Number of pitches required annually x 3 = Number of pitches required over 3 years

PITCHES REQUIRED PER YEAR - 2016 TO 2021

The number of new pitches required for 2016 to 2021 is calculated by:

1. Taking the assessed future need for pitches (step F2)
2. Subtracting the assessed supply from turnover (in step A3) to give the annual need for new pitches
3. Multiplying the annual need for new pitches by 5 to give the total need for new pitches for the 5 years 2016/17 to 2020/21
4. **Therefore the sum is:**
 - Future need – Supply from turnover = Number of pitches required annually
 - Number of pitches required annually x 5 = Number of pitches required over 5 years

PITCHES REQUIRED PER YEAR - 2021 TO 2026

The number of new pitches required for 2021 to 2026 is calculated by:

1. Taking the assessed newly arising need for pitches (step I1).

2. Subtracting the assessed supply from turnover (in step A3) to give the annual need for new pitches.
3. Multiplying the annual need for new pitches by 5 to give the total need for new pitches for the 5 years 2021/22 to 2025/26.
4. **Therefore the sum is:**
 - Future need – Supply from turnover = Number of pitches required annually
 - Number of pitches required annually x 5 = Number of pitches required over 5 years

PITCHES REQUIRED PER YEAR 2026 TO 2031

The number of new pitches required for 2026 to 2031 is calculated by:

1. Taking the assessed newly arising need for pitches (step J1).
2. Subtracting the assessed supply from turnover (in step A3) to give the annual need for new pitches.
3. Multiplying the annual need for new pitches by 5 to give the total need for new pitches for the 5 years 2026/27 to 2030/31.
4. **Therefore the sum is:**
 - Future need – Supply from turnover = Number of pitches required annually
 - Number of pitches required annually x 5 = Number of pitches required over 5 years

GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS MOVING INTO AND OUT OF HOUSES

The turnover figure is evidenced by local turnover rates, turnover recorded in other studies, and by information on Gypsies and Travellers moving into and out of bricks and mortar houses, which generally involves a net move away from pitches into houses. The advice from TLOs is that local Gypsies and Travellers moving out of houses will not wait for a pitch to become vacant and so will live on unauthorised encampments. Those unauthorised encampments will appear in the caravan counts as unauthorised caravans. Therefore the number moving out of houses on to sites is zero as they will already be counted as unauthorised caravans in the caravan counts.

Our conclusion of no need from Gypsies and Travellers moving out of houses in rural areas is confirmed by considering three comparator GTANAs carried out in 2013 by three different organisations using surveys, all of which found little or no need from this source. See *Assessing the Future Need for Pitches* above.

The Borough Council seeks to identify members of the Gypsy & Traveller community as part of ethnicity monitoring on the Housing Register Application forms for households who wish

to move into bricks and mortar accommodation. The forms acknowledge the various groups within the Gypsy and Traveller community, such as Romany, Irish Traveller and New Age Traveller. At the time of this assessment there is no one on the Councils Housing Register from the Gypsy & Traveller Community seeking accommodation. However, it is important to note that ethnicity disclosure is optional and therefore moves from pitches to houses are included as turnover based on Housing Needs Registers across all nine authorities in the 2010 study area.

Section 5. RESULTS OF THE GTANA 2013 UPDATE

This GTANA update concludes that there will be a total need for 69 pitches in King’s Lynn and West Norfolk between 2013 and 2031, but that 54 existing pitches will become vacant over the same time, leaving a requirement for 16 *new* pitches between 2013 and 2031.

Most of these new pitches (12) will be required between 2016 and 2026 to accommodate young local Gypsies and Travellers forming families.

The summary of results for the number of pitches required is shown in Table 3.

Details of the steps involved in producing the figures in this GTANA update are shown in Table 4.

Comparisons of the figures for this GTANA with those from 2011 are shown in Table 5 with explanatory notes explaining the reasons for the differences.

Table 3. Summary results: Gypsies and Traveller pitch needs assessment 2013 to 2031

	GTANA assessed need		GTANA projected need		GTANA Total	
	2013 – 2016	2016 – 2021	2021 – 2026	2026 – 2031	2013 – 2021	2013 – 2031
Assessed pitch need (annual)	3	4	4	4	49	69
Turnover (annual)	-3	-3	-3	-3	39	54
Net need for new pitches (annual)	1	1	Less than 1	Less than 1		
Net need for new pitches (5 years)*	3	5	4	4	12	16

Source: CCC RP 2013

Note: The figures in Table 3 are rounded and may not total as expected.

* 2013 to 2016 to be met over 3 years, others to be met over 5 years

Note: The results tables should be read in conjunction with the following:

- The final figures for each 5-year period are the most important. For consistency with the methodology used in the 2011 GTANA, the first period is for 3 years (2013 to 2016).
- In this GTANA, the base data for calculating the newly forming households is from Norfolk County Council Traveller Education Service (TES). The 2011 Cambridge area GTANA used Norfolk TES data alongside Cambridgeshire TES data. The Norfolk County Council TES data used in this GTANA is more detailed than that which was available for the 2011 GTANA. This has the benefit of being more relevant to King’s Lynn and West Norfolk than the Cambridgeshire TES data.
- Local authorities with a larger population of Gypsies and Travellers also have a larger stock of pitches, which can lead to benefits such as more provision available from

turnover, leading to a lower overall need for new pitches than might otherwise be expected. Conversely local authorities with a smaller Gypsy and Traveller population may have a higher overall need for new pitches than might otherwise be expected.

- Totals and sub-totals may not sum exactly due to rounding. This is because the figures are presented as whole numbers for ease of reading.

Table 4. King's Lynn and West Norfolk GTANA 2013 Update

King's Lynn and West Norfolk GTANA 2013		
Stage	Description	
Supply – step A		
A1	Supply (caravans) The number of authorised and long-term tolerated caravans in the July 2013 caravan count (excludes unauthorised caravans)	173
A2	<i>Of this supply: Tolerated caravans – (NB for information only)</i> <i>The average number of long-term tolerated caravans in the previous two caravan counts</i>	0
A3	Supply of caravans available each year - Turnover (pitches) The number of pitches becoming vacant each year. This is based on there being 1.5 caravans per pitch and 3.5% of authorised and tolerated pitches becoming vacant each year in King's Lynn and West Norfolk.	3
Demand – steps B to F		
Step B: Current need - Caravan counts and temporary permissions		
B1	Net local need - unauthorised (caravans) The number of unauthorised caravans in the July 2013 caravan count.	6
B2	Net local need from unauthorised (pitches) The number of unauthorised pitches, based on there being 1.5 caravans per pitch.	3
B3	Temporary permissions (caravans) The average number of caravans on pitches with temporary planning permission in the July 2013 caravan count.	0
B4	Temporary permissions (pitches) The number of pitches with temporary planning permission, based on there being 2 caravans per pitch.	0
Step C: Current need – Overcrowding		
C1	Overcrowding (caravans) The number of overcrowded caravans on Council owned sites, based on 2% of Council owned caravans being overcrowded.	0
C2	Overcrowding (pitches) The number of overcrowded pitches on Council owned sites, based on 2% of Council owned pitches being overcrowded.	0

Step d: Current need calculation		
D1	Current need (caravans) The sum of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unauthorised caravans (B1) plus • caravans on pitches with temporary permissions (B3) plus • overcrowding in caravans (C1) 	6
D2	Current need (pitches) The sum of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unauthorised pitches (B2) plus • pitches with temporary permissions (B4) plus • overcrowding in pitches (C2) 	3
Future need - 2013 to 2016		
Step E: 2013 to 2016 - Family, pitch and caravan calculation		
E1	Newly forming households (annual 2013 to 2016) (caravans) The number of caravans required each year to house newly forming households, based on the number of young people of family-forming age in 2013 to 2016.	2
E2	Newly forming households (annual 2013 to 2016) (pitches) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households, based on each new family requiring one pitch.	2
Future need - 2016 to 2031 (in 5 year time periods)		
Step F: 2016 to 2021 - Family, pitch and caravan calculation (repeated for each 5 year period)		
F1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 to 2021) (caravans) The number of caravans required each year to house newly forming households, based on the number of young people of family-forming age in 2016 to 2021.	4
F2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 to 2021) (pitches) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households, based on each new family requiring one pitch.	4
Step F: 2021 to 2026 - Family, pitch and caravan calculation		
F3	Newly forming households (annual 2021 to 2026) (caravans) The number of caravans required each year to house newly forming households, based on the number of young people of family-forming age in 2021 to 2026.	4

F4	Newly forming households (annual 2021 to 2026) (pitches) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households, based on each new family requiring one pitch.	4
Step F: 2026 to 2031 - Family, pitch and caravan calculation		
F5	Newly forming households (annual 2026 to 2031) (caravans) The number of caravans required each year to house newly forming households, based on the number of young people of family-forming age in 2026 to 2031.	4
F6	Newly forming households (annual 2026 to 2031) (pitches) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households, based on each new family requiring one pitch.	4
Bringing Supply and Demand Together – steps G to J		
Step G: Pitches Required Per Year - 2013 to 2016		
G1	Base position - current need 2013 The current need for pitches (D2)	3
G2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period The current need for pitches (G1) divided by 3 to give an annual figure for 2013 to 2016.	1
G3	Annual need 2013 to 2016 (newly forming households) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households (E2)	2
G4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total) The number of pitches becoming vacant each year (A3)	3
G5	Total Annual Need 2013 to 2016 The sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current need for pitches each year (G2) plus • number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households (G3) minus • the number of pitches becoming vacant each year (G4) 	Less than 1
G6	Total Need 2013 to 2016 (3 years) The total annual need (G5) multiplied by 3 to give the total over the 3-year period.	2

Step H: Pitches Required Per Year - 2016 to 2021		
H1	Future need (Newly forming households) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households based on the number of young people who will reach family-forming age in 2016 to 2021 (F2)	4
H2	Average supply from turnover The number of pitches becoming vacant each year (A3)	3
H3	Total Annual Need 2016 to 2021 The sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households (H1) minus number of pitches becoming vacant each year (H2) 	1
H4	Total Need 2016 to 2021 (5 years) The total annual need (H3) multiplied by 5 to give the total need over the 5-year period.	5
Step I: Pitches Required Per Year - 2021 to 2026		
I1	Future need (Newly forming households) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households based on the number of young people who will reach family-forming age in 2021 to 2026	4
I2	Average supply from turnover The number of pitches becoming vacant each year (A3)	3
I3	Total Annual Need 2021 to 2026 The sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households (I1) minus number of pitches becoming vacant each year (I2) 	Less than 1
I4	Total Need 2021 to 2026 (5 years) The total annual need (I3) multiplied by 5 to give the total need over the 5-year period.	4
Step J: Pitches Required Per Year - 2026 to 2031		
J1	Future need (Newly forming households) The number of pitches required each year to house newly forming households based on the number of young people who will reach family-forming age in 2026 to 2031	4
J2	Average supply from turnover The number of pitches becoming vacant each year (A3)	3
J3	Total Annual Need 2026 to 2031 The sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of pitches required each year to house newly forming 	Less than 1

	households (J1) minus	
	• number of pitches becoming vacant each year (J2)	
J4	Total Need 2026 to 2031 (5 years)	
	The total annual need (J3) multiplied by 5 to give the total need over the 5-year period.	4

Source: CCC RP 2013

Note: Figures in Table 4 are rounded and may not total as expected.

Section 6. **COMPARISON OF 2011 AND 2013 GTANA RESULTS**

Table 5 (below) provides a comparison between the results of the GTANA 2011 with this 2013 update. The figures for this GTANA do vary from those produced in 2011. The explanation for the differences is given after the table.

Table 5. King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Pitch Needs Assessment 2011 and 2013 Compared

Pitches per year 2011 to 2016			
Step		2011	2013
G1	Base - current need 2011 and 2013	7	3
G2	Average annual provision to meet current need over agreed period	1	1
G3	Future need 2013 to 2016 (newly forming households)	3	2
G4	Average supply from turnover (& subtract from sum of G2 + G3)	3	3
G5	Total annual need 2013 to 2016	1	1
G6	Total need 2013 to 2016 (3 years) (2011 5 years)	8	3
Pitches per year 2016 to 2021			
H1	Future need 2016 to 2021 (newly forming households)	4	4
H2	Average supply from turnover (& then subtract from H1)	3	3
H3	Total annual need 2016 to 2021	1	1
H4	Total need 2016 to 2021 (5 years)	5	5
Pitches per year 2021 to 2026			
I1	Future need 2021 to 2026 (newly forming households)	4	4
I2	Average supply from turnover (& then subtract from I1)	3	3
I3	Total annual need 2021 to 2026	2	Less than 1
I4	Total need 2021 to 2026 (5 years)	8	4
Pitches per year 2026 to 2031			
J1	Future need 2026 to 2031 (newly forming households)	3	4
J2	Average supply from turnover (& then subtract from J1)	3	3
J3	Total annual need 2026 to 2031	Less than 1	Less than 1
J4	Total need 2026 to 2031 (5 years)	2	4

Source: CCC Research Group 2013

Note: Figures in Table 5 are rounded and may not total as expected.

The 2013 GTANA update shows a lower need for new pitches than the 2011 GTANA in 2013 to 2016 and again in 2021 to 2026, but an increase in need in 2026 to 2031.

In 2013 to 2016, the current need from unauthorised caravans has decreased. King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council have worked to address the need set out in the 2011 GTANA. For example, the 2011 GTANA identified 16 unauthorised caravans in the Borough. Planning permission has been granted for 10 pitches since the figures used in the 2011 GTANA (See Table 2, which shows permissions by caravan or mobile home). This 2013 GTANA update identifies 6 unauthorised caravans. These figures should not be taken as having a direct one to one correspondence – they do not imply that 10 out of the actual 16 identified in 2011 have been granted permission leaving the remaining 6 from the 16. But it does demonstrate the level of work that has taken place and the corresponding reduction in the level of need.

The changes in 2021 to 2026 and 2026 to 2031 are largely because of using more detailed Norfolk County Council TES data in 2013 than that which was available in 2011. This has allowed us to model more precisely when young people will reach family-forming age between 2021 and 2031. In particular, the 2011 GTANA showed a peak in the number of young people in 2021 to 2026. The more detailed data used in this GTANA distributes the number of young people reaching family-forming age more evenly across the two periods 2021 to 2026 and 2026 to 2031.

Section 7. TRAVELLING SHOWMEN OR SHOWPEOPLE (TSP)

There are currently four operational Travelling Showmen's sites within the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council area. The CLG Caravan counts statistics for January 2013 showed 22 Travelling Show People pitches, or plots, in the King's Lynn and West Norfolk area.

The evidence collected during this GTANA from King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council and the Showmen's Guild indicates that the future accommodation needs of Travelling Show People will be mainly through natural growth. There is no identifiable backlog of need.

The needs assessment for Travelling Show People's plots was calculated using a simplified version of the methodology described for permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers. The model used for Gypsies and Travellers can only be applied in a limited way to Travelling Showmen in the study area because of the small number of people involved and a shortage of available data.

The conclusion that Travelling Show People living in King's Lynn and West Norfolk will be able to cater for their own needs is in line with the Travelling Showmen's Guild advice that:

- Travelling Show People are generally able to provide for their own accommodation needs, such as raising finance to buy sites.
- They do not identify as being Gypsies/Travellers and are usually not perceived as Gypsies/Travellers by the settled community. They often inhabit small sites, in terms of numbers of people, without large concentrations of population around single villages. That said there is a comparatively large site in King's Lynn with around 18 plots.
- The LPA's policy for the distribution of housing across the Borough is contained within Policy CS09 of the adopted Core Strategy. It specifically deals with Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople setting out the criteria against which sites for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will be assessed. Any need identified will be addressed through working with Registered Providers and members of the Travelling community to bring forward applications on suitable sites.

The GTANA modelling estimates there are around 11 young people who will come to family-forming age between 2013 and 2021. After taking into account some who will not require plots or will not form a family during that time, this translates to 4 to 5 plots between 2013 and 2021.

It is expected that the additional plots will, in general, be provided by Travelling Show People themselves.

To conclude, 4 to 5 additional plots are required for Travelling Show People in the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Council area up to 2021.

Section 8. TRANSIT ACCOMMODATION

Nomadism is an important part of Gypsy and Traveller culture. Travelling may be undertaken for several reasons, such as; work, visiting relatives, fairs and other meetings, and for holidays.. The West Norfolk coast is a popular holiday destination which attracts Gypsies and Travellers as much as any other section of society.³

Table 6 below shows unauthorised encampment activity in King's Lynn and West Norfolk. Most of the unauthorised encampments occurred in April, July and August.

King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council report that the most common length of stay for the unauthorized encampments is one day, with the maximum stay having been 7 days. These short stays are often related to the working and travelling patterns of those families who migrate through the Borough for work, camping, working in the immediate area, moving and camping elsewhere, working in that immediate area and so-on. This pattern often follows fairly regular work such as landscaping for existing as well as new customers. The other main reason for encampments is for holidays. The unauthorised encampments are mostly in the King's Lynn area; 24 out of the 37 encampments.

Consultations by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council with local Gypsies and Travellers suggest that the preferred options for visitors is for them to stay on commercial caravan sites or double up with relatives in preference to staying on a transit site. This includes visits for holidays⁴.

The West Norfolk Coast attracts Gypsies and Travellers who have permanent accommodation elsewhere and visit for holidays just as it does other communities. A large proportion (16 out of 37) of the unauthorised encampments between 2010 and 2013 were a single family group. Of the 21 remaining encampments, nearly two thirds (13) were recorded as being there for holidays and 8 out of the 10 encampments in the holiday resort of Hunstanton were for holidays. These visitors could use commercial holiday caravan sites in the same way as any caravanning visitor to the area.

The 16 unauthorised encampments were a single family group with permanent accommodation elsewhere in the Country and who visit King's Lynn and West Norfolk on a temporary basis as part of their work. Suitable accommodation has been found to meet their accommodation needs while working in the area.

The reasons for the remaining 8 unauthorised encampments were unknown, although some of these were thought to be for economic reasons and for those who again have permanent

³ The information on reasons for travelling to and through King's Lynn and West Norfolk was provided by the Housing Strategy Officer at King's Lynn and West Norfolk.

⁴ King's Lynn and West Norfolk Gypsy and Traveller Survey 2009.

bases elsewhere and have access to local holiday caravan parks should they wish to use them.

The relatively small number who are not on holiday or visiting for work and moving on an almost daily basis are dealt with on a case by case basis in line with the Norfolk and Suffolk *Protocol for the Consideration of Unauthorised Encampments*, which is considered good practice and provides a mechanism for a multi-agency approach to dealing with unauthorised encampments, such as welfare, schooling and, if necessary, enforcement. King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council is a signatory to the Protocol which was agreed through the Norfolk Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Group. There are transit sites near Wisbech in Cambridgeshire and at Fakenham, Cromer and Thetford in Norfolk districts bordering King’s Lynn and West Norfolk. The major travelling routes through King’s Lynn and West Norfolk are the A47 leading from Peterborough to King’s Lynn to Norwich and the A10 heading south to Cambridge.

It is not viable to provide transit accommodation for large groups such as the encampments by 26, 21 or 16 caravans for financial and management reasons.

Bringing this together, the families who migrate through King’s Lynn and West Norfolk often wish to move regularly to work in the immediate area of their latest encampment rather than stay for their whole time on a Transit site. The other main group of families camp in King’s Lynn and West Norfolk for holidays or other events. Both these groups have access to commercial caravan sites should they wish to use them. There are very few, if any, families in Table 6 who are roadside Travellers without a permanent base elsewhere.

King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council will continue to monitor the situation such as through annual reviews of the need for accommodation, and will respond appropriately according to the identified need arising.

In conclusion, while there are regular unauthorised encampments in King’s Lynn and West Norfolk, this does not in itself demonstrate a need for a transit site in the Borough. Should a transit site be considered it should form part of the proposed network of transit sites in the Gypsy and Traveller Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk (2012).

Table 6. Unauthorised Encampment Activity 2010 to 2013

Year	Accommodation units	People	Broad location	Reason for visit
2010	4	Not known	King’s Lynn	1
2010	16	Not known	King’s Lynn	1
2011	5	11	King’s Lynn	1
2011	11	Not known	King’s Lynn	2
2011	2	11	Hunstanton	2
2011	1	8	Hunstanton	2
2012	2	6	King’s Lynn	2
2012	5	10	West Walton	3
2012	4	10	King’s Lynn	1

Year	Accommodation units	People	Broad location	Reason for visit
2012	4	11	King's Lynn	1
2012	3	8	King's Lynn	1
2012	4	11	Gaywood, King's Lynn area	2
2012	2	11	Hunstanton	2
2012	8	Not known	Hunstanton	2
2012	1	2	Hunstanton	3
2012	26	130+	King's Lynn	2
2012	5	20	Hunstanton	2
2012	1	4	Hunstanton	2
2012	3	8	King's Lynn	1
2013	1	4	Hunstanton	3
2013	2	3	Gayton, King's Lynn area	3
2013	2	8	King's Lynn	1
2013	4	12	King's Lynn	1
2013	4	12	King's Lynn	1
2013	4	12	King's Lynn	1
2013	2	5	King's Lynn	1
2013	8	20+	King's Lynn	3
2013	4	12	King's Lynn	1
2013	3	10	King's Lynn	3
2013	2	10	Hunstanton	2
2013	5	17	Wisbech	3
2013	1	2	Hunstanton	2
2013	3	9	King's Lynn	1
2013	5	14	King's Lynn	3
2013	21	Not known	King's Lynn	2
2013	3	15	King's Lynn	1
2013	2	3	King's Lynn	1
Total unauthorised encampments	37			
Total accommodation units and people*	183	429+		

Source: King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council

Reason for visit Key:

1 A single family group who have a permanent base elsewhere in the Country. Working members of the family travel to King's Lynn and West Norfolk as part of their work.

2 Believed to be on holiday or attending an event

3 Economic or unknown

Section 9. REFERENCES

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG March 2012)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Planning policy for Traveller sites (DCLG March 2012)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites>

Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments - Guidance (GTANA Guidance)

(DCLG, October 2007) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-needs-assessments>

Cambridge Area Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2006 (GTAA) (Cambridgeshire

County Council, 2006): <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E167EB4B-41E6-4978-932D-A66B866C5240/0/TravellersSurveyFinalReportRevisedEdition.pdf>

Cambridge sub-Region Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) 2011

(Cambridgeshire County Council 2011):

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/gtana-0>

Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Refresh Report May 2013

(de Montford University): <http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council-services/ep/planning/plansandguidance/ldf/ldfevidence-base/gypsy-and-travellers-needs-assessment/>

Gloucestershire County Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment 2013 (Opinion Research Services 2013):

<http://www.fdean.gov.uk/media/Assets/ForwardPlan/documents/Gypsy%20Sites/2013dec12GloucestershireGTAAFINAL.pdf>

Breckland Council Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment

2013 (Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, University of Salford & Cambridgeshire Research Group):

Not yet published.

ANNEX 1 - DATA SOURCES

This GTANA uses the following sources of data:

- The number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans and type of site on which they are located are recorded by the local authority in the twice annual Gypsy and Traveller caravan count.
- From local authority site management records; household sizes, pitch turnover, site waiting lists and movement between site accommodation and bricks and mortar housing or vice versa.
- Information relating to private authorised sites including the number of caravans permitted on each site, and whether the planning permission was granted on a permanent or temporary basis.
- Local authority data on both unauthorised encampments and developments in their area, including the number of caravans and family groups on each site and the up-to-date position regarding planning applications.
- Planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites which have been refused.
- Planning permissions which have been granted by the local planning authority over the previous 5 years.
- Additional local authority sources of data about local Gypsy and Traveller populations from the Traveller Education Service (TES).
- School Census data.
- Traveller Liaison Officers' (TLOs) records of encampments which are useful in assessing the need for transit provision along with detailed personal knowledge of the communities.

The Cambridge Sub-Regional GTANA 2011 also used the following local (primary) surveys:

- East Cambridgeshire Sub-District Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment 2007
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Gypsy and Traveller Survey 2009
- Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment 2006
- Cambridge Area Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2006, which involved a survey of local Gypsies and Travellers carried out during 2005.

ANNEX 2 - MULTIPLIERS, ASSUMPTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

The modelling uses a number of multipliers, assumptions and adjustments in order to establish consistency of how particular matters should be calculated e.g. 2 caravans = 1 pitch. Below is a summary of the terms used where assumptions and adjustments have been made, and their sources.

The term **“multiplier”** is a technical term for a number that is used to multiply another number by. For example when calculating the turnover, the number of Council pitches is multiplied by 3.5% to give the number of vacant pitches per year. Conversely some numbers are divided by their ‘multiplier’. For example, instead of multiplying the number of young people by 0.5 to give the number of newly forming families, it is divided by 2.

The **“rounding”** of numbers is required as part of the process of the methodology. Rounding small numbers can sometimes be problematic. Rounding up will inevitably provide larger numbers, and rounding down will produce smaller numbers. The methodology has to take account of figures such as a need for 1 pitch every three years, which cannot be represented as 1/3 pitch per year. This can therefore lead to minor inconsistencies in the total figures, compared to the figures making up that total.

“Current need” is based on local data and discussions with Travellers Liaison Officers (TLOs). For most local authorities in the GTANA 2011, the modelling uses a figure of 2.0 caravans per pitch which gives a reasonable view of the number of pitches required. In general, using a lower figure would overestimate the number of pitches required and lead to pitches which may not be viable because of being too small. Using a higher figure would be excessive in most circumstances and not be representative of most situations. King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council was able to provide detailed information on the current level of caravans per pitch which allowed the number of caravans per pitch to be calculated more precisely for the King’s Lynn and West Norfolk area and a figure of 1.5 caravans per pitch is used in this GTANA update 2013.

“Current need – unauthorised pitches” is based on local data and discussions with Travellers Liaison Officers (TLO). The figure used is the actual figure from the local data in authorities where that figure is above 2.0 caravans per family. Where the actual figure is below 2.0, the figure of 2.0 is used. Using a figure of at least 2.0 gives a more realistic view of the number of pitches based on the caravan counts. Using a lower figure would overestimate the number of pitches.

“Future need” a figure of 2.0 caravans per pitch is used. This is based on advice from TLOs as being both reasonable in most circumstances, and to avoid overcrowding of pitches in the future. Providing pitches which are large enough for two caravans allows for both a static and a travelling caravan, thereby allowing a newly formed family to grow. The estimation of 2.0 caravans per pitch for future need is generally considered good practice.

“Future need for newly forming families”, a figure of 1.0 caravan per family and 1.0 pitch per family is used. This happens to equal 1 caravan per pitch in this case. The rationale is that a newly forming family that requires a pitch will generally consist of a couple without

children, who will need only one caravan. Gypsies and Travellers do not usually share pitches; therefore they will need a pitch for that caravan. The GTANA does not consider pitch sizes, but based on TLO advice and the fact that newly formed families are likely to grow, it is considered appropriate to provide pitches large enough for 2 caravans.

ANNEX 3 - ABBREVIATIONS

CCCRG	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group
CLG or DCLG	(Department of) Communities and Local Government
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (refers to the Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment, May 2006)
GTANA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment
KL&WN	King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
TES	Travellers Education Service
TLO	Travellers Liaison Officer
TSP	Travelling Showmen or Showpeople

Backlog

The need for pitches from Gypsies and Travellers already living in the district who are living on unauthorised pitches or on pitches with temporary planning permission. The backlog forms part of the 'Demand' for pitches.

Current Need

The current need for pitches, which may include the near future need. In this GTANA the current need is for 2013 to 2016.

Demand

The need for pitches from Gypsies and Travellers. It consists of:

- The need from Gypsies and Travellers already living in the district who are living on unauthorised pitches or on pitches with temporary planning permission. Also known as the 'Backlog'.
- Newly arising need. This is also known as 'future need' and is made up of two parts -
 - The need from couples coming together to form new households. These are called 'newly forming households'.
 - The need from Gypsy and Traveller households who have a local connection and are returning to King's Lynn and West Norfolk after living elsewhere.

Future Need

The need for pitches in the future, from two sources:

- Gypsies and Traveller couples coming together to form new households, called 'newly forming households'.
- Gypsies and Traveller households who have a 'Local connection' and are returning to the district after living elsewhere.

Future need forms part of the 'Demand' for pitches.

Gypsies and Travellers

Annex 1 of "Planning policy for Traveller sites" – March 2012 (DCLG) defines Gypsies and Travellers as:

"Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependents' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling Showpeople or circus people travelling together as such."

Local Connection

Where a household has a connection to the local area or district. What constitutes a local connection is a decision for individual local authorities.

Multiplier

A technical term for a number that is used to multiply another number by. An example is calculating the turnover, where the number of local authority and housing association pitches is multiplied by 3.5% to give the number of vacant pitches per year. To make the calculation clearer, some numbers are divided by their 'multiplier'. For example, instead of multiplying the number of young people by 0.5 to give the number of newly forming families, it is divided by 2.

Newly Forming Households

Gypsy and Traveller couples coming together to form new households. Newly forming households form part of the 'Demand' for pitches.

Pitch

"Pitch" means a pitch on a "Gypsy and Traveller" site.

Plot

"Plot" means a pitch on a "Travelling Showmen's or Travelling Showpeople's" site (often called a "yard").

Roadside Encampments

Short term encampments involving stays of a few days or weeks, usually by Gypsies and Travellers in transit or visiting. They may be at the side of the road or on other land.

Short-term Unauthorised Encampments

Short-term encampments involving stays of a few days or weeks, usually by Gypsies and Travellers in transit or visiting. They may be at the side of the road or on other land. They are usually referred to as roadside encampments. 'Short-term unauthorised encampments' is used to distinguish these from longer term unauthorised encampments where Gypsies/Travellers may be looking for permanent accommodation.

Supply

The number of existing pitches that become vacant each year. Also known as 'Turnover'.

Temporary Permission

Temporary planning permissions set for a fixed term. They are often for a named family or families. Some authorised sites only benefit from Temporary Planning Permission for a specific time period, often three or five years. Reasons for a temporary planning permission include where it is expected that the planning circumstances will change in a particular way

at the end of the period of the temporary permission. Sites with temporary planning permission cannot be counted towards long term supply, and as the period of consent runs out during the period of the needs assessment they have been identified as need.

Tolerated Site

An unauthorised site which action is not taken against because it is deemed to be in the best interests of all parties to tolerate the site. Many are long established and they often move to become regulated sites with retrospective planning approval or accrue legal rights after existing for a specified number of years and are thereby exempt from enforcement action.

Transit Site

Authorised developments intended to meet the needs of families moving around particularly during the summer months. Transit sites have basic facilities; less than one would expect on a permanent authorised development but more than that found on an emergency stopping place. They can only be occupied for a fixed, short, period of time.

Traveller Liaison Officer

An officer who works to liaise with the local Gypsy and Traveller community in a local authority area. They have many duties, which may include managing sites, resolving disputes, and involvement in planning decisions and appeals. They are often from the local authority or a housing association, but are sometimes from private companies.

Travelling Showmen / Travelling Showpeople

Annex 1 of “Planning policy for Traveller sites” – March 2012 (DCLG) defines Travelling Showpeople as:

Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependents’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.

The Showmen’s Guild prefer the term ‘Showmen’ to ‘Showpeople’

Turnover

The number of existing authorised and long-term tolerated pitches that become vacant each year.

Turnover Rate

The number of existing authorised and long-term tolerated pitches that become vacant each year expressed as a percentage of all pitches in the district.

Unauthorised Development

Developments that occur when Gypsies or Travellers normally own a piece of land which does not have planning permission for residential use and proceed to place a chalet, trailer or caravan on it. Eviction can normally only be secured through the planning appeals system, and can be protracted.

Unauthorised Encampment

The use of land by Gypsies or Travellers for living on which they do not own. Local authorities and the police have a range of enforcement measures available to them to evict households in unauthorised encampments and can do so relatively quickly if they wish. Consequently, neither the Council nor the Gypsies or Travellers living there invest in any facilities. Conditions are very basic (for instance no toilets or running water) and families tend not to stay more than a few hours, days or weeks.

ANNEX 5 – POST NPPF CONSIDERATION OF GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ISSUES BY PLANNING INSPECTORS

Comments on six Core Strategies outside London that have been found to be sound by the Planning Inspectorate since the publication of the NPPF in March 2012 are shown in the table below. These six examples illustrate that:

- Assessments need to be up-to-date and be for the same period as the plan period;
- None of the six Core Strategies that have been found to be sound outside of London have contained specific site allocations, with this instead being specified as being dealt with through the Allocations DPD;
- Four Core Strategies were found sound even without pitch targets in order to avoid delay the approval of Core Strategies; and
- Criteria-based policies for the allocation of sites have been incorporated in the Core Strategies found sound.

Table 1. Planning Inspector’s comments on GTANA in Core Strategies found to be sound since the publication of the NPPF

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector’s Report
Central Lancashire	No – The GTANA found no additional need for pitches in their evidence base study. The Plan therefore included a policy setting out criteria that could be applied to any applications for any proposals for Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople sites.	<p>Policy 8: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation in the Publication Core Strategy sets out a range of criteria to be applied to relevant applications. This includes the need to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location in respect of proximity to services; • Suitable road access and sufficient space for parking; • Avoidance of residential use on contaminated and otherwise unsuitable land; and • No unacceptable impact on the immediate surrounding areas and the wider landscape. 	<p>The Inspector noted that there was no convincing evidence that contravened the need in the Policy. Paragraph 64 notes that the policy comprises relevant criteria and is in accordance with policy in the NPPF that highlights where there is no identified need, criteria-based policies should be included to provide a basis for decisions in case applications nevertheless came forward. This paragraph states that if pitches are needed at the local level, authorities can identify specific sites through a separate DPD and that such an approach does not conflict with the Government Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. As such the Inspector states in paragraph 64 that the Local Plan’s approach is entirely reasonable.</p>

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector's Report
West Berkshire	<p>No – the policy states that the Council will make appropriate provision through the identification of sites within the Site Allocations DPD. It does not specify how many pitches will be required. Previous wording in the Policy Explanation that had stated the number of pitches required was removed and replaced by a reference to understand this issue through the Allocations DPD.</p>	<p>Policy CS9 in the West Berkshire Submission Core Strategy Incorporating Main Modifications (March 2012) sets out a range of criteria which will be used to allocate sites and to consider planning applications against. This criteria for sites outside settlement boundaries includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to roads and public transport; • Easy access to services; • Being located outside areas of high flood risk; • Provide adequate on site facilities for play, storage, parking and residential amenity; • The possibility of integration with the site and the surrounding residential community; • Opportunities for an element of authorised mixed uses; • The compatibility of the use with surrounding land uses; • Not materially harming the physical and visual character of the area; and • Where applicable have regard for the character and policies affecting the North Wessex Downs AONB. 	<p>Paragraph 128 states that the Inspector has considered the policy in light of the NPPF and the Government's Policy on Traveller sites. They state that:</p> <p>“The policy rightly makes clear that identified needs will be met by allocations in the Site Allocations and Delivery DPD. The criteria for allocations and any other applications are reasonable for sites outside settlement boundaries, but would be unjustified within settlement boundaries, where such sites should be treated in the same way as other residential development. Their applicability only outside settlement boundaries is needed for the policy to be justified and is made clear in MM 5.17.”</p>
Woking	<p>No – specific sites are not identified within the Core Strategy, with this stating that</p>	<p>Policy CS14: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the Woking Core Strategy Publication document (June 2011) states that provision will be made for a specified number of pitches in the Borough. The Policy</p>	<p>The Inspector states in regards to this policy that the GTAA which the policy is based is not up-to-date and that it does not cover the plan period. As</p>

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector's Report
	this will be undertaken through the Allocations DPD.	<p>states that sites will be allocated to meet this need through the Allocations DPD and that a sequential approach will be adopted during this process. This will mean that sites in the urban area will be considered before those in the Green Belt and where no sites in the urban area exist priority will be given to those to sites on the edge of the urban area that benefit from good access to jobs, infrastructure and services. The Policy notes that a demonstrated lack of any deliverable sites in the urban area would provide very special circumstances necessary to allocate sites in the Green Belt. The Policy sets out a range of criteria to be considered when determining the allocation of land for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and any planning applications for non-allocated sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe vehicular access to the highways network and adequate parking and turning provision; • Provide adequate amenity for occupiers; • Not having unacceptable adverse impacts on the visual amenity and character of the area; • Have adequate infrastructure and on-site utilities; and • Have safe and reasonable access to schools and other services. 	such it cannot be considered to be based on robust evidence. The Inspector notes in paragraph 109 that the Council has proposed to amend the policy wording to reflect that they will undertake a fresh assessment in 2012 and that provision will be made for the appropriate number of pitches through the Allocations DPD. The Inspector states: "In the interests of plan making efficiency, rather than delaying the examination process to enable the evidence base to be updated and pitch provision to be made for the entire plan period, I consider that the Sites Allocation DPD provides a reasonable mechanism by which locations for additional pitch provision may be found." The Inspector proposes modifications to reflect this approach and which deletes the pitch requirements set out in the Publication document.
Taunton Deane	No – specific sites are not identified within the policy although a target requirement is	Policy CP 4 Housing in the Taunton Deane Published Plan Core Strategy sets out the need to provide pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in the area. The policy states that sites will be provided through the Site Allocations DPD	The Core Strategy contains a strategic policy for housing (CP4) which includes a pitch target for Gypsies and Travellers. This is to be read with

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector's Report
	set out and phased over the plan period.	<p>and that individual sites that come forward should be consistent with policy DM3: Gypsy and Traveller Site Selection Criteria. This requires the following criteria to be fully satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the proposal is to help meet a clear and evidenced need as set out in the GTAA or other evidence submitted with the application; • The site is well-related to local service and facilities; • The environmental impacts of the proposal are minimised; • The proposal would not unacceptably prejudice the amenity of adjoining or adjacent occupiers; • The site can be adequately served by the appropriate infrastructure; and • The impact of the proposal will not give rise to an unacceptable traffic movement impact. 	<p>policy DM3 which sets criteria for site selection. This aspect of the policy can therefore be seen to conform with national policy advice at the time of the plan's submission. The Inspector highlights that the council have acknowledged that the plan is not consistent with the new national policy statement for Traveller sites in that it does not demonstrate a five-year supply of sites or identify longer term needs. The Inspector accepted that this matter will need to be addressed in a subsequent local plan and that it would not be appropriate to delay adoption of this Core Strategy while further work is undertaken.</p>
Milton Keynes Decision May 2013	No – specific sites are not identified within the Core Strategy, which states that a Site Allocations DPD will allocated a site for Travelling Showpeople and, if necessary, a new site for Gypsies and Travellers.	<p>Policy CS 10 – Housing in the KM Plan states that a site for Travelling Showpeople will be provided through the Site Allocations DPD and new sites for Gypsies and Travellers will be allocated, subject to the findings of a future MK Borough review. Saved policies H12 and H13 (Housing) in the Milton Keynes Local Plan 2001-2011, Adopted December 2005 list required criteria for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople sites.</p> <p>Policy H12 requires that new permanent sites for Gypsies and Travellers</p>	<p>The Inspector states in paragraph 102 that “Set against the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS), the Plan is not founded on an up-to-date assessment of Travellers’ needs and the evidence is inconclusive on the existing level of unmet need.”</p> <p>The Inspector notes that MK Borough proposed</p>

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector's Report
	<p>Modifications to the Core Strategy include a plan to allocate sites subject to carrying out an updated GTAA.</p>	<p>must normally satisfy the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of pitches on an individual site is limited to no more than 20 • The site has reasonable access to shops, schools and essential services • The site is not within an Area of Attractive Landscape • The development would not be prominent from public vantage points • Sites must be well related to the primary road network and have adequate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • road access • There is space within the site for the provision of essential facilities, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parking, and landscaping • The site would not affect a site of nature conservation interest. <p>Policy H13 requires that new sites for wintering quarters for Travelling Showpeople must satisfy all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A genuine need for the site has been demonstrated • The site has reasonable access to shops, schools and essential services • The site has convenient and safe access to the primary road network for both <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • domestic traffic and fairground vehicles and equipment 	<p>two Main Modifications to the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MM39 states that for Traveller sites, a local assessment of need will be undertaken in line with national policy requirements and will inform the allocation of sites, where a need is identified. In the interim, need will be met in accordance with national policy and saved adopted Local Plan Policy H12. • MM40 is a commitment by MK Borough: "The Plan: MK will allocate sites for Travellers, subject to the findings of the local assessment of need." <p>The Inspector accepts this commitment and in paragraph 103 states that: "While the Plan would still not meet the expectations of paragraph 9 of PPTS concerning the identification of deliverable and developable sites/broad locations over particular time periods, the proposed modifications form the basis to do so following an</p>

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector's Report
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There would be no nuisance to neighbouring areas from the movement or • maintenance of equipment • There is space within the site for the provision of essential facilities including • parking, and landscaping • The site is not within an Area of Attractive Landscape • The development would not be prominent from public vantage points and • equipment storage areas in particular should be well screened • The site would not affect a site of nature conservation interest 	<p>updated assessment of needs. On balance, this is acceptable given that publication of PPTS post-dated the submission of the Plan and that there is already a policy basis for windfall sites to be brought forward in the interim period." Subject to the modifications, the plan is judged to be sound.</p>
<p>Winchester City Council and South Downs National Park Authority</p>	<p>No – specific sites are not allocated within the Core Strategy. Sites will be allocated according to criteria contained in saved Policy CP5- Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Modifications to the Core</p>	<p>Gypsy and Traveller issues are covered in paragraphs 7.35 to 7.40 and saved Policy CP5- Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, which was updated following the publication of NPPF.</p> <p>The Local Plan part 1 (Joint Core Strategy) States that until the pitch requirement is established (that is, the GTAA is updated), planning applications will be assessed against the criteria in Policy CP5. Once the GTAA is complete, sites will be allocated in the Local Plan part 2.</p>	<p>The Inspector comments on Policy CP5 in paragraphs 68 and 69.</p> <p>He notes that Winchester City Council has amended Policy CP5 following the publication of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites and intends to carry out a new needs assessment to allow pitches targets to be set in Local Plan 2, but states:</p>

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector's Report
	<p>Strategy include a commitment to carry out an updated GTAA to 'quantify the accommodation requirements for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within the District '.</p>	<p>Policy CP5 states that 'Sites will be allocated and planning permission will be granted for sites to meet the objectively assessed accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, providing they meet all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites should be well related to existing communities to encourage social inclusion and sustainable patterns of living, while being located so as to minimise tension with the settled community; • Sites should be clearly defined by physical features, where possible, and not unduly intrusive. Additional landscaping may be necessary to maintain visual amenity and provide privacy for occupiers. This and any security measures should respect local landscape character; • Sites should be capable of accommodating the proposed uses to acceptable standards and provide facilities appropriate to the type and size of the site, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposals should be consistent with other policies such as on design, flood risk, contamination, protection of the natural and built environment or agricultural land quality and protect areas designated for their local, national or international 	<p>'This is clearly less than ideal, given that the Council has been aware of a district need for significant additional provision since at least the preparation of the South East Plan Partial Review (June 2009).'</p> <p>The Inspector judged the Core Strategy to be sound subject to updating the GTAA for the Local Plan 2 and stated:</p> <p>'the criteria set out in policy CP5 are appropriate and provide a reasonable method for assessing relevant proposals before LP 2 is adopted.'</p>

Local Authority	Does the submitted Core Strategy allocate sites to meet future need?	Policy approach to Gypsies and Travellers	Comments in Inspector's Report
		<p>importance, such as Gaps and the South Downs National Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing permanent authorised Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites within the District which are needed to meet the identified needs of particular groups will be retained for the use of these groups unless it has been established that they are no longer required.' <p>There are additional sub-categories of criteria, which are omitted from this list.</p>	

Source: Salford Housing and Urban Studies Unit, University of Salford, and CCC R

