



Coastal West Sussex

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)

Final Report by Local Authority

October 2018



Opinion Research Services | The Strand, Swansea SA1 1AF
Steve Jarman, Claire Thomas and Ciara Small
enquiries: 01792 535300 · info@ors.org.uk · www.ors.org.uk

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Contents

1. Executive Summary	7
Introduction and Methodology	7
Key Findings.....	8
Additional Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers	8
Additional Plot Needs - Travelling Showpeople	12
Transit Recommendations	15
2. Introduction	17
The Study.....	17
Definitions	17
The Planning Definition in PPTS (2015)	17
Definition of Travelling.....	18
Legislation and Guidance for Gypsies and Travellers.....	20
PPTS (2015).....	20
3. Methodology	23
Background.....	23
Desk-Based Review	24
Stakeholder Engagement	24
Working Collaboratively with Neighbouring Planning Authorities	24
Survey of Travelling Communities.....	25
Engagement with Bricks and Mortar Households.....	26
Timing of the Fieldwork.....	28
Applying the Planning Definition.....	28
Unknown Households	29
Households that do not meet the Planning Definition	30
Calculating Current and Future Need.....	31
Pitch Turnover	32
Transit Provision.....	32
4. Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites and Population	34
Introduction.....	34
MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count.....	35
5. Current and Future Provision	36
Background.....	36
New Household Formation Rates	36
Breakdown by 5 Year Bands.....	38
Applying the Planning Definition.....	38

Public/Private Split	39
Addressing Outstanding Need from the Previous GTAA.....	39
Migration.....	39
Ethnicity of Households.....	39
6. GTAA Outcomes	40
7. Adur District Council.....	41
Sites and Yards in the Study Area.....	41
Stakeholder Engagement	41
Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers	41
Cross-Boundary Issues.....	42
Future Priorities and Any Further Issues.....	42
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers.....	42
Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews.....	43
Additional Pitch and Plot Needs.....	43
Conclusions.....	47
8. Arun District Council.....	49
Sites and Yards in the Study Area.....	49
Stakeholder Engagement	49
Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers	49
Short-term Roadside Encampments and Transit Provision	50
Cross-Boundary Issues.....	50
Future Priorities and Any Further Issues.....	50
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers.....	50
Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews.....	51
Additional Pitch and Plot Needs.....	52
Conclusions.....	56
9. Chichester District Council.....	58
Sites and Yards in the Study Area.....	58
Stakeholder Engagement	58
Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers	58
Short-term Roadside Encampments and Transit Provision	59
Cross-Boundary Issues.....	59
Future Priorities and Any Further Issues.....	59
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers.....	59
Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews.....	63
Additional Pitch and Plot Needs.....	63
Conclusions.....	68

10. South Downs National Park	70
Sites and Yards in the Study Area.....	70
Stakeholder Engagement	70
Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers	70
Short-term Roadside Encampments and Transit Provision	71
Cross-Boundary Issues.....	71
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers.....	71
Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews.....	72
Additional Pitch and Plot Needs.....	73
Conclusions.....	77
11. Worthing Borough Council	79
Sites and Yards in the Study Area.....	79
Stakeholder Engagement	79
Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers	79
Cross-Boundary Issues.....	80
Future Priorities and Any Further Issues.....	80
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers.....	80
Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews.....	81
Additional Pitch and Plot Needs.....	82
Conclusions.....	83
12. Transit Requirements – All Local Authorities.....	85
West Sussex Transit Site Study.....	85
Stakeholder Interviews and Local Data	86
MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count.....	86
Potential Implications of PPTS (2015)	86
Transit Recommendations	87

List of Figures	88
Appendix A: Glossary of Terms	93
Appendix B: Need from Unknown Households	95
Appendix C: Need from households not meeting Planning Definition	105
Appendix D: Neighbouring Authority Interviews.....	115
Appendix E: Site and Yard Lists (January 2018)	121
Appendix F: Household Interview Questions	128
Appendix G: ORS Technical Note	137

1. Executive Summary

Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 The primary objective of this Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) is to provide a robust assessment of current and future need for the Coastal West Sussex Authorities of Adur District Council, Arun District Council, Chichester District Council and Worthing Borough Council, along with the parts of these local authorities located in the South Downs National Park (the Councils).
- 1.2 A GTAA was completed by ORS in 2013 and an Update was published in 2014 which revised the pitch requirements for Gypsies and Travellers (not Travelling Showpeople). As well as updating the previous GTAAs, the principal reason for completing the 2018 study was the publication of a revised version of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) in August 2015. This included a change to the definition of Travellers for planning purposes. The key change that was made was the removal of the term *persons...who have ceased to travel permanently*, meaning that those who have ceased to travel permanently will not now fall under the planning definition of a Traveller for the purposes of assessing accommodation need in a GTAA (see Paragraph 2.8 for full definition).
- 1.3 The GTAA provides a credible evidence base which can be used to aid the preparation and implementation of Local Plan Policies and the provision of new Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots for the 15-year period up to 2033, as required by the PPTS, with additional forecasts to 2034, 2035 and 2036 to meet Local Plan Periods. The outcomes of this study supersede the need figures of any previous Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessments completed in the study area.
- 1.4 The GTAA has sought to understand the accommodation needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population in the study area through a combination of desk-based research, stakeholder interviews and engagement with members of the Travelling Community living on all identified sites and yards. A total of 120 interviews were completed with Gypsies and Travellers and 38 interviews were completed with Travelling Showpeople living on authorised and unauthorised sites and yards. Following extensive efforts to identify households living in bricks and mortar by contacting households on the waiting list for public sites, a total of 20 interviews were completed. In addition, stakeholder engagement was undertaken and total of 14 telephone interviews were completed. Two stakeholder workshops were also held to discuss the methodology prior to the fieldwork commencing, and to discuss the emerging outcomes from the study.
- 1.5 The fieldwork for the study was completed between December 2017 and March 2018. The baseline date for the study is **January 2018** which was when the majority of the site interviews were completed.
- 1.6 A Glossary of Terms can be found in **Appendix A**.

Key Findings

Additional Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers

- 1.7 Overall, the additional pitch needs for Gypsies and Travellers from 2018-2036 are set out below. Additional needs are set out for those households that met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller; for those unknown households where an interview was not able to be completed (either due to households refusing to be interviewed, or not being present despite 3 visits to each site) who may meet the planning definition; and for those households that did not meet the planning definition (even though this is no longer a requirement for a GTAA).
- 1.8 Only the need from those households who met the planning definition and from those of the unknown households who may subsequently demonstrate that they meet it should be considered as need arising from the GTAA.
- 1.9 The need arising from households that met the planning definition should be addressed through site allocation/intensification/expansion Local Plan Policies. Consideration will also need to be given to the allocation of pitches on public sites.
- 1.10 The Councils will need to carefully consider how to address the needs associated with unknown Travellers as it is unlikely that all of this need will have to be addressed through the provision of conditioned Gypsy or Traveller pitches. In terms of Local Plan Policies, the Councils should consider the use of a criteria-based policy (as suggested in PPTS) for any unknown households, as opposed to making a specific allocation in Local Plan Policies.
- 1.11 In general terms, the need for those households who did not meet the planning definition will need to be addressed as part of general housing need and through separate Local Plan Policies (including any plans that have already been adopted, as all Travellers will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need - OAN).
- 1.12 This approach is specifically referenced in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018). Paragraph 60 of the NPPF sets out that in determining the minimum number of homes needed, strategic plans should be based upon a local housing need assessment conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance. Paragraph 61 then states that *'Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes'*. The footnote to this section states that *'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document.'*
- 1.13 It is recognised that some of the Council's already have in place an NPPF compliant adopted Local Plan that sets out overall housing need. When these plans are reviewed, or new plans prepared, the findings of this report should be considered as part of future housing mix and type within the context of the assessment of overall housing need.

Adur District Council

- ^{1.14} There were 4 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Adur that met the planning definition, 3 unknown households that may meet the planning definition, and 9 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- ^{1.15} The GTAA identifies a need for **6 additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition, and this is all from new household formation derived from the household demographics¹.
- ^{1.16} The GTAA identifies a need for up to 2 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of new household formation from a maximum of 3 households derived from the household demographics². If the ORS national average³ of 25% were applied this could result in a need for no additional pitches. Whilst the proportion of households in Adur that met the planning definition is higher (31%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could result in a need for 1 additional pitch from unknown households.
- ^{1.17} Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA, there is a need for 17 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up 2 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 1 movement from bricks and mortar, 7 from households on waiting lists for public sites (including 2 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch or their own and 1 from in-migration), and 7 from new household formation using a rate of 2.40% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 1 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	6
Unknown	0-2 (25%=0)
Do not meet Planning Definition	17

Arun District Council

- ^{1.18} There were 10 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Arun that met the planning definition, 7 unknown households that may meet the planning definition, and 10 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- ^{1.19} The GTAA identifies a need for **9 additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition and this is made up of 2 unauthorised pitches, 1 concealed or doubled-up household or adult, 2 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 1 from a household on the waiting list for public sites, and 5 from new household formation using a formation rate of 1.75% derived from the household demographics, less supply of 2 pitches from households on a public site seeking to move from the site.
- ^{1.20} The GTAA identifies a need of up to 3 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of 1 teenage child in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and up to 2 pitches from new household

¹ Further information of how new household formation rates have been calculated can be found in Chapter 5. This explains the reasons why different rates of formation have been used.

² Whilst it was not possible to determine the planning status of these households it was possible to obtain details of household demographics.

³ Based on the outcomes of over 3,500 interviews completed by ORS in England since 2015.

formation (this uses a base of the 7 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%). If the ORS national average of 25% were applied this could result in a need for 1 additional pitch. Whilst the proportion of households in Arun that met the planning definition is higher (50%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could result in a need of up to 2 additional pitches from unknown households.

- 1.21 Whilst no longer a requirement to include them in a GTAA, there is a need for 13 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 1 concealed or doubled-up household or adult, 1 teenage child who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 3 movement from bricks and mortar, 2 from households on waiting lists for public sites, and 6 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.50% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 2 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun 2018- 2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	9
Unknown	0-3 (25%=1)
Do not meet Planning Definition	13

Chichester District Council

- 1.22 There were 57 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Chichester that met the planning definition, 72 unknown households that may meet the planning definition, and 32 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.23 The GTAA identifies a need for **94 additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition, and this is made up of 10 pitches that are unauthorised, 23 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 2 from households on waiting lists for public sites, 17 teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 6 from pitches with temporary planning permission, and 37 from new household formation using a rate of 1.80% derived from the site demographics. There is also supply of one pitch from a household seeking to move from a public site.
- 1.24 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 28 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of 3 unauthorised pitches, 2 concealed or doubled-up households or adults⁴, and new household formation of up to 23 from a maximum of 74 households⁵. If the ORS national average of 25% were applied this could result in a need for 7 additional pitches. Whilst the proportion of households in Chichester that met the planning definition is higher (64%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could result in a need of up to 18 additional pitches from unknown households.
- 1.25 Whilst no longer a requirement to include them in a GTAA, there is a need for 23 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 2 unauthorised pitches, 6 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 3 from households on waiting lists for public sites, 2 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 10 from new household formation using a formation rate of 1.25% derived from the household demographics.

⁴ Whilst it was not possible to determine the planning status of 1 household it was possible to obtain details of household demographics.

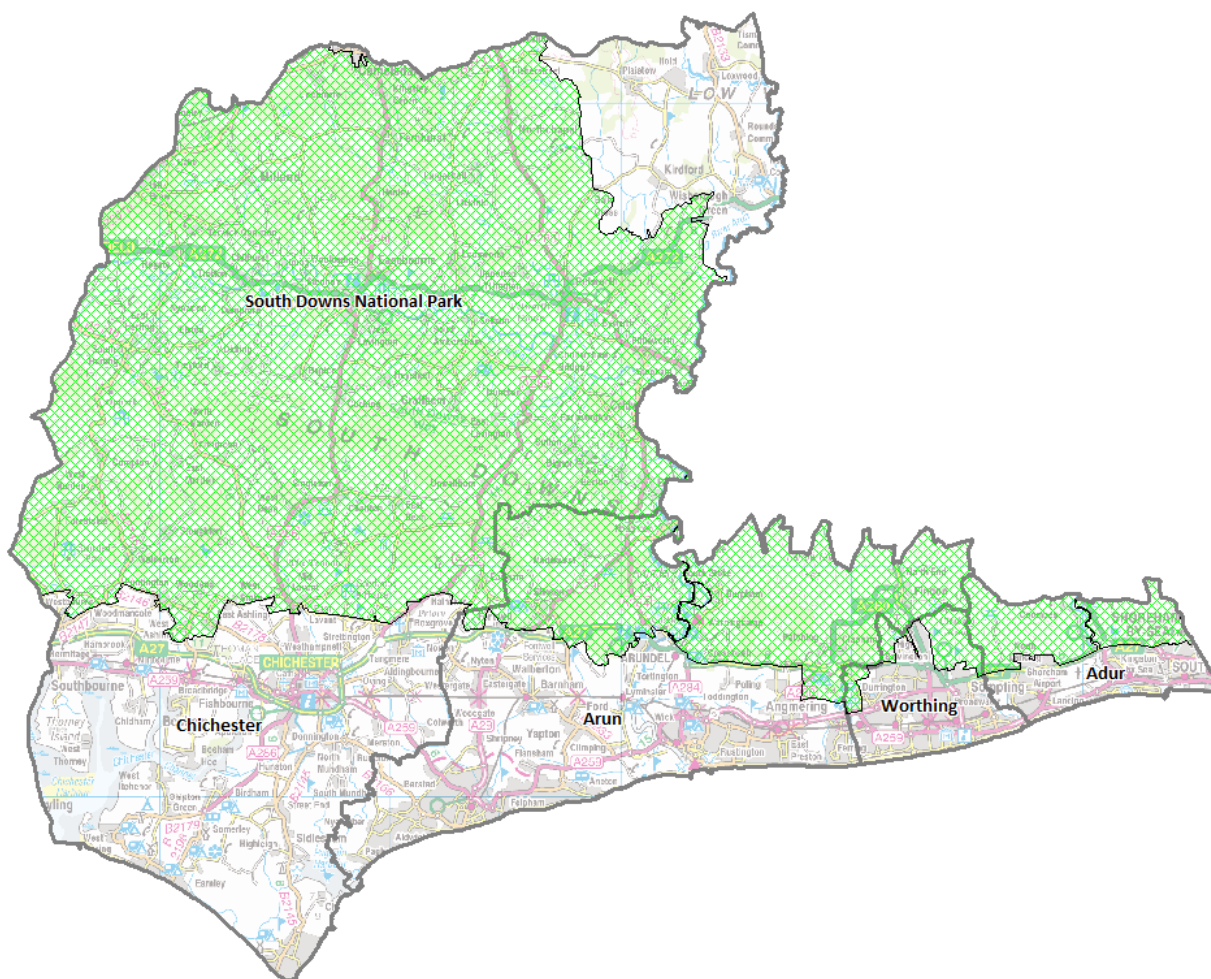
⁵ Including the 2 concealed households.

Figure 3 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	94
Unknown	0-28 (25%=7)
Do not meet Planning Definition	23

South Downs National Park (SDNP)

1.26 The assessment of need has also covered the parts of the South Downs National Park that are located within Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing (see map below). Other GTAA studies have assessed levels of need for other parts of the SDNP.



1.27 There were 10 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in these parts of the SDNP that met the planning definition, 8 unknown households that may meet the planning definition, and 1 household that did not meet the planning definition.

1.28 The GTAA identifies a need for **16 additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition, and this is made up of 4 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 9 teenage children or households in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 3 from new household formation derived from the site demographics.

1.29 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 2 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of new household formation of up to 2 from a maximum of 8 households. If the ORS national average of

25% were applied this could result in a need for no additional pitches. Whilst the proportion of households in these parts of the SDNP that met the planning definition is higher (90%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could result in a need of up to 2 additional pitches from unknown households.

- 1.30 Whilst no longer a requirement to include them in a GTAA, there is a need for 2 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 2 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years.
- 1.31 A breakdown of this need for each local authority can be found in Chapter 10 and **Appendix B** and **Appendix C**.

Figure 4 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	16
Unknown	2 (25%=0)
Do not meet Planning Definition	2

Worthing Borough Council

- 1.32 There was 1 Gypsy and Traveller site identified in Worthing. It is located within the South Downs National Park area of the Borough and has been included within their assessment of need.
- 1.33 Despite all the efforts that were made during the course of the GTAA, no other Gypsy or Traveller sites were identified in Worthing, and no households were identified to interview living in bricks and mortar, despite a small number of households being identified in the 2011 Census. These efforts included discussions with Council Officers and other local stakeholders including the Traveller Education Service and Friends, Families and Travellers; attempts to contact all the households on the waiting list for a public site in West Sussex; and discussions with Travellers living on other sites in West Sussex asking if they had any relatives or friends who may be in need of a pitch on a site.
- 1.34 As such there is no current or future need for additional pitches in Worthing over the GTAA period to 2036, other than from sites within SDNP. This is consistent with the previous GTAA study which also found a need for no additional pitches in Worthing.

Figure 5 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	0
Unknown	0
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

Additional Plot Needs - Travelling Showpeople

- 1.35 Overall the additional plot needs for Travelling Showpeople from 2018 to 2036 are set out below. Additional needs are set out for those households that met the planning definition of a Travelling Showperson; for those unknown households where an interview was not able to be completed (either due to households refusing to be interviewed, or not being present despite 3 visits to each site) who may meet the planning definition; and for those households that did not meet the planning definition (although this is no longer a requirement for a GTAA).

- 1.36 Only the need from those households who met the planning definition and from those of the unknown households who may subsequently demonstrate that they meet it should be considered as need arising from the GTAA.
- 1.37 The need arising from households that met the planning definition should be addressed through yard allocation/intensification/expansion Local Plan Policies.
- 1.38 The Councils will need to carefully consider how to address the needs associated with unknown Travelling Showpeople as it is unlikely that all of this need will have to be addressed through the provision of conditioned Travelling Showpeople plots. In terms of Local Plan Policies, the Councils should consider the use of a criteria-based policy (as suggested in PPTS) for any unknown households that do provide evidence that they meet the planning definition.
- 1.39 In general terms, the need for those households who did not meet the planning definition will need to be addressed as part of general housing need and through separate Local Plan Policies (including any plans that have already been adopted, as all Travellers will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need - OAN). See Paragraphs 1.12-1.13 for further details.

Adur District Council

- 1.40 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified in Adur so there is no current or future need for additional plots for the GTAA period 2018-36.

Figure 6 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Adur 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	0
Unknown	0
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

Arun District Council

- 1.41 There are 5 Travelling Showperson yards in Arun. It was possible to complete an interview with 12 households and 11 of these households met the planning definition, 1 household did not meet the planning definition and 4 households remain unknown.
- 1.42 The GTAA identifies a need for **14 additional plots** for households that met the planning definition, and this is made up of 5 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 6 from teenagers who will be in need of a plot of their own in the next 5 years, and 3 from new household formation derived from the household demographics.
- 1.43 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 1 additional plot for unknown households and this is made up of new household formation of 1 from a maximum of 4 households.
- 1.44 Whilst no longer a requirement to include them in a GTAA, there was no current or future need for additional plots identified for the 1 household that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 7 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	14
Unknown	1
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

Chichester District Council

- 1.45 There are 28 Travelling Showperson yards in Chichester, 1 of which is unauthorised and 1 that is awaiting the determination of a planning application. It was possible to complete an interview with 25 households and they all met the planning definition. There were also 20 unknown households who were away at the time of the fieldwork.
- 1.46 The GTAA identifies a need for **29 additional plots** for households that met the planning definition, and this is made up of 7 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 7 from teenagers who will be in need of a plot of their own in the next 5 years, 1 from in-migration, and 14 from new household formation using a rate of 1.65% derived from the household demographics.
- 1.47 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 5 additional plots for unknown households and this is made up of 1 unauthorised plot and new household formation of 4 from a maximum of 20 households.
- 1.48 Whilst no longer a requirement to include them in a GTAA, there was no current or future need for additional plots identified for the 1 household that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 8 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	29
Unknown	5
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

South Downs National Park (SDNP)

- 1.49 The assessment of need has also covered the parts of the South Downs National Park that are located within Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing. Other GTAA studies have assessed levels of need for other parts of the SDNP.
- 1.50 There is 1 private Travelling Showperson yard in this part of the SDNP and it is located in Arun. The residents met the planning definition of a Traveller.
- 1.51 The GTAA identifies a need for **1 additional plot** for the household that met the planning definition, and this is made up of new household formation derived from the household demographics.
- 1.52 The GTAA identifies a need for no additional plots for unknown households and for households that did not meet the planning definition as none were identified in these parts of the SDNP.

Figure 9 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition (in Arun)	1
Unknown	0
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

Worthing Borough Council

- 1.53 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified in Worthing so there is no current or future need for additional plots for the GTAA period 2018-36.

Figure 10 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing 2018-2036

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	0
Unknown	0
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

Transit Recommendations

- ^{1.54} As there is currently a public transit site in Chichester it is recommended that this is used in the first instance to deal with any unauthorised encampments, and that no additional transit provision is required at this time.
- ^{1.55} Due to potential changes to travelling behaviour as a result of changes to the PPTS in 2015, the use of historic evidence to assess current and future transit need is not recommended. Any recommendations for any new transit provision will need to make use of a robust post-PPTS (2015) evidence base. It is therefore recommended that the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments throughout the area should be monitored whilst any potential changes associated with PPTS (2015) develop.
- ^{1.56} This monitoring information should be collected as part of a Welfare Assessment (or equivalent) that is completed with households on unauthorised encampments. The way in which Welfare Assessments are carried out varies between local authorities, however, to provide robust input into the assessment of need for any further transit provision, it is recommended that the local authorities should consider collecting the following information:
- » Numbers of households, caravans and other vehicles.
 - » Reasons why households are in the local area.
 - » How long households are planning to stay in the local area.
 - » Whether households have a permanent place of resident elsewhere.
 - » Where households have come from and where they are planning to move on to next.
 - » Whether households would consider staying on a transit site if one were available.
 - » Whether households have permanent accommodation need in the local area.
- ^{1.57} A review of the evidence base relating to unauthorised encampments, including the monitoring referred to above, should be undertaken once there is a sufficient local evidence base following the changes to PPTS in 2015. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any further formal transit sites or emergency stopping places, or whether a managed approach is preferable alongside the public transit pitches in Chichester. It is recommended that a post-GTAA period of 3 years should be considered.
- ^{1.58} In the short-term, as well as the existing transit site, the Councils could consider the use of management arrangements for dealing with unauthorised encampments and could also consider the use of Negotiated Stopping Agreements, as opposed to taking forward a further infrastructure-based approach.
- ^{1.59} The term ‘negotiated stopping’ is used to describe agreed short-term provision for Gypsy and Traveller caravans. It does not describe permanent ‘built’ transit sites, but negotiated agreements which allow caravans to be sited on suitable specific pieces of ground for an agreed and limited period of time, with the provision of limited services such as water, waste disposal and toilets. Agreements are made between the Council and the (temporary) residents regarding expectations on both sides.

^{1.60} Temporary stopping places can be made available at times of increased demand due to fairs or cultural celebrations that are attended by Gypsies and Travellers. A charge may be levied as determined by the local authority although they only need to provide basic facilities including: a cold-water supply; portaloos; sewage disposal point and refuse disposal facilities.

2. Introduction

The Study

- 2.1 The primary objective of this Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) is to provide a robust assessment of current and future need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation in the following local authority areas: Adur District Council, Arun District Council, Chichester District Council and Worthing Borough Council, along with the parts of these areas located in the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The outcomes of this study supersede the outcomes of any previous Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessments completed in the study area.
- 2.2 A GTAA was completed by ORS in 2013 and an Update was published in 2014 which revised the pitch requirements for Gypsies and Travellers (not Travelling Showpeople). As well as updating the previous GTAAs, the principal reason for completing the 2018 study was the publication of a revised version of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) in August 2015. This introduced a new planning definition for Travellers.
- 2.3 The study provides an evidence base to enable the Councils to comply with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014 (and as amended), PPTS (2015), the Housing and Planning Act 2016, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018.
- 2.4 The GTAA is a robust and credible evidence base which can be used to aid the preparation and implementation of Local Plan Policies and the provision of Traveller pitches and plots covering the period 2018 to 2036, as well as breaks in accordance with the Councils' individual Local Plan periods. As well as identifying current and future permanent accommodation needs, it also seeks to assess any need for the provision of new transit sites or emergency stopping places.
- 2.5 We would note at the outset that the study covers the needs of Gypsies (including English, Scottish, Welsh and Romany Gypsies), Irish Travellers, New (Age) Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople, but for ease of reference we have referred to the study as a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).
- 2.6 The baseline date for the study is **January 2018** which was when the majority of the household interviews were completed.

Definitions

- 2.7 The current planning definition for a Gypsy, Traveller or Travelling Showperson is set out in PPTS (2015). The previous housing definition set out in the Housing Act (2004) was repealed by the Housing and Planning Act (2016).

The Planning Definition in PPTS (2015)

- 2.8 For the purposes of the planning system, the definition was changed in PPTS (2015). The planning definition is set out in Annex 1 and states that:

For the purposes of this planning policy "gypsies and travellers" means:

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 dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.

In determining whether persons are "gypsies and travellers" for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters:

- a) Whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life.*
- b) The reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life.*
- c) Whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances.*

For the purposes of this planning policy, "travelling showpeople" means:

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 dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.

(Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), August 2015)

- 2.9 The key change that was made to both definitions was the removal of the term *persons...who have ceased to travel permanently*, meaning that those who have ceased to travel permanently will no longer fall under the planning definition of a Traveller for the purposes of assessing accommodation need in a GTAA.

Definition of Travelling

- 2.10 One of the most important questions that GTAAs will need to address in terms of applying the planning definition is *what constitutes travelling?* This has been determined through case law that has tested the meaning of the term '*nomadic*'.
- 2.11 **R v South Hams District Council (1994)** – defined Gypsies as "*persons who wander or travel for the purpose of making or seeking their livelihood (not persons who travel from place to place without any connection between their movements and their means of livelihood.)*" This includes 'born' Gypsies and Travellers as well as 'elective' Travellers such as New Age Travellers.
- 2.12 In **Maidstone BC v Secretary of State for the Environment and Dunn (2006)**, it was held that a Romany Gypsy who bred horses and travelled to horse fairs at Appleby, Stow-in-the-Wold and the New Forest, where he bought and sold horses, and who remained away from his permanent site for up to two months of the year, at least partly in connection with this traditional Gypsy activity, was entitled to be accorded Gypsy status.
- 2.13 In **Greenwich LBC v Powell (1989)**, Lord Bridge of Harwich stated that a person could be a statutory Gypsy if he led a nomadic way of life *only seasonally*.
- 2.14 The definition was widened further by the decision in **R v Shropshire CC ex p Bungay (1990)**. The case concerned a Gypsy family that had not travelled for some 15 years in order to care for its elderly and infirm parents. An aggrieved resident living in the area of the family's recently approved Gypsy site sought judicial review of the local authority's decision to accept that the family had retained their Gypsy status even though they had not travelled for some considerable time. Dismissing the claim, the judge held that

a person could remain a Gypsy even if he or she did not travel, provided that their nomadism was held in abeyance and not abandoned.

- 2.15 That point was revisited in the case of **Hearne v National Assembly for Wales (1999)**, where a traditional Gypsy was held not to be a Gypsy for the purposes of planning law as he had stated that he intended to abandon his nomadic habit of life, lived in a permanent dwelling and was taking a course that led to permanent employment.
- 2.16 **Wrexham County Borough Council v National Assembly of Wales and Others (2003)** determined that households and individuals could continue to lead a nomadic way of life with a permanent base from which they set out from and return to.
- 2.17 The implication of these rulings in terms of applying the planning definition is that it will only include those who travel (or have ceased to travel temporarily) for work purposes, or for seeking work, and in doing so stay away from their usual place of residence. It can include those who have a permanent site or place of residence, but that it will not include those who travel for purposes other than work, or for seeking work – such as holidays and visiting friends or relatives. It will not cover those who commute to work daily from a permanent place of residence (see APP/E2205/C/15/3137477).
- 2.18 It will also be the case that a household where some family members travel for nomadic purposes on a regular basis, but where other family members stay at home to look after children in education, or other dependents with health problems etc. the household unit would be defined as travelling under the planning definition.
- 2.19 Households will also fall under the planning definition if they can provide information that they have ceased to travel temporarily as a result of their own or their families' or dependants' educational or health needs or old age. In order to have ceased to travel temporarily these households will need to provide information that they have travelled for work in the past. In addition, households will have to provide information that they plan to travel again for work in the future.
- 2.20 This approach was endorsed by a Planning Inspector in a Decision Notice for an appeal in East Hertfordshire (Appeal Ref: APP/J1915/W/16/3145267) that was issued in December 2016. A summary can be seen below:

Case law, including the R v South Hams District Council ex parte Gibb (1994) judgment referred to me at the hearing, despite its reference to 'purposive activities including work' also refers to a connection between the travelling and the means of livelihood, that is, an economic purpose. In this regard, there is no economic purpose... This situation is no different from that of many landlords and property investors or indeed anyone travelling to work in a fixed, pre-arranged location. In this regard there is not an essential connection between wandering and work... Whilst there does appear to be some connection between the travel and the work in this regard, it seems to me that these periods of travel for economic purposes are very short, amounting to an extremely small proportion of his time and income. Furthermore, the work is not carried out in a nomadic manner because it seems likely that it is done by appointment... I conclude, therefore, that XX does not meet the definition of a gypsy and traveller in terms of planning policy because there is insufficient evidence that he is currently a person of a nomadic habit of life.

- 2.21 This was further reinforced in a more recent Decision Notice for an appeal in Norfolk that was issued in February 2018 (Ref: APP/V2635/W/17/3180533) that stated:

As discussed during the hearing, although the PPTS does not spell this [the planning definition] out, it has been established in case law (R v South Hams DC 1994) that the nomadism must have an economic purpose. In other words, gypsies and travellers wander or travel for the purposes of making or seeking their livelihood.

Legislation and Guidance for Gypsies and Travellers

^{2.22} Decision-making for policy concerning Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople sits within a complex legislative and national policy framework and this study must be viewed in the context of this legislation and guidance. For example, the following key pieces of legislation and guidance are relevant when developing policies relating to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople:

- » PPG⁶ (2014) and as amended
- » PPTS (2015)
- » The Housing and Planning Act (2016)
- » NPPF (2018)

^{2.23} In addition, Case Law, Ministerial Statements, the outcomes of Local Plan Examinations and Planning Appeals, and Judicial Reviews need to be taken into consideration. Relevant examples have been included in this report.

^{2.24} The primary guidance for undertaking the assessment of housing need for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is set out in the PPTS (2015). It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). In addition, the Housing and Planning Act makes provisions for the assessment of need for those Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households living on sites and yards who do not meet the planning definition – through the assessment of all households living in caravans.

PPTS (2015)

^{2.25} PPTS (2015) sets out the direction of Government policy. As well as including the planning definition of a Traveller, PPTS is closely linked to the NPPF. Among other objectives, the aims of the policy in respect of Traveller sites are (PPTS Paragraph 4):

- » *Local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning.*
- » *To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites.*
- » *To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale.*
- » *That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development.*
- » *To promote more private Traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those Travellers who cannot provide their own sites.*
- » *That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective.*

⁶ With particular reference to the sections on Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessments

- » *For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies.*
- » *To increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.*
- » *To reduce tensions between settled and Traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions.*
- » *To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.*
- » *For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.*

^{2.26} In practice, the document states that (PPTS Paragraph 9):

- » *Local planning authorities should set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers and plot targets for Travelling Showpeople, which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of Travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.*

^{2.27} PPTS goes on to state (Paragraph 10) that in producing their Local Plan local planning authorities should:

- » *Identify and annually update a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets.*
- » *Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15.*
- » *Consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on strategic planning issues that cross administrative boundaries).*
- » *Relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density.*
- » *Protect local amenity and environment.*

^{2.28} Local Authorities now have a duty to ensure a 5-year land supply to meet the identified needs for Traveller sites. However, 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' also notes in Paragraph 11 that:

- » *Where there is no identified need, criteria-based policies should be included to provide a basis for decisions in case applications nevertheless come forward. Criteria-based policies should be fair and should facilitate the traditional and nomadic life of Travellers, while respecting the interests of the settled community.*

Revised National Planning Policy Framework (2018)

^{2.29} The revised National Planning Policy Framework was issued in July 2018. Paragraph 60 of the revised NPPF sets out that in determining the minimum number of homes needed, strategic plans should be based upon a local housing need assessment conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance.

^{2.30} Paragraph 61 then states that '*Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but*

not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes'. The footnote to this section states that 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document.'

- ^{2.31} This essentially sets out that the needs of households that meet the planning definition should be addressed under the PPTS, and that the needs of households that are not found to meet the planning definition should be addressed as part of the wider housing needs of an area.

3. Methodology

Background

- 3.1 Over the past 10 years, ORS has continually refined a methodology for undertaking robust and defensible Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessments. This has been updated in light of the introduction of the PPG in 2014; changes to PPTS in August 2015; the Housing and Planning Act in 2016; and the revised NPPF in 2018. It has also responded to changes set out by Planning Ministers, with particular reference to new household formation rates. This is an evolving methodology that has been adaptive to changes in planning policy as well as the outcomes of Local Plan Examinations and Planning Appeals.
- 3.2 PPTS (2015) contains a number of requirements for local authorities which must be addressed in any methodology. This includes the need to pay particular attention to early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities (including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves); identification of permanent and transit accommodation needs separately; working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities; and establishing whether households fall within the planning definition for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The stages below provide a summary of the methodology that was used to complete this study. More information on each stage is provided in the appropriate sections of this report.
- 3.3 The approach currently used by ORS was considered in April 2016 and July 2017 by the Planning Inspector for the Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Joint Core Strategy. She concluded in her final Examination Report that was published in October 2017:

The methodology behind this assessment incorporates a full demographic study of all occupied pitches, a comprehensive effort to undertake interviews with Gypsy and Traveller households, and consideration of the implications of the new national policy. I am satisfied that the GTAA provides a robust and credible evidence base and I accept its findings.

- 3.4 In addition, the Inspector for the East Herts District Plan also found the evidence base in relation to Gypsies and Travellers to be sound in her Inspection Report that was issued in July 2018. She concluded:

The need of the travelling community has been carefully and robustly assessed and locations to meet identified needs have been allocated for the plan period. Policy HOU9 sets out the need for 5 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers... the approach to the provision of housing is comprehensive, positively prepared, appropriate to the needs of the area and consistent with national policy.

Desk-Based Review

3.5 ORS collated a range of secondary data that was used to support the study. This included:

- » Census data.
- » Site records.
- » Traveller Caravan Count data.
- » Records of unauthorised sites/encampments.
- » Information on planning applications/appeals.
- » Information on local enforcement actions.
- » Existing needs assessments and other relevant local studies.
- » Existing national and local policy.

Stakeholder Engagement

3.6 Engagement was undertaken with key Council Officers and with wider stakeholders through telephone interviews. A total of 5 interviews were completed with Council Officers from the commissioning planning authorities and details of the outcomes can be found in Chapters 7 to 11. Interviews were also completed with a representative from West Sussex County Council and with a member of the former Sussex Traveller Action Group (STAG). The outcomes of the interview with West Sussex County Council provided valuable input into the desk-based review of existing sites and the assessment of need for transit provision. Unfortunately, the former representative from STAG was unable to provide any further information to support the assessment, other than that the Councils should support planning applications for new sites where appropriate. A Topic Guide was agreed with the Councils prior to the interviews commencing.

3.7 In addition, 2 Stakeholder Workshops were held. The purpose of the first workshop was to engage with those involved in planning for Travellers in order to discuss the most appropriate approach to complete the assessment and to raise awareness of the study among members of the Travelling Community. The purpose of the second workshop was to discuss the emerging outcomes of the assessment and to see if any further work could be done to increase the number of interviews that had been completed. The workshops were attended by Officers from the commissioning local authorities and representatives from Friends, Families and Travellers including a resident from the public site in Adur.

Working Collaboratively with Neighbouring Planning Authorities

3.8 To help support the Duty-to-Cooperate and provide background information for the study, telephone interviews were conducted with Planning Officers in neighbouring planning authorities. These interviews will help to ensure that wider issues that may impact on this project are fully understood. This included interviews with Officers from the Councils set out below. Again, a detailed Topic Guide was agreed with the Councils.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| » Brighton and Hove. | » Horsham. |
| » Crawley. | » Mid Sussex. |
| » East Hampshire. | » Waverley. |
| » Havant. | |

Survey of Travelling Communities

- 3.9 Through the desk-based research and the stakeholder interviews, ORS sought to identify all authorised and unauthorised sites/yards and encampments in the study area and attempted to complete an interview with the residents on all occupied pitches and plots. In order to gather the robust information needed to assess households against the planning definition of a Traveller, up to 3 visits were made to households where it was not initially possible to conduct an interview because they were not available at the time.
- 3.10 Our experience suggests that an attempt to interview households on all pitches is more robust. A sample-based approach often leads to an under-estimate of need – and is an approach which is regularly challenged at Local Plan Examinations and at Planning Appeals.
- 3.11 ORS worked closely with the Councils to ensure that the interviews collected all the necessary information to support the study. The household interview questions that were used (**Appendix F**) have been updated to take account of recent changes to PPTS and to collect the information ORS feel is necessary to apply the planning definition. All sites and yards were visited by members of our team of experienced Researchers who work on our GTAA studies across England and Wales. Researchers attempted to conduct semi-structured interviews with residents to determine their current demographic characteristics; their current and future accommodation needs; whether there is any over-crowding or the presence of concealed or doubled-up households or adults; and travelling characteristics. Researchers sought to identify contacts living in bricks and mortar to interview, as well as an overall assessment of each site to determine any opportunities for intensification or expansion to meet current and future needs.
- 3.12 Researchers also sought information from residents on the type of pitches they may require in the future – for example private or socially rented, together with any features they may wish to be provided on a new pitch or site.
- 3.13 Where it was not possible to undertake an interview, Researchers sought to capture as much information as possible about each pitch from sources including neighbouring residents and site management (if present).
- 3.14 Researchers also distributed copies of an information leaflet that was prepared by Friends, Families and Travellers explaining the reasons for the need to complete the household interview as part of the GTAA process.

Figure 11 – Friends, Families and Traveller Leaflet

fft
Friends Families and Travellers

We are writing to you from Friends, Families and Travellers (FFT) a national charity working on behalf of Gypsies and Travellers
www.gypsy-traveller.org

MORE PITCHES PLEASE!

Councils are currently carrying out new Accommodation Needs Assessments. The assessments are being done to work out if there is a need for more Gypsy/Traveller sites in your area and it is really important that you take part in the process so that your Council identifies the true level of need for sites in your area.

Questions about travelling are particularly important.
In 2015 the Government changed the planning definition of what it means to be a 'Gypsy or Traveller' and it now reads as follows:
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 dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.

This means that if you have completely stopped travelling, even if it is as a result of ill-health or old age or because you care for people who are too old or too ill to travel then you will be unlikely to meet the planning definition and any need you or your dependants have for a caravan site will no longer be included in the Council's assessment of its need for Gypsy/Traveller sites in your area.

Information
fft
Friends Families and Travellers

So, if you are still travelling for work, even if it is only for part the year or in order to buy and sell goods at any of the traditional horse fairs etc. then it is essential you make that clear to your Council when it assesses its need for sites in your area.

We have already seen some examples of questionnaires being used by consultants to assess needs and have some concerns about the way in which the questions have been worded and the limited space on forms to give answers.

For example, on a form produced by ORS questionnaire there is a section in the questionnaire about travelling (Section F) which could cause people to give misleading answers.

For example, one question asks 'How many trips you have made in the last 12 months'
If you answer '0' to this question then you will probably not be deemed a Gypsy or Traveller according to the new planning definition, so don't forget to include trips such as for work, looking for work, going to horse fairs etc.

Another question asks 'When did you stop travelling'
Please think carefully before answering such a question. Have you stopped travelling for good? If so then you could be judged not to be a Gypsy or Traveller in planning terms.

Finally, a question asks 'Do family members plan to travel in the future?'
Again, please bear in mind that if you answer 'No' you will be judged not to be a Gypsy or Traveller in planning terms, so think carefully about whether you are ever likely to be travelling again in the future.

Another question asks 'Have you or family members ever travelled?'
If you answer 'No' to this question then you will probably be judged not to be a Gypsy or Traveller in planning terms. So again don't forget to include trips looking for work, visiting horse fairs etc.

fft
Friends Families and Travellers

If you want to speak to us further please do not hesitate to call
FFT on 01273 234 777 or your local Gypsy/Traveller group.

Engagement with Bricks and Mortar Households

- 3.15 The 2011 Census recorded 38 households that identified as Gypsy or Irish Traveller who live in a house or flat in Adur, 52 in Arun, 55 in Chichester and 39 in Worthing. It is not possible to get a breakdown of how many of these live in the areas of the Councils covered by the SDNP.
- 3.16 ORS apply a rigorous approach to making contact with bricks and mortar households as this is a common issue raised at Local Plan Examinations and Planning Appeals. Contacts were sought through a range of sources including the interviews with people on existing sites and yards, intelligence from the stakeholder interviews, contacting people on the waiting list for public sites and other local knowledge from stakeholders and adverts on social media (including the Friends, Families and Travellers Facebook page). Whilst efforts were made to contact households on the wider Housing Register this was not possible as the ethnicity of applicants was not recorded.
- 3.17 The following additional approaches were taken to identify potential households to interview in the Coastal West Sussex local authorities:
- » **Friends, Families and Travellers:** ORS contacted members of this group, but they were unable to identify any households that they were working with to be involved in the study.
 - » **West Sussex County Council Traveller Education Team⁷:** The Team agreed to distribute information about the study to families they work with who are currently living in bricks and mortar in the area.

⁷ The Traveller Education Service provides advice, guidance and focused support to schools and to parents and pupils from the Traveller community.

- » **Public sites waiting list:** Attempts were made to contact 67 people on the waiting list for public sites by telephone. Up to 3 attempts were made to contact each household and messages were left when calls went to voicemail asking households to contact ORS if they wanted to discuss their housing needs.
- 3.18 Through this overall approach the GTAA endeavoured to do everything possible to give households living in bricks and mortar the opportunity to make their views known and to be interviewed.
- 3.19 As a rule, ORS do not make any assumptions on the overall needs from household in bricks and mortar based on the outcomes of any interviews that are completed as, in our experience, this leads to a significant over-estimate of the number of households wishing to move to a site or a yard. ORS work on the assumption that all those wishing to move will make their views known to us based on the wide range of publicity that is put in place.

Figure 12 – Bricks and Mortar Adverts



Friends, Families and Travellers
29 January · 🌐

ORS would like to speak to anyone interested in developing a site or yard or who is living in bricks and mortar who would prefer to live on a site or yard in #Arun, #Adur, #Barnet, #Brent, #CheshireEast, #CheshireWest, #Chester, #Chichester, #Dacorum, #Ealing, #Gravesham, #Halton, #Harrow, #Hillingdon, #Hounslow, #KingstonUponThames #Medway, #MoleValley, #Runnymede, #Spelthorne, #StAlbans, #SurreyHeath, #Warrington, #Watford and #Worthing

This is part of a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments in these areas. Here are some details on what that means and advice on what questions you might be asked: <https://www.gypsy-traveller.org/.../answer-gypsy-traveller-a.../>



 Opinion Research Services
Excellent research for the public, voluntary and private sectors

Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessments

Opinion Research Services (ORS) is an independent research company who carry out Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessments across the country. These assessments must be carried out by every council to inform them how many new pitches and plots will need to be provided in the future.

ORS would like to speak to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople who are looking to develop a site or yard or who live in bricks and mortar and would prefer to live on a site or yard in any of the following areas:

Arun, Adur, Cheshire East, Cheshire West and Chester, Chichester, Dacorum, Gravesham, Halton, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames Medway, Mole Valley, Runnymede, Spelthorne, St Albans, Surrey Heath, Runnymede, Warrington, Watford and Worthing

Your views are very important to us.

For additional advice from Friends, Families and Travellers on the Needs Assessment process please visit http://www.gypsy-traveller.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/GTAA-leaflet-A4_v5.pdf

If you would like to speak to ORS about your accommodation needs please contact **Claire Thomas** on **01792 535337**

Timing of the Fieldwork

^{3.20} ORS are fully aware of the transient nature of many travelling communities and subsequent seasonal variations in site and yard occupancy. As such most of the fieldwork was undertaken during the non-travelling season and avoided days of known local or national events. Fieldwork was completed between December 2017 and March 2018, with the majority completed during January 2018.

Applying the Planning Definition

^{3.21} The primary change to PPTS (2015) in relation to the assessment of need was the change to the definition of a Gypsy, Traveller or Travelling Showperson for planning purposes. Through the site interviews ORS sought to collect information necessary to assess each household against the planning definition. As the revised PPTS was only issued in 2015, only a small number of relevant appeal decisions have been issued by the Planning Inspectorate on how the planning definition should be applied (see Paragraphs 2.20 and 2.21 for examples) – these support the view that households need to be able to demonstrate that they travel for work purposes, or for seeking work, to meet the planning definition, and stay away from their usual place of residence when doing so, or have ceased to travel for work purposes temporarily due to education, ill health or old age.

^{3.22} The household survey included a structured section of questions to record information about the travelling characteristics of household members. This included questions on the following key issues:

- » Whether any household members have travelled in the past 12 months.
- » Whether household members have ever travelled.
- » The reasons for travelling - carefully probing reasons for travelling to determine whether for work or leisure/cultural purposes - visits to fairs for example.
- » Where household members travelled to.
- » The times of the year that household members travelled.
- » Where household members stay when they are away travelling.
- » When household members stopped travelling.
- » The reasons why household members stopped travelling.
- » Whether household members intend to travel again in the future.
- » When and the reasons why household members plan to travel again in the future.

^{3.23} When the household survey was completed the outcomes from these questions on travelling were used to determine the status of each household against the planning definition in PPTS (2015). Through a combination of responses households need to provide sufficient information to demonstrate that household members travel for work purposes, or for seeking work, and in doing so stay away from their usual place of residence, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to education, ill health or old age, and plan to travel again for work purposes in the future. The same definition applies to Travelling Showpeople as to Gypsies and Travellers.

^{3.24} Households that need to be considered in the GTAA fall under one of 3 classifications. Only those households that meet, or may meet, the planning definition will form the components of need to be formally included in the GTAA:

- » Households that travel under the planning definition.

- » Households that have ceased to travel temporarily under the planning definition.
- » Households where an interview was not possible who *may* fall under the planning definition.

3.25 Whilst the needs of those households that do not meet the planning definition do not need to be included in the GTAA, they have been assessed to provide the Councils with components of need as part of their work on wider housing needs assessments.

Unknown Households

3.26 As well as calculating need for households that meet the planning definition, the needs of the households where an interview was not completed (either due to refusal to be interviewed or households that were not present during the fieldwork period) need to be considered as part of the GTAA where they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers who may meet the planning definition. Whilst there is no guidance that sets out how the needs of these households should be addressed; an approach has been taken that seeks an estimate of potential need from these households. This will be an additional need figure over and above the need identified for households that do meet the planning definition.

3.27 The estimate seeks to identify potential current and future need from any pitches known to be temporary or unauthorised, and through new household formation. For the latter the ORS national rate of 1.50%⁸ has been used as the demographics of residents are unknown.

3.28 Should further information be made available to the Councils that will allow for the planning definition to be applied, these households could either form a confirmed component of need to be addressed through the GTAA or through wider assessments of housing need.

3.29 ORS believe it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether households where an interview was not completed meet the planning definition based on the outcomes of households where an interview was completed.

3.30 However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that overall approximately 25% of households who have been interviewed meet the planning definition (this rises to 70% for Travelling Showpeople based on over 300 interviews that have been completed) – and in some local authorities, no households meet the planning definition.

3.31 ORS are not implying that this is an official national statistic - rather a national statistic based on the outcomes of our fieldwork since the introduction of PPTS (2015). It is estimated that there are 14,000 Gypsy and Traveller pitches in England and ORS have spoken with households on 25% of them at a representative range of sites. Approximately 25% meet the planning definition. ORS also asked similar questions on travelling in over 2,000 pre-PPTS (2015) household interviews and found that 10% of households would have met the PPTS (2015) planning definition. It is ORS' view therefore that this is the most comprehensive national statistic in relation to households that meet the planning definition in PPTS (2015) and should be seen as a robust statistical figure.

3.32 This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from unknown households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies. An assessment of need for unknown Travellers can be found in **Appendix B**.

⁸ See Chapter 5.

3.33 The ORS methodology to address the need arising from unknown households was supported by the Planning Inspector for a Local Plan Examination for Maldon Borough Council, Essex. In his Report that was published on 29th June 2017 he concluded:

150. The Council's stance is that any need arising from 'unknowns' should be a matter left to the planning application process. Modifications to Policy H6 have been put forward by the Council setting out criteria for such a purpose, which I consider further below. To my mind, that is an appropriate approach. While there remains a possibility that up to 10 further pitches may be needed, that cannot be said to represent identified need. It would be unreasonable to demand that the Plan provide for needs that have not been established to exist. That being said, **MM242h** is nonetheless necessary in this regard. It commits the Council to a review of the Plan if future reviews of the GTAA reveal the necessity for land allocations to provide for presently 'unknown' needs. For effectiveness, I have altered this modification from the version put forward by the Council by replacing the word "may" with "will" in relation to undertaking the review committed to. I have also replaced "the Plan" with "Policy H6" – the whole Plan need not be reviewed.

Households that do not meet the Planning Definition

3.34 Households who do not travel for work purposes now fall outside the planning definition of a Traveller. However Romany Gypsies and Irish and Scottish Travellers may be able to demonstrate a right to culturally appropriate accommodation under the Equality Act (2010). In addition, provisions set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016) include a duty (under Section 8 of the 1985 Housing Act that covers the requirement for a periodical review of housing needs) for local authorities to consider the needs of people residing in or resorting to their district with respect to the provision of sites on which caravans can be stationed, or places on inland waterways where houseboats can be moored. Draft Guidance⁹ related to this section of the Housing and Planning Act has been published setting out how the Government would want local housing authorities to undertake this assessment and it is the same as the GTAA assessment process. The implication is therefore that the housing needs of any Gypsy and Traveller households who do not meet the planning definition of a Traveller will need to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and will form a subset of the wider need arising from households residing in caravans. This is echoed in the revised NPPF (July 2018).

3.35 Paragraph 61 of the revised NPPF states that '*Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes*'. The footnote to this section states that '*Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document.*'

3.36 An assessment of need for Travellers that did not meet the planning definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

⁹ "Draft guidance to local housing authorities on the periodical review of housing needs for caravans and houseboats." (March 2016)

Calculating Current and Future Need

^{3.37} To identify need, PPTS (2015) requires an assessment for current and future pitch requirements but does not provide a methodology for this. However, as with any housing assessment, the underlying calculation can be broken down into a relatively small number of factors. In this case, the key issue is to compare the supply of pitches available for occupation with the current and future needs of the population.

Supply of Pitches

^{3.38} The first stage of the assessment sought to determine the number of vacant and potentially available supply in the study area:

- » Current vacant pitches.
- » Pitches currently with planning consent due to be developed within 5 years.
- » Pitches vacated by people moving to housing.
- » Pitches vacated by people moving from the study area (out-migration).

^{3.39} It is important when seeking to identify supply from vacant pitches that they are in fact available for general occupation – i.e. on a public or social rented site, or on a private site that is run on a commercial basis with anyone being able to rent a pitch if they are available. Typically, vacant pitches on small private family sites are not included as components of available supply but can be used to meet any current and future need from the family living on the site.

Current Need

^{3.40} The second stage was to identify components of current need. It is important to address issues of double counting:

- » Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected.
- » Concealed, doubled-up or over-crowded households (including single adults).
- » Households in bricks and mortar wishing to move to sites.
- » Households in need on waiting lists for public sites.

Future Need

^{3.41} The final stage was to identify components of future need. This includes the following four components:

- » Teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years.
- » Households living on sites with temporary planning permissions.
- » New household formation.
- » In-migration.

^{3.42} Household formation rates are often the subject of challenge at appeals or examinations. ORS firmly believe that any household formation rates should use a robust local evidence base, rather than simply relying on national precedent. The approach taken is set out in more detail in Chapter 5 of this report.

^{3.43} All these components of supply and need are presented in easy to understand tables which identify the overall net need for current and future accommodation for both Gypsies and Travellers, and for Travelling Showpeople. This has proven to be a robust model for identifying needs. The residential and transit pitch

needs for Gypsies and Travellers are identified separately and the needs are identified for the period 2018 to 2036. These can be found in Chapters 7-11 and in Appendices B and C.

Pitch Turnover

^{3.44} Some assessments of need make use of pitch turnover as an ongoing component of supply. ORS do not agree with this approach or about making any assumptions about annual turnover rates. This is an approach that usually ends up with a significant under-estimate of need as in the majority of cases vacant pitches on sites are not available to meet any additional need. The use of pitch turnover has been the subject of several Inspectors Decisions, for example APP/J3720/A/13/2208767 found a GTAA to be unsound when using pitch turnover and concluded:

West Oxfordshire Council relies on a GTAA published in 2013. This identifies an immediate need for 6 additional pitches. However the GTAA methodology treats pitch turnover as a component of supply. This is only the case if there is net outward migration yet no such scenario is apparent in West Oxfordshire. Based on the evidence before me I consider the underlying criticism of the GTAA to be justified and that unmet need is likely to be higher than that in the findings in the GTAA.

^{3.45} In addition, a GTAA Best Practice Guide produced by a number of organisations including Friends, Families and Travellers, the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit, the York Travellers Trust, the Derbyshire Gypsy Liaison Group, Garden Court Chambers and Leeds GATE concluded that:

Assessments involving any form of pitch turnover in their supply relies upon making assumptions; a practice best avoided. Turnover is naturally very difficult to assess accurately and in practice does not contribute meaningfully to additional supply so should be very carefully assessed in line with local trends. Mainstream housing assessments are not based on the assumption that turnover within the existing stock can provide for general housing needs.

^{3.46} As such, other than current vacant pitches on sites that are known to be available, or pitches that are known to become available (as a result of households moving for example), pitch turnover has not been considered as a component of supply in this GTAA.

Transit Provision

^{3.47} PPTS (2015) also requires an assessment of the need for any transit sites or stopping places. While the majority of Gypsies and Travellers have permanent bases either on Gypsy and Traveller sites or in bricks and mortar and no longer travel, other members of the community either travel permanently or for part of the year. Due to the mobile nature of the population, a range of sites or management approaches can be developed to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers as they move through different areas. These include:

- » Transit sites.
- » Temporary/Emergency stopping places.
- » Temporary (seasonal) sites.
- » Negotiated Stopping Agreements.

^{3.48} In order to investigate the potential need for transit provision when undertaking work to support the study, ORS sought to review the West Sussex Transit Study (2013); to undertake analysis of any records

of unauthorised sites and encampments; and to review information from the MHCLG¹⁰ Traveller Caravan Count. The outcomes of the interviews with Council Officers, Officers from neighbouring local authorities and other stakeholders were also taken into consideration when determining this element of need in the study area. An assessment of need for transit provision can be found in Chapter 12.

¹⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Formerly DCLG.

4. Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites and Population

Introduction

- 4.1 One of the main considerations of this study is to provide evidence to support the provision of pitches and plots to meet the current and future accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. A pitch is an area normally occupied by one household, which typically contains enough space for one or two caravans but can vary in size¹¹. A site is a collection of pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers. For Travelling Showpeople, the most common descriptions used are a plot for the space occupied by one household and a yard for a collection of plots occupied by Travelling Showpeople. Throughout this study the main focus is upon how many extra pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and plots for Travelling Showpeople are required in the study area.
- 4.2 The public and private provision of mainstream housing is also largely mirrored when considering Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. One common form of a Gypsy and Traveller site is a publicly-provided residential site, which is provided by a Local Authority or by a Registered Provider (usually a Housing Association). Pitches on public sites can be obtained through signing up to a waiting list, and the costs of running the sites are met from the rent paid by the tenants (similar to social housing).
- 4.3 The alternative to public residential sites are private residential sites and yards for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. These result from individuals or families buying areas of land and then obtaining planning permission to live on them. Households can also rent pitches on existing private sites. Therefore, these two forms of accommodation are the equivalent to private ownership and renting for those who live in bricks and mortar housing. Generally, the majority of Travelling Showpeople yards are privately owned and managed.
- 4.4 The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population also has other forms of sites due to its mobile nature. Transit sites tend to contain many of the same facilities as a residential site, except that there is a maximum period of residence which can vary from a few days or weeks to a period of months. An alternative to a transit site is an emergency or negotiated stopping place. This type of site also has restrictions on the length of time someone can stay on it but has much more limited facilities. Both of these types of site are designed to accommodate, for a temporary period, Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople whilst they travel. A number of local authorities also operate an accepted encampments policy where short-term stopovers are tolerated without enforcement action.
- 4.5 Further considerations for the Gypsy and Traveller population are unauthorised developments and encampments. Unauthorised developments occur on land which is owned by the Gypsies and Travellers or with the approval of the land owner, but for which they do not have planning permission to use for residential purposes. Unauthorised encampments typically occur on publicly owned land but can also occur on privately owned land.

¹¹ Whilst it has now been withdrawn, Government Guidance on Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites recommended that, as a general guide, an average family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan, parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area.

MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count

- 4.6 Another source of information available on the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population is the bi-annual Traveller Caravan Count which is conducted by each Local Authority in England on a specific date in January and July of each year and reported to MHCLG. This is a statistical count of the number of caravans on both authorised and unauthorised sites across England. With effect from July 2013, the Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Count was renamed the Traveller Caravan Count due to the inclusion of information on Travelling Showpeople caravans.
- 4.7 As this count is of caravans and not households, it makes it more difficult to interpret for a study such as this because it does not count pitches or resident households. The count is merely a ‘snapshot in time’ conducted by the Local Authority on a specific day, and any unauthorised sites or encampments which occur on other dates will not be recorded. Likewise, any caravans that are away from sites on the day of the count will not be counted. As such, it is not considered appropriate to use the outcomes from the Traveller Caravan Count to support the calculation of current and future need as the information collected during the site visits is seen as more robust and fit-for-purpose. However, the Caravan Count data has been used to *support* the identification of the need to provide for transit provision and this is set out in Chapter 12 of this report.

5. Current and Future Provision

Background

- 5.1 This section focuses on the background to the additional pitch and plot provision which is needed by each of the local authorities in the study area currently and to 2036. A summary of the outcomes of the assessment of current and future provision can be found in the next sections of this report. This includes both current unmet need and need which is likely to arise in the future. The time period for the assessment allows for robust forecasts of the requirements for future provision, based upon the evidence contained within this study and also secondary data sources. Whilst the difficulty in making accurate assessments beyond 5 years has been highlighted in previous studies, the approach taken in this study to estimate new household formation has been accepted by Planning Inspectors as the most appropriate methodology to use.
- 5.2 We would note that the assessment of current and future provision is based upon a combination of the household interviews, planning records and stakeholder interviews. In many cases, the interview data is not used in isolation, but instead is used to validate information from planning records or other sources.
- 5.3 The assessment concentrates on the total additional current and future provision which is required in each area, along with an overall assessment of need for any transit provision for the study area as a whole.

New Household Formation Rates

- 5.4 Nationally, a net household formation and growth rate of 3.00% net per annum has been commonly assumed and widely used in local Gypsy and Traveller assessments¹², even though there is no statistical evidence of households growing so quickly. The result has been to inflate both national and local requirements for additional pitches unrealistically. In this context, ORS has prepared a *Technical Note on Household Formation and Growth Rates (2015)*. The main conclusions are set out here and the full paper is in **Appendix G**.
- 5.5 Those seeking to provide evidence of high annual net household growth rates for Gypsies and Travellers have sometimes sought to rely on increases in the number of caravans, as reflected in the Traveller Caravan Count. However, Caravan Count data is very unreliable and erratic – so the only proper way to project future population and household growth is through detailed demographic analysis.
- 5.6 The Technical Note concludes that in fact, the growth in the national Gypsy and Traveller population may be as low as 1.25% per annum – much less than the 3.00% per annum often assumed, but still greater than in the settled community. Even using extreme and unrealistic assumptions, it is hard to find evidence that net Gypsy and Traveller population and household growth rates are above 2.00% per annum nationally.
- 5.7 The often assumed 3.00% per annum net household growth rate is therefore unrealistic and would require clear statistical evidence before being used for planning purposes. In practice, the best available evidence supports a national net household growth rate of 1.50% per annum for Gypsies and Travellers. This view has been supported by Planning Inspectors in a number of Decision Notices.

¹² Page 25, Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments – Guidance (DCLG – 2007) *Now withdrawn*.

- 5.8 In a Decision Notice for an appeal in Doncaster that was issued in November 2016 (Ref: APP/F4410/W/15/3133490) where the agent acting on behalf of the appellant claimed that a rate closer to 3.00% should be used, the Inspector concluded:

In assessing need account also needs to be taken of likely household growth over the coming years. In determining an annual household growth rate, the Council relies on the work of Opinions Research Services (ORS), part of Swansea University. ORS's research considers migration, population profiles, births & fertility rates, death rates, household size data and household dissolution rates to determine average household growth rates for gypsies and travellers. The findings indicate that the average annual growth rate is in the order of 1.5% but that a 2.5% figure could be used if local data suggest a relatively youthful population. As the Council has found a strong correlation between Doncaster's gypsy and traveller population age profile and the national picture, a 1.5% annual household growth rate has been used in its 2016 GTANA. Given the rigour of ORS's research and the Council's application of its findings to the local area I accept that a 1.5% figure is justified in the case of Doncaster.

- 5.9 Another more recent Decision Notice was in relation to an appeal in Guildford that was issued in March 2018 (Ref: APP/W/16/3165526) where the agent acting on behalf of the appellant again claimed that a rate closer to 3.00% should be used. The Inspector concluded:

There is significant debate about household formation rates and the need to meet future growth in the district. The obvious point to make is that this issue is likely to be debated at the local-plan examination. In my opinion, projecting growth rates is not an exact science and the debate demonstrates some divergence of opinion between the experts. Different methodologies could be applied producing a wide range of data. However, on the available evidence it seems to me that the figures used in the GTAA are probably appropriate given that they are derived by using local demographic evidence. In my opinion, the use of a national growth rate and its adaptation to suit local or regional variation, or the use of local base data to refine the figure, is a reasonable approach.

- 5.10 In addition, the Technical Note has recently been accepted as a robust academic evidence base and was published by the Social Research Association in its journal Social Research Practice in December 2017.
- 5.11 ORS assessments take full account of the net local household growth rate per annum calculated on the basis of demographic evidence from the site interviews, and the 'baseline' includes all current authorised households, all households identified as in current need (including concealed households, teenagers in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, movement from bricks and mortar and those on waiting lists not currently living on a pitch or plot), as well as households living on tolerated unauthorised pitches or plots who are not included as current need. The assessments of future need also take account of modelling projections based on birth and death rates, and in-/out-migration.
- 5.12 Overall, the household growth rate used for the assessment of future needs has been informed by local evidence for each local authority. This demographic evidence¹³ has been used to adjust the national growth rate of 1.50% up or down based on the proportion of those aged under 18 in each local authority (by planning status).
- 5.13 In certain circumstances where the numbers of households and children are low it is not appropriate to apply a percentage rate for new household formation. In these cases, a judgement has been made on likely new household formation based on the age and gender of the children. This is based on the

¹³ Age and gender of household members.

assumption that 50% of likely households to form will stay in the area. This is based on evidence from other GTAA's that ORS have completed across England and Wales.

- 5.14 The table below sets out the approach used towards new household formation in each local authority. In addition, the ORS national rates of 1.50% have been used for unknown Gypsies and Travellers and 1.00% for unknown Travelling Showpeople.

Figure 13 – New household formation rates used

	Gypsies & Travellers		Travelling Showpeople	
	Met Planning Definition	Did not meet Planning Definition	Met Planning Definition	Did not meet Planning Definition
Adur	Demographics ¹⁴	2.40% (58% under 18)	-	-
Arun	1.75% (42% under 18)	2.05% (49% under 18)	Demographics	Demographics
Chichester	1.80% (43% under 18)	1.25% (30% under 18)	1.65% (40% under 18)	-
SDNP	Demographics	-	Demographics	-
Worthing	-	-	-	-

Breakdown by 5 Year Bands

- 5.15 In addition to tables which set out the overall need for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, the overall need has also been broken down by 5-year bands as required by PPTS. The way that this is calculated is by including all current need (from unauthorised pitches, pitches with temporary planning permission, concealed and doubled-up households, 5 year need from teenage children, and net movement from bricks and mortar) in the first 5 years. Total net new household formation is split across the 5-year bands based on the compound rate of growth that was applied – as opposed to being spread evenly.

Applying the Planning Definition

- 5.16 The outcomes from the questions on travelling in the household survey have been used to determine the status of each household against the planning definition in PPTS (2015). This assessment was based on the responses to the questions given to Researchers. Only those households that met the planning definition, in that they were able to provide information during the household interview that household members travel for work purposes, or for seeking work, and stay away from their usual place of residence when doing so – or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to education, ill health or old age, form the components of need that will form the baseline of need in the GTAA. Households where an interview was not completed who may meet the planning definition have also been included as a potential additional component of need from unknown households. Whilst they do not need to be formally considered in the GTAA, need from households that did not meet the planning definition has

¹⁴ In some circumstances where the numbers of children are low, new household formation is estimated using the age and gender (demographics) of household members.

also been assessed to provide the Councils with information on levels of need that will have to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies.

Public/Private Split

^{5.17} It will be assumed that all of the need for households living on public sites will need to be met through the provision of additional public pitches and all of the need from households living on private sites will need to be met through the provision of additional private pitches. Many households living on private family sites stated that they have sufficient land on their sites to accommodate additional pitches or accommodation units.

Addressing Outstanding Need from the Previous GTAA

^{5.18} The previous GTAA covered the period 2012-2027 and this new GTAA covers the period 2018-2036. As far as any outstanding need for the period 2012-2017 is concerned this new assessment assumes that supply and demand for the period 2012-2017 net to zero, and the new assessment then starts with a new baseline and identifies all current and future need as of January 2018. As such there is no unmet need from the previous GTAA for local authorities to provide for.

Migration

^{5.19} The study has also sought to address in-migration (households requiring accommodation who move into the study area from outside) and out-migration (households moving away from the study area). Site surveys typically identify only small numbers of in-migrant and out-migrant households and the data is not normally robust enough to extrapolate long-term trends. At the national level, there is nil net migration of Gypsies and Travellers across the UK, but the assessment has taken into account local migration effects on the basis of the best evidence available.

^{5.20} Evidence drawn from stakeholder and household interviews has been considered alongside assessments of need that have been completed in other nearby local authorities. ORS identified a number of instances where households were seeking to move in the next 5 years. Some of these were seeking to develop new sites or yards in the local area and some were planning to move away from the study area. However, it was not felt that this would result in any additional supply as most were seeking to move from overcrowded sites or yards. ORS also found no further evidence from other local studies that have been completed recently of any households wishing to move to the study area. Therefore, net migration to the sum of zero has been assumed for the GTAA – which means that net pitch requirements are driven by locally identifiable need rather than speculative modelling assumptions. Should any households from outside of the study area wish to develop a new site, proposals will need to be considered against criteria-based Local Plan Policies.

Ethnicity of Households

^{5.21} The household interviews asked respondents to state their ethnicity. Of those who responses a total of 76 households were Romany Gypsies, 15 were English Travellers and 10 were Irish Travellers. A number of households stated that they were not Gypsies or Travellers, and these households have been excluded from the baseline for the assessment of need.

6. GTAA Outcomes

- 6.1 The following sections of the report break down the outcomes of the GTAA by the 4 individual local authorities, along with the parts of the South Downs National Park within the 4 local authorities. The outcomes for each local authority include the following information:
- » Sites and Yards in the Study Area.
 - » Stakeholder Engagement.
 - » Survey of Travelling Communities.
 - » Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews.
 - » Current and Future Need.
 - » Conclusions.
- 6.2 In addition, there is a section on Transit Provision which covers all of the local authority areas.
- 6.3 Due to the nature of the reporting there is unfortunately some repetition in relation to some of the introductory paragraphs for the sections on Stakeholder Engagement and Current and Future Provision.
- 6.4 In addition, the outcomes of the stakeholder engagement with neighbouring local authorities can be found in **Appendix D**.

7. Adur District Council

Sites and Yards in the Study Area

7.1 In Adur, at the baseline date for this study, there was 1 public site with 12 pitches. There were no private sites with permanent or temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; no unauthorised sites; no transit sites and no Travelling Showpeople yards¹⁵. Further details can be found in **Appendix E**.

Figure 14 - Total amount of provision in Adur (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	0	0
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers) ¹⁶	1	12
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	0	0
Travelling Showpeople yards	0	0

Stakeholder Engagement

7.2 ORS undertook a stakeholder engagement programme to complement the information gathered through interviews with members of the Travelling Community. This consultation took the form of telephone interviews which were tailored to the role of the individual. The aim of these interviews is to provide an understanding of current provision and possible future need; short-term encampments; transit provision; and cross-border issues.

7.3 An interview was undertaken with Council Officers for both Adur and Worthing as the Councils have operated under a joint management structure since 1 April 2008. Due to issues surrounding data protection, and in order to protect the anonymity of those who took part, this section presents a summary of the views expressed by interviewees and verbatim comments have not been used. The narrative represents a balanced summary of the views of the individuals concerned, rather than the official views of the Council.

Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers

- » A GTAA was completed by ORS in 2013 and an Update was published in 2014, which revised the pitch requirements and identified a need for Adur to provide an additional 4 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers by 2027, all on public sites. The GTAA also identified need for one plot for a Travelling Showperson.

¹⁵ Whilst the previous GTAA identified a single plot on a residential caravan park occupied by a Travelling Showperson household, this household was not identified during the fieldwork for this GTAA and it has been assumed that they have moved away from the area.

¹⁶ One of the pitches on this site is occupied by the Site Warden and has been excluded from the baseline for the purposes of assessing need for additional pitches.

- » There is one public site in Adur and the Officer was not aware of any issues relating to this site. There have been no planning applications, although in the event of a planning application a criteria-based policy is included in the Local Plan which was adopted in December 2017.
- » The last GTAA identified a need for four public pitches and the Local Plan includes a commitment to extending the Withy Patch public site and providing four additional pitches when the site is relocated.
- » Unauthorised encampments are not an issue, and when they have occurred in the past they have been very short-term. The Officer felt the transit site in Chichester has improved the situation.

Cross-Boundary Issues

- » The Officer felt that the Council is complying with the Duty to Cooperate and referenced the joint approach to undertaking GTAA studies. In addition, the issue was not raised at the Adur Local Plan Examination.
- » Although the Officer was unaware of the accommodation need situation in the other West Sussex areas, it was understood that the new transit provision in Chichester was working well.

Future Priorities and Any Further Issues

- » In Adur the priority is to meet the needs of those on the Withy Patch site.
- » The Officer felt it important that they have a criteria-based policy to deal with planning applications should they be made in the future.

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers

- ^{7.4} One of the major components of this study was a detailed survey of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population living on sites and yards in the study area. This aimed to identify current households with housing needs and to assess likely future housing need from within existing households, to help judge the need for any future pitch provision. The household interview questions can be found in **Appendix F** – although the interviews were conducted using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tablets.
- ^{7.5} Through the desk-based research and stakeholder interviews ORS sought to identify all authorised and unauthorised sites and yards in the study area. Interviews were completed between December 2017 and March 2018. Up to 3 attempts were made to interview each household where they were not present when interviewers visited. The tables below identify the sites that ORS staff visited during the course of the fieldwork, and also set out the number of interviews that were completed at each site, together with the reasons why interviews were not completed and reasons why any additional interviews were completed. The site lists were agreed with the local authority.
- ^{7.6} Due a number of additional interviews that were completed on some of the sites it is not possible to set out the overall response rates for Gypsies and Travellers. However, the table below provides an overview of the number pitches; the number of interviews that were completed; reasons for not completing interviews; and the number of pitches where it was not possible to complete an interview.

Figure 15 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers

Local Authority	Pitches	No Contact	Vacant/Non-Travellers	Refusals	Complete Interviews	Incomplete Interviews
Adur	12	2	2	0	8	2

Figure 16 - Sites and yards visited in Adur

Planning Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews
Public Sites			
Withy Patch	12	8	1 x vacant, 2 x no contact possible, 1 x warden pitch
Private Sites			
None	-	-	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
None	-	-	-
TSP Yards			
None	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	8	

Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews

- 7.7 The 2011 Census recorded 38 households that identified as Gypsies or Irish Travellers in Adur.
- 7.8 Following all of the work that was undertaken to identify households living in bricks and mortar, including trying to contact all of the households on the waiting list for public sites, a total of 20 telephone interviews were completed across all of the local authorities in Coastal West Sussex. Of these, 5 were living in bricks and mortar; 9 stated that they had no fixed abode; 4 were living on public or private sites in the study area; 1 was living on an unauthorised site in the study area; and 1 was living on a private site outside of the study area. From the 67 numbers that were provided for households on the waiting list a total of 17 were disconnected. A total of 20 completed interviews from an adjusted baseline of 50 valid telephone numbers represents a very good response rate and number of completed interviews when compared to the majority of the GTAA studies that have been completed by ORS across England and Wales in recent years.
- 7.9 A total of 6 of these interviews were completed with households living in Adur. Further information about the needs of these households can be found later in this section of the report.
- 7.10 In addition, no further household in bricks and mortar are known to have approached the Council during the GTAA study period seeking a site and none have declared themselves homeless. As such it is fair to conclude that no further allowances should be made for bricks and mortar households - other than that from those that were interviewed - because no others identified themselves as being in need.

Additional Pitch and Plot Needs

- 7.11 Information that was sought from households where an interview was completed allowed each household to be assessed against the planning definition of a Traveller. This included information on

whether households have ever travelled; why they have stopped travelling; the reasons that they travel; and whether they plan to travel again in the future. The table below sets out the planning status of households in Adur.

Figure 17 – Planning status of households in Adur

Status	Met Planning Definition	Unknown ¹⁷	Did Not Meet Planning Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	4	3	4
Private Sites	0	0	0
Temporary Sites	0	0	0
Unauthorised Sites	0	0	0
Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List	0	0	6
Sub-Total	4	3	10
Travelling Showpeople			
Private Yards	0	0	0
Temporary Yards	0	0	0
Tolerated Yards	0	0	0
Unauthorised Yards	0	0	0
Sub-Total	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	3	10

^{7.12} Figure 17 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 4 households met the planning definition of a Traveller in that ORS were able to determine that household members travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence when doing so or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 10 Gypsy and Traveller households did not meet the planning definition as they were not able to demonstrate that household members travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the planning definition.

^{7.13} The households where an interview was not possible are recorded as unknown. The reason for this was households that were not present during the fieldwork period – despite 3 visits.

Bricks and Mortar and Waiting List Interviews

^{7.14} Following the work that was completed to identify households in bricks and mortar and to contact households on the waiting list for public sites a total of 6 interviews were completed. None of these households met the planning definition. A total of 3 interviews were completed with households living in bricks and mortar – 2 expressed a need to move to a site and 1 expressed a need to move to a larger house. The remaining 3 interviews were with households with no fixed abode who expressed a need to live on a permanent pitch in Adur.

¹⁷ Whilst a vacant pitch was identified on the public site at Withy Patch during the fieldwork, Researchers were informed by an Officer from West Sussex County Council that a Gypsy and Traveller tenant had been identified and would shortly be moving on to the pitch.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the Planning Definition

- 7.15 The households in Adur that met the planning definition were found on the public site. Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a need for **6 additional pitches** and that this is all from new household formation derived from the household demographics.
- 7.16 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **6 additional pitches** over the GTAA period.
- 7.17 Whilst the recently adopted Local Plan (2017) includes an allocation for 4 additional pitches as part of the proposal to relocate the public site at Withy Patch, these pitches do not currently have planning permission and cannot be included as components of supply. However, should they be delivered this will reduce the current level of identified need.

Figure 18 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches ¹⁸	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	6
<i>(Formation from household demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	6
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	6

Figure 19 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	3	1	0	1	1	6

¹⁸ Whilst a vacant pitch was identified on the public site at Withy Patch during the fieldwork, Researchers were informed by an Officer from West Sussex County Council that a Gypsy and Traveller tenant had been identified and would shortly be moving on to the pitch. As such it has not been considered as a component of supply for the purposes of the assessment of need.

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.18 Whilst it was not possible to determine the planning status of a total of 3 households as they were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers who may meet the planning definition.
- 7.19 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed. However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the planning definition.
- 7.20 This would suggest that it is likely that only a small proportion of the potential need identified from these households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 7.21 Whilst it was not possible to complete an interview with these households it was possible to identify the demographics of the households. This indicated a need for up to 2 additional pitches through new household formation over the GTAA period.
- 7.22 If the ORS national average¹⁹ of 25% were applied this could result in a need for no additional pitches. Whilst the proportion of households in Adur that met the planning definition is higher (31%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could also result in a need for 1 additional pitch from unknown households. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

Pitch Needs - Gypsies and Travellers that did not meet the Planning Definition

- 7.23 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that did not meet the planning definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies, and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016) and the revised NPPF (2018).
- 7.24 Need for 17 additional pitches from households that did not meet the planning definition is made up of 1 movement from bricks and mortar, 7 households on the waiting list in need of a pitch of their own (including 2 teenagers who will need a pitch in the next 5 years), 2 teenagers on sites in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 7 from new household formation using a rate of 2.40% derived from the household demographics. A summary of this need can be found in **Appendix C**.

¹⁹ Based on the outcomes of over 3,500 interviews completed by ORS in England since 2015.

Travelling Showpeople Needs

7.25 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified in Adur so there is no current or future need for additional plots.

Conclusions

7.26 The assessment of need provides a robust evidence base to enable the Council to assess the housing needs of the Travelling Community as well as complying with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018. It also provides the evidence base which can be used to support Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

7.27 In summary there is a need for 6 additional pitches in Adur over the GTAA period to 2036 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 2 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 17 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

7.28 It is recommended that need for households that met the planning definition is addressed through new pitch allocations or the expansion or intensification of existing sites. Any need arising from unknown or new households seeking to move to the area and develop a site should be addressed through a criteria-based Local Plan Policy. The need for households who did not meet the planning definition should be addressed as part of general housing need and through separate Local Plan Policies (including any plans that have already been adopted, as all Travellers will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need - OAN).

Travelling Showpeople

7.29 There are no Travelling Showpeople in Adur so there is no current or future need for additional plots.

Summary of Need to be Addressed

7.30 Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed and identified, together with the assumptions on the proportion of unknown households that are likely to meet the planning definition, the tables below set out the likely number of pitches/plots that will need to be addressed either as a result of the GTAA, or through the Housing Need Assessment process and through separate Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

7.31 Total need from Gypsy and Traveller households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 25% (the ORS national average for Gypsies and Travellers) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 75% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 20 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Adur	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	6 (6+0)	0	6
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	19 (17+2)	19
TOTAL	6	19	25

Note that the 2014 GTAA Update identified an overall need for 5 additional pitches in Adur.

Travelling Showpeople

^{7.32} Total need from Travelling Showpeople households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 70% (the ORS national average for Travelling Showpeople) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 30% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 21 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Adur	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	0	0	0
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Note that the 2013 GTAA²⁰ identified an overall need for 1 additional plot in Adur.

²⁰ The 2014 GTAA Update only applied to pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and not Travelling Showpeople.

8. Arun District Council

Sites and Yards in the Study Area

- 8.1 In Arun, at the baseline date for this study, there was 1 public site with 12 pitches; 7 private sites with permanent planning permission for 17 pitches; no sites with temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; 1 unauthorised site with 2 pitches; and 5 Travelling Showpeople yards with 20 plots. Further details can be found in **Appendix E**.

Figure 22 - Total amount of provision in Arun (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	7	17
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	1	12
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	1	2
Travelling Showpeople yards	5	20

Stakeholder Engagement

- 8.2 ORS undertook a stakeholder engagement programme to complement the information gathered through interviews with members of the Travelling Community. This consultation took the form of telephone interviews which were tailored to the role of the individual. The aim of these interviews is to provide an understanding of current provision and possible future need; short-term encampments; transit provision; and cross-border issues.
- 8.3 An interview was undertaken with a Council Officer in Arun. Due to issues surrounding data protection, and in order to protect the anonymity of those who took part, this section presents a summary of the views expressed by interviewees and verbatim comments have not been used. The narrative represents a balanced summary of the views of the individual concerned, rather than the official policy of the Council.

Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers

- » A GTAA was completed by ORS in 2013 and an Update was published in 2014, which revised the pitch requirements, and identified a need for Arun to provide an additional 14 permanent pitches by 2027. The GTAA also identified need for 7 plots for Travelling Showpeople.
- » The Arun Local Plan includes a policy for Gypsy and Traveller sites and the Council have recently completed its proposed methodology for assessing permanent sites for Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople. It is hoped that once this study has been completed this will be taken forward.
- » The Officer felt that Arun is meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers which is currently well planned and was not aware of any overcrowding on the sites or any unauthorised encampments. Arun has met its targets overall in terms of providing a sufficient amount of site accommodation

Short-term Roadside Encampments and Transit Provision

- » The Officer was not aware of any unauthorised encampments and felt the transit site in Chichester was meeting the needs of those Gypsies and Travellers moving through the area.

Cross-Boundary Issues

- » The Officer felt that Arun is complying with the Duty to Cooperate and referenced the joint approach to undertaking GTAA studies in addition to the fact that all the authorities comment on each other's work.

Future Priorities and Any Further Issues

- » The Officer did not identify any future priorities.

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers

- 8.4 One of the major components of this study was a detailed survey of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population living on sites and yards in the study area. This aimed to identify current households with housing needs and to assess likely future housing need from within existing households, to help judge the need for any future pitch provision. The household interview questions can be found in **Appendix F** – although the interviews were conducted using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tablets.
- 8.5 Through the desk-based research and stakeholder interviews ORS sought to identify all authorised and unauthorised sites and yards in the study area. Interviews were completed between December 2017 and March 2018. Up to 3 attempts were made to interview each household where they were not present when interviewers visited. The tables below identify the sites that ORS staff visited during the course of the fieldwork, and also set out the number of interviews that were completed at each site, together with the reasons why interviews were not completed and reasons why any additional interviews were completed. The site lists were agreed with the local authority.
- 8.6 Due a number of additional interviews that were completed on some of the sites it is not possible to set out the overall response rates for Gypsies and Travellers. However, the table below provides an overview of the number pitches; the number of interviews that were completed; reasons for not completing interviews; and the number of pitches where it was not possible to complete an interview.

Figure 23 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers

Local Authority	Pitches	No Contact	Vacant/Non-Travellers	Refusals	Complete Interviews	Incomplete Interviews
Arun	31	5	9	2	15	7

Figure 24 - Sites and yards visited in Arun

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews/additional interviews
Public Sites			
Ryebank Caravan Park	12	9	1 x refusal, 1 x no contact possible, 1 x wardens pitch
Private Sites			
2 Wyndham Acres	4	0	4 x non-Travellers
Dragonfly	1	1	-
Fieldview	3	0	1 x refusal, only 1 pitch set out
Land at Limmer Pond Stables	1	0	1 x no contact possible
The Cottage Piggeries	1	0	1 x no contact possible
The Old Stables	2	0	Site derelict
The Paddocks	5	3	2 x no contact possible
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
Castle View/The Paddocks	2	2	-
TSP Yards			
Fairfield	1	0	1 x refusal
Land at Aldingbourne Farm Shop	4	0	No longer a Showmen's yard
Byton Stables	8	6	2 x refusals
The Drive	5	4	1 x refusal
The Old Barn	2	2	-
TOTAL	51	27	

Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews

- 8.7 The 2011 Census recorded 52 households that identified as Gypsies or Irish Travellers in Arun.
- 8.8 Following all of the work that was undertaken to identify households living in bricks and mortar, including trying to contact all of the households on the waiting list for public sites, a total of 20 telephone interviews were completed across all of the local authorities in Coastal West Sussex. Of these, 5 were living in bricks and mortar; 9 stated that they had no fixed abode; 4 were living on public or private sites in the study area; 1 was living on an unauthorised site in the study area; and 1 was living on a private site outside of the study area. From the 67 numbers that were provided for households on the waiting list a total of 17 were disconnected. A total of 20 completed interviews from an adjusted baseline of 50 valid telephone numbers represents a very good response rate and number of completed interviews when compared to the majority of the GTAA studies that have been completed by ORS across England and Wales in recent years.
- 8.9 A total of 6 of these interviews were completed with households living in Arun. Further information about the needs of these households can be found later in this section of the report.
- 8.10 In addition, no further household in bricks and mortar are known to have approached the Council during the GTAA study period seeking a site and none have declared themselves homeless. As such it is fair to

conclude that no further allowances should be made for bricks and mortar households - other than that from those that were interviewed - because no others identified themselves as being in need.

Additional Pitch and Plot Needs

8.11 Information that was sought from households where an interview was completed allowed each household to be assessed against the planning definition of a Traveller. This included information on whether households have ever travelled; why they have stopped travelling; the reasons that they travel; and whether they plan to travel again in the future. The table below sets out the planning status of households in Arun.

Figure 25 – Planning status of households in Arun

Status	Met Planning Definition	Unknown	Did Not Meet Planning Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	3	2	6
Private Sites	4	5	0
Temporary Sites	0	0	0
Unauthorised Sites	2	0	0
Bricks and Mortar	0	0	2
Waiting List	1	0	2
Sub-Total	10	7	10
Travelling Showpeople			
Private Yards	11	4	1
Temporary Yards	0	0	0
Tolerated Yards	0	0	0
Unauthorised Yards	0	0	0
Sub-Total	11	4	1
TOTAL	21	11	11

8.12 Figure 25 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 10 households and for Travelling Showpeople 11 households meet the planning definition of a Traveller in that they were able to provide information that household members travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence when doing so or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 10 Gypsy and Traveller households and 1 Travelling Showperson household did not meet the planning definition as they were not able to provide information that household members travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the planning definition.

8.13 The number of households on each site where an interview was not possible are recorded as unknown. The reasons for this include households that refused to be interviewed and households that were not present during the fieldwork period – despite up to 3 visits.

Bricks and Mortar and Waiting List Interviews

8.14 Following the work that was completed to identify households in bricks and mortar and to contact households on the waiting list for public sites a total of 6 interviews were completed. Only one of these

households met the planning definition, currently has no fixed abode and expressed that they were in need for a permanent pitch on a public site.

- 8.15 For those households that did not meet the planning definition 2 were living in bricks and mortar and 2 had no fixed abode – all expressed a need for a permanent pitch on a public site in Arun (including 1 teenager who will need a pitch of their own in the next 5 years). The remaining household is now settled on a public site and had no additional need.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the Planning Definition

- 8.16 The 10 households who met the planning definition of Travelling were found on the public site, 2 of the private sites, on the unauthorised site and with no fixed abode. Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a need from 2 pitches that are unauthorised, 1 concealed or doubled-up household or adult, 2 teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 1 from the waiting list, and 5 from new household formation using a rate of 1.75% derived from the household demographics. There is also supply from 2 households on the public site seeking to move away from the study area.
- 8.17 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **9 additional pitches** over the GTAA period.

Figure 26 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting Planning Definition		Pitches
Supply of Pitches		
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches		0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites		0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar		0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area		2
Total Supply		2
Current Need		
Households on unauthorised developments		2
Households on unauthorised encampments		0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding		1
Movement from bricks and mortar		0
Households on waiting lists for public sites		1
Total Current Need		4
Future Need		
5 year need from teenage children		2
Households on sites with temporary planning permission		0
In-migration		0
New household formation		5
<i>(Household base 12 and formation rate 1.75%)</i>		
Total Future Needs		7
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)		9

Figure 27 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	5	1	2	0	0	1	9

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 8.18 Whilst it was not possible to determine the planning status of a total of 7 households as they either refused to be interviewed or were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers and may meet the planning definition.
- 8.19 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed.
- 8.20 However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the planning definition.
- 8.21 This would suggest that it is likely that only a small proportion of the potential need identified from unknown households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 8.22 Should further information be made available to the Council that will allow for the planning definition to be applied to the unknown households, the overall level of need could rise by up to 1 for a teenage child in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years²¹; and by up to 2 pitches from new household formation (using the ORS national rate of 1.50%). Therefore, additional need could increase by up to a further 3 pitches, plus any concealed adult households or 5-year need arising from older teenagers living in these households (if all 7 unknown pitches are deemed to meet the planning definition).
- 8.23 If the ORS national average of 25% were to be applied this could result in a need for 1 additional pitch. Whilst the proportion of households in Arun that met the planning definition is higher (50%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could result in a need for up to 2 additional pitches from unknown households. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

Pitch Needs - Gypsies and Travellers that did not meet the Planning Definition

- 8.24 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that did not meet the planning definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies, and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016) and the revised NPPF (2018).
- 8.25 Overall, there is need for 13 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 1 concealed or doubled-up household or adult, 3 movement from bricks and mortar,

²¹ It was possible to collect basic demographic information from some households, but this was not sufficient to apply the planning definition.

2 households from the waiting list that are in need of a pitch, 1 teenage child who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 6 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.05% derived from the household demographics.

^{8.26} A summary of this need for households that did not meet the planning definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Travelling Showpeople Needs

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

^{8.27} There are 5 Travelling Showpeople yards in Arun. It was possible to complete an interview with 12 households, 11 that met the planning definition and 1 that did not.

^{8.28} The GTAA identifies a need for **14 additional plots** for the 11 households that met the planning definition. This is made up of 5 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 6 teenage children who will be in need of a plot of their own in the next 5 years and 3 from new household formation based on the household demographics.

Figure 28 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople – Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	5
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	5
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	6
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	3
<i>(Formation from household demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	9
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	14

Figure 29 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	11	2	1	0	0	0	14

- 8.29 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 1 additional plot for the unknown households and this is made up of new household formation of 1 from a maximum of 4 households. Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for no additional plots from the 1 household that did not meet the planning definition.

Conclusions

- 8.30 The assessment of need provides a robust evidence base to enable the Council to assess the housing needs of the Travelling Community as well as complying with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018. It also provides the evidence base which can be used to support Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 8.31 In summary there is a need for 9 additional pitches in Arun over the GTAA period to 2036 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 3 additional pitches for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 13 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.
- 8.32 It is recommended that need for households that met the planning definition is addressed through new pitch allocations or the expansion or intensification of existing sites. Any need arising from unknown or new households seeking to move to the area and develop a site should be addressed through a criteria-based Local Plan Policy. The need for households who did not meet the planning definition should be addressed as part of general housing need and through separate Local Plan Policies (including any plans that have already been adopted, as all Travellers will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need – OAN).

Travelling Showpeople

- 8.33 In summary there is a need for 14 additional plots in Arun over the GTAA period to 2036 for Travelling Showpeople households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 1 additional plot for unknown Travelling Showpeople households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for no additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households who did not meet the planning definition.

Summary of Need to be Addressed

- 8.34 Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed and identified, together with the assumptions on the proportion of unknown households that are likely to meet the planning definition, the tables below set out the likely number of pitches/plots that will need to be addressed either as a result of the GTAA, or through the Housing Need Assessment process and through separate Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 8.35 Total need from Gypsy and Traveller households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking

25% (the ORS national average for Gypsies and Travellers) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 75% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 30 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Arun	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	10 (9+1)	0	10
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	15 (13+2)	15
TOTAL	10	15	25

Note that the 2014 GTAA Update identified an overall need for 12 additional pitches in Arun.

Travelling Showpeople

^{8.36} Total need from Travelling Showpeople households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 70% (the ORS national average for Travelling Showpeople) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 30% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 31 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Arun	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	15 (14+1)	0	15
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0 (0+0)	0
TOTAL	15	0	15

Note that the 2013 GTAA identified an overall need for 7 additional plots in Arun.

9. Chichester District Council

Sites and Yards in the Study Area

9.1 In Chichester, at the baseline date for this study, there were 2 public sites with 41 pitches; 1 public transit site with 9 pitches; 32 private sites with permanent planning permission for 96 pitches; 6 private sites with temporary planning permission for 7 pitches; 1 private transit site with 3 pitches; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; 6 unauthorised sites with 16 pitches; 4 sites with 8 pitches that are pending a planning application decision; and 28 Travelling Showpeople yards with 43 plots (one of which is pending a decision and one of which is unauthorised). Further details can be found in **Appendix E**.

Figure 32 – Total amount of provision in Chichester (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	32	96
Private sites with temporary planning permission	6	7
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	2	41
Public transit provision	1	9
Private transit provision	1	3
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	6	16
Private sites pending a decision	4	8
Travelling Showpeople yards	26	38
Travelling Showpeople yards – unauthorised	1	1
Travelling Showpeople yards – pending a decision	1	4

Stakeholder Engagement

9.2 ORS undertook a stakeholder engagement programme to complement the information gathered through interviews with members of the Travelling Community. This consultation took the form of telephone interviews which were tailored to the role of the individual. The aim of these interviews is to provide an understanding of current provision and possible future need; short-term encampments; transit provision; and cross-border issues.

9.3 An interview was undertaken with a Council Officer in Chichester. Due to issues surrounding data protection, and in order to protect the anonymity of those who took part, this section presents a summary of the views expressed by interviewees and verbatim comments have not been used. The narrative represents a balanced summary of the views of the individual concerned, rather than the official policy of the Council.

Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers

- » A GTAA was completed by ORS in 2013 and an Update was published in 2014, which revised the pitch requirements, and identified a need for Chichester to provide an additional 52 permanent pitches by 2027. The GTAA also identified need for 18 plots for Travelling Showpeople.
- » Chichester are currently in the process of reviewing their Local Plan. The Council had begun working on a site allocation DPD and were looking to allocate sites, however this process was

postponed due to the change in the planning definition. Once this GTAA is complete this will resume through another Site Allocation DPD.

- » The Officer felt that Chichester may not be fully meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the area and referred the number of planning appeals to demonstrate that there is further unmet need. The Officer explained that in the previous Local Plan there was no breakdown of numbers of private and public need which has led to a lack of clarity about need going forward. It is hoped that this study will lead to some clarity about the need for both types of provision. Overall the Officer felt there could be a need for an additional public site, possibly delivered in conjunction with a Housing Association.

Short-term Roadside Encampments and Transit Provision

- » The Officer was of the view that numbers of encampments peak during the summer period and October when there is a fair in the area. There is a new transit site in Chichester that serves the whole of West Sussex.

Cross-Boundary Issues

- » The Officer felt that Chichester is complying with the Duty to Cooperate and referenced the joint approach to undertaking GTAA studies. The Officer also said that during the Local Plan Examination the Inspector commended the authorities for working well together and providing a new transit site.

Future Priorities and Any Further Issues

- » To provide an additional public site.
- » The Officer was aware of the issues that had arisen when Homes Space took over management of the public sites and it was felt that it is currently being managed well by the County. Although it was the view of the Officer that the County should retain its responsibility for these sites, it was acknowledged that some are specialist Housing Associations who could manage the public sites.

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers

- ^{9.4} One of the major components of this study was a detailed survey of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population living on sites and yards in the study area. This aimed to identify current households with housing needs and to assess likely future housing need from within existing households, to help judge the need for any future pitch provision. The household interview questions can be found in **Appendix F** – although the interviews were conducted using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tablets.
- ^{9.5} Through the desk-based research and stakeholder interviews ORS sought to identify all authorised and unauthorised sites and yards in the study area. Interviews were completed between December 2017 and March 2018. Up to 3 attempts were made to interview each household where they were not present when interviewers visited. The tables below identify the sites that ORS staff visited during the course of the fieldwork, and also set out the number of interviews that were completed at each site, together with the reasons why interviews were not completed and reasons why any additional interviews were completed. The site lists were agreed with the local authority.

- 9.6 Due a number of additional interviews that were completed on some of the sites it is not possible to set out the overall response rates for Gypsies and Travellers. However, the table below provides an overview of the number pitches; the number of interviews that were completed; reasons for not completing interviews; and the number of pitches where it was not possible to complete an interview.

Figure 33 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers

Local Authority	Pitches	No Contact	Vacant/Non-Travellers	Refusals	Complete Interviews	Incomplete Interviews
Chichester	180	40	26	30	78	70

Figure 34 – Sites and yards visited in Chichester

Status	Pitches/Plot	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews/additional interviews
Public Sites			
Easthampnett Caravan Park, Easthampnett	24	16	3 x refusals, 4 x no contact possible, 1 x wardens pitch, pitch 12 doubled-up
Westbourne Caravan Site	17	10	5 x refusals, 2 x no contact possible
Private Sites			
Bridgefoot Meadows	1	0	1 x no contact possible
C & P Stables	1	1	-
Clearwater	3	0	3 x refusals
Connors	3	0	3 x no contact possible
Cowdry Nursery	1	0	1 x no contact possible
Five Oaks	1	1	-
Land adjacent to Westbourne Gypsy site	2	0	2 x unimplemented pitches
Land at Lakeside Barn	3	3	-
Land at Marsh Farm	3	3	-
Land East of Tower View Nursery	4	0	4 x no contact possible
Land lying to the east of Nutbourne Park	2	0	2 x unimplemented pitches
Land north of Recreation Ground (Meadow View Stables)	1	1	-
Land South of Green Orchards	5	0	5 x no contact possible
Land South of the Stables	9	0	4 x no contact possible, 5 x vacant pitches
Land West of Harwood	5	0	5 x unimplemented pitches
Land West of Hopedene Common Road Westbourne	12	3	1 x refusal, 2 x double pitches
Littleacre	6	4	2 x no contact possible
Longacre	5	0	4 x refusals, 1 x pitch does not exist
Maytrees (Adjacent to Priors Leaze Bungalow)	1	1	-
Melita Nursery	4	4	-
Merston Phesantry (The Vardoe and Treetops)	8	2	2 x refusals at The Vardoe; 1 x refusal, 1 x vacant, 2 x no contact possible at Treetops
Oaklands, Tower View Nursery (north)	3	0	3 x no contact possible
Plot B, Pond Farm	1	1	-
Plot J, Pond Farm	1	1	-

Pond Cottage, Plot A Pond Farm	1	1	-
Sunrise (Adjacent to Southbourne Farm Shop)	1	1	-
The Hawthorns	1	1	-
The Stables, Bracklesham Lane	1	0	1 x refusal
The Stables, Cemetery Lane	1	0	1 x refusal
The Willows	1	1	-
Tommys Yard	1	1	-
Tower View Nursery (south)	4	0	3 x no contact possible, 1 x unimplemented pitch
Temporary Sites			
1 and 2 First Acre	1	1	-
Paddock View, Drift Lane	1	1	-
Plot C2 (The Three Horseshoes), Pond Farm	1	1	-
Plot C2A and C2B, Pond Farm	2	1	1 x unimplemented pitch
Plot F, Pond Farm	1	1	-
Robins Nest, Plot C, Pond Farm	1	1	-
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
Birdham Farm Plot 12	1	0	1 x no contact possible
Birdham Farm Plot 13	1	0	1 x no contact possible
Birdham Farm Plot 14	1	1	-
Birdham Road Plots 1-11	11	12	2 x no contact possible, 2 x doubled-up
Land adjacent to Ham Road Sidlesham	1	1	-
The Orchard	1	0	1 x non-Travellers
Public Transit Sites			
Westhampnett Transit Site ²²	9	9	1 x vacant, 4 want permanent pitches, 5 x in-migration (all travelling constantly with no permanent base)
Private Transit Sites			
2 Clearwater	3	0	3 x refusals
Pending			
Land at 6 Oaklands	2	1	1 x no contact possible
Land at Junction of Keynor Lane and Selsey Road,	3	0	3 x pending
Land north of Hawthorns and The Willows	1	0	1 x refusal
The Old Army Camp, Westbourne	2	0	2 x non-Travellers
TSP Yards			
1 Coneleys Yard, Jury Lane	1	0	Refusal – 7 x non-Travellers
2 Coneleys Yard (Fairhaven), Jury Lane	1	0	Refusal – 7 x non-Travellers

²² The transit site was not full and many of the residents were legitimate transit occupiers who were planning to move on after a short stay. A total of 4 did want a permanent pitch locally and in addition 1 of the households that was interviewed identified 5 relatives with no permanent base who are in need of a pitch locally.

3 Coneleys Yard (Braes O Doon), Jury Lane	1	0	Refusal – 4 x non-Travellers
Applegate, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	4 x no contact possible (4 large mobile homes)
Coles Yard	4	3	1 x refusal
Five Paddock Farm, Bracklesham Bay	1	2	1 x doubled-up
Gateways, Land east of Skiff Farm, Kirdford Road	1	0	1 x refusal
Heathlands, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	1 x no contact possible
Land south east of Tower View Nursery	2	0	2 x no contact possible
Land to rear of Fairways, Priors Leaze Lane	6	4	2 x storage plots
Paddock Barn	1	2	1 x doubled-up
Paddock View, Priors Leaze Lane	1	1	-
Plot 2, Fairways, Priors Leaze Lane	1	2	1 x doubled-up
Plot 2A, Hower Place, Priors Leaze Lane	1	3	2 x doubled-up
Plot 2B, Fairs End, Priors Leaze Lane	1	1	-
Plot 2C, Dunromin, Priors Leaze Lane	1	4	3 x doubled-up
Plot 2C, Fair Acre, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	1 x no contact possible
Plot 2C, London Corner, Priors Leaze Lane	1	1	-
Plot 2C, Twin Oaks, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	1 x no contact possible
Plot 4A, Scotland Yard, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	4 x no contact possible (4 large mobile homes)
Plot 4C, Fairview, Priors Leaze Lane	1	1	-
Plot 4D, Carousel, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	3 x no contact possible (3 large mobile homes)
Showlands, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	1 x no contact possible
The Old Army Camp, Westbourne	4	0	4 x non-Travellers
The Old Army Camp, Westbourne	1	0	1 x non-Travellers
The Woodlands, Westbourne	1	1	-
TSP – Pending			
New Oak Farm, Priors Leaze Lane	1	0	1 x no contact possible
TSP – Pending			
The Old Army Camp, Westbourne	4	0	4 x non-Travellers
TOTAL	223	111	

Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews

- 9.7 The 2011 Census recorded 55 households that identified as Gypsies or Irish Travellers in Chichester.
- 9.8 Following all the work that was undertaken to identify households living in bricks and mortar, including trying to contact all the households on the waiting list for public sites, a total of 20 telephone interviews were completed across all the local authorities in Coastal West Sussex. Of these, 5 were living in bricks and mortar; 9 stated that they had no fixed abode; 4 were living on public or private sites in the study area; 1 was living on an unauthorised site in the study area; and 1 was living on a private site outside of the study area. From the 67 numbers that were provided for households on the waiting list a total of 17 were disconnected. A total of 20 completed interviews from an adjusted baseline of 50 valid telephone numbers represents a very good response rate and number of completed interviews when compared to the majority of the GTAA studies that have been completed by ORS across England and Wales in recent years.
- 9.9 A total of 8 of these interviews were completed with households living in Chichester. Further information about the needs of these households can be found later in this section of the report. In addition, no further household in bricks and mortar are known to have approached the Council during the GTAA study period seeking a site and none have declared themselves homeless. As such it is fair to conclude that no further allowances should be made for bricks and mortar households – other than that from those that were interviewed – because no others identified themselves as being in need.

Additional Pitch and Plot Needs

- 9.10 Information that was sought from households where an interview was completed allowed each household to be assessed against the planning definition of a Traveller. This included information on whether households have ever travelled; why they have stopped travelling; the reasons that they travel; and whether they plan to travel again in the future. The table below sets out the planning status of households in Chichester.

Figure 35 – Planning status of households in Chichester

Status	Meet Planning Definition	Unknown ²³	Does Not Meet Planning Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	5	15	21
Public Transit Sites	9	0	0
Private Sites	22	49	6
Private transit sites	0	3	0
Temporary Sites	6	0	0
Unauthorised Sites	12	3	2
Pending Sites	1	2	0
Bricks and Mortar	0	0	0
Waiting List	2	0	3
Sub-Total	57	72	32
Travelling Showpeople			
Private Yards	25	19	0
Unauthorised Yards	0	1	0
Pending Yards	0	0	0
Sub-Total	25	20	0
TOTAL	82	92	32

9.11 Figure 35 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 57 households, and for Travelling Showpeople 25 households met the planning definition of a Traveller - in that they were able to provide information that they travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 32 Gypsy and Traveller households did not meet the planning definition as they were not able to provide information that they travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the planning definition.

9.12 The number of households on each site where an interview was not possible are recorded as unknown. The reasons for this include households that refused to be interviewed, and households that were not present during the fieldwork period – despite up to 3 visits.

Bricks and Mortar and Waiting List Interviews

9.13 Following the work that was completed to identify households in bricks and mortar and to contact households on the waiting list for public sites a total of 8 interviews were completed. Only two of these households met the planning definition. One is living on an unauthorised pitch and the other has no fixed abode and both expressed that they were in need for a permanent pitch on a public site.

9.14 For those households that did not meet the planning definition 1 was living on a private site in Wiltshire but had links to West Sussex, and 2 had no fixed abode - all 3 of these households expressed a need for a permanent pitch on a public site in Chichester. The remaining 3 households were living on sites in Chichester and were also interviewed during the fieldwork, so their needs are already addressed in the GTAA.

²³ Whilst it was possible to interview 2 households on private sites there was insufficient information to determine their planning status.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the Planning Definition

- 9.15 The 57 households who met the planning definition of Travelling were found on two of the public sites (including the public transit site), 14 private sites, 6 temporary sites, 2 unauthorised sites and a site which is waiting for a planning application to be determined. Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a current need for 10 pitches from households who are living on unauthorised developments, 23 for concealed or doubled up households/adults, and 2 households on the waiting list in need of a permanent pitch. There is also a future need for 17 additional pitches for teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 6 for households that are living on pitches with temporary planning permission, and 37 additional pitches as a result of new household formation using a formation rate of 1.80% derived from the household demographics. There is also supply of 1 pitch (on a public site), due to become available in the first five years of the plan period.
- 9.16 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **94 additional pitches** over the GTAA period.

Figure 36 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	1
Total Supply	1
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	10
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	23
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	2
Total Current Need	35
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	17
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	6
In-migration	0
New household formation	37
<i>(Household base 97 and formation rate 1.80%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	60
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	94

Figure 37 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	66	10	11	2	2	3	94

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 9.17 Whilst it was not possible to determine the planning status of a total of 72 households as they either refused to be interviewed or were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households

still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers and may meet the planning definition.

- 9.18 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed.
- 9.19 However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the planning definition.
- 9.20 This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from these households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 9.21 Should further information be made available to the Council that will allow for the planning definition to be applied to the unknown households, the overall level of need could rise by up to 3 pitches from unauthorised developments, 2 pitches from concealed or doubled up households/adults²⁴ and by up to 23 pitches from new household formation (this uses a base of the 74 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%²⁵). Therefore, additional need could increase by up to a further 28 pitches, plus any concealed adult households or 5-year need arising from older teenagers living in these households (if all 72 unknown pitches are deemed to meet the planning definition).
- 9.22 If the ORS national average of 25% were applied this could result in a need for 7 additional pitches. Whilst the proportion of households in Chichester that met the planning definition is higher (64%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could result in a need for up to 18 additional pitches from unknown households. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

Pitch Needs - Gypsies and Travellers that did not meet the Planning Definition

- 9.23 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that did not meet the planning definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies, and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016) and the revised NPPF (2018).
- 9.24 Overall, there is need for 23 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up a current need for 2 pitches from households who are living on unauthorised developments, 6 for concealed or doubled up households/adults and 3 households on the waiting list

²⁴ It was possible to obtain demographic information for one household that identified these 2 concealed/double-up households through a proxy interview but it was not possible to assess them against the planning definition.

²⁵ The ORS Technical Note on Population and Household Growth has identified a national growth rate of 1.50% for Gypsies and Travellers which has been applied in the absence of further demographic information about these households.

with a need to move to a permanent pitch. Future need is made up of 2 additional pitches for teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years and 10 additional pitches as a result of new household formation using a formation rate of 1.25% derived from the site demographics.

^{9.25} A summary of this need for households that did not meet the planning definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Travelling Showpeople Needs

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

^{9.26} There are 28 Travelling Showpeople yards in Chichester. It was possible to complete an interview with 25 households and they all met the planning definition of a Traveller.

^{9.27} The GTAA identifies a need for **29 additional plots** for the 25 households that met the planning definition. This is made up of 7 concealed or doubled-up households/adults, 7 teenage children who will be in need of a plot of their own in the next 5 years, 1 from in-migration, and 14 from new household formation using a rate of 1.65% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 38 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	7
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	7
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	7
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	1
New household formation	14
<i>(Household base 40 and formation rate 1.65%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	22
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	29

Figure 39 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	18	4	4	1	1	1	29

- 9.28 The GTAA identifies a need for up to 5 additional plots for the 20 unknown households and this is made up of 1 unauthorised plot and new household formation of 4 from a maximum of 20 households. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.
- 9.29 Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for no additional plots for households that did not meet the planning definition as none were identified in Chichester. A summary of this need for households that did not meet the planning definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Conclusions

- 9.30 The assessment of need provides a robust evidence base to enable the Council to assess the housing needs of the Travelling Community as well as complying with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018. It also provides the evidence base which can be used to support Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 9.31 In summary there is a need for 94 additional pitches in Chichester over the GTAA period to 2036 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 28 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 23 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.
- 9.32 It is recommended that need for households that met the planning definition is addressed through new pitch allocations or the expansion or intensification of existing sites. Any need arising from unknown or new households seeking to move to the area and develop a site should be addressed through a criteria-based Local Plan Policy. The need for households who did not meet the planning definition should be addressed as part of general housing need and through separate Local Plan Policies (including any plans that have already been adopted, as all Travellers will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need - OAN).

Travelling Showpeople

- 9.33 In summary there is a need for 29 additional plots in Chichester over the GTAA period to 2036 for Travelling Showpeople households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 5 additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for no additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households who did not meet the planning definition.

Summary of Need to be Addressed

- 9.34 Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed and identified, together with the assumptions on the proportion of unknown households that are likely to meet the planning definition, the tables below set out the likely number of pitches/plots that will need to be addressed either as a result of the GTAA, or through the Housing Need Assessment process and through separate Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

^{9.35} Total need from Gypsy and Traveller households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 25% (the ORS national average for Gypsies and Travellers) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 75% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 40 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Chichester	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	101 (94+7)	0	101
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	44 (23+21)	44
TOTAL	101	44	145

Note that the 2014 GTAA Update identified an overall need for 53 additional pitches in Chichester.

Travelling Showpeople

^{9.36} Total need from Travelling Showpeople households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 70% (the ORS national average for Travelling Showpeople) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 30% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 41 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Chichester	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	33 (29+4)	0	33
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	1 (0+1)	1
TOTAL	33	1	34

Note that the 2013 GTAA identified an overall need for 18 additional plots in Chichester.

10. South Downs National Park

Sites and Yards in the Study Area

^{10.1} In parts of the four local authorities covered by the SDNP, at the baseline date for this study, there were no public sites; 8 private sites with 25 pitches²⁶; 1 site that is tolerated for planning purposes with 2 pitches; no unauthorised sites; and 1 Travelling Showpeople yard with 1 plot. Further details can be found in **Appendix E**.

Figure 42 - Total amount of provision in SDNP (part) (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	8	25
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	0	0
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	1	2
Unauthorised sites	0	0
Travelling Showpeople yards	1	1

Stakeholder Engagement

^{10.2} ORS undertook a stakeholder engagement programme to complement the information gathered through interviews with members of the Travelling Community. This consultation took the form of telephone interviews which were tailored to the role of the individual. The aim of these interviews is to provide an understanding of current provision and possible future need; short-term encampments; transit provision; and cross-border issues.

^{10.3} An interview was undertaken with an Officer from South Downs National Park. Due to issues surrounding data protection, and in order to protect the anonymity of those who took part, this section presents a summary of the views expressed by interviewees and verbatim comments have not been used. The narrative represents a balanced summary of the views of the individual concerned, rather than the official policy of the Council.

Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers

- » The SDNP has worked with local and county authorities to identify the permanent and transit accommodation needs across the National Park through a series of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAA). The studies covering Hampshire (East Hampshire and Winchester), the Coastal West Sussex area (Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing), Brighton and Hove and East Sussex (Eastbourne, Lewes & Wealden) have been undertaken jointly with the local authorities and through liaising with the County Councils.
- » The previous GTAA and subsequent Update completed by ORS identified a need for 6 additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and no plots for Travelling Showpeople. Since

²⁶ One of these sites with 1 pitch was allowed at appeal in February 2018 and has been included as an authorised private site.

the completion of the previous GTAA a total of 16 pitches have been provided through a combination of new sites and the granting of permanent permission for those on temporary sites within the SDNP. In addition, it is expected that 2 pitches will become available through the movement of people to bricks and mortar accommodation. This results in the provision of 12 pitches above the identified need of 6 in the period to 2027.

- » The Officer referred to the South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options Document²⁷ which states: *National policy makes clear that, as with any other form of development, planning permission for sites should only be granted in the National Park where it is demonstrated that the objectives of the designation will not be compromised by the development. Therefore, through the Duty to Cooperate and future site assessment work, the SDNPA will assess how all or a proportion of this need could be accommodated in the National Park. This assessment will be landscape led and will seek to accommodate sites where they are needed and in the most sustainable locations.*

Short-term Roadside Encampments and Transit Provision

- » A new transit site containing 9 pitches has been developed at Westhampnett just outside of the National Park, effectively meeting the need for transit pitches within the area.

Cross-Boundary Issues

- » No sites were identified within any part of the SDNP in Adur, Arun, Chichester or Worthing which may be suitable for transit provision. Both the transit sites at Bridies Tan (Lewes) and Horsdean (Brighton and Hove) are located within the National Park along the A27. Within West Sussex the Westhampnett Transit site just to the south of the A27 is also operational and offers 9 pitches. As part of the joint work in the Hampshire area one site was identified as having potential for a transit site within the Winchester area. This will be considered by that Authority as they prepare their Local Plan.

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers

- ^{10.4} One of the major components of this study was a detailed survey of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population living on sites and yards in the study area. This aimed to identify current households with housing needs and to assess likely future housing need from within existing households, to help judge the need for any future pitch provision. The household interview questions can be found in **Appendix F** – although the interviews were conducted using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tablets.
- ^{10.5} Through the desk-based research and stakeholder interviews ORS sought to identify all authorised and unauthorised sites and yards in the study area. Interviews were completed between December 2017 and March 2018. Up to 3 attempts were made to interview each household where they were not present when interviewers visited. The tables below identify the sites that ORS staff visited during the course of the fieldwork, and also set out the number of interviews that were completed at each site, together with the reasons why interviews were not completed and reasons why any additional interviews were completed. The site lists were agreed with the local authority.

²⁷ https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local_Plan_Master_240815_Whole_Document.pdf

- 10.6 Due a number of additional interviews that were completed on some of the sites it is not possible to set out the overall response rates for Gypsies and Travellers. However, the table below provides an overview of the number pitches; the number of interviews that were completed; reasons for not completing interviews; and the number of pitches where it was not possible to complete an interview.

Figure 43 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers

Local Authority	Pitches	No Contact	Vacant/Non-Travellers	Refusals	Complete Interviews	Incomplete Interviews
SDNP (part)	27	8	13	0	12	8

Figure 44 - Sites and yards visited in SDNP (part)

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews/additional interviews
Public Sites			
None	-	-	-
Private Sites			
Coventry Plantation, Arun	7	2	6 x no contact possible (1 additional household)
Forest View Park, Arun	12	0	12 x non-Travellers
Holly Farm Stables, Chichester	1	2	1 x doubled-up
Old Timbers, Arun	1	1	-
Savi Maski Granzi Stable, Arun	1	4	3 x proxy interviews
The Wood Yard, Arun	1	0	1 x non-Travellers
Three Cornered Piece, Chichester	1	1	1 x proxy interview from appeal documents
Wychway Farm, Arun	1	1	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
Titnore Lane	2	0	2 x no contact possible
Unauthorised Sites			
None	-	-	-
TSP Yards			
Fairhaven, Arun	1	1	-
TOTAL	28	12	

Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews

- 10.7 It was not possible to obtain a breakdown of the number of households from the 2011 Census in SDNP who identified as Gypsies or Irish Travellers.
- 10.8 Following all of the work that was undertaken to identify households living in bricks and mortar, including trying to contact all of the households on the waiting list for public sites, a total of 20 telephone interviews were completed across all of the local authorities in Coastal West Sussex. Of these, 5 were living in bricks and mortar; 9 stated that they had no fixed abode; 4 were living on public or private sites in the study area; 1 was living on an unauthorised site in the study area; and 1 was living on a private site outside of the study area. From the 67 numbers that were provided for households on the waiting list a total of 17 were disconnected. A total of 20 completed interviews from an adjusted baseline of 50 valid telephone numbers represents a very good response rate and number of completed interviews when compared to

the majority of the GTAA studies that have been completed by ORS across England and Wales in recent years.

- ^{10.9} None of these interviews were completed with households living in these parts of the SDNP. In addition, no further household in bricks and mortar are known to have approached the Council during the GTAA study period seeking a site and none have declared themselves homeless. As such it is fair to conclude that no further allowances should be made for bricks and mortar households - other than that from those that were interviewed - because no others identified themselves as being in need.

Additional Pitch and Plot Needs

- ^{10.10} Information that was sought from households where an interview was completed allowed each household to be assessed against the planning definition of a Traveller. This included information on whether households have ever travelled; why they have stopped travelling; the reasons that they travel; and whether they plan to travel again in the future. The table below sets out the planning status of households that are in these parts of the SDNP.

Figure 45 – Planning status of households in South Downs National Park (part)

Status	Meet Planning Definition	Unknown	Does Not Meet Planning Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Private Sites	10	6	1
Tolerated Sites	0	2	0
Sub-Total	10	8	1
Travelling Showpeople			
Private Yards	1	0	0
Sub-Total	1	0	0
TOTAL	11	8	1

- ^{10.11} Figure 45 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 10 households, and for Travelling Showpeople 1 household meet the planning definition of a Traveller - in that they were able to provide information that they travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 1 Gypsy and Traveller household did not meet the planning definition as they were not able to provide information that they travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the planning definition.

- ^{10.12} The number of households on each site where an interview was not possible are recorded as unknown. The reasons for this include households that were not present during the fieldwork period – despite up to 3 visits.

Bricks and Mortar and Waiting List Interviews

- ^{10.13} Following the work that was completed to identify households in bricks and mortar and to contact households on the waiting list for public sites it was not possible to complete any interviews.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the Planning Definition

10.14 The 10 households who met the planning definition of Travelling were found on 5 of the private sites. Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a current need 4 additional pitches for concealed or doubled up households/adults. There is also a future need for 9 additional pitches for teenage children and other households in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 3 additional pitches as a result of new household formation derived from the household demographics.

10.15 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **16 additional pitches** over the GTAA period.

10.16 Figure 47 also includes a breakdown of the need for each of the 4 local authorities.

Figure 46 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	4
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	4
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	9
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	3
<i>(Formation from household demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	12
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	16

Figure 47 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
Adur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arun	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Chichester	5	2	1	0	0	0	8
Worthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	2	1	0	0	0	16

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- ^{10.17} Whilst it was not possible to determine the planning status of a total of 8 households as they were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers and may meet the planning definition.
- ^{10.18} ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed.
- ^{10.19} However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the planning definition.
- ^{10.20} This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from these households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- ^{10.21} Should further information be made available to the Council that will allow for the planning definition to be applied to the unknown households, the overall level of need could rise by up to 2 pitches from new household formation (this uses a base of the 8 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%²⁸). Therefore, additional need could increase by up to a further 2 pitches, plus any concealed adult households or 5-year need arising from older teenagers living in these households (if all 8 unknown pitches are deemed to meet the planning definition).
- ^{10.22} If the ORS national average of 25% were applied this could result in a need for no additional pitches. Whilst the proportion of households in these parts of the SDNP that met the planning definition is higher (90%) than 25% this is based on a small household base. Therefore, it is felt that it would be more appropriate to consider the more statistically robust ORS national figure. However, if the locally derived proportion were to be applied this could result in a need for 2 additional pitches from unknown households. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

Pitch Needs - Gypsies and Travellers that did not meet the Planning Definition

- ^{10.23} It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that did not meet the planning definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be considered as part of the wider housing needs of the area and through separate Local Plan Policies, and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016) and the revised NPPF (2018).

²⁸ The ORS Technical Note on Population and Household Growth has identified a national growth rate of 1.50% for Gypsies and Travellers which has been applied in the absence of further demographic information about these households.

^{10.24} Overall, there is need for 2 additional pitches for the household that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up future need for 2 additional pitches for teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years. There is no other current or future need associated with this household.

^{10.25} A summary of this need for households that did not meet the planning definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Travelling Showpeople Needs

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

^{10.26} There is 1 Travelling Showpeople yard in these parts of the SDNP and it was possible to complete an interview with the resident household and they met the planning definition of a Traveller. The GTAA identifies a need for **1 additional plot** and this from new household formation derived from the household demographics. There is no other current or future need identified.

Figure 48 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 years need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	1
<i>(Formation from household demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	1
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	1

Figure 49 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

^{10.27} The GTAA identifies a need for no additional plots for unknown households or households that did not meet the planning definition as none were present in these parts of the SDNP. Tables setting out the

components of need for unknown households and households that did not meet the planning definition can be found in **Appendices B and C**.

Conclusions

^{10.28} The assessment of need provides a robust evidence base to enable the Council to assess the housing needs of the Travelling Community as well as complying with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018. It also provides the evidence base which can be used to support Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

^{10.29} In summary there is a need for 16 additional pitches in the areas of the SDNP that fall within the study area over the GTAA period to 2036 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 2 additional pitches for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 2 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

^{10.30} It is recommended that need for households that met the planning definition is addressed through new pitch allocations or the expansion or intensification of existing sites. Any need arising from unknown or new households seeking to move to the area and develop a site should be addressed through a criteria-based Local Plan Policy. The need for households who did not meet the planning definition should be addressed as part of general housing need and through separate Local Plan Policies (including any plans that have already been adopted, as all Travellers will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need - OAN).

Travelling Showpeople

^{10.31} In summary there is a need for 1 additional plot in SDNP over the GTAA period to 2036 for Travelling Showpeople households that met the planning definition; a need for no additional plots for unknown Travelling Showpeople households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for no additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households who did not meet the planning definition.

Summary of Need to be Addressed

^{10.32} Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed and identified, together with the assumptions on the proportion of unknown households that are likely to meet the planning definition, the tables below set out the likely number of pitches/plots that will need to be addressed either as a result of the GTAA, or through the Housing Need Assessment process and through separate Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

^{10.33} Total need from Gypsy and Traveller households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 25% (the ORS national average for Gypsies and Travellers) of need from unknown households and adding

this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 75% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 50 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

SDNP	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	16 (16+0)	0	16
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	4 (2+2)	4
TOTAL	16	4	20

Note that the 2014 GTAA Update identified an overall need for 8 additional pitches in SDNP.

Travelling Showpeople

^{10.34} Total need from Travelling Showpeople households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 70% (the ORS national average for Travelling Showpeople) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 30% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 51 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

SDNP	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	1 (1+0)	0	1
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0 (0+0)	0
TOTAL	1	0	1

Note that the 2013 GTAA identified an overall need for no additional plots in SDNP.

11. Worthing Borough Council

Sites and Yards in the Study Area

11.1 In Worthing, at the baseline date for this study, there were no Gypsy and Traveller sites or Travelling Showpeople yards, apart from a site located in the South Downs National Park that is included in Chapter 10.

Figure 52 - Total amount of provision in Worthing (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	0	0
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	0	0
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	0	0
Travelling Showpeople yards	0	0

Stakeholder Engagement

11.2 ORS undertook a stakeholder engagement programme to complement the information gathered through interviews with members of the Travelling Community. This consultation took the form of telephone interviews which were tailored to the role of the individual. The aim of these interviews is to provide an understanding of current provision and possible future need; short-term encampments; transit provision; and cross-border issues.

11.3 An interview was undertaken with Council Officers for both Adur and Worthing as the Councils have operated under a joint management structure since 1 April 2008. Due to issues surrounding data protection, and in order to protect the anonymity of those who took part, this section presents a summary of the views expressed by interviewees and verbatim comments have not been used. The narrative represents a balanced summary of the views of the individuals concerned, rather than the official policy of the Council.

Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers

- » A GTAA was completed by ORS in 2013 and an Update was published in 2014. The GTAA did not identify a need for any new pitches or plots in Worthing.
- » There are currently no sites in Worthing apart from those located within the South Downs National Park. The Council are currently undertaking a Worthing Local Plan Review. The previous Core Strategy did not include a criteria-based policy as there were no sites in Worthing and the Inspector at the time of the Examination accepted that there was sufficient national guidance on pitch design/requirements to be able to determine a planning application should one come forward.
- » After the previous GTAA was completed the nil need identified in Worthing was questioned at a meeting of the Sussex Traveller Action Group (STAG). At the meeting the Council explained that every effort had been made to engage with Travellers in Worthing, including working

closely with members of the Traveller Education Service, and that no need had been identified despite these efforts.

- » There have been no planning applications in Worthing for new pitches or plots. The Worthing Local Plan is currently being reviewed and a criteria-based policy will be included.
- » Unauthorised encampments are not an issue, and when they have occurred in the past they have been very short-term. The Officer felt the transit site in Chichester has improved the situation.

Cross-Boundary Issues

- » The Officer felt that the Council are complying with the Duty to Cooperate and referenced the joint approach to undertaking GTAA studies.
- » Whilst the Officer was unaware of the accommodation need situation in the other West Sussex areas, it was understood that the new transit provision in Chichester was working well.

Future Priorities and Any Further Issues

- » The Officer for Worthing felt it difficult to identify any future priorities given there is no identified need.
- » The Officer felt it important that they have a criteria-based policy to deal with planning applications should they be made in the future.

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers

^{11.4} One of the major components of this study was a detailed survey of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population living on sites and yards in the study area. This aimed to identify current households with housing needs and to assess likely future housing need from within existing households, to help judge the need for any future pitch provision. The household interview questions can be found in **Appendix F** – although the interviews were conducted using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tablets.

^{11.5} Through the desk-based research and stakeholder interviews ORS sought to identify all authorised and unauthorised sites and yards in the study area. Interviews were completed between December 2017 and March 2018. Up to 3 attempts were made to interview each household where they were not present when interviewers visited. The tables below identify the sites that ORS staff visited during the course of the fieldwork, and also set out the number of interviews that were completed at each site, together with the reasons why interviews were not completed and reasons why any additional interviews were completed. The site lists were agreed with the local authority.

^{11.6} Due a number of additional interviews that were completed on some of the sites it is not possible to set out the overall response rates for Gypsies and Travellers. However, the table below provides an overview of the number pitches; the number of interviews that were completed; reasons for not completing interviews; and the number of pitches where it was not possible to complete an interview.

Figure 53 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers

Local Authority	Pitches	No Contact	Vacant/Non-Travellers	Refusals	Complete Interviews	Incomplete Interviews
Worthing	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 54 - Sites and yards visited in Worthing

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews/additional interviews
Public Sites			
None	-	-	-
Private Sites			
None	-	-	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
None	-	-	-
TSP Yards			
None	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	

Bricks and Mortar/Waiting List Interviews

- 11.7 The 2011 Census recorded 39 households that identified as Gypsies or Irish Travellers in Worthing.
- 11.8 Following all of the work that was undertaken to identify households living in bricks and mortar, including trying to contact all of the households on the waiting list for public sites, a total of 20 telephone interviews were completed across all of the local authorities in Coastal West Sussex. Of these, 5 were living in bricks and mortar; 9 stated that they had no fixed abode; 4 were living on public or private sites in the study area; 1 was living on an unauthorised site in the study area; and 1 was living on a private site outside of the study area. From the 67 numbers that were provided for households on the waiting list a total of 17 were disconnected. A total of 20 completed interviews from an adjusted baseline of 50 valid telephone numbers represents a very good response rate and number of completed interviews when compared to the majority of the GTAA studies that have been completed by ORS across England and Wales in recent years.
- 11.9 Although the 2011 Census recorded 39 households that identified as Gypsies or Irish Travellers in Worthing, none of these came forward to be interviewed despite all of the efforts that were made during the study.
- 11.10 In addition, no further household in bricks and mortar are known to have approached the Council during the GTAA study period seeking a site and none have declared themselves homeless. As such it is fair to conclude that no further allowances should be made for bricks and mortar households - other than that from those that were interviewed - because no others identified themselves as being in need.

Additional Pitch and Plot Needs

11.11 There were no Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople sites or yards identified in Worthing apart from a small site on Titnore Lane that is within the South Downs National Park which has been included in their assessment of need (see Chapter 10).

11.12 Despite all the efforts that were made during the course of the GTAA, no other Gypsy or Traveller sites were identified in Worthing, and no households were identified to interview living in bricks and mortar, despite a small number of households being identified in the 2011 Census. These efforts included discussions with Council Officers and other local stakeholders including the Traveller Education Service and Friends, Families and Travellers; attempts to contact all the households on the waiting list for a public site in West Sussex; and discussions with Travellers living on other sites in West Sussex asking if they had any relatives or friends who may be in need of a pitch on a site. As such there is no current or future need for additional pitches in Worthing over the GTAA period to 2036, other than from sites within SDNP (see Chapter 10). This is consistent with the previous GTAA study which also found a need for no additional pitches in Worthing.

Figure 55 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Gypsies or Travellers identified in Worthing)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 56 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conclusions

11.13 The assessment of need provides a robust evidence base to enable the Council to assess the housing needs of the Travelling Community as well as complying with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018. It also provides the evidence base which can be used to support Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

11.14 In summary there is a need for no additional pitches in Worthing over the GTAA period to 2036 for Gypsy and Traveller households as none were identified apart from a small tolerated site that falls within the boundary of the SNDP and has been included in their assessment of need (see Chapter 10).

11.15 It is recommended that any need arising from new households seeking to move to the area and develop a site should be addressed through a criteria-based Local Plan Policy.

Travelling Showpeople

11.16 In summary there is a need for no additional plots in Worthing over the GTAA period to 2036 for Travelling Showpeople households as none were identified.

Summary of Need to be Addressed

11.17 Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed and identified, together with the assumptions on the proportion of unknown households that are likely to meet the planning definition, the tables below set out the likely number of pitches/plots that will need to be addressed either as a result of the GTAA, or through the Housing Need Assessment process and through separate Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

11.18 Total need from Gypsy and Traveller households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 25% (the ORS national average for Gypsies and Travellers) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 75% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 57 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Worthing	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	0	0	0
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Note that the 2014 GTAA Update also identified an overall need for no additional pitches in Worthing.

Travelling Showpeople

^{11.19}Total need from Travelling Showpeople households is made up by adding together need from households that met the planning definition, need from unknown households, and need from households that did not meet the planning definition. The tables below break need down by the GTAA and SHMA by taking 70% (the ORS national average for Travelling Showpeople) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 30% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 58 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036

Worthing	GTAA	SHMA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	0	0	0
Do not meet Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Note that the 2013 GTAA also identified an overall need for no additional plots in Worthing.

12. Transit Requirements – All Local Authorities

- ^{12.1} It is acknowledged that it is difficult to robustly determine the need for transit provision through individual GTAA studies as transit requirements are more of a regional, if not a national issue, that need to be addressed in a more strategic manner. In addition, changes to the PPTS in 2015 are seen by many organisations that represent the Travelling Community as a catalyst that will potentially increase the number of households seeking to travel and be in need of transit provision.
- ^{12.2} When assessing transit provision in the study area the assessment has looked at the outcomes of the West Sussex Transit Site Study that was published in 2013, the outcomes of the stakeholder interviews and details of existing transit sites, data from the MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count, and the potential wider issues associated with changes to the PPTS in 2015.

West Sussex Transit Site Study

- ^{12.3} The West Sussex Transit Site Study was prepared by ORS and published in 2013. Following a comprehensive assessment of the need from transient households, the Study recommended that West Sussex develop a public transit site on the basis that:
- » There is currently extremely limited private transit site provision in West Sussex and a public transit site would offer an alternative to all Gypsy and Traveller households visiting the county. Areas without a site are believed to offer a reduced service to Gypsies and Travellers moving through their area
 - » Evidence from around the UK and Sussex shows that providing a transit site, if managed well, reduces the numbers of unauthorised encampments and the overall cost associated with managing encampments
 - » Adopting a transit site to help manage unauthorised encampments would create a consistent approach in Sussex with all three areas providing a transit provision
 - » In areas where no transit sites or pitches are provided there are less options available to facilitate enforcement action
 - » It would provide another tool to manage encampments because of the ability to direct Travellers to that site through the use of S62A
 - » In areas where there are no transit sites or pitches it can be difficult to provide for Travellers welfare needs by the roadside
 - » Adopting an approach to managing unauthorised encampments which includes transit provision reportedly decreases community tensions
 - » Using a transit site will protect recreational areas from disruption from encampments
 - » Experience of areas with a transit site has proved there are politically acceptable as it reassures the local community.
- ^{12.4} As a result of these recommendations, a public transit site with 9 pitches was developed in Westhampnett, Chichester, and opened in 2015.

Stakeholder Interviews and Local Data

- ^{12.5} Information from the stakeholder interviews confirmed that there are low levels of unauthorised encampments in most local authorities in the study area, and that most are transient and passing through for short periods of time.
- ^{12.6} The stakeholder interviews suggest that the transit site that was opened in 2015 has been successful, and whilst it hasn't significantly reduced the overall number of encampments, the number of encampment days have reduced significantly as the Police now have a site to direct households on encampments to or to ask them to move on.
- ^{12.7} It was reported that the site is well used during the travelling season. When the site was visited during the fieldwork for the GTAA there was only one vacant pitch and most residents stated that they were only staying for a short period of time before moving on.
- ^{12.8} There are also 3 transit pitches on a private site in Chichester. Whilst these cannot be used by the Police to move households on to, they do provide provision to friends and family members coming to stay in the area – therefore removing the potential for some additional encampments

MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count

- ^{12.9} Whilst it is considered to be a comprehensive national dataset on numbers of authorised and unauthorised caravans across England, it is acknowledged that the Traveller Caravan Count is a count of caravans and not households. It also does not record the reasons for unauthorised caravans or any demographic information about residents. This makes it very difficult to interpret in relation to assessing current and future need because it does not count pitches or resident households. The count is also only a twice yearly (January and July) 'snapshot in time' conducted by local authorities on a specific day, and any caravans on unauthorised sites or encampments which occur on other dates are not recorded. Likewise, any caravans that are away from sites on the day of the count are not included. As such it is not considered appropriate to use the outcomes from the Traveller Caravan Count in the assessment of current or future transit provision. It does however provide valuable historic and trend data on whether there are instances of unauthorised caravans in local authority areas.
- ^{12.10} Data from the Traveller Caravan Count shows that there have been none or very low numbers of non-tolerated unauthorised caravans on land not owned by Travellers recorded by local authorities in the study area. However, as set out above this is just a snapshot and does not give a full picture of unauthorised encampments and potential need for transit provision across the study area.

Potential Implications of PPTS (2015)

- ^{12.11} It has been suggested by a number of organisations representing members of the Travelling Community that there will need to be a large increase in transit provision across the country as a result changes to the PPTS in 2015 leading to more households travelling to seek to meet the planning definition. This may well be the case, but it will take some time for any changes in travelling behaviour to materialise.

Transit Recommendations

- ^{12.12} As there is currently a public transit site in Chichester it is recommended that this is used in the first instance to deal with any unauthorised encampments and that no additional transit provision is required at this time.
- ^{12.13} Due to potential changes to travelling behaviour as a result of changes to PPTS (2015) the use of historic evidence to assess current and future transit need is not recommended. Any recommendations for any new transit provision will need to make use of a robust post-PPTS (2015) evidence base. It is therefore recommended that the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments throughout the area should be monitored whilst any potential changes associated with PPTS (2015) develop.
- ^{12.14} This monitoring information should be collected as part of a Welfare Assessment (or equivalent) that is completed with households on unauthorised encampments. The way in which Welfare Assessments are carried out varies between local authorities, however, to provide robust input into the assessment of need for any further transit provision it is recommended that local authorities should consider collecting the following information:
- » Numbers of households, caravans and other vehicles.
 - » Reasons why households are in the local area.
 - » How long households are planning to stay in the local area.
 - » Whether households have a permanent place of resident elsewhere.
 - » Where households have come from and where they are planning to move on to next.
 - » Whether households would consider staying on a transit site if one were available.
 - » Whether households have permanent accommodation need in the local area.
- ^{12.15} A review of the evidence base relating to unauthorised encampments, including the monitoring referred to above, should be undertaken once there is a sufficient local evidence base following the changes to PPTS in 2015. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any further formal transit sites or emergency stopping places, or whether a managed approach is preferable alongside the public transit pitches in Chichester. It is recommended that a post-GTAA period of 3 years should be considered
- ^{12.16} In the short-term, as well as the transit site in Chichester, the Councils could consider the use of management-based arrangements for dealing with unauthorised encampments and could also consider the use of Negotiated Stopping Agreements, as opposed to taking forward an infrastructure-based approach.
- ^{12.17} The term ‘negotiated stopping’ is used to describe agreed short-term provision for Gypsy and Traveller caravans. It does not describe permanent ‘built’ transit sites but negotiated agreements which allow caravans to be sited on suitable specific pieces of ground for an agreed and limited period of time, with the provision of limited services such as water, waste disposal and toilets. Agreements are made between the Council and the (temporary) residents regarding expectations on both sides.
- ^{12.18} Temporary stopping places can be made available at times of increased demand due to fairs or cultural celebrations that are attended by Gypsies and Travellers. A charge may be levied as determined by the local authority although they only need to provide basic facilities including: a cold-water supply; portaloos; sewage disposal point and refuse disposal facilities.

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur 2018-2036.....	9
Figure 2 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun 2018- 2036.....	10
Figure 3 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester 2018-2036	11
Figure 4 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) 2018-2036	12
Figure 5 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing 2018-2036	12
Figure 6 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Adur 2018-2036.....	13
Figure 7 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun 2018-2036.....	13
Figure 8 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester 2018-2036.....	14
Figure 9 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) 2018-2036.....	14
Figure 10 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing 2018-2036	15
Figure 11 – Friends, Families and Traveller Leaflet	26
Figure 12 – Bricks and Mortar Adverts.....	27
Figure 13 – New household formation rates used	38
Figure 14 - Total amount of provision in Adur (January 2018).....	41
Figure 15 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers.....	43
Figure 16 - Sites and yards visited in Adur	43
Figure 17 – Planning status of households in Adur	44
Figure 18 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	45
Figure 19 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	45
Figure 20 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036	48
Figure 21 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036.....	48
Figure 22 - Total amount of provision in Arun (January 2018).....	49
Figure 23 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers.....	50
Figure 24 - Sites and yards visited in Arun	51
Figure 25 – Planning status of households in Arun	52
Figure 26 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	53
Figure 27 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	53
Figure 28 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	55
Figure 29 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	55

Figure 30 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036	57
Figure 31 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036.....	57
Figure 32 – Total amount of provision in Chichester (January 2018).....	58
Figure 33 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers.....	60
Figure 34 – Sites and yards visited in Chichester	60
Figure 35 – Planning status of households in Chichester	64
Figure 36 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	65
Figure 37 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	65
Figure 38 –Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	67
Figure 39 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	67
Figure 40 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036	69
Figure 41 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036.....	69
Figure 42 - Total amount of provision in SDNP (part) (January 2018)	70
Figure 43 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers.....	72
Figure 44 - Sites and yards visited in SDNP (part)	72
Figure 45 – Planning status of households in South Downs National Park (part).....	73
Figure 46 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	74
Figure 47 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	74
Figure 48 –Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	76
Figure 49 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	76
Figure 50 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036	78
Figure 51 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036.....	78
Figure 52 - Total amount of provision in Worthing (January 2018)	79
Figure 53 – Summary of fieldwork for Gypsies and Travellers.....	81
Figure 54 - Sites and yards visited in Worthing.....	81
Figure 55 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that met the Planning Definition 2018-2036	82

Figure 56 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	82
Figure 57 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036	83
Figure 58 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method 2018-2036.....	84
Figure 59 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur 2018-2036.....	95
Figure 60 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur by year periods.....	95
Figure 61 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Adur 2018-2036.....	96
Figure 62 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Adur by year periods	96
Figure 63 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun 2018-2036.....	97
Figure 64 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun by year periods.....	97
Figure 65 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Arun – 2018-2036.....	98
Figure 66 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Arun by year periods	98
Figure 67 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester - 2018-2036	99
Figure 68 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester by year periods	99
Figure 69 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester – 2018-2036	100
Figure 70 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester by year periods	100
Figure 71 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) - 2018-2036	101
Figure 72 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) by year periods	101
Figure 73 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) – 2018-2036	102
Figure 74 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) by year periods	102
Figure 75 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing - 2018-2036.....	103
Figure 76 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing by year periods	103
Figure 77 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing – 2018-2036	104
Figure 78 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing by year periods	104
Figure 79 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036	105

Figure 80 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that did not meet the planning definition by year periods	105
Figure 81 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Adur that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036	106
Figure 82 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Adur that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods.....	106
Figure 83 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036.....	107
Figure 84 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods.....	107
Figure 85 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036	108
Figure 86 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that did not meet the planning definition by year periods	108
Figure 87 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036	109
Figure 88 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that did not meet the planning definition by year periods.....	109
Figure 89 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036	110
Figure 90 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that did not meet the planning definition by year periods.....	110
Figure 91 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036	111
Figure 92 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods.....	111
Figure 93 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036.....	112
Figure 94 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods	112
Figure 95 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036.....	113
Figure 96 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods.....	113
Figure 97 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036	114
Figure 98 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods.....	114
Figure 99 – Adur site and yard list.....	121
Figure 100 – Arun site and yard list.....	122
Figure 101 – Chichester site and yard list.....	123
Figure 102 – South Downs National Park (part) site and yard list.....	126

Figure 103 – Worthing site and yard list 127

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Amenity block/shed	A building where basic plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC, sink) are provided.
Bricks and mortar	Mainstream housing.
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing.
Caravan	Mobile living vehicle used by Gypsies and Travellers. Also referred to as trailers.
Chalet	A single storey residential unit which can be dismantled. Sometimes referred to as mobile homes.
Concealed household	Households, living within other households, who are unable to set up separate family units.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government (now MHCLG).
Doubling-Up	Where there are more than the permitted number of caravans on a pitch or plot.
Emergency Stopping Place	A temporary site with limited facilities to be occupied by Gypsies and Travellers while they travel.
Green Belt	A land use designation used to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment.
HEDNA	Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment.
Household formation	The process where individuals form separate households. This is normally through adult children setting up their own household.
In-migration	Movement into or come to live in a region or community.
LHNA	Local Housing Need Assessments
Local Plans	Local Authority spatial planning documents that can include specific policies and/or site allocations for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly DCLG).
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework.
ORS	Opinion Research Services.
Out-migration	Movement from one region or community in order to settle in another.
Personal planning permission	A private site where the planning permission specifies who can occupy the site and doesn't allow transfer of ownership.

Pitch/plot	Area of land on a site/development generally home to one household. Can be varying sizes and have varying caravan numbers. Pitches refer to Gypsy and Traveller sites and Plots to Travelling Showpeople yards.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance.
PPTS	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites.
Private site	An authorised site owned privately. Can be owner-occupied, rented or a mixture of owner-occupied and rented pitches.
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Site	An area of land on which Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are accommodated in caravans/chalets/vehicles. Can contain one or multiple pitches/plots.
Social/Public/Council Site	An authorised site owned by either the local authority or a Registered Housing Provider.
Temporary planning permission	A private site with planning permission for a fixed period of time.
Tolerated site/yard	Long-term tolerated sites or yards where enforcement action is not expedient, and a certificate of lawful use would be granted if sought.
Transit provision	Site intended for short stays and containing a range of facilities. There is normally a limit on the length of time residents can stay.
Unauthorised Development	Caravans on land owned by Gypsies and Travellers and without planning permission.
Unauthorised Encampment	Caravans on land not owned by Gypsies and Travellers and without planning permission.
Waiting list	Record held by the local authority or site managers of applications to live on a site.
Yard	A name often used by Travelling Showpeople to refer to a site.

Appendix B: Need from Unknown Households

Adur District Council

Figure 59 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	2
<i>(Formation from household demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	2
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	2

Figure 60 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	1	1	0	0	2

Figure 61 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Adur 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Unknown	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Travelling Showpeople)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 62 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Adur by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arun District Council

Figure 63 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	1
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	2
<i>(Household base 7 and formation rate 1.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	3
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	3

Figure 64 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	2	0	1	0	0	0	3

Figure 65 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Arun – 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Unknown		Plots
Supply of Plots		
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots		0
Additional supply from plots on new yards		0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar		0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area		0
Total Supply		0
Current Need		
Households on unauthorised developments		0
Households on unauthorised encampments		0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding		0
Movement from bricks and mortar		0
Households on waiting lists for public yards		0
Total Current Need		0
Future Need		
5 year need from teenage children		0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission		0
In-migration		0
New household formation		1
<i>(Household base 4 and formation rate 1.00%)</i>		
Total Future Needs		1
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)		1

Figure 66 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Arun by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Chichester District Council

Figure 67 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester - 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	3
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding ²⁹	2
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	5
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	23
<i>(Household base 74 and formation rate 1.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	23
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	28

Figure 68 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	11	6	7	1	1	2	28

²⁹ It was possible to obtain demographic information for one household that identified these 2 concealed/double-up households through a proxy interview but it was not possible to assess them against the planning definition.

Figure 69 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester – 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Unknown		Plots
Supply of Plots		
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots		0
Additional supply from plots on new yards		0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar		0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area		0
Total Supply		0
Current Need		
Households on unauthorised developments		1
Households on unauthorised encampments		0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding		0
Movement from bricks and mortar		0
Households on waiting lists for public yards		0
Total Current Need		1
Future Need		
5 year need from teenage children		0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission		0
In-migration		0
New household formation		4
<i>(Household base 20 and formation rate 1.00%)</i>		
Total Future Needs		4
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)		5

Figure 70 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	2	1	1	0	1	0	5

South Downs National Park (SDNP)

Figure 71 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) - 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	2
<i>(Household base 7 and formation rate 1.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	2
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	2

Figure 72 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
Adur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arun	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Chichester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1	0	0	0	2

Figure 73 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) – 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Unknown	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No unknown Travelling Showpeople)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 74 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
Adur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chichester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Worthing Borough Council

Figure 75 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing - 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Gypsies or Travellers)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 76 – Additional need for unknown Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 77 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing – 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Unknown	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Travelling Showpeople)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 78 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix C: Need from households not meeting Planning Definition

Adur District Council

Figure 79 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	1
Households on waiting lists for public sites	7
Total Current Need	8
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	2
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	7
<i>(Household base 14 and formation rate 2.40%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	9
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	17

Figure 80 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Adur that did not meet the planning definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	12	2	2	0	1	0	17

Figure 81 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Adur that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Travelling Showpeople)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 82 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Adur that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arun District Council

Figure 83 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	1
Movement from bricks and mortar	3
Households on waiting lists for public sites	2
Total Current Need	6
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	1
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	6
<i>(Household base 13 and formation rate 2.05%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	7
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	13

Figure 84 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Arun that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	8	2	2	0	0	1	13

Figure 85 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No current or future need from 1 household)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 86 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Arun that did not meet the planning definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chichester District Council

Figure 87 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	2
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	6
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	3
Total Current Need	11
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	2
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	10
<i>(Household base 40 and formation rate 1.25%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	12
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	23

Figure 88 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Chichester that did not meet the planning definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	15	3	3	1	0	1	23

Figure 89 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Travelling Showpeople that did not meet the Planning Definition)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 90 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Chichester that did not meet the planning definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

South Downs National Park (SDNP)

Figure 91 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition - 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	2
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No further new household formation)</i>	
Total Future Needs	2
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	2

Figure 92 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
Adur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arun	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chichester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Figure 93 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Travelling Showpeople that did not meet the Planning Definition)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 94 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in SDNP (part) that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
Adur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chichester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Worthing Borough Council

Figure 95 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036

Gypsies and Travellers – Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Gypsies or Travellers)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 96 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 97 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition – 2018-2036

Travelling Showpeople – Not Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No Travelling Showpeople)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 98 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Worthing that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16	17	18	Total
	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D: Neighbouring Authority Interviews

Brighton and Hove City Council

With regard to **overall accommodation need** in Brighton and Hove, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Since the last GTAA was completed, the City Plan Part One Policy CP22 was adopted in March 2016 and the Horsdean Traveller Site opened in July of that year. Site search exercise undertaken jointly with SDNPA to try and identify sites to meet the additional need set out in Policy CP22 (unfortunately no suitable sites were identified).
- » The Horsdean site includes one permanent site (12 pitches), transit site (21 pitches) which is managed by the Gypsy Liaison Team in addition to managing unauthorised encampments. The permanent site has accommodated those that had been travelling around the area for years (often decades) and were residing intermittently on the transit site. There is still a waiting list (but isn't said to be large).
- » The transit site was extremely busy in the first year of opening, but since the autumn it has been quieter with approximately half a dozen families on there. In quieter times, the Council would look to direct any unauthorised encampments to the transit site. At this time of year, people do tend to ring and arrange a space. The Council would never keep places back. The numbers of unauthorised encampments have reduced significantly. A group of new Travellers who moves around the area makes up a large number of encampments, and the others are those passing through for employment opportunities or holidays as it is a very popular place.

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There are good links with East and West Sussex; the liaison officers meet every couple of months to discuss any issues, and also meet with the police.
- » There is effective communication around management of transit and if there is a family an area cannot accommodate then they will contact officers in the other areas to check if they can provide them with a place on their transit site.
- » An officer was aware that Lewes have not identified any additional sites in their Local Plan Part Two so there is likely to be an under-provision across an area wider than Brighton & Hove
- » Brighton & Hove have undertaken a joint site search exercise with South Downs National Park (although no sites were identified).
- » A lack of sites will mean this issue will continue to be relevant to Duty to Cooperate, however any joint work would be unlikely to result in unmet need being provided elsewhere as other neighbouring authorities also have insufficient sites.

Crawley Borough Council

With regard to **overall accommodation need** in Crawley, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There is a limited mix of temporary and permanent small family owned private sites in the north of the Borough, near the airport. Most of the Gypsies and Travellers in the borough live in Bricks and Mortar.
- » There is one private, single family unit site for Travelling Showpeople.
- » Numbers of short-term encampments are low; there were no encampments between 2006 and 2014, and eight in 2016. It is thought that due to small size and urban nature of the Borough Travellers are not attracted to the area as there are few suitable places to camp. The Borough also contributes to the Sussex county-wide transit site which is located in Chichester, thus in the event of an encampment the Travellers can be directed to this site.
- » Between 2012 and 2014 the Borough Council carried out a GTAA. The study did not identify any immediate need for Gypsies and Travellers. However, it did identify a potential need for an additional ten pitches for the children of families (i.e. new family formation) currently living in bricks and mortar, should they need a travelling lifestyle when forming their own new households³⁰ (due to the age profile of the Traveller's children this possible need was identified in years six to fifteen of the Local Plan). The Local Plan (December 2015), identified a reserve site for the potential future need of ten pitches.

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The Borough is surrounded by a number of Traveller sites which are located in neighbouring Boroughs: Reigate and Banstead has a site near the airport; there is a Showpeople's site in Tandridge; and Horsham have a site to their west.
- » In 2011, the Gatwick Diamond authorities (which include Crawley, Mid Sussex and Horsham, Tandridge, Reigate and Banstead, and Mole Valley) agreed to meet their own need for additional Traveller provision. The authorities regularly meet up to discuss Traveller issues and share information.
- » Within Crawley's Local Plan is a Duty to Cooperate statement which covers Gypsies and Travellers and states that joint working needs to be undertaken.

East Hampshire District Council

With regard to **overall accommodation need** in East Hampshire, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » East Hampshire has recently updated its 2013 GTAA. The updated study, carried out by ORS, identifies a need for 26 pitches (including 10% unknowns) for gypsies and travellers, and 32 plots (including 70% unknown) for travelling showpeople in the District from 2017 to 2036.

³⁰ Just to note that the assessment and provision was undertaken on the basis of 'need' for accommodation including: "Bricks and mortar households whose existing accommodation is overcrowded or 'unsuitable'. Unsuitable in this context can include unsuitability by virtue of proven psychological aversion to bricks and mortar accommodation" (DCLG: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments Guidance, 2007, para 15).

- » The Council is in the process of carrying out a Local Plan Review. The updated GTAA provides part of the evidence base. The Local Plan Review will include a revised policy for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, a safeguarding sites policy and site allocations.
- » In terms of meeting the current need for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople there is currently a shortfall.
- » The officer was aware of a few short-term roadside encampments but did not think it is a problem.

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Although there are no cross-border issues specifically, neighbouring authorities also have a shortfall of sites.
- » East Hampshire is represented on the Winchester City Council 'duty to cooperate' group in relation to gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. As part of the Local Plan Review the Council will be looking at setting up a strategic group made up of neighbouring authorities, under the 'duty to cooperate', to consider the need for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

Havant Borough Council

With regard to **overall accommodation need** in Havant, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » ORS completed a GTAA in 2017 and identified a need for one pitch. Since that was completed a pitch was allowed on appeal, therefore meeting the need.
- » The Borough is currently developing its draft Local Plan.
- » The officer was not aware of any short-term encampments in the area.

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The Borough worked with other authorities in Hampshire on a combined GTAA and have regular Duty to Cooperate meetings with neighbouring authorities.

Horsham District Council

With regard to **overall accommodation need** in Horsham, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Horsham District Council (HDC) carried out its own in-house Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) during the summer of 2016. This assessment identified a need for an additional 93 pitches throughout the District and included a backlog of 47 pitches. The backlog can be significantly reduced through the development of existing allocations in the adopted Development Plan (the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF)).
- » On the basis of the GTANA, HDC prepared a Preferred Strategy consultation document which was published in April 2017 and a further Preferred Strategy Document published in December 2017. These documents identified additional sites for G&T accommodation, sufficient enough to meet the 10-year requirement. Further details can be found on pages 15-16 of the December consultation document here:

https://www.horsham.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/49124/Gypsy-and-Traveller-Site-Allocations-FINAL-27_11_17red.pdf

- » There are very limited options in terms of land availability in the Horsham District as the most sustainable development locations tend to have very high land values so are promoted / identified for bricks and mortar accommodation.
- » Local evidence shows that HDC do not have a need for Travelling Showpeople accommodation at the present time; however, the Council is keeping this under review by maintaining a dialogue between HDC officers and the Travelling community. HDC have a strong relationship with the travelling community in the Horsham District and a lot of the existing families are happy to talk to Officers, particularly compliance Officers, whenever information is needed.
- » HDC are aware there is a backlog of unauthorised but tolerated and personal permissions sites within the District and are seeking to make these authorised / tolerated through the new document or through the development management process (these sites are allocated in the HDPF in many instances, but no applications have been forthcoming).
- » HDC has a difficulty in identifying a need for Gypsy and Traveller families living in Bricks and Mortar accommodation as there is no specific question regarding this on the Housing Register questionnaire. This is something which is currently being investigated so that changes can be made. To resolve the issue the policy team are looking into what information we hold internally – particularly in the Compliance team who have a strong relationship with existing families in the G&T community.
- » Short-term encampments are not generally an issue within HDC as families tend to be fairly settled with travelling taking place from these bases. The number of unauthorised encampments has historically been low and has remained relatively static since the opening of the new transit site in the Chichester District (which is funded by all the west Sussex authorities). However, going forward, the District Council will continue to have dialogue with neighbouring authorities regarding this issue and address if required.

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Transit provision is the main cross border issue; however, Horsham District Council will continue to have dialogue with neighbouring authorities regarding this issue. The provision of unmet needs may also be a topic of conversation, but we have difficulty in finding sufficient available land to meet our own needs.
- » Horsham District work with its neighbouring West Sussex authorities and have also spoken to Reigate and Banstead regarding their plans.
- » Moving forward HDC will work to meet its required number of additional residential pitches within the district.
- » HDC struggle to find land to meet our own needs and can only identify a 10-year supply. Sites have fallen away as a result of the Preferred Strategy consultations and are finding it hard to identify sites that are suitable, available and achievable therefore it is very unlikely that HDC be able to provide land to meet other authority's needs.

Mid Sussex District Council

With regard to **overall accommodation need** in Mid Sussex, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Mid Sussex District Council completed a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA) in 2016. This assessment identified a need for an additional 23 pitches in the district.
- » The authority is actively trying to bring forward a site that will provide four private pitches and 12 public pitches. These 16 pitches would meet a substantial amount of the need for culturally appropriate housing for those who did not meet the PPTS definition of 'Travelling' households (the GTAA assessment did not identify any need for those that meet the PPTS definition). A planning application was submitted but was subsequently withdrawn but is likely to be resubmitted in the future. Overall, it is felt that the Local Authority has taken positive steps to meet the identified need and is looking at options to meet the residual need through the allocation of further sites and expansion of existing sites

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There have been no formal approaches from neighbouring authorities seeking assistance to provide permanent or transit sites under the Duty to Cooperate.
- » If there were a need to provide another transit site, the officer was sure that the local authorities would come together in the same way as they did to provide the existing site near Chichester.
- » There are regular policy officer group meetings and there are formal procedures in place to discuss cross boundary issues and the officer would expect authorities to also consult through the Local Plan process.
- » Moving forward Mid Sussex will work to meet its required number of additional residential pitches within the district.

Waverley Borough Council

With regard to **overall accommodation need** in Waverley, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » In Waverley, there is one public site with planning permission for ten pitches; 15 private sites with full planning permission (105 pitches); and four Travelling Showpeople yards (13 plots); two of which are permanent and two are tolerated. There is also one private transit site with 15 pitches, and there are two unauthorised sites.
- » Waverley commissioned ORS to undertake a GTAA and fieldwork for the study was completed between March and April; the report was published in June 2017. The report identified a need for 27 additional pitches for Gypsy and Travellers and two additional plots for Travelling Showpeople between 2017-2032. In addition, the report highlighted the potential need arising from a group of Travelling Showpeople who purchased land in Cranleigh and have sought unsuccessfully to this date to get planning consent. Up to 26 households are claiming local connections and a need for additional plots to meet their needs. It is known that many of these households are now living on yards in other local authorities including Hounslow and

Tandridge. The officer explained that the Council are aware of this issue but are still in the process of developing a suitable way forward.

- » The officer explained that since the completion of the assessment the priority is now to identify sites to meet the need. The Council undertook a 'Call for Sites' in spring 2017, and this resulted in two sites which have now been put into the 'Issues and Options' consultation for discussion. Neither site has been assessed at this stage. However, these sites would not be enough to address the need identified in the GTAA, therefore, the Council will be undertaking further work to identify land. The Council are yet to determine how it will meet the accommodation needs of Travellers who do not meet the definition.
- » In terms of transit provision, the report recommends that whilst there are small numbers of unauthorised encampments in Waverley, the situation relating to levels of encampments should be continually monitored whilst any potential changes associated with PPTS (2015) develop. A review of the evidence base relating to unauthorised encampments, including the monitoring referred to above, should be undertaken in autumn 2018 once there is a new three-year evidence base following the changes to PPTS in 2015. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any formal transit sites or emergency stopping places, or whether a managed approach is preferable. The Council are still considering its position in relation to managing short-term encampments.

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the Officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The officer was not aware of any cross-border issues and explained that the results of the GTAA were shared with the neighbouring authorities and no issues were raised during this process.

Appendix E: Site and Yard Lists (January 2018)

Adur District Council

Figure 99 – Adur site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
Withy Patch, Old Shoreham Road	12	0
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Developments		
None	-	-
TOTAL PITCHES	12	0
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	0	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Arun District Council

Figure 100 – Arun site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
Ryebank Caravan Park Yapton Road	12	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
2 Wyndham Acres	4	-
Dragonfly	1	-
Fieldview, Junction Common Mead Land and Pagham Road	3	-
Land at Limmer Pond Stables	1	-
The Cottage Piggeries	1	-
The Old Stables	2	-
The Paddocks	5	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Developments		
Castle View/The Paddocks, Rustington	-	2
TOTAL PITCHES	29	2
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
Fairfield, Eastergate Lane	1	-
Land at Aldingbourne Farm Shop	4	-
Nyton Stables, Nyton Road	8	-
The Drive, Eastergate Lane	5	-
The Old Barns, Arundel Road	2	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	20	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Chichester District Council

Figure 101 – Chichester site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
Easthampnett Caravan Park	23	-
Westbourne Caravan Site	17	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
Bridgefoot Meadows, Glasshouse Lane	1	-
C & P Stables, Newells Lane	1	-
Clearwater, Ratham Lane	3	-
Connors, Scant Road	3	-
Cowdry Nursery	1	-
Five Oaks	1	-
Land adjacent to Westbourne Gypsy site	2	-
Land at Lakeside Barn, Hunston Road	3	-
Land east of Tower View Nursery	4	-
Land at Marsh Farm, Drove Lane	3	-
Land lying to the east of Nutbourne Park	2	-
Land North of Recreation Ground	1	-
Land South of Green Orchards	5	-
Land South of the Stables	9	-
Land West of Harwood	5	-
Land West of Hopedene, Westbourne	12	-
Littleacre, Keynor Lane	6	-
Longacre, Bracklesham Lane	5	-
Maytrees (Adjacent to Priors Leaze Bungalow)	1	-
Melita Nursery, Chalk Lane	4	-
Merston Phesantry (The Vardoe and Treetops), Bognor Road	8	-
Oaklands, Tower View Nursery	3	-
Plot B, Pond Farm	1	-
Plot J, Pond Farm	1	-
Pond Cottage, Plot A, Pond Farm	1	-
Sunrise (Adjacent to Southbourne Farm Shop), Main Road	1	-
The Hawthorns, Clayton Lane	1	-
The Stables, Bracklesham Lane	1	-
The Stables, Cemetery Lane, Westbourne	1	-
The Willows, Clayton Lane	1	-
Tommys Yard, Peckhams Copse Lane	1	-
Tower View Nursery (South)	4	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
1 and 2 First Acre, Land to the south of Green Lane	1	-
Paddock View, Drift Lane	1	-
Plot C2 (The Three Horseshoes), Pond Farm	1	-

Plot C2A and C2B, Pond Farm	2	-
Plot F, Pond Farm	1	-
Robins Nest, Plot C, Pond Farm	1	-
Unauthorised Developments		
Birdham Road Plots 1-11	-	11
Birdham Road Plot 12	-	1
Birdham Road Plot 14	-	1
Birdham Road Plot 13	-	1
Land adjacent to Ham Road, Sidlesham	-	1
The Orchard, Scant Road East	-	1
TOTAL PITCHES	144	16
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
1 Coneleys Yard, Jury Lane	1	
2 Coneleys Yard (Fairhaven), Jury Lane	1	
3 Coneleys Yard (Braes O Doon), Jury Lane	1	
Applegate, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Coles Yard	4	
Five Paddock Farm, Bracklesham Bay	1	
Gateways, Kirdford Road	1	
Heathlands, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Land south east of Tower View Nursery	2	
Land to rear of Fairways, Priors Leaze Lane	6	
Paddock Barn	1	
Paddock View, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 2, Fairways, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 2A, Hower Place, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 2B, Fairs End, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 2C, Dunromin, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 2C, Fair Acre, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 2C, London Corner, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 2C, Twin Oaks, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 4A, Scotland Yard, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 4C, Fairview, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Plot 4D, Carousel, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
Showlands, Priors Leaze Lane	1	
The Old Army Camp, Westbourne	4	
The Woodlands, Westbourne	1	
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
New Oak Farm, Priors Leaze Lane	-	1
TOTAL PLOTS	26	1
Transit Provision – public		
Westhampnett Transit Site	9	-
Transit Provision – private		
2 Clearwater, Ratham Lane	3	-
Awaiting Planning Permission		

Land at 6 Oaklands		2
Land at junction of Keynor Lane and Selsey Road		3
Land north of Hawthorns and The Willows		1
The Old Army Camp		2
The Old Army Camp (TSP)		4

South Downs National Park (part)

Figure 102 – South Downs National Park (part) site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
Coventry Plantation, Arun	7	-
Forest View Park, Arun	12	-
Holly Farm Stables, Chichester	1	-
Old Timbers, Arun	1	-
Savi Maski Granzi Stable, Arun	1	-
The Wood Yard, Arun	1	-
Three Cornered Piece, Chichester	1	-
Wychway Farm, Arun	1	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
Titnore Lane, Worthing	-	2
Unauthorised Developments		
None	-	-
TOTAL PITCHES	25	2
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
Fairhaven, Arun	1	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	1	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Worthing Borough Council

Figure 103 – Worthing site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Developments		
None	-	-
TOTAL PITCHES	0	0
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	0	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Appendix F: Household Interview Questions

NOT FOR CIRCULATION**GTAA Questionnaire 2017**

INTERVIEWER: Good Morning/afternoon/evening. My name is < > from Opinion Research Services, working on behalf of XXXX Council.

The Council are undertaking a study of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation needs assessment in this area. This is needed to make sure that accommodation needs are properly assessed and to get a better understanding of the needs of the Travelling Community.

The Council need to try and speak with every Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople household in the area to make sure that the assessment of need is accurate.

Your household will not be identified and all the information collected will be anonymous and will only be used to help understand the needs of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households.

ORS is registered under the Data Protection Act 1998. Your responses will be stored and processed electronically and securely. This paper form will be securely destroyed after processing. Your household will not be identified to the council and only anonymous data and results will be submitted, though verbatim comments may be reported in full, and the data from this survey will only be used to help understand the needs of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households

A**General Information**

A1	Name of planning authority: <i>INTERVIEWER please write in</i>								
A2	Date/time of site visit(s): <i>INTERVIEWER please write in</i>	DD/MM/YY	TIME						
A3	Name of interviewer: <i>INTERVIEWER please write in</i>								
A4	Address and pitch number: <i>INTERVIEWER please write in</i>								
A5	Type of accommodation: <i>INTERVIEWER please cross one box only</i>	Council <input type="checkbox"/>	Private rented <input type="checkbox"/>	Private owned <input type="checkbox"/>	Unauthorised <input type="checkbox"/>	Bricks and Mortar <input type="checkbox"/>			
A6	Name of Family: <i>INTERVIEWER please write in</i>								
A7	Ethnicity of Family: <i>INTERVIEWER please cross one box only</i>	Romany Gypsy <input type="checkbox"/>	Irish Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	Scots Gypsy or Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	Show Person <input type="checkbox"/>	New Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	English Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	Welsh Gypsy <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other (please specify)							
A8	Number of units on the pitch: <i>INTERVIEWER please write in</i>	Mobile homes	Touring Caravans	Day Rooms	Other (please specify)				

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

A9 Is this site your main place of residence? If not where is?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes

No

If not main place of residence where is (please specify)

A10 How long have you lived here? If you have moved in the past 5 years, where did you move from? *INTERVIEWER: Please write in below*

Years

Months

If you have moved in the past 5 years, where did you move from? Include ALL moves

A11 Did you live here out of your own choice or because there was no other option? If there was no other option, why? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

Choice

No option

If no option, why?

A12 Is this site suitable for your household? If so why and if not why not? (For example close to schools, work, healthcare, family and friends etc.)

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes

No

Reasons (please specify)

A13 How many separate families or unmarried adults live on this pitch?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

B

Demographics

B1 Demographics — Household 1 *INTERVIEWER: Please write-in*

Person 1

Person 2

Person 3

Sex

Age

Sex

Age

Sex

Age

Complete additional forms for each household on pitch *INTERVIEWER: Please write-in*

Person 4

Person 5

Person 6

Person 7

Person 8

Sex

Age

Sex

Age

Sex

Age

Sex

Age

Sex

Age

C

Accommodation Needs

C1 How many families or unmarried adults living on this pitch are in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

INTERVIEWER: AN ADULT IS DEFINED AS 16+

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Other *Please specify*

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

C2 How many of your children will need a home of their own in the next 5 years? If they live here now, will they want to stay on this site? If not, where would they wish to move? (e.g. other site, in bricks and mortar etc.) If they do not live on this site, where do they currently live and would they want to move on to this site or another local site if they could get a pitch? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (Please specify)

Details (Please specify)

D Waiting List

D1 Is anyone living here on the waiting list for a pitch in this area?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Continue to D2
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Go to D4

D2 How many people living here are on the waiting list for a pitch in this area?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (Please specify)

Details (Please specify)

D3 How long have they been on the waiting list? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2+ years
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (Please specify)

Details (Please specify)

D4 If they are not on the waiting list, do any of the people living here want to be on the waiting list? (*INTERVIEWER* if they do - please take their contact details)

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

No

Other (Please specify)

Details (Please specify) and take contact details)

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

E
Future Accommodation Needs

E1 Do you plan to move from this site in the next 5 years? If so, why?
INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes If yes → Continue to E2
 No If no → Go to E5

If so, why? (please specify)

E2 Where would you move to? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

Another site in this area <i>(specify where)</i>	A site in another council area <i>(specify where)</i>	Bricks and mortar in this area <i>(specify where)</i>	Bricks and mortar in another council area <i>(specify where)</i>	Other (e.g. land they own elsewhere) <i>(Please specify)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify where they would move to
 If they own land elsewhere - probe for details

E3 If you want to move would you prefer to buy a private pitch or site, or rent a pitch on a public or private site? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

Private buy	Private rent	Public rent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E4 Can you afford to buy a private pitch or site? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E5 Are you aware of, or do you own any land that could have potential for new pitches? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please ask for details on where land/site is located and who owns the land/site?

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

F Travelling

F1 How many trips, living in a caravan or trailer, have you or members of your family made away from your permanent base in the last 12 months?
INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

0 1 2 3 4 5+

↓ Go to F6a Continue to F2

F2 If you or members of your family have travelled in the last 12 months, which family members travelled? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

All the family Adult males Other

F3 What were the reasons for travelling? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross all that apply*

Work Holidays Visiting family Fairs Other

Details / specify if necessary. If fairs—probe for whether this involves work

F4 At what time of year do you or family members usually travel? And for how long?
INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

All year Summer Winter

And for how long?

F5 Where do you or family members usually stay when they are travelling?
INTERVIEWER: Please cross all boxes that apply

LA transit sites Private transit sites Roadside Friends/family Other

INTERVIEWER: Ask F6a — F8 ONLY if F1 = 0. Otherwise, go to F9

F6a Are there any reasons why you don't you travel at the moment?

Details

F6b Have you or family members ever travelled? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only*

Yes —————> Continue to F7
 No —————> Go to F9

F7a When did you or family members last travel? *INTERVIEWER: Please write in*

Details

F7b What were the reasons for travelling? *INTERVIEWER: Please cross all that apply*

Work Holidays Visiting family Fairs Other

Details / specify if necessary. If fairs—probe for whether this involves work

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

F8 Why do you not travel anymore? INTERVIEWER: Cross all boxes that apply & probe for details

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Children
in school | Ill health | Old age | Settled now | Nowhere
to stop | No work
opportunities | Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If other, please specify

Details about children in school, types of ill health, or looking after relative with poor health, and specific problems/issues relating to old age

F9 Do you or other family members plan to travel in the future?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | → | Continue to F10 |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> | → | Go to G1 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | → | Go to G1 |

F10 When, and for what purpose do you/they plan to travel?

Details

F11 Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your travelling patterns?

Details

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

G

Any other information

G1 Any other information about this site or your accommodation needs? INTERVIEWER:
Please write in

Details (e.g. can current and future needs be met
by expanding or intensifying the existing site?)

G2 Site/Pitch plan? Any concerns? INTERVIEWER: Please sketch & write in

Sketch of Site/Pitch — any concerns?

Are any adaptations needed?

Why does the current accommodation not meet the household's needs; and could their needs could be addressed in situ e.g. extra caravans. This could cover people wanting to live with that household but who cannot currently

Page 7

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

H Bricks & Mortar Contacts	
H1 Contacts for Bricks and Mortar interviews? <i>INTERVIEWER: Please write in</i>	
Details	
Council contact?	
Would you like the council to contact you about any of the issues raised in this interview? Please note that although ORS will pass on your contact details to the Council we cannot guarantee when they will contact you? <i>INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only</i>	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>INTERVIEWER: Can I confirm your name and telephone number so that we can pass them on to the Council for this purpose only. Your details will only be used for this purpose and will not be passed onto anyone else.</i>	
Respondent's Name.....	<input type="text"/>
Respondent's Telephone.....	<input type="text"/>
Respondent's Email.....	<input type="text"/>
Interview log	
<i>INTERVIEWER: Please record the date and time that the interview was carried out</i>	
Date.....	<input type="text"/>
Time of interview.....	<input type="text"/>

Appendix G: ORS Technical Note



Technical Note

Gypsy and Traveller Household Formation and Growth Rates

August 26th 2015

Opinion Research Services
Spin-out company of Swansea University



As with all our studies, this research is subject to Opinion Research Services' Standard Terms and Conditions of Contract.

Any press release or publication of this research requires the advance approval of ORS. Such approval will only be refused on the grounds of inaccuracy or misrepresentation.

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Contents

Household Growth Rates.....	4
Abstract and conclusions.....	4
Introduction.....	4
Compound growth.....	6
Caravan counts	7
Modelling population growth.....	8
Household growth	12
Household dissolution rates	14
Summary conclusions	14

Household Growth Rates

Abstract and conclusions

1. National and local household formation and growth rates are important components of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessments, but little detailed work has been done to assess their likely scale. Nonetheless, nationally, a net growth rate of 3% per annum has been commonly assumed and widely used in local assessments – even though there is actually no statistical evidence of households growing so quickly. The result has been to inflate both national and local requirements for additional pitches unrealistically.
2. Those seeking to provide evidence of high annual net household growth rates for Gypsies and Travellers have sometimes sought to rely on increases in the number of caravans, as reflected in caravan counts. However, caravan count data are unreliable and erratic – so the only proper way to project future population and household growth is through demographic analysis (which, of course, is used to assess housing needs in the settled community).
3. The growth in the Gypsy and Traveller population may be as low as 1.25% per annum – a rate which is much less than the 3% per annum often assumed, but still at least four times greater than in the general population. Even using extreme and unrealistic assumptions, it is hard to find evidence that net Gypsy and Traveller population and household growth rates are above 2% per annum nationally.
4. The often assumed 3% per annum net household growth rate is unrealistic and would require clear statistical evidence before being used for planning purposes. In practice, the best available evidence supports a national net household growth rate of 1.5% per annum for Gypsies and Travellers.
5. Some local authorities might perhaps allow for a household growth rate of up to 2.5% per annum, to provide a ‘margin’ if their populations are relatively youthful; but in areas where on-site surveys indicate that there are fewer children in the Gypsy and Traveller communities, the lower estimate of 1.5% per annum should be used for planning purposes.

Introduction

6. The rate of household growth is a key element in all housing assessments, including Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessments. Compared with the general population, the relative youthfulness of many Gypsy and Traveller populations means that their birth rates are likely to generate higher-than-average population growth, and proportionately higher *gross* household formation rates. However, while their *gross* rate of household growth might be high, Gypsy and Traveller communities’ future accommodation needs are, in practice, affected by any reduction in the number of households due to dissolution and/or by movements in/out of the area and/or by transfers into other forms of housing. Therefore, the *net* rate of household growth is the *gross* rate of formation *minus* any reductions in households due to such factors. Of course, it is the *net* rate that is important in determining future accommodation needs for Gypsies and Travellers.

7. In this context, it is a matter of concern that many Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessments have not distinguished *gross* and *net* growth rates nor provided evidence for their assumed rates of household increase. These deficiencies are particularly important because when assumed growth rates are unrealistically high, and then compounded over a number of planning years, they can yield exaggerated projections of accommodation needs and misdirect public policy. Nonetheless, assessments and guidance documents have assumed 'standard' *net* growth rates of about 3% without sufficiently recognising either the range of factors impacting on the *gross* household growth rates or the implications of unrealistic assumptions when projected forward on a compound basis year by year.
8. For example, in a study for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister ('Local Authority Gypsy and Traveller Sites in England', 2003), Pat Niner concluded that *net* growth rates as high as 2%-3% per annum should be assumed. Similarly, the Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) (which continued to be quoted after their abolition was announced in 2010) used *net* growth rates of 3% per annum without providing any evidence to justify the figure (For example, 'Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the East of England: A Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England July 2009').
9. However, the guidance of the Department of Communities and Local Government ('Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments: Guidance', 2007) was much clearer in saying that:

The 3% family formation growth rate is used here as an example only. The appropriate rate for individual assessments will depend on the details identified in the local survey, information from agencies working directly with local Gypsy and Traveller communities, and trends identified from figures previously given for the caravan count. [In footnote 6, page 25]
10. The guidance emphasises that local information and trends should always be taken into account – because the *gross* rate of household growth is moderated by reductions in households through dissolution and/or by households moving into bricks and mortar housing or moving to other areas. In other words, even if 3% is plausible as a *gross* growth rate, it is subject to moderation through such reductions in households through dissolution or moves. It is the resulting *net* household growth rate that matters for planning purposes in assessing future accommodation needs.
11. The current guidance also recognises that assessments should use local evidence for *net* future household growth rates. A letter from the Minister for Communities and Local Government (Brandon Lewis MP), to Andrew Selous MP (placed in the House of Commons library on March 26th 2014) said:

I can confirm that the annual growth rate figure of 3% does not represent national planning policy.

The previous Administration's guidance for local authorities on carrying out Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments under the Housing Act 2004 is unhelpful in that it uses an illustrative example of calculating future accommodation need based on the 3% growth rate figure. The guidance notes that the appropriate rate for individual assessments will depend on the details identified in the local authority's own assessment of need. As such the Government is not endorsing or supporting the 3% growth rate figure.'

12. Therefore, while there are many assessments where a national Gypsy and Traveller household growth rate of 3% per annum has been assumed (on the basis of 'standard' precedent and/or guidance), there is little to justify this position and it conflicts with current planning guidance. In this context, this document seeks to integrate available evidence about *net* household growth rates in order to provide a more robust basis for future assessments.

Compound growth

13. The assumed rate of household growth is crucially important for Gypsy and Traveller studies because for future planning purposes it is projected over time on a compound basis – so errors are progressively enlarged. For example, if an assumed 3% *net* growth rate is compounded each year then the implication is that the number of households will double in only 23.5 years; whereas if a *net* compound rate of 1.5% is used then the doubling of household numbers would take 46.5 years. The table below shows the impact of a range of compound growth rates.

Table 1
Compound Growth Rates and Time Taken for Number of Households to Double

Household Growth Rate per Annum	Time Taken for Household to Double
3.00%	23.5 years
2.75%	25.5 years
2.50%	28 years
2.25%	31 years
2.00%	35 years
1.75%	40 years
1.50%	46.5 years

14. The above analysis is vivid enough, but another illustration of how different rates of household growth impact on total numbers over time is shown in the table below – which uses a baseline of 100 households while applying different compound growth rates over time. After 5 years, the difference between a 1.5% growth rate and a 3% growth rate is only 8 households (116 minus 108); but with a 20-year projection the difference is 46 households (181 minus 135).

Table 2
Growth in Households Over time from a Baseline of 100 Households

Household Growth Rate per Annum	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	50 years	100 years
3.00%	116	134	156	181	438	1,922
2.75%	115	131	150	172	388	1,507
2.50%	113	128	145	164	344	1,181
2.25%	112	125	140	156	304	925
2.00%	110	122	135	149	269	724
1.75%	109	119	130	141	238	567
1.50%	108	116	125	135	211	443

15. In summary, the assumed rate of household growth is crucially important because any exaggerations are magnified when the rate is projected over time on a compound basis. As we have shown, when compounded and projected over the years, a 3% annual rate of household growth implies much larger future Gypsy and Traveller accommodation requirements than a 1.5% per annum rate.

Caravan counts

16. Those seeking to demonstrate national Gypsy and Traveller household growth rates of 3% or more per annum have, in some cases, relied on increases in the number of caravans (as reflected in caravan counts) as their evidence. For example, some planning agents have suggested using 5-year trends in the national caravan count as an indication of the general rate of Gypsy and Traveller household growth. For example, the count from July 2008 to July 2013 shows a growth of 19% in the number of caravans on-site – which is equivalent to an average annual compound growth rate of 3.5%. So, *if plausible*, this approach could justify using a 3% or higher annual household growth rate in projections of future needs.
17. However, caravan count data are unreliable and erratic. For example, the July 2013 caravan count was distorted by the inclusion of 1,000 caravans (5% of the total in England) recorded at a Christian event near Weston-Super-Mare in North Somerset. Not only was this only an estimated number, but there were no checks carried out to establish how many caravans were occupied by Gypsies and Travellers. Therefore, the resulting count overstates the Gypsy and Traveller population and also the rate of household growth.
18. ORS has applied the caravan-counting methodology hypothetically to calculate the implied national household growth rates for Gypsies and Travellers over the last 15 years, and the outcomes are shown in the table below. The January 2013 count suggests an average annual growth rate of 1.6% over five years, while the July 2013 count gives an average 5-year rate of 3.5%; likewise a study benchmarked at January 2004 would yield a growth rate of 1%, while one benchmarked at January 2008 would imply a 5% rate of growth. Clearly any model as erratic as this is not appropriate for future planning.

Table 3
National CLG Caravan Count July 1998 to July 2014 with Growth Rates (Source: CLG)

Date	Number of caravans	5 year growth in caravans	Percentage growth over 5 years	Annual over last 5 years.
Jan 2015	20,123	1,735	9.54%	1.84%
July 2014	20,035	2,598	14.90%	2.81%
Jan 2014	19,503	1,638	9.17%	1.77%
July 2013	20,911	3,339	19.00%	3.54%
Jan 2013	19,359	1,515	8.49%	1.64%
Jul 2012	19,261	2,112	12.32%	2.35%
Jan 2012	18,746	2,135	12.85%	2.45%
Jul 2011	18,571	2,258	13.84%	2.63%
Jan 2011	18,383	2,637	16.75%	3.15%
Jul 2010	18,134	2,271	14.32%	2.71%
Jan 2010	18,370	3,001	19.53%	3.63%
Jul 2009	17,437	2,318	15.33%	2.89%
Jan 2009	17,865	3,503	24.39%	4.46%
Jul 2008	17,572	2,872	19.54%	3.63%
Jan 2008	17,844	3,895	27.92%	5.05%

Jul 2007	17,149	2,948	20.76%	3.84%
Jan 2007	16,611	2,893	21.09%	3.90%
Jul 2006	16,313	2,511	18.19%	3.40%
Jan 2006	15,746	2,352	17.56%	3.29%
Jul 2005	15,863	2,098	15.24%	2.88%
Jan 2005	15,369	1,970	14.70%	2.78%
Jul 2004	15,119	2,110	16.22%	3.05%
Jan 2004	14,362	817	6.03%	1.18%
Jul 2003	14,700			
Jan 2003	13,949			
Jul 2002	14,201			
Jan 2002	13,718			
Jul 2001	13,802			
Jan 2001	13,394			
Jul 2000	13,765			
Jan 2000	13,399			
Jan 1999	13,009			
Jul 1998	13,545			

19. The annual rate of growth in the number of caravans varies from slightly over 1% to just over 5% per annum. We would note that if longer time periods are used the figures do become more stable. Over the 36 year period 1979 (the start of the caravan counts) to 2015 the compound growth rate in caravan numbers has been 2.5% per annum.
20. However, there is no reason to assume that these widely varying rates correspond with similar rates of increase in the household population. In fact, the highest rates of caravan growth occurred between 2006 and 2009, when the first wave of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessments were being undertaken – so it seems plausible that the assessments prompted the inclusion of additional sites and caravans (which may have been there, but not counted previously). Counting caravan numbers is very poor proxy for Gypsy and Traveller household growth. Caravans counted are not always occupied by Gypsy and Traveller families and numbers of caravans held by families may increase generally as affluence and economic conditions improve, (but without a growth in households)
21. There is no reason to believe that the varying rates of increase in the number of caravans are matched by similar growth rates in the household population. The caravan count is not an appropriate planning guide and the only proper way to project future population and household growth is through demographic analysis – which should consider both population and household growth rates. This approach is not appropriate to needs studies for the following reasons:

Modelling population growth

Introduction

22. The basic equation for calculating the rate of Gypsy and Traveller population growth seems simple: start with the base population and then calculate the average increase/decrease by allowing for births, deaths and in-/out-migration. Nevertheless, deriving satisfactory estimates is difficult because the evidence is often tenuous – so, in this context, ORS has modelled the growth of the national Gypsy and Traveller population based on the most likely birth and death rates, and by using PopGroup (the leading software for

population and household forecasting). To do so, we have supplemented the available national statistical sources with data derived locally (from our own surveys) and in some cases from international research. None of the supplementary data are beyond question, and none will stand alone; but, when taken together they have cumulative force. In any case the approach we adopt is more critically self-aware than simply adopting 'standard' rates on the basis of precedent.

Migration effects

23. Population growth is affected by national net migration and local migration (as Gypsies and Travellers move from one area to another). In terms of national migration, the population of Gypsies and Travellers is relatively fixed, with little international migration. It is in principle possible for Irish Travellers (based in Ireland) to move to the UK, but there is no evidence of this happening to a significant extent and the vast majority of Irish Travellers were born in the UK or are long-term residents. In relation to local migration effects, Gypsies and Travellers can and do move between local authorities – but in each case the in-migration to one area is matched by an out-migration from another area. Since it is difficult to estimate the net effect of such movements over local plan periods, ORS normally assumes that there will be nil net migration to/from an area. Nonetheless, where it is possible to estimate specific in-/out- migration effects, we take account of them, while distinguishing between migration and household formation effects.

Population profile

24. The main source for the rate of Gypsy and Traveller population growth is the UK 2011 Census. In some cases the data can be supplemented by ORS's own household survey data which is derived from more than 2,000 face-to-face interviews with Gypsies and Travellers since 2012. The ethnicity question in the 2011 census included for the first time 'Gypsy and Irish Traveller' as a specific category. While non-response bias probably means that the size of the population was underestimated, the age profile the census provides is not necessarily distorted and matches the profile derived from ORS's extensive household surveys.
25. The age profile is important, as the table below (derived from census data) shows. Even assuming zero deaths in the population, achieving an annual population growth of 3% (that is, doubling in size every 23.5 years) would require half of the "year one" population to be aged under 23.5 years. When deaths are accounted for (at a rate of 0.5% per annum), to achieve the same rate of growth, a population of Gypsies and Travellers would need about half its members to be aged under 16 years. In fact, though, the 2011 census shows that the midway age point for the national Gypsy and Traveller population is 26 years – so the population could not possibly double in 23.5 years.

Table 4

Age Profile for the Gypsy and Traveller Community in England (Source: UK Census of Population 2011)

Age Group	Number of People	Cumulative Percentage
Age 0 to 4	5,725	10.4
Age 5 to 7	3,219	16.3
Age 8 to 9	2,006	19.9
Age 10 to 14	5,431	29.8
Age 15	1,089	31.8
Age 16 to 17	2,145	35.7
Age 18 to 19	1,750	38.9

Age 20 to 24	4,464	47.1
Age 25 to 29	4,189	54.7
Age 30 to 34	3,833	61.7
Age 35 to 39	3,779	68.5
Age 40 to 44	3,828	75.5
Age 45 to 49	3,547	82.0
Age 50 to 54	2,811	87.1
Age 55 to 59	2,074	90.9
Age 60 to 64	1,758	94.1
Age 65 to 69	1,215	96.3
Age 70 to 74	905	97.9
Age 75 to 79	594	99.0
Age 80 to 84	303	99.6
Age 85 and over	230	100.0

Birth and fertility rates

26. The table above provides a way of understanding the rate of population growth through births. The table shows that surviving children aged 0-4 years comprise 10.4% of the Gypsy and Traveller population – which means that, on average, 2.1% of the total population was born each year (over the last 5 years). The same estimate is confirmed if we consider that those aged 0-14 comprise 29.8% of the Gypsy and Traveller population – which also means that almost exactly 2% of the population was born each year. (Deaths during infancy will have minimal impact within the early age groups, so the data provides the best basis for estimating of the birth rate for the Gypsy and Traveller population.)
27. The total fertility rate (TFR) for the whole UK population is just below 2 – which means that on average each woman can be expected to have just less than two children who reach adulthood. We know of only one estimate of the fertility rates of the UK Gypsy and Traveller community. This is contained in the book, ‘Ethnic identity and inequalities in Britain: The dynamics of diversity’ by Dr Stephen Jivraj and Professor Ludi Simpson published in May 2015. This draws on the 2011 Census data and provides an estimated total fertility rate of 2.75 for the Gypsy and traveller community
28. ORS’s have been able to examine our own survey data to investigate the fertility rate of Gypsy and Traveller women. The ORS data shows that, on average, Gypsy and Traveller women aged 32 years have 2.5 children (but, because the children of mothers above this age point tend to leave home progressively, full TFRs were not completed). On this basis it is reasonable to assume an average of three children per woman during her lifetime which would be consistent with the evidence from the 2011 Census of a figure of around 2.75 children per woman. In any case, the TFR for women aged 24 years is 1.5 children, which is significantly short of the number needed to double the population in 23.5 years – and therefore certainly implies a net growth rate of less than 3% per annum.

Death rates

29. Although the above data imply an annual growth rate through births of about 2%, the death rate has also to be taken into account – which means that the *net* population growth cannot conceivably achieve 2% per

annum. In England and Wales there are nearly half-a-million deaths each year – about 0.85% of the total population of 56.1 million in 2011. If this death rate is applied to the Gypsy and Traveller community then the resulting projected growth rate is in the region of 1.15%-1.25% per annum.

30. However, the Gypsy and Traveller population is significantly younger than average and may be expected to have a lower percentage death rate overall (even though a smaller than average proportion of the population lives beyond 68 to 70 years). While there can be no certainty, an assumed death rate of around 0.5% to 0.6% per annum would imply a net population growth rate of around 1.5% per annum.
31. Even though the population is younger and has a lower death rate than average, Gypsies and Travellers are less likely than average to live beyond 68 to 70 years. Whereas the average life expectancy across the whole population of the UK is currently just over 80 years, a Sheffield University study found that Gypsy and Traveller life expectancy is about 10-12 years less than average (Parry et al (2004) 'The Health Status of Gypsies and Travellers: Report of Department of Health Inequalities in Health Research Initiative', University of Sheffield). Therefore, in our population growth modelling we have used a conservative estimate of average life expectancy as 72 years – which is entirely consistent with the lower-than-average number of Gypsies and Travellers aged over 70 years in the 2011 census (and also in ORS's own survey data). On the basis of the Sheffield study, we could have supposed a life expectancy of only 68, but we have been cautious in our approach.

Modelling outputs

32. If we assume a TFR of 3 and an average life expectancy of 72 years for Gypsies and Travellers, then the modelling projects the population to increase by 66% over the next 40 years – implying a population compound growth rate of 1.25% per annum (well below the 3% per annum often assumed). If we assume that Gypsy and Traveller life expectancy increases to 77 years by 2050, then the projected population growth rate rises to nearly 1.5% per annum. To generate an 'upper range' rate of population growth, we have assumed a TFR of 4 and an average life expectancy rising to 77 over the next 40 years – which then yields an 'upper range' growth rate of 1.9% per annum. We should note, though, that national TFR rates of 4 are currently found only in sub-Saharan Africa and Afghanistan, so it is an implausible assumption.
33. There are indications that these modelling outputs are well founded. For example, in the ONS's 2012-based Sub-National Population Projections the projected population growth rate for England to 2037 is 0.6% per annum, of which 60% is due to natural change and 40% due to migration. Therefore, the natural population growth rate for England is almost exactly 0.35% per annum – meaning that our estimate of the Gypsy and Traveller population growth rate is four times greater than that of the general population of England.
34. The ORS Gypsy and Traveller findings are also supported by data for comparable populations around the world. As noted, on the basis of sophisticated analysis, Hungary is planning for its Roma population to grow at around 2.0% per annum, but the underlying demographic growth is typically closer to 1.5% per annum. The World Bank estimates that the populations of Bolivia, Cambodia, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines and Venezuela (countries with high birth rates and improving life expectancy) all show population growth rates of around 1.7% per annum. Therefore, in the context of national data, ORS's modelling and plausible international comparisons, it is implausible to assume a net 3% annual growth rate for the Gypsy and Traveller population.

Household growth

35. In addition to population growth influencing the number of households, the size of households also affects the number. Hence, population and household growth rates do not necessarily match directly, mainly due to the current tendency for people to live in smaller (childless or single person) households (including, of course, older people (following divorce or as surviving partners)). Based on such factors, the CLG 2012-based projections convert current population data to a projected household growth rate of 0.85% per annum (compared with a population growth rate of 0.6% per annum).
36. Because the Gypsy and Traveller population is relatively young and has many single parent households, a 1.5% annual population growth could yield higher-than-average household growth rates, particularly if average household sizes fall or if younger-than-average households form. However, while there is evidence that Gypsy and Traveller households already form at an earlier age than in the general population, the scope for a more rapid rate of growth, through even earlier household formation, is limited.
37. Based on the 2011 census, the table below compares the age of household representatives in English households with those in Gypsy and Traveller households – showing that the latter has many more household representatives aged under-25 years. In the general English population 3.6% of household representatives are aged 16-24, compared with 8.7% in the Gypsy and Traveller population. Because the census includes both housed and on-site Gypsies and Travellers without differentiation, it is not possible to know if there are different formation rates on sites and in housing. However, ORS's survey data (for sites in areas such as Central Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Essex, Gloucestershire and a number of authorities in Hertfordshire) shows that about 10% of Gypsy and Traveller households have household representatives aged under-25 years.

Table 5

Age of Head of Household (Source: UK Census of Population 2011)

Age of household representative	All households in England		Gypsy and Traveller households in England	
	Number of households	Percentage of households	Number of households	Percentage of households
Age 24 and under	790,974	3.6%	1,698	8.7%
Age 25 to 34	3,158,258	14.3%	4,232	21.7%
Age 35 to 49	6,563,651	29.7%	6,899	35.5%
Age 50 to 64	5,828,761	26.4%	4,310	22.2%
Age 65 to 74	2,764,474	12.5%	1,473	7.6%
Age 75 to 84	2,097,807	9.5%	682	3.5%
Age 85 and over	859,443	3.9%	164	0.8%
Total	22,063,368	100%	19,458	100%

38. The following table shows that the proportion of single person Gypsy and Traveller households is not dissimilar to the wider population of England; but there are more lone parents, fewer couples without children, and fewer households with non-dependent children amongst Gypsies and Travellers. This data suggest that Gypsy and Traveller households form at an earlier age than the general population.

Table 6
Household Type (Source: UK Census of Population 2011)

Household Type	All households in England		Gypsy and Traveller households in England	
	Number of households	Percentage of households	Number of households	Percentage of households
Single person	6,666,493	30.3%	5,741	29.5%
Couple with no children	5,681,847	25.7%	2345	12.1%
Couple with dependent children	4,266,670	19.3%	3683	18.9%
Couple with non-dependent children	1,342,841	6.1%	822	4.2%
Lone parent: Dependent children	1,573,255	7.1%	3,949	20.3%
Lone parent: All children non-dependent	766,569	3.5%	795	4.1%
Other households	1,765,693	8.0%	2,123	10.9%
Total	22,063,368	100%	19,458	100%

39. ORS's own site survey data is broadly compatible with the data above. We have found that: around 50% of pitches have dependent children compared with 45% in the census; there is a high proportion of lone parents; and about a fifth of Gypsy and Traveller households appear to be single person households. One possible explanation for the census finding a higher proportion of single person households than the ORS surveys is that many older households are living in bricks and mortar housing (perhaps for health-related reasons).
40. ORS's on-site surveys have also found more female than male residents. It is possible that some single person households were men linked to lone parent females and unwilling to take part in the surveys. A further possible factor is that at any time about 10% of the male Gypsy and Traveller population is in prison – an inference drawn from the fact that about 5% of the male prison population identify themselves as Gypsies and Travellers ('People in Prison: Gypsies, Romany and Travellers', Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, February 2004) – which implies that around 4,000 Gypsies and Travellers are in prison. Given that almost all of the 4,000 people are male and that there are around 200,000 Gypsies and Travellers in total, this equates to about 4% of the total male population, but closer to 10% of the adult male population.
41. The key point, though, is that since 20% of Gypsy and Traveller households are lone parents, and up to 30% are single persons, there is limited potential for further reductions in average household size to increase current household formation rates significantly – and there is no reason to think that earlier household formations or increasing divorce rates will in the medium term affect household formation rates. While there are differences with the general population, a 1.5% per annum Gypsy and Traveller population

growth rate is likely to lead to a household growth rate of 1.5% per annum – more than the 0.85% for the English population as a whole, but much less than the often assumed 3% rate for Gypsies and Travellers.

Household dissolution rates

42. Finally, consideration of household dissolution rates also suggests that the net household growth rate for Gypsies and Travellers is very unlikely to reach 3% per annum (as often assumed). The table below, derived from ORS's mainstream strategic housing market assessments, shows that generally household dissolution rates are between 1.0% and 1.7% per annum. London is different because people tend to move out upon retirement, rather than remaining in London until death. To adopt a 1.0% dissolution rate as a standard guide nationally would be too low, because it means that average households will live for 70 years after formation. A 1.5% dissolution rate would be a more plausible as a national guide, implying that average households live for 47 years after formation.

Table 7
Annual Dissolution Rates (Source: SHMAs undertaken by ORS)

Area	Annual projected household dissolution	Number of households	Percentage
Greater London	25,000	3,266,173	0.77%
Blaenau Gwent	468.2	30,416	1.54%
Bradford	3,355	199,296	1.68%
Ceredigion	348	31,562	1.10%
Exeter, East Devon, Mid Devon, Teignbridge and Torbay	4,318	254,084	1.70%
Neath Port Talbot	1,352	57,609	2.34%
Norwich, South Norfolk and Broadland	1,626	166,464	0.98%
Suffolk Coastal	633	53,558	1.18%
Monmouthshire Newport Torfaen	1,420	137,929	1.03%

43. The 1.5% dissolution rate is important because the death rate is a key factor in moderating the *gross* household growth rate. Significantly, applying a 1.5% dissolution rate to a 3% *gross* household growth formation rate yields a *net* rate of 1.5% per annum – which ORS considers is a realistic figure for the Gypsy and Traveller population and which is in line with other demographic information. After all, based on the dissolution rate, a *net* household formation rate of 3% per annum would require a 4.5% per annum *gross* formation rate (which in turn would require extremely unrealistic assumptions about birth rates).

Summary conclusions

44. Future Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs have typically been over-estimated because population and household growth rates have been projected on the basis of assumed 3% per annum net growth rates.
45. Unreliable caravan counts have been used to support the supposed growth rate, but there is no reason to suppose that the rate of increase in caravans corresponds to the annual growth of the Gypsy and Traveller population or households.

46. The growth of the national Gypsy and Traveller population may be as low as 1.25% per annum – which is still four times greater than in the settled community. Even using extreme and unrealistic assumptions, it is hard to find evidence that the net national Gypsy and Traveller population and household growth is above 2% per annum nationally. The often assumed 3% net household growth rate per annum for Gypsies and Travellers is unrealistic.
47. The best available evidence suggests that the net annual Gypsy and Traveller household growth rate is 1.5% per annum. The often assumed 3% per annum net rate is unrealistic. Some local authorities might allow for a household growth rate of up to 2.5% per annum, to provide a ‘margin’ if their populations are relatively youthful; but in areas where on-site surveys indicate that there are fewer children in the Gypsy and Traveller population, the lower estimate of 1.5% per annum should be used.