



Blaby District Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)

**Final Report
December 2022**



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Contents

1. Executive Summary	6
Introduction and Methodology.....	6
Key Findings.....	6
Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers.....	7
Plot Needs - Travelling Showmen.....	8
Transit Recommendations	9
2. Introduction	11
Definitions	11
The Planning Definition in PPTS (2015).....	11
Definition of Travelling.....	12
Legislation and Guidance for Gypsies and Travellers.....	14
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015	14
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021.....	16
Lisa Smith v The Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities and others [2022]	16
Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill (2022)	17
3. Methodology	18
Background.....	18
Glossary of Terms/Acronyms	19
Desk-Based Review	19
Stakeholder Engagement	19
Working Collaboratively with Neighbouring Planning Authorities	19
Survey of Travelling Communities.....	20
Stage 1 – Telephone Interviews (July 2021-August 2021)	20
Stage 2 – Socially-Distanced Engagement (August 2021-March 2022)	21
Engagement with Bricks and Mortar Households.....	21
Timing of the Fieldwork.....	21
Applying the Planning Definition.....	22
Undetermined Households	23
Households that Do Not Meet the Planning Definition	24
Calculating Current and Future Need.....	24
Supply of Pitches	25
Current Need.....	25
Future Need.....	25
Pitch Turnover	26
Transit Provision.....	27

4. Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showmen Sites & Population	29
Introduction.....	29
Sites and Yards in Blaby.....	30
DLUHC Traveller Caravan Count.....	30
5. Stakeholder Engagement	32
Introduction.....	32
Views of Key Stakeholders and Council Officers in Blaby	32
Leicestershire Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU).....	33
Neighbouring Authorities.....	35
6. Survey of Travelling Communities	39
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers.....	39
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers in Bricks and Mortar	40
7. Current and Future Pitch Provision.....	41
Introduction.....	41
New Household Formation Rates	41
Breakdown by 5 Year Bands.....	43
Applying the Planning Definition.....	44
Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers in Bricks and Mortar	45
Migration/Roadside.....	45
Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the Planning Definition.....	46
Pitch Needs – Undetermined Gypsies and Travellers	47
Pitch Needs - Gypsies and Travellers that did not meet the Planning Definition	47
Travelling Showmen Needs.....	47
Plot Needs – Travelling Showmen.....	47
Transit Requirements.....	49
2017 GTAA.....	49
DLUHC Traveller Caravan Count.....	49
Stakeholder Interviews and Local Data	50
Transit Recommendations	50
8. Conclusions	52
Gypsies and Travellers.....	52
Travelling Showmen	53
Transit Provision.....	53
Summary of Need to be Addressed – Gypsies and Travellers	53

List of Figures	55
Appendix A: Glossary of Terms / Acronyms used	56
Appendix B: Undetermined Households	58
Appendix C: Households that did not meet the Planning Definition	60
Appendix D: Site and Yard List (March 2022)	62
Appendix E: Household Interview Questions	63
Appendix F: Technical Note on Household Formation and Growth Rates.....	72

1. Executive Summary

Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 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 Showmen accommodation for Blaby District Council (the Council).
- 1.2 As well as updating previous GTAA's, the GTAA provides a credible evidence base which can be used to aid the implementation of Local Plan Policies and, where appropriate, the provision of new Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showmen plots for the period 2022 to 2041, to meet the 15-year requirements set out in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS), and the time period for the new Blaby Local Plan. The outcomes of this study supersede the outcomes of any previous GTAA's that included Blaby District Council. The time periods in the GTAA are set out below.

Figure 1 – Blaby GTAA Time Periods 2022-2041

2022 2026	2027 31	2032 36	2037 41
Years 0 5	Years 6 10	Years 11 15	Years 16 20
2022-23	2027-28	2032-33	2037-38
2023-24	2028-29	2033-34	2038-39
2024-25	2029-30	2034-35	2039-40
2025-26	2030-31	2035-36	2040-41
2026-27	2031-32	2036-37	2041-42

- 1.3 The GTAA has sought to understand the accommodation needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen population in Blaby through a combination of desk-based research, stakeholder interviews and engagement with members of the travelling community living on all known sites, yards, and encampments. A total of 69 interviews or proxy interviews¹ were completed with Gypsies and Travellers living on sites in Blaby and a total of 8 interviews were completed with Travelling Showmen. A total of 12 stakeholder interviews were also completed.
- 1.4 The fieldwork for the study was completed between July 2021 and March 2022, and the baseline date for the study is March 2022.

Key Findings

- 1.5 Overall, the pitch needs for Gypsies and Travellers for the period 2022-2041 are set out below. Needs are set out for those households that met the PPTS planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller²; for any undetermined households³ where an interview was not able to be completed due to households not being present despite up to three 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 See Paragraph 3.16 for further information on proxy interviews.

² See Paragraphs 2.7-2.20 for further information on the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller.

³ See Paragraph 3.29 for further information on undetermined households.

- 1.6 Only the need from those households who meet the planning definition and from those from undetermined households who subsequently demonstrate that they meet it should be formally considered as need arising from the GTAA.
- 1.7 Need from households that meet or are likely to meet the planning definition will need to be addressed through a Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan Policy through a combination of site allocations and through a Criteria-Based Policy.
- 1.8 The Council will need to carefully consider how to address any need associated with undetermined Travellers. In terms of Local Plan Policies, the Council should consider the use of a Criteria-Based Policy (as suggested in PPTS) for any undetermined households that are found to meet the planning definition, as well as to deal with any windfall applications, and any need from bricks and mortar.
- 1.9 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 Housing Policies. This approach is specifically referenced in the National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021). Paragraph 61 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 62 then states that [emphasis added] *‘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.’*
- 1.10 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 in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen. Whilst the findings in this report are aggregated totals for the whole of Blaby due to data protection issues, the Council have more detailed data to support the preparation of any future Local Plan Policies.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers

- 1.11 There were 36 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Blaby that met the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller; 27 undetermined households that may meet the planning definition; and 38 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.12 There is a need for **46 pitches for households that met the planning definition**. This is made up of 2 households on unauthorised developments; 5 concealed or doubled-up households or single adults; 19 teenagers who will need a pitch of their own in the next 5 years; and 20 from new household formation⁴, using a rate of 2.00% derived from the household demographics.
- 1.13 There is need for **up to 9 pitches for undetermined households**, all arising from new household formation from a maximum of 27 households (using the ORS national formation rate of 1.50%). If the locally derived proportion of households that met the planning definition (49%) were

⁴ See Chapter 7 for further information on new household formation.

applied, this could result in a need for 4 pitches. If the ORS national average⁵ of 30% of households that met the planning definition were applied this could result in a need for 3 pitches.

- 1.14 Whilst not now a requirement to include in a GTAA, there is a **need for 38 pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition**. This is made up of 6 concealed or doubled-up households or single adults; 7 teenagers who will need a pitch of their own in the next 5 years; and 25 from new household formation⁶, derived from the household demographics.
- 1.15 Figure 1 summarises the identified need and Figure 2 breaks this down by 5-year periods.

Figure 2 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby 2022-41

Status	2022 2041
Meet Planning Definition	46
Undetermined	0-9
Do not meet Planning Definition	38

Figure 3 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	26
6 – 10	2027-31	6
11 – 15	2032-36	7
16 – 20	2037-41	7
0 20	2022 41	46

Plot Needs - Travelling Showmen

- 1.16 Overall, the plot needs for Travelling Showmen from 2022-2041 are set out below. Needs are set out for those households that met the planning definition of a Travelling Showperson; for those undetermined households where an interview was not able to be completed 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).
- 1.17 Only the need from those households who met the planning definition and from those of the undetermined households who may subsequently demonstrate that they meet it should be considered as need arising from the GTAA.
- 1.18 Any need for households who did not meet the planning definition will need to be considered as part of general housing need. See Paragraphs 1.10-1.13 for further details.
- 1.19 There were 7 Travelling Showmen households identified in Blaby that met the planning definition; no undetermined households that may meet the planning definition; and 1 household that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.20 The GTAA identifies a need for **6 plots for households that met the planning definition**. This is made up of 1 concealed or doubled-up household or single adult; 1 teenager in need of a plot of

⁵ Based on over 5,000 interviews completed by ORS across England.

⁶ See Chapter 7 for further information on new household formation.

their own in the next 5 years; and 4 from new household formation, derived from the household demographics.

- 1.21 The GTAA identifies a need for **no plots for households that did not meet the planning definition.**

Figure 4 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby (2022-2041)

Status	2022 41
Meet Planning Definition	6
Undetermined	0
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

Figure 5 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	2
6 – 10	2027-31	1
11 – 15	2032-36	2
16 – 20	2037-41	1
0 20	2022 41	6

Transit Recommendations

- 1.22 The previous GTAA for Leicester City and Leicestershire (which included Blaby) was published in 2017. The GTAA recommended that, based on a combination of a review of the outcomes of previous GTAA, Traveller Caravan Count Data and local intelligence from the Leicester & Leicestershire Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU) and other stakeholders, there was a need for a minimum of 36 caravan spaces (or managed equivalent) spread over 2-3 sites in Leicestershire (excluding Leicester City). This was founded on a conclusion that levels of unauthorised encampments were sustained based on current and historic data; a recalculation of caravan spaces requirements from the 2013 GTAA; and evidence that over 90% of recorded encampments in the area between 2009 and 2016 comprised 12 or less caravans.
- 1.23 The 2017 GTAA also recommended that a review should be completed of potential sites that could be deliverable in the short-term. The data suggested that the need is greatest in the northwest of Leicestershire and that transit provision should be prioritised in this location. It is understood that a review to identify potential provision of transit sites in Leicestershire has not yet been completed.
- 1.24 The 2022 GTAA has reviewed the need for transit provision and has reviewed more up-to-date information that has been provided since the 2017 GTAA was completed. It has concluded that the outcomes of the recommendations made in 2017 still stand and that existing arrangements should continue to be used prior to the review being completed.
- 1.25 It is recommended that the review of the evidence base relating to unauthorised encampments should be completed on a Leicestershire-wide basis. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any transit provision or emergency stopping places, potential locations to provide transit provision, or whether a managed approach is preferable.
- 1.26 When the review is being completed, the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments should continue to be monitored. As well as information on the size and duration of the encampments, this monitoring should also seek to gather information from residents on

the reasons for their stay in the local area; whether they have a permanent base or where they have travelled from; and whether they have any need or preference to settle permanently in the local area. This information should be collected as part of a Welfare Assessment (or similar).

- 1.27 In the short-term the Council should continue to use its current approach when dealing with unauthorised encampments and management-based approaches such as negotiated stopping agreements could also be considered.
- 1.28 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. See www.negotiatedstopping.co.uk for further information.
- 1.29 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; sewerage disposal point and refuse disposal facilities.

2. Introduction

- 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 Showmen accommodation in Blaby District Council. The outcomes of the study will supersede the outcomes of the previous Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen Accommodation Needs Assessment completed in Blaby District Council that was included in the Leicester City and Leicestershire GTAA that was published in 2017.
- 2.2 The study provides an evidence base to enable the Council to comply with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act (2016), the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021, and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2021.
- 2.3 The GTAA provides a robust assessment of need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen accommodation in the study area. It is a credible evidence base which can be used to aid the implementation of Local Plan Policies and the provision of Traveller pitches and plots covering the period 2022 to 2041 to meet the 15-year requirements of the PPTS and the time period for the new Blaby Local Plan. As well as identifying current and future permanent accommodation needs, it also seeks to identify any need for the provision of transit sites or emergency stopping places.
- 2.4 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 Showmen, but for ease of reference we have referred to the study as a Gypsy and Traveller (and Travelling Showmen) Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).
- 2.5 The baseline date for the study is March 2022 which was when the fieldwork was completed.

Definitions

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

The Planning Definition in PPTS (2015)

- 2.7 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 Showmen 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 Showmen” 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)

- 2.8 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

- 2.9 One of the most important questions that GTAAs need to address in terms of applying the planning definition is *what constitutes travelling?* This has been determined through case law that has tested, among other things, the meaning of the term ‘*nomadic*’.
- 2.10 **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.
- 2.11 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.
- 2.12 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*.
- 2.13 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 their elderly and infirm parents. An aggrieved resident living in the area of the family’s recently approved Gypsy site sought a 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.

- 2.14 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 local employment.
- 2.15 **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.
- 2.16 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 – 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).
- 2.17 It may also be that within a household some family members travel for nomadic purposes on a regular basis, but other family members stay at home to look after children in education, or other dependants with health problems etc. In these circumstances the household unit would be defined as travelling under the planning definition.
- 2.18 Households will also fall under the planning definition if they can demonstrate that they have ceased to travel temporarily as a result of their own or their family's or dependants' educational, health needs or old age. In order to have ceased to travel temporarily these households will need to demonstrate that they have travelled for work in the past. In addition, households will also have to demonstrate that they plan to travel again for work in the future.
- 2.19 This approach was endorsed by a Planning Inspector in 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.

- 2.20 This was further reinforced in a 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 [planning definition] does not spell this 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

- 2.21 Decision-making for policy concerning Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen 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 Showmen:

- » The Housing Act, 1985
- » Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS), 2015
- » The Housing and Planning Act, 2016
- » National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021
- » Planning Practice Guidance⁷ (PPG), 2021

- 2.22 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.

- 2.23 The primary guidance for undertaking the assessment of housing need for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen 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 Showmen households living on sites and yards who do not meet the planning definition – through the assessment of all households living in caravans.

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015

- 2.24 PPTS (2015), sets out the direction of Government policy. As well as introducing 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.*

⁷ With particular reference to the sections on *Housing needs of different groups* (May 2021).

- » *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.*
- » *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.*

2.25 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 Showmen, which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of Travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.*

2.26 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.*

2.27 Local Authorities now have a duty to ensure a 5-year land supply to meet the identified needs for Traveller sites. However, PPTS 2015 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.*

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021

- 2.28 The most recent version of the National Planning Policy Framework was issued in July 2021. Paragraph 61 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.
- 2.29 Paragraph 62 then states that [emphasis added] ‘*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.*’
- 2.30 This essentially sets out that the needs of households that meet the planning definition should be assessed under the PPTS and that the needs of households that are not found to meet the planning definition should be assessed as part of the wider housing needs of an area.
- 2.31 In an Appeal Decision that was published in March 2020 for an appeal in Central Bedfordshire (APP/P0240/C/18/3213822) the Inspector concluded in relation to the then Paragraph 61 (now Paragraph 62) of the NPPF that:

It seems to me that this wording makes clear that it is only those meeting that definition that should be included in an assessment of need for ‘planning definition’ travellers and that gypsies who have ceased travelling should be counted and provided for elsewhere and this is the approach proposed in the emerging LP. This does not, of course mean that these gypsies should be allocated ‘bricks and mortar’ type housing. They will also need a suitable supply of caravan sites to meet their needs.

Lisa Smith v The Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities and others [2022]

- 2.32 In October 2022 the Court of Appeal handed down judgment in *Lisa Smith v The Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities [2022] EWCA Civ 1391*. The case was a challenge to a specific appeal decision and concerned whether the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers contained in Annex 1 of the PPTS (2015) is discriminatory against Travellers who are settled and who no longer travel for work. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal and quashed the Inspectors decision from 2018 and referred the case back to The Secretary of State for redetermination.
- 2.33 Whilst certain parts of the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller were found to be discriminatory, as the PPTS 2015 itself was not the subject of the case it has not been quashed or declared unlawful at this time.
- 2.34 It is too early to properly identify the impact that the judgement will have on an assessment of need for Travellers. However, the approach taken by ORS does include an assessment of need for all Travellers, and should any changes be made to the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller, the outcomes of the GTAA can be amended accordingly.

Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill (2022)

- ^{2.35} Among other things, this Bill seeks to make provision about town and country planning. Whilst there is currently no specific reference to changes to policy and guidance for Gypsies and Travellers, the Council may need to consider the outcomes of any changes to planning legislation that may impact on the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

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 Showmen Accommodation Needs Assessments. This has been updated in light of changes to PPTS in August 2015, the Housing and Planning Act (2016) the NPPF (2021), and the PPG (2021). 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 GTAA 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 site accommodation needs separately; working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities; and establishing whether households fall within the planning definition for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen.
- 3.3 ORS would note that since the changes to the PPTS in August 2015 the ORS GTAA methodology has been repeatedly found to be sound and robust, including through Local Plan Examinations in Bedford, Blaby, Brentwood, Cambridge, Castle Point, Central Bedfordshire, Cheltenham, Cotswold, Daventry, East Hertfordshire, Gloucester, Maldon, Milton Keynes, Newham, Runnymede, South Cambridgeshire, South Northamptonshire, Tewkesbury, and Waverley.
- 3.4 An Appeal Decision for a Hearing in Central Bedfordshire (APP/P0240/C/18/3213822) that was issued in March 2020 concluded:
- '...whilst there have been some queries in previous appeal decisions over the conclusions of other GTAA's produced by ORS, the methodology, which takes into account the revisions made in 2015 to the Government's Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS), has nevertheless been accepted by Inspectors in a considerable number of Local Plan Examinations.'*
- 3.5 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.'*
- 3.6 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.

Glossary of Terms/Acronyms

- 3.7 A Glossary of Terms/Acronyms can be found in **Appendix A**.

Desk-Based Review

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

- » Census data.
- » Traveller Caravan Count data.
- » Records of unauthorised sites/encampments.
- » Information on planning applications/appeals.
- » Information on enforcement actions.
- » Existing Needs Assessments and other relevant local studies.
- » Existing national and local policy, guidance, and best practice.

Stakeholder Engagement

- 3.9 Engagement was undertaken with key Council Officers from Blaby through telephone interviews or through the completion of a short questionnaire. A total of 4 interviews/questionnaires were completed with Council Officers from the study area. Interviews/questionnaires were also completed with 2 representatives from the Leicestershire Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU).

Working Collaboratively with Neighbouring Planning Authorities

- 3.10 To help support the Duty-to-Cooperate and provide background information for the study, telephone interviews/questionnaires were conducted with Planning Officers in neighbouring planning authorities. These interviews/questionnaires will help to ensure that wider issues that may impact on this project are fully understood. This included interviews/questionnaires with Officers from the Councils set out below. Again, a detailed topic guide was agreed with the Council.
- » Charnwood Borough Council
 - » Harborough District Council
 - » Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
 - » Leicester City Council
 - » Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
 - » Rugby Borough Council

Survey of Travelling Communities

- 3.11 As a result of travel and social distancing restrictions due to COVID-19, a 2-stage methodology was used to complete the site and yard fieldwork.
- 3.12 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 attempts were made to interview households where it was not initially possible to conduct an interview because they were not available at the time.
- 3.13 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 by the Planning Inspectorate and at Planning Appeals.
- 3.14 ORS worked closely with the Council to ensure that the interviews would collect all the necessary information to support the study. The site interview questions that were used (see **Appendix E**) 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 interviews were completed by members of our dedicated 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 or future accommodation needs, whether there is any over-crowding or the presence of concealed households and travelling characteristics. Researchers also 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.
- 3.15 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.
- 3.16 Where it was not possible to undertake an interview, Researchers sought to capture as much information as possible about each pitch through a proxy interview from sources including neighbouring residents and site management (if present).

Stage 1 – Telephone Interviews (July 2021-August 2021)

- 3.17 The first phase of the fieldwork involved Researchers from ORS attempting to complete interviews over the telephone with residents living on sites and yards. This is an approach that ORS have followed in all of our GTAAs that have been completed since the COVID-19 restrictions were introduced.

- 3.18 Contact details were sought through local stakeholders including site owners and site managers; by contacting Planning agents known to operate in the local area; and by sending letters to residents asking them to contact ORS to complete an interview – including follow-up letters. The wording of the letter that ORS currently use has been agreed with members of the Travelling Community and asks households to call ORS Researchers to complete an interview over the telephone. During interviews ORS Researchers also asked households if they had family or friends living on sites in the area and asked them to pass on our contact details and to encourage them to call us.

Stage 2 – Socially-Distanced Engagement (August 2021-March 2022)

- 3.19 When the initial phase of telephone interviews had been completed, ORS sought to complete socially distanced engagement with households on sites where it had not been possible to complete interviews over the telephone. ORS completed a detailed COVID-19 Risk Assessment that allowed for controlled fieldwork activities to resume. At the time of this study this allowed for socially distanced interviews to be completed with households living on sites and yards or exchanging contact details to complete interviews at a later date.

Engagement with Bricks and Mortar Households

- 3.20 The 2011 Census recorded just 9 households that identified as either Gypsies or Irish Travellers who lived in a house or bungalow in Blaby and none who lived in a flat or maisonette.
- 3.21 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; information from housing registers; and other local knowledge from stakeholders. Through this approach the GTAA endeavoured to do everything to give households living in bricks and mortar the opportunity to make their views known.
- 3.22 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 put in place.

Timing of the Fieldwork

- 3.23 ORS are fully aware of the transient nature of many travelling communities and subsequent seasonal variations in site and yard occupancy. ORS would normally aim to complete fieldwork during the non-travelling season, and also to avoid days of known local or national events. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions the fieldwork was completed between July 2021 and March 2022 and Researchers were able to collect information on the majority of residents living on sites and yards.

Applying the Planning Definition

- 3.24 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. The revised PPTS was issued in 2015 and a number of relevant appeal decisions have been issued by the Planning Inspectorate on how the planning definition should be applied (see Paragraphs 2.19 and 2.20 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.
- 3.25 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.
 - » 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.
- 3.26 When the household interviews were completed, the answers from the 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 Showmen as to Gypsies and Travellers.
- 3.27 Households that need to be formally considered in the GTAA fall under one of three 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.

- 3.28 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 Council with components of need to consider as part of their work on wider housing needs assessments. This is consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2021).

Undetermined Households

- 3.29 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 assessed as part of the GTAA where they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers who may meet the planning definition. Whilst there is no law or 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 meet the planning definition.
- 3.30 The estimate seeks to identify potential current and future need from any pitches known to be temporary or unauthorised, and through new household formation. As the demographics of any undetermined households are unknown, the ORS national household formation rate of 1.50% has been used.
- 3.31 Should further information be made available to the Council 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.
- 3.32 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.
- 3.33 However, data that has been collected from over 5,000 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that overall, approximately 30% of households who have been interviewed meet the planning definition (this rises to 70% for Travelling Showmen based on over 400 interviews that have been completed) – and in some local authorities, no households meet the planning definition.
- 3.34 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 approximately 30% of them at a representative range of sites. Approximately 30% meet the 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.
- 3.35 This would also suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from undetermined 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.

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

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.

Households that Do Not Meet the Planning Definition

- 3.37 Households who do not travel for work now fall outside of the planning definition of a Traveller. However Romany Gypsies, Irish and Scottish Travellers may be able to claim a right to culturally appropriate accommodation under the Equality Act (2010) as a result of their protected characteristics. In addition, provisions set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016) now 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 Guidance⁸ related to this section of the 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 assessed 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 NPPF (2021).
- 3.38 Paragraph 62 of the NPPF states that [emphasis added] *'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.'*

Calculating Current and Future Need

- 3.39 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.

⁸ Draft guidance to local housing authorities on the periodical review of housing needs for caravans and houseboats. DCLG (March 2016).

Supply of Pitches

- 3.40 The first stage of the assessment sought to determine the number of occupied, 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).
- 3.41 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 as Paragraph 10 in the PPTS requires vacant pitches to be available for general occupation. However, these pitches could be used to meet any current and future need from the family living on the site.

Current Need

- 3.42 The second stage was to identify components of current need, which is not necessarily the need for pitches because they may be able to be addressed by space already available in the study area. 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 *needing* to move to sites.
 - » Households in *need* on waiting lists for public sites.

Future Need

- 3.43 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 permission.
 - » New household formation.
 - » In-migration/roadside.
- 3.44 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 7 of this report.

- 3.45 ORS are also increasingly identifying households and adult household members who have been forced to leave sites due to over-crowding or exceeding planning conditions on the number of caravans permitted on sites. These households are typically living on the roadside or doubling-up on pitches in neighbouring local authorities. ORS include these households as components of hidden need and term them *displaced in-migration*.
- 3.46 All of these components of supply and need are presented in tabular format which identify the overall net need for current and future accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen. This has proven to be a robust model for identifying needs. The residential and transit pitch needs for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showmen are identified separately, and the needs are to 2041.

Pitch Turnover

- 3.47 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 approach frequently ends up significantly under-estimating need as, in the majority of cases, vacant pitches on sites are not available to meet any local need. The use of pitch turnover has been the subject of a number of 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.

- 3.48 In addition, Best Practice for Assessing the Accommodation Needs of Gypsies and Travellers⁹ produced jointly in June 2016 by 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.

- 3.49 As such, other than current vacant pitches on sites that are known to be available, or pitches that are known to become available through the household interviews, pitch turnover has not been considered as a component of supply in this GTAA.

⁹ See www.londongypsiesandtravellers.org.uk/resources/ for details.

Transit Provision

- 3.50 GTAA studies require the identification of demand for transit provision. 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 can be developed to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers as they move through different areas.
- » **Transit sites** - full facilities where Gypsies and Travellers might live temporarily (for up to three months) – for example, to work locally, for holidays or to visit family and friends.
 - » **Emergency stopping places** - more limited facilities.
 - » **Temporary sites and stopping places** - only temporary facilities to cater for an event.
 - » **Negotiated stopping places** - agreements which allow caravans to be sited on suitable specific pieces of ground for an agreed and limited period of time.
- 3.51 Transit sites serve a specific function of meeting the needs of Gypsy and Traveller households who are visiting an area or who are passing through on the way to somewhere else. A transit site typically has a restriction on the length of stay of usually around 12 weeks and has a range of facilities such as water supply, electricity, and amenity blocks.
- 3.52 An alternative to or in addition to a transit site is an emergency stopping place. This type of site also has restrictions on the length of time for which someone can stay on it but has much more limited facilities with typically only a source of water and chemical toilets provided.
- 3.53 Another alternative is ‘negotiated stopping’. 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 authority and the (temporary) residents regarding expectations on both sides.
- 3.54 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; sewerage disposal point and refuse disposal facilities.
- 3.55 The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (Section 62a) is particularly important with regard to the issue of Gypsy and Traveller transit site provision. Section 62a of the Act allows the police to direct trespassers to remove themselves and their vehicles and property from any land where a suitable transit pitch on a relevant caravan site is available within the same local authority area (or within the county in two-tier local authority areas).
- 3.56 Consideration will also have to be given to the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act which came into force on 28 June 2022. Part 4 of the Act gives the Police additional powers to deal with unauthorised encampments through new offences relating to residing on land without consent in or with a vehicle and new powers in relation to the seizure of property.

3.57 In order to investigate the potential need for transit provision when undertaking work to support the study, ORS sought to undertake analysis of any records of unauthorised sites and encampments, as well as information from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)¹⁰ Traveller Caravan Count. The outcomes of the Stakeholder Interviews with Council Officers and with Officers from neighbouring planning authorities were also taken into consideration when determining this element of need in the study area.

¹⁰ Formerly the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

4. Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Showmen Sites & 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 Showmen. 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 which form a development exclusively for Gypsies and Travellers. For Travelling Showmen, the most common descriptions used are a plot for the space occupied by one household and a yard for a collection of plots which are typically exclusively occupied by Travelling Showmen. Throughout this study the main focus is upon how many extra pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and plots for Travelling Showmen 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 the 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 a public residential site is a private residential site and yard for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen. 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 Showmen yards are privately owned and managed.
- 4.4 The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen population also has other types 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 occupancy 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 two types of sites are designed to accommodate, for a temporary period, Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen whilst they travel. A number of authorities also operate an accepted encampments policy where short-term stopovers are tolerated without enforcement action.

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 [a static caravan or park home for example] and touring caravan, parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area.

- 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 landowner, but for which they do not have planning permission to use for residential purposes. Unauthorised encampments occur on land which is not owned by the Gypsies and Travellers.

Sites and Yards in Blaby

- 4.6 In Blaby, at the base date for the GTAA, there was 1 public Gypsy and Traveller site (20 pitches); 10 privately owned sites with permanent planning permission (86 pitches); no sites with temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; 2 unauthorised sites (2 pitches); and 1 authorised Travelling Showmen's yard (1 plot). There were no public transit sites identified. See **Appendix D** for further details.
- 4.7 A total of 5 sites that were identified in the previous GTAA (Beggars Lane, Enderby; Builders Yard, Enderby; Old Coal Yard, Enderby; The Stables, Enderby; and White Gate Stables, Aston Firs) were found to no longer be in use as Traveller sites and have not been included in the GTAA. In addition, an appeal for a speculative site at Sycamore Street in Blaby was dismissed in November 2022. The site was not occupied, and it is understood that the prospective occupiers are living in bricks and mortar in another local authority, this site has also not been included in the GTAA.

Figure 6 - Total amount of provision in Blaby March 2022

Category	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Public sites	1	20
Private sites with permanent planning permission	10	86
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	2	2
Public transit sites	0	0
Travelling Showmen yards (authorised)	1	1
TOTAL	14	109

DLUHC Traveller Caravan Count

- 4.8 Another source of information available on the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen 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 DLUHC. 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 Showmen caravans.

- 4.9 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 included. As such it is not considered appropriate to use the outcomes from the Traveller Caravan Count in 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 later in this report.

5. Stakeholder Engagement

Introduction

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 The aim of these interviews was to provide an understanding of current provision and possible future need; short-term encampments; transit provision; and cross-border issues.
- 5.3 A total of 4 interviews/questionnaires were completed with Council Officers from the study area. In addition, 2 interviews were completed with Officers from the Leicestershire Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU).
- 5.4 As stated in the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Local Authorities have a duty to cooperate on strategic planning issues that cross administrative boundaries (S.110 Localism Act 2011). In order to explore issues relating to cross boundary working, ORS interviewed/completed a questionnaire a Planning Officer from 6 neighbouring local authorities:
- » Charnwood Borough Council
 - » Harborough District Council
 - » Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
 - » Leicester City Council
 - » Oadby and Wigston Borough Council
 - » Rugby Borough Council
- 5.5 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 views expressed in this section of the report represent a balanced summary of the views expressed by stakeholders, and on the views of the individuals concerned, rather than the official policy of their Council or organisation.

Views of Key Stakeholders and Council Officers in Blaby

Accommodation Needs

- 5.6 Since the last GTAA, the Council have adopted a form of their Local Plan to assess potential Gypsy and Traveller sites. Providing these potential sites meet a certain criteria then Gypsies and Travellers that meet the PPTS (2015) definition will be able to apply for planning permission.
- 5.7 Since the last GTAA the Council have adopted a Development Plan Document (2019) which allows for windfall Gypsy and Traveller sites to come forward. Providing the sites meet certain developmental criteria set out by the Council then Travellers who meet the definition can apply for planning permission for those sites.

- 5.8 The Council confirmed that there are 2 unauthorised sites – one with a planning application pending, and one that has been refused planning permission and that is currently at appeal.

Short-term Encampments and Transit Provision

- 5.9 The Council tolerate short-term unauthorised encampments without any formal enforcement action.
- 5.10 With regards to transit provision the Council mentioned they receive more applications for permanent residential pitches than they do transit sites.

Cross Border Issues

- 5.11 The Council are not aware of any cross-border issues.
- 5.12 The 2017 GTAA was confirmed as an example of joint-working with neighbouring authorities.
- 5.13 The Council confirmed that they are complying with Duty to Cooperate. They also confirmed their neighbouring boroughs are also complying.

Future Priorities and Any Further Issues

- 5.14 The Council want to protect existing sites, which have permission for Gypsy and Traveller residency, from becoming residential caravan/park home sites. The aim of the Council is to ensure they protect the district's provision of sites for the future.
- 5.15 The Council would also like to review how they meet the needs of Travellers who do not meet the planning definition.
- 5.16 A future priority identified for the Council was to ensure they are meeting the needs outlined in the GTAA.
- 5.17 A further priority of the Council is to look at the existing sites in the district to see if they can gain additional provision on said sites.

Leicestershire Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU)

- 5.18 With regard to overall accommodation need across Leicestershire, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » The Officer confirmed they are conducting a council-wide search for transit provision, due to transit provision not being needed in each individual district/borough in the county.
 - » The Officer confirmed there have been a lot of new sites in the last 10-15 years, and that Blaby have a balance of provision.
 - » The Officer confirmed there are no Transit sites or negotiated stopping places within Leicestershire.

- » The Officer confirmed the existence of a “toleration policy”, wherein a short-term encampment is left for a period of time providing they adhere to MATU’s code of practice.

5.19 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The Officer confirmed joint working through The National Association of Gypsy Traveller Officers (NAGTO). Members from the county liaise through NAGTO for regional meetings.

Neighbouring Authorities

Charnwood Borough Council

5.20 With regard to **overall accommodation need** across Charnwood, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There is one small rural private site for Gypsies and Travellers which received approval on appeal for an additional 3 pitches in 2017.
- » Planning approval was also granted in 2018 for four additional plots to an existing 20 plot Travelling Showmen site.
- » Three locations have been identified in Policy CS5 of the Charnwood Core Strategy at the Northeast Leicester, West Loughborough and North of Birstall Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). The policy makes provision for at least 4 permanent pitches to be provided at the Northeast Leicester and West Loughborough Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) and at least 4 Showmen plots to be provided at each of the Northeast Leicester, West Loughborough and North of Birstall (Broadnook) (SUEs).

5.21 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Cross boundary working is actively considering the provision of transit sites. this has resulted in some possible sites being considered. Achieving delivery in short timescales has however proved very challenging.
- » Authorities also worked collaboratively on County wide Needs Assessment and collaborate through MATU.
- » It would be preferable for all local authorities to work together to commission a single Needs Assessment to ensure the assembly of a consistent evidence base for the entire County.

Harborough District Council

5.22 With regard to **overall accommodation need** across Harborough, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » In March 2016 there were 82 residential pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers across Harborough District and 98 plot occupied by Travelling Showmen households.

- » Since the last GTAA, Harborough District Council has adopted a Local Plan which, under Policy H6, allocates land for 5 Gypsy and Traveller pitches to meet the identified requirement for 5 pitches to 2031. It also identifies a reserve site of 10 pitches to meet future accommodation needs due to either an increase in need for pitches arising from a change to the PPTS definition of Gypsies and Travellers. In addition, the policy allows for new, and extensions/improvements to existing permitted or lawful, Gypsy and Traveller sites providing that specified criteria are met.
- » The latest AMR (19/20) shows that the Council has a 17.32 year supply of Gypsy and Traveller pitches. This reflects a supply of 6 sites for the period 1st April 2016 to 31 March 2020 (4 with planning permission and 2 on an allocated site) and a 5 year pitch requirement of 1.73 pitches.
- » The Local Plan allocates a site for 18 plots for Travelling Showmen to contribute to the identified requirement up to 2031. A further site of 7 plots as an expansion to an existing site is also identified to meet the requirement.

5.23 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Jointly prepared evidence (across Leicester and Leicestershire) fed into the Local Plan, ensuring a coherent cross-boundary approach to the assessment of need.
- » The Council has embarked on a review of the Local Plan and the duty to cooperate with adjoining authorities on this strategic issue will be part of the work going forward.

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

5.24 With regard to overall accommodation need across Hinckley & Bosworth, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Hinckley and Bosworth council would like to note that all of the following points are subject to a local plan review.
- » The local authority area currently has 114 Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and 14 plots for Travelling Showmen. All sites are privately owned, and the majority are occupied by extended families. It is inevitable that as the children reach maturity overcrowding will occur and concealed households will arise with a need for independent accommodation
- » HBBC is updating its Local Plan and has included policy HO07 on a sequential approach for the approval of planning applications for suitable sites for Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showmen Accommodation. It also commits the authority to production of a policy statement specifically related to the identification and allocation of suitable sites for the identified need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen.
- » Evidence used to inform the Local Plan shows 53 households in need up to 2039. Current pitch / plot availability will not meet this need.
- » There are no regular or frequent unauthorised encampments, but they do occur from time to time. The need for transit provision will be considered alongside the need for plots and pitches.

5.25 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There is a willingness for Leicester and Leicestershire authorities to work together across the borders of local authority areas, but time scales around individual authorities' Local plan timetables have prevented joint working taking place.

Leicester City Council

5.26 With regard to **overall accommodation need** across Leicester City, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Since the last GTAA Leicester City have made significant progress with a new Local Plan and are currently finalising a Reg 19 submission version for forthcoming public consultation. The Local Plan is set to allocate a permanent site for gypsy and traveller on one of the strategic sites.
- » The last Leicester City and Leicestershire GTAA was undertaken in 2017 and Leicester City updated this study through an addendum to the main report. The purpose of this was to take account of changes since the last GTAA was completed.
- » Prior to this, two public sites were developed in 2015. There is a total of 16 pitches at Greengate Nook and Redhill Nook. One of which was a previously tolerated site.
- » All 3 Gypsy and Traveller Sites are full with a waiting list, many families have found accommodation outside of the city on private gypsy and Traveller sites in the county or accessed conventional housing.
- » There will always be some need through family growth. Doubling Leicester City's local authority provision in the last 10 years has made a significant difference in meeting need locally.
- » The main need for the city now is a small transit/short stay site with options currently being discussed. Virtually all unauthorised encampments are families passing through. Historically families would have been stopping roadside all year round, but these have now been accommodated on the new sites which have been developed.

5.27 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » No specific issues were raised cross boundary issues.
- » There are various mechanisms in place to address and discuss cross boundary issues such as Gypsy and Traveller provision e.g. through development Plans forum/ SGP etc.

Oadby and Wigston Borough Council

5.28 With regard to **overall accommodation need** across Oadby and Wigston, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » No accommodation need for the travelling community was identified in the Borough by the previous assessment.
- » A criteria-based policy was included in Local Plan adopted in 2019 to provide a mechanism for provision to be put in place if required. The local plan is now due for review and the authority will be updating its evidence base.
- » Area experiences a small number of some unauthorised encampments, averaging two per year. It is thought that these are likely to be same families passing through. These have occurred on car parks or near leisure centres and are generally tolerated on short term basis
- » Due to the small number of encampments, it is not considered that a transit site is required.

5.29 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » No specific issues were raised regarding cross boundary issues.

Rugby Borough Council

5.30 With regard to **overall accommodation need** across Rugby, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The adopted Local Plan set a target of 61 pitches Gypsy and Traveller pitches by 2031. Planning permission has been granted for 20 pitches, so there is still a significant number needed to meet the target. It is acknowledged that there is overwording on the council owned public site.
- » No applications have been submitted for Travelling Showmen sites and no specific provision was made in the Local Plan.
- » The borough experiences a number of unauthorised encampments which suggests a lack of allocated sites to address their needs. Travellers in the area concentrate in and around A46/M69/M6 so they locate in East of Coventry/South of Nuneaton/West of Rugby as this enables them to access the motorway network easily.
- » Accommodation for the travelling community will be considered as part of wider housing provision when the Borough updates its HEDNA.

5.31 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » No specific cross boundary issues were raised.

6. Survey of Travelling Communities

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers

- 6.1 One of the major components of this study was a detailed survey of the Gypsy and Traveller population living in the study area, and also efforts to engage with the bricks and mortar community.
- 6.2 In Blaby, at the base date for the GTAA, there was 1 public Gypsy and Traveller site (20 pitches); 10 privately owned sites with permanent planning permission (86 pitches); no sites with temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; 2 unauthorised sites (2 pitches); and 1 authorised Travelling Showmen's yard (1 plot).
- 6.3 The tables below set out the number of pitches/plots, the number of interviews that were completed, and any reasons why interviews were not able to be completed.
- 6.4 When vacant pitches and pitches not occupied by Travellers are taken into consideration this represents a robust response rate of 77%.

Figure 7 – Interviews completed in Blaby

Site Status	Total Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews/additional interviews
Public Sites			
LCC Site, Aston Firs	20	15	5 x no contact
Private Sites			
Acorn Cottage, Aston Firs	7	0	7 x refusals
Caravan and Castle, Aston Firs	1	1	-
Field View Park, Enderby	6	0	6 x non-Travellers
Grange Park, Enderby	10	0	10 x refusals
Green Acres, Blaby	1	1	-
Oak Tree Cottage, Aston Firs	11	0	Site not yet developed
Rose Paddock, Kirby Muxloe	9	9	-
Rosevale Park, Aston Firs	27	27	Additional households on some pitches, 5 x non-Travellers, 4 x vacant
The Hawthorns, Sharnford	1	4	Additional households on the site
Woodfield Stables, Aston Firs	13	8	5 x no contact
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
Bramble Bank, Aston Flamville	1	1	-
Cosby Stables, Whetstone	1	3	Additional households on the site
Travelling Showmen Authorised			
Oaklands, Enderby	1	8	Additional households on the yard
TOTAL	109	77	

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers in Bricks and Mortar

- ^{6.5} Despite all of the effort that were made it was not possible to identify any households living in bricks and mortar to interview.

7. Current and Future Pitch Provision

Introduction

- 7.1 This section focuses on the pitch provision which is needed in the study area currently and to 2041. This includes both current unmet need and need which is likely to arise in the future¹². This time period 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.
- 7.2 We would note that this section is based upon a combination of the on-site surveys, planning records and stakeholder interviews. In many cases, the survey data is not used in isolation, but instead is used to validate information from planning records or other sources.
- 7.3 This section concentrates not only upon the total provision, which is required in the area, but also whether there is a need for any transit sites and/or emergency stopping place provision.

New Household Formation Rates

- 7.4 Nationally, a household formation and growth rate of 3.00% net per annum¹³ has been commonly assumed and widely used in local Gypsy and Traveller assessments, even though there is no statistical evidence of households growing so quickly. The result has been to inflate both national and local requirements for pitches unrealistically. In this context, ORS prepared a *Technical Note on Gypsy and Traveller Household Formation and Growth Rates* in 2015 and updated it in June 2020. The main conclusions are set out here and the full paper is in **Appendix F**.
- 7.5 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 caravan counts. However, caravan count data is unreliable and erratic – so the only proper way to project future population and household growth is through demographic analysis.
- 7.6 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.

¹² See Paragraphs 3.41 and 3.42 for details of components on current and future need.

¹³ Page 25, Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments – Guidance (DCLG – 2007) *Now withdrawn*.

7.7 The often assumed 3.00% 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 1.50% per annum for Gypsies and Travellers (in addition research by ORS has identified a national growth rate of 1.00% for Travelling Showmen) and this has also been adjusted locally based on site demographics.

7.8 This view has been supported by Planning Inspectors in a number of Decision Notices. The Inspector 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 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 1.50% but that a 2.50% 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 1.50% 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 1.50% figure is justified in the case of Doncaster.

7.9 Another more recent case 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.

7.10 In addition, the Technical Note has recently been accepted as a robust academic evidence base and has been published by the Social Research Association in its journal Social Research Practice in December 2017. The overall purpose of the journal is to encourage and promote high standards of social research for public benefit.

7.11 ORS assessments take full account of the net local household growth rate per annum calculated on the basis of demographic evidence from the site surveys, and the 'baseline' includes all current authorised households, all households identified as in current need (including concealed households, 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, household dissolution, and in-/out-migration.

- 7.12 Overall, the household growth rate used for the assessment of future needs is informed by local evidence. This local demographic evidence is usually used to adjust the ORS national growth rate of 1.50% up or down based on the proportion of those aged under 18 (by planning status). This approach has been used in Blaby for Gypsies and Travellers that meet that planning definition. For Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition of a Traveller 48% of residents were aged under 18. As such the ORS national rate of 1.50% (which is based on 36% of the population aged under 18) has been adjusted up to 2.00%.
- 7.13 However, in certain circumstances where the numbers of households and children are low, or the population age structure cohorts are skewed by certain age groups, it is not appropriate to apply a percentage rate for new household formation. In these cases, a judgement is made on likely new household formation based on the age and gender of the children. This is based on the assumption that 50% of households likely to form will stay in the area. This is based on evidence from other GTAA's that ORS have completed across England and Wales. This approach has also been applied in Blaby for the following reasons:
- » Gypsy and Traveller households that do not meet the planning definition: Skewed population age structure with significantly more children aged 3-7 and aged 8-12.
 - » Travelling Showmen's households that meet the planning definition: Low numbers of children – only 5 aged under 18.
 - » Travelling Showmen's households that did not meet the planning definition: No children.
- 7.14 In addition, the ORS national rate of 1.50% has been used to estimate growth for undetermined Gypsies and Travellers, based on the best available evidence due to lack of local demographic evidence for undetermined Traveller households.
- 7.15 New household formation has been calculated from year 6 of the GTAA period onwards. New household formation for years 0-5 of the GTAA period is from teenagers in need of a pitch in the next 5 years who have been identified as components of need in the household interviews. This eliminates any double counting in the assessment of need.

Breakdown by 5 Year Bands

- 7.16 In addition to tables which set out the overall need for Gypsies and Travellers, the overall need has also been broken down by 5-year bands as required by PPTS (2015). 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. In addition, the total net new household formation is split across the GTAA period based on the compound rate of growth that was applied rather than being split equally over time.

Applying the Planning Definition

- 7.17 The outcomes from the household interviews were 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 or those who demonstrated that they have ceased to travel temporarily (due to education, ill health, or old age) form the components of need in the GTAA that will need to be addressed through a Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan Policy. In addition, 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 undetermined households. Whilst they do not need to be formally considered in the GTAA, need from households that did not meet the planning definition has also been assessed 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.
- 7.18 The information used to assess households against the planning definition 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 and for what reasons. The table below sets out the planning status of households that were interviewed for the Blaby GTAA. This includes any hidden households that were identified during the household interviews including concealed and doubled-up households or single adults and accepted in-migration.

Figure 8 – Planning status of households in Blaby

Status	Meet Planning Definition	Do Not Meet Planning Definition	Undetermined
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	3	15	5
Private Sites	29	23	22
Unauthorised Sites	4	0	0
Sub Total	36	38	27
Travelling Showmen			
TSP – Private Yards	8	1	0
Sub Total	8	1	0
TOTAL	44	39	27

- 7.19 Figure 7 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers in Blaby, 36 households met the planning definition of a Traveller, and 8 Travelling Showmen's households met the definition in that they were able to demonstrate that household members travel for work purposes, or for seeking work, and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily.
- 7.20 A total of 38 Gypsy and Traveller households and 1 Travelling Showmen's household did not meet the planning definition as they were not able to demonstrate 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.

- 7.21 It was not possible to make contact with 27 Gypsy and Traveller households during the fieldwork period as households either refused to take part in an interview or were not present during the fieldwork period. These households are recorded as Undetermined for the purposes of the GTAA.

Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers in Bricks and Mortar

- 7.22 Despite all of the efforts that were made it was not possible to identify any households living in bricks and mortar to interview.

Migration/Roadside

- 7.23 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 considered local migration effects on the basis of the best evidence available.
- 7.24 The study also sought to identify any need from households who have been forced to move from sites due to overcrowding and who are currently living on the roadside or on sites in other local authorities – and who have strong family links with households in Blaby. These are referred to as roadside households or displaced in-migration.
- 7.25 In addition, as a result of COVID-19, the study sought to identify any households that had been displaced from their usual place of residence due to lockdown restrictions who were currently located in Blaby.
- 7.26 Evidence drawn from stakeholder and household interviews has been considered alongside assessments of need that have been completed in other nearby local authorities. The household interviews did not identify any households living in other local authorities who need to move back to a site in Blaby.
- 7.27 ORS have found no firm evidence from other local studies that have been completed recently of any households wishing to move to Blaby, or of any households displaced from Blaby as a result of COVID-19. 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.
- 7.28 It is important to note that any applications for new sites or additional pitches as a result of in-migration should be seen as windfall need and should be dealt with by Criteria-Based Local Plan Policies.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the Planning Definition

- 7.29 Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a need from 2 unauthorised pitches; 5 pitches from concealed or doubled-up households or single adults; 19 teenagers who will need a pitch of their own in the next 5-years; and for 20 from new household formation, using a rate of 2.00% derived from the demographics of the residents. Therefore, the overall level of need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller in Blaby is for **46 pitches** over the GTAA period.

Figure 9 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition (2022-41)

Gypsy & Traveller Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Available supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Available 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	5
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Household on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	7
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	19
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	20
<i>(Formation from household demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	39
Net Plot Need (Current and Future Need Total Supply)	46

Figure 10 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	26
6 – 10	2027-31	6
11 – 15	2032-36	7
16 – 20	2037-41	7
0 20	2022 41	46

Pitch Needs – Undetermined Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.30 There is need for between **0 and 9 pitches for undetermined households**, all arising from new household formation from a maximum of 27 households (using the ORS national formation rate of 1.50%). If the locally derived proportion of households that met the planning definition (49%) were applied, this could result in a need for 4 pitches. If the ORS national average¹⁴ of 30% of households that met the planning definition were applied this could result in a need for 3 pitches.

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

- 7.31 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 help fulfil the requirements of the Housing Act (1985)¹⁵ and the NPPF (2021) and to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 7.32 On this basis, it is evident that whilst any needs from the households who did not meet the planning definition will represent only a very small proportion of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address these needs – especially as many identified as Irish and Romany Gypsies and may claim that the Council should meet their housing needs through culturally appropriate housing.
- 7.33 Whilst not now a requirement to include in a GTAA, there is a **need for 38 pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition**. This is made up of 6 concealed or doubled-up households or single adults; 7 teenagers who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years; and 25 from new household formation, derived from the household demographics.

Travelling Showmen Needs

Plot Needs – Travelling Showmen

- 7.34 There were 7 Travelling Showmen households identified in Blaby that met the planning definition; no undetermined households that may meet the planning definition; and 1 household that did not meet the planning definition.
- 7.35 The GTAA identifies a need for **6 plots for households that met the planning definition**. This is made up of 1 concealed or doubled-up household or single adult; 1 teenager in need of a plot of their own in the next 5 years; and 4 from new household formation, derived from the household demographics.

¹⁴ Based on over 5,000 interviews completed by ORS across England.

¹⁵ See Paragraph 3.34 for details.

Figure 11 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition (2022-41)

Travelling Showmen Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Available supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Available 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	1
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Total Current Need	1
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	1
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	4
<i>(Formation from demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	5
Net Plot Need (Current and Future Need Total Supply)	6

Figure 12 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition by year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	2
6 – 10	2027-31	1
11 – 15	2032-36	2
16 – 20	2037-41	1
0 20	2022 41	6

There was no identified need from the household that did not meet the planning definition.

Transit Requirements

- 7.36 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.
- 7.37 When determining the potential need for transit provision the assessment has looked at the outcomes from the 2017 GTAA for Leicester City and Leicestershire; data from the DLUHC Traveller Caravan Count; the outcomes of the stakeholder interviews; and records on numbers of unauthorised encampments.

2017 GTAA

- 7.38 The previous GTAA for Leicester City and Leicestershire (which included Blaby) was published in 2017. The GTAA recommended that, based on a combination of a review of the outcomes of previous GTAA, Traveller Caravan Count Data and local intelligence from stakeholders, there was a need for a minimum of 36 caravan spaces (or managed equivalent) spread over 2-3 sites in Leicestershire (excluding Leicester City). This was founded on a conclusion that levels of unauthorised encampments were sustained based on current and historic data; a recalculation of caravan spaces requirements from the 2013 GTAA; and evidence that over 90% of recorded encampments in the area between 2009 and 2016 comprised 12 or less caravans.
- 7.39 The 2017 GTAA also recommended that a review should be completed of potential sites that could be deliverable in the short-term. The data suggested that the need is greatest in the northwest of Leicestershire and that transit provision should be prioritised in this location. It is understood that this review has not yet been completed.

DLUHC Traveller Caravan Count

- 7.40 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. This makes it very difficult to interpret in relation to assessing 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 future transit provision. It does however provide valuable historic and trend data on whether there are instances of unauthorised caravans in local authority areas.
- 7.41 Data from the Traveller Caravan Count shows that there have been very low numbers of unauthorised caravans recorded in the study area in recent years (other than those on the 2 unauthorised sites).

Stakeholder Interviews and Local Data

- 7.42 The interviews with representatives from MATU confirmed that the Leicestershire-wide review of transit provision has commenced but that no suitable land has yet been identified to develop any transit sites.
- 7.43 MATU also confirmed that there are on average between 120 – 160 encampments recorded across Leicestershire annually. Of these there were 17 encampments in Blaby over the past 3 years from 2019 – 2021. As of May 2022, there had been 5 encampments recorded¹⁶.
- 7.44 MATU are strongly of the view that there is a need for permanent transit provision across Leicestershire, but also that negotiated stopping is an alternative approach that is also being followed at present through existing toleration policies that were introduced in 2000.

Transit Recommendations

- 7.45 The previous GTAA for Leicester City and Leicestershire (which included Blaby) was published in 2017. The GTAA recommended that, based on a combination of a review of the outcomes of previous GTAA, Traveller Caravan Count Data and local intelligence from the Leicester & Leicestershire Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU) and other stakeholders, there was a need for a minimum of 36 caravan spaces (or managed equivalent) spread over 2-3 sites in Leicestershire (excluding Leicester City). This was founded on a conclusion that levels of unauthorised encampments were sustained based on current and historic data; a recalculation of caravan spaces requirements from the 2013 GTAA; and evidence that over 90% of recorded encampments in the area between 2009 and 2016 comprised 12 or less caravans.
- 7.46 The 2017 GTAA also recommended that a review should be completed of potential sites that could be deliverable in the short-term. The data suggested that the need is greatest in the north west of Leicestershire and that transit provision should be prioritised in this location. It is understood that work to identify potential provision of transit sites across Leicestershire is underway but has not yet been completed.
- 7.47 The 2022 GTAA has reviewed the need for transit provision and has reviewed more up-to-date information that has been provided since the 2017 GTAA was completed. It has concluded that the outcomes of the recommendations made in 2017 still stand.
- 7.48 It is also recommended that a review of the evidence base relating to unauthorised encampments should be completed on a Leicestershire-wide basis. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any transit provision or emergency stopping places, potential locations to provide transit provision, or whether a managed approach is preferable.
- 7.49 When this review is completed, the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments should continue to be monitored. As well as information on the size and duration of the encampments, this monitoring should also seek to gather information from residents on the reasons for their stay in the local area; whether they have a permanent base or where they have travelled from; and whether they have any need or preference to settle permanently in the local area. This information should be collected as part of a Welfare Assessment (or similar).

¹⁶ The 17 encampments occurred as follows: 2019 = 7; 2020 = 6; 2021 = 4.

- 7.50 In the short-term the Council should continue to use its current approach when dealing with unauthorised encampments and management-based approaches such as negotiated stopping agreements could also be considered.
- 7.51 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. See www.negotiatedstopping.co.uk for further information.
- 7.52 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; sewerage disposal point and refuse disposal facilities.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 This study 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 Showmen under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021, and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2021. It also provides the evidence base which can be used to support Local Plan Policies.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 8.2 In summary there is a need for:
- » 46 pitches in Blaby over the GTAA period to 2041 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition.
 - » Up to 9 pitches for undetermined Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition.
 - » 38 pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.
- 8.3 In general terms need identified in a GTAA is seen as need for pitches. As set out in Chapter 4 of this report, the now 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.
- 8.4 It is recommended that need for households that met the PPTS planning definition is addressed through consideration of intensification or expansion of existing sites and pitches, and/or through consideration of identifying new sites to meet identified need.
- 8.5 The Council will also need to carefully consider how to address any needs from households seeking to move to Blaby (in-migration), or from any households currently living in bricks and mortar who may wish to move to a site. In terms of Local Plan Policies, the Council should consider the use of a criteria-based policy (as suggested in PPTS).
- 8.6 Regarding need from households that did not meet the planning definition, in general terms, it is the Government's intention that any need for households who do not fall within the PPTS planning definition should be met as part of general housing need, and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 8.7 It is recognised that the Council is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan that sets out overall housing need. 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 in relation to Gypsies and Travellers. Whilst the findings in this report are aggregated totals for the whole of Blaby due to data protection issues, the Council have more detailed data to support the preparation on the new Local Plan.

Travelling Showmen

8.8 In summary there is a need for:

- » 6 plots in Blaby over the GTAA period to 2041 for Travelling Showmen households that met the planning definition.
- » No plots for undetermined Travelling Showmen households that may meet the planning definition.
- » No plots for Travelling Showmen households who did not meet the planning definition.

Transit Provision

8.9 The 2022 GTAA has reviewed the need for transit provision and has reviewed more up-to-date information that has been provided since the 2017 GTAA was completed. It has concluded that the outcomes of the recommendations made in 2017 still stand.

8.10 It is also recommended that a review of the evidence base relating to unauthorised encampments should be completed on a Leicestershire-wide basis. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any transit provision or emergency stopping places, potential locations to provide transit provision, or whether a managed approach is preferable.

8.11 When this review is completed, the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments should continue to be monitored. As well as information on the size and duration of the encampments, this monitoring should also seek to gather information from residents on the reasons for their stay in the local area; whether they have a permanent base or where they have travelled from; and whether they have any need or preference to settle permanently in the local area. This information should be collected as part of a Welfare Assessment (or similar).

8.12 In the short-term the Council should continue to use its current approach when dealing with unauthorised encampments and management-based approaches such as negotiated stopping agreements could also be considered.

Summary of Need to be Addressed – Gypsies and Travellers

8.13 Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed, together with the assumptions on the proportion of undetermined households that are likely to meet the planning definition, the table below sets out the likely number of pitches that will need to be addressed either as a result of the GTAA, or through the Council's Housing Need Assessment (HNA) process and through separate Local Plan Policies.

8.14 Total need from Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition, from undetermined households that may meet the planning definition; and from households that did not meet the planning definition is for 93 pitches.

8.15 The tables below break total need down by:

- » The number that met the planning definition.

- » The likely proportion of need from undetermined households that will meet the planning definition. It does this by taking 30% (the ORS national average of Gypsies and Travellers that meet the planning definition) of need from undetermined households and 49% (the locally derived proportion that met the planning definition).
- » The number that did not meet the planning definition.
- » The likely proportion of need from undetermined households that will not meet the planning definition. It does this by taking 70% (the ORS national average of Gypsies and Travellers that do not meet the planning definition) of need from undetermined households and 51% (the locally derived proportion that did not meet the planning definition).

8.16 Need from households that meet or are likely to meet the planning definition will need to be addressed through Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan Policy through a combination of site allocations and through a Criteria-Based Policy. Site intensification or expansion could also be considered.

8.17 Need for households that did not meet the planning definition will need to be met through other Local Plan Housing Policies.

Figure 13 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby broken down by Local Plan Policy Type – ORS National %

Delivery Status	Gypsy & Traveller Policy	Housing Policy	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition	46	-	46
30% Undetermined Need	3	-	3
Do Not Meet Planning Definition	-	38	38
70% Undetermined Need	-	6	6
TOTAL	49	44	93

Figure 14 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby broken down by Local Plan Policy Type – Blaby %

Delivery Status	Gypsy & Traveller Policy	Housing Policy	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition	46	-	46
49% Undetermined Need	4	-	4
Do Not Meet Planning Definition	-	38	38
51% Undetermined Need	-	5	5
TOTAL	50	43	93

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Blaby GTAA Time Periods 2022-2041.....	6
Figure 2 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby 2022-41	8
Figure 3 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	8
Figure 4 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby (2022-2041).....	9
Figure 5 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that meet the Planning Definition by year periods.....	9
Figure 6 - Total amount of provision in Blaby March 2022	30
Figure 7 – Interviews completed in Blaby.....	39
Figure 8 – Planning status of households in Blaby.....	44
Figure 9 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition (2022-41)	46
Figure 10 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	46
Figure 11 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition (2022-41).....	48
Figure 12 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that met the Planning Definition by year periods.....	48
Figure 13 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby broken down by Local Plan Policy Type – ORS National %.....	54
Figure 14 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby broken down by Local Plan Policy Type – Blaby %	54
Figure 15 - Need for undetermined Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby (2022-41)	58
Figure 16 – Need for undetermined Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby by 5-year periods	58
Figure 17 - Need for undetermined Travelling Showmen households in Blaby (2022-41)	59
Figure 18 – Need for undetermined Travelling Showmen households in Blaby by year periods.....	59
Figure 19 - Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that did not meet the Planning Definition (2022-41)	60
Figure 20 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods	60
Figure 21 - Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that did not meet the planning definition (2022-41)	61
Figure 22 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods	61

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms / Acronyms used

Amenity block	A building where basic plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC, sink) are provided.
Bricks and mortar	Mainstream housing.
Caravan	Mobile living vehicle used by Gypsies and Travellers. Also referred to as trailers.
Concealed household	Households, living within other households, who are unable to set up separate family units.
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.
Household formation	The process where individuals form separate households. This is normally through adult children setting up their own household.
In-migration	Movement of households into a region or community
Local Plans	Local Authority spatial planning documents that can include specific policies and/or site allocations for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen.
Out-migration	Movement from one region or community in order to settle in another.
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 Showmen yards.
Private site	An authorised site owned privately. Can be owner-occupied, rented or a mixture of owner-occupied and rented pitches.
Site	An area of land on which Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showmen 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 Showmen to refer to a site.

DLUHC	Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MATU	(Leicestershire) Multi Agency Traveller Unit
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ORS	Opinion Research Services
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPTS	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites
TSP	Travelling Showmen

Appendix B: Undetermined Households

Figure 15 - Need for undetermined Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby (2022-41)

Gypsies and Travellers Undetermined	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
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/Roadside	0
New household formation	9
<i>(Household base 27 and formation rate 1.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	9
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need Total Supply)	9

Figure 16 – Need for undetermined Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby by 5-year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	2
6 – 10	2027-31	2
11 – 15	2032-36	2
16 – 20	2037-41	3
0 20	2022 41	9

Figure 17 - Need for undetermined Travelling Showmen households in Blaby (2022-41)

Travelling Showmen Undetermined	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Supply from vacant public and private plots	0
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
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration/Roadside	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No undetermined Travelling Showmen)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need (Current and Future Need Total Supply)	0

Figure 18 – Need for undetermined Travelling Showmen households in Blaby by year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	0
6 – 10	2027-31	0
11 – 15	2032-36	0
16 – 20	2037-41	0
0 20	2022 41	0

Appendix C: Households that did not meet the Planning Definition

Figure 19 - Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that did not meet the Planning Definition (2022-41)

Gypsies and Travellers Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
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	6
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	6
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	7
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration/Roadside	0
New household formation	25
<i>(Formation from demographics)</i>	
Total Future Needs	32
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need Total Supply)	38

Figure 20 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Blaby that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	13
6 – 10	2027-31	8
11 – 15	2032-36	11
16 – 20	2037-41	6
0 20	2022 41	38

Figure 21 - Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that did not meet the planning definition (2022-41)

Travelling Showmen Not Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Supply from vacant public and private plots	0
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
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 need from 1 household)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Plot Need (Current and Future Need Total Supply)	0

Figure 22 – Need for Travelling Showmen households in Blaby that did not meet the Planning Definition by year periods

Year Period	Dates	Need
0 – 5	2022-26	0
6 – 10	2027-31	0
11 – 15	2032-36	0
16 – 20	2037-41	0
0 20	2022 41	0

Appendix D: Site and Yard List (March 2022)

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
LCC Site, Aston Firs	20	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
Acorn Cottage, Aston Firs	7	-
Caravan and Castle, Aston Firs	1	-
Field View Park, Enderby	6	-
Grange Park, Enderby	10	-
Green Acres, Blaby	1	-
Oak Tree Cottage, Aston Firs	11	-
Rose Paddock, Kirby Muxloe	9	-
Rosevale Park, Aston Firs	27	-
The Hawthorns, Sharnford	1	-
Woodfield Stables, Aston Firs	13	-
Unauthorised Developments		
Cosby Stables, Whetstone	-	1
Bramble Bank, Aston Flamville	-	1
TOTAL PITCHES	106	2
Travelling Showmen Yards - Authorised		
Oaklands, Enderby	1	-
TOTAL PLOTS	1	0
TOTAL	107	2

Appendix E: Household Interview Questions

GTAA Questionnaire

Introduction

Good morning / afternoon My name is [INTERVIEWER] from Opinion Research Services, working on behalf of [CLIENT]

The Council are undertaking a study of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen 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 Showmen 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 Showmen households.

All questions are optional and all information you provide will be processed by ORS in accordance with the Data Protection Act and GDPR. 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 Showmen households

A: General Information

Q1. Name of planning authority

Please write in

Q1b Sub area (if needed)

☐

☐

☐

☐

Q2. Address & pitch number

Please write in

Q3. Date of visit

Please write in – DD/MM/YY

Q4. Time of visit

Please write in – HH:MM

Q5. Type of accommodation?

Council	☐
Private rented	☐
Private owned	☐
Temporary	☐
Unauthorised	☐
Bricks & mortar	☐

Q6. Name of family

Please write in

Q7. Which of these best describes you?

READ OUT: Please tick ONE box only

Romany Gypsy	☐
Irish Traveller	☐
Scots Gypsy or Traveller	☐
Show person	☐
New Traveller	☐
English Traveller	☐
Welsh Gypsy	☐
Non Traveller	☐
Other	☐

Please write in

Q8. How many units are on the pitch?

Please write a number in each box

Mobile homes

Touring / Static caravans

Day Rooms / Brick built units

Other (please specify)

Q9. Is this site your main place of residence?

Yes ☐ **SKIP TO Q11**

No ☐ **ANSWER Q10**

Q10. Where is your main residence?

Please write in

Q11. How long have you lived here?

Years and months

IF MOVED IN PAST FIVE YEARS ASK

Q12. Where did you move from?

Please write in

Q13. Do you live here out of choice or because there is no other option?

Choice ☐ **SKIP TO Q15**

No other option ☐ **ANSWER Q14**

Q14. Why do you feel there is no other choice?

Please write in

Q15. Is this site suitable for your household?

Yes ☐ **SKIP TO Q17**

No ☐ **ANSWER Q16**

Q16. Why do you feel this site isn't suitable?

PROBE: SCHOOLS, WORK, HEALTHCARE, FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Please write in

Q17. How many separate families or single adults live on this pitch?

Please write a number in the box

B: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

Q18. Please tell me about the members of your household

Please complete below for the main household on this pitch. Any further families pertinent to this pitch should be included in section G using the format below.

For example, a seven year old daughter should be entered as

F	07
Daughter	

Person 1

GENDER & AGE
Interviewee

Person 2

GENDER & AGE

Person 3

GENDER & AGE

Person 4

GENDER & AGE

Person 5

GENDER & AGE

Person 6

GENDER & AGE

Person 7

GENDER & AGE

Person 8

GENDER & AGE

Person 9

GENDER & AGE

Person 10

GENDER & AGE

Person 11

GENDER & AGE

Person 12

GENDER & AGE

C: ACCOMODATION NEEDS

Q19. How many families or single adults living on this pitch will need a pitch of their own in the next five years?

An adult is defined as 18+

Please write a number

Q20. How many of your children will need a home of their own in the next 5 years?

Please write a number

F ZERO SKIP TO Q24

Q21. Do the children counted above currently live on this site?

Yes ☐ **GO TO Q22**

No ☐ **SKIP TO Q23**

Q22. Would they wish to stay here and, if not, where would they wish to move to?

Please write in

Q23. Where do they currently live? And would they wish to move to this site or another local site if possible?

Please write in

D: WAITING LIST

Q24. Is anyone here on the waiting list for a pitch in this area?

Yes ☐ **GO TO Q25**

No ☐ **SKIP TO Q28**

Q25. How many people living here are on the waiting list for this area?

Please write a number

Don't know ☐

Q26. How long have they been on the waiting list?

0 – 3 months ☐

3 – 6 months ☐

6 – 12 months ☐

1 – 2 years ☐

2 or more years ☐

Don't know ☐

Q27. Can you provide any more detail about the people on the waiting list?

Please write in

Q28. Does anyone here want to be on the waiting list?

Yes ☐ **GO TO Q29**

No ☐ **SKIP TO Q31**

Q29. How many people would like to go on the waiting list? Please write a number

Q30. Are you able to provide the contact details of anyone who wants to join the waiting list? – These details will be passed to the Council

Please write in

E: FUTURE ACCOMODATION NEEDS

Q31. Do you plan to move from this site in the next five years?

Yes ☐ **GO TO Q32**

No ☐ **SKIP TO Q36**

Q32. Why do you plan to move?

Please write in

Q33. Where do you plan to move to?

Another site in this area ☐

A site in another council area ☐

Bricks & mortar in this area ☐

Bricks & mortar in another council area ☐

Other (e.g. land they own elsewhere) ☐

Please provide more detail on the answer above

Q34. Would you prefer to buy a site or rent on a public or private site?

Private buy ☐

Private rent ☐

Public rent ☐

Q35. Can you afford to buy a private pitch or site?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Don't know ☐

Q36. Are you aware of, or do you own any land that has potential for new pitches

Yes ☐ **GO TO Q37**

No ☐ **SKIP TO Q38**

Q37. Where is the site and who owns it?

Please write in

F: Travelling

Q38. How many trips, living in a caravan or a trailer, have you or members of your family made away from your permanent base in the last 12 months?

0 ☐ **SKIP TO Q44**

1 ☐

2 ☐

3 ☐ **GO TO Q39**

4 ☐

5+ ☐

Q39. Which family members travelled?

All the family ☐

Adult males ☐

Other ☐

Please write in

Q40. What were the reason for travelling?

Work ☐

Holidays ☐

Visiting family ☐

Fairs ☐

Other ☐

Please write in or list profession if for work

Q41. At what time of year do you or family members usually travel?

All year ☐

Summer ☐

Winter ☐

Q42. How long do you usually travel for?

Please write in

Q43. Where do you or family members usually stay when they are travelling?

- LA transit sites ☐
- Private transit sites ☐
- Roadside ☐
- Friends / Family ☐
- Other ☐

Please write in

IF BEEN TRAVELLING - GO TO Q49
NON TRAVELLING ANSWER Q44 - Q48
Q44. Are there any reasons you don't travel at the moment?

Please write in

Q45. Have you or family members ever travelled

- Yes ☐ **GO TO Q46**
- No ☐ **SKIP TO Q49**

Q46. When did you or family members last travel?

Please write in

Q47. What were the reasons for travelling?

- Work ☐
- Holidays ☐
- Visiting family ☐
- Fairs ☐
- Other ☐

Please write in or list profession if for work

Q48. Why do you not travel anymore?

- Children in school ☐
- Ill health ☐
- Old age ☐
- Settled now ☐
- Nowhere to stop ☐
- No work opportunities ☐
- Other ☐

Please write in

Q49. Do you or other family members plan to travel in the future

- Yes ☐ **ANSWER Q50**
- No ☐ **SKIP TO Q51**
- Don't know ☐ **SKIP TO Q51**

Q50. When and why do you / they plan to travel?

Please write in

Q51. Is there anything else you'd like to tell us about your travelling patterns?

Please write in

F: Contact information

Q52. Is there anything else you'd like to tell us about this site and your accommodation needs?

Please write in

Q53. Would you like the Council to contact you about your accommodation needs

Yes

☐

GO TO Q54

No

☐

SKIP TO Q55

Q54. Can I confirm the details they should use to contact you?

We cannot guarantee if and when they will make contact with you.

Name

Phone number

Email address

Q55a. Do you know of anyone living in Bricks and Mortar who we should contact for this study?

Yes

☐

No

☐

Q55b. Can you provide their contact details?

Name

Phone number

Email address

If can't provide details will you ask them to contact us on 0800 0789786

G: Any notes / Extra information

Interviewer: please use this space for any additional information including details about additional households

Interviewer Declaration: I confirm that this interview was conducted in accordance with all interviewing guidelines and that the data collected is accurately recorded

Interviewer Name:	
Interviewer Signature:	
Date:	

Appendix F: Technical Note on Household Formation and Growth Rates



Technical Note

Gypsy and Traveller Household Formation and Growth Rates

June 2020

Opinion Research Services



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Contents

Contents.....	3
Household Growth Rates.....	4
Abstract and Conclusions	4
Introduction	4
Modelling Population and Household Growth Rates	4
Migration Effects	4
Population Profile.....	5
Birth and Fertility Rates	5
Death Rates	6
Modelling Outputs	6
Household Growth	6
Summary Conclusions	7

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 until 2013 little detailed work had been done to assess their likely scale. ORS undertook work in 2013 to assess the likely rate of demographic growth for the Gypsy and Traveller population and concluded that the figure could be as low 1.25% per annum, but that best available evidence supports a national net household growth rate of 1.50% per annum.
2. This analysis was produced as a separate document in 2013 and then updated in 2015 (www.opinionresearch.co.uk/formation2015) in light of comments from academics, planning agents and local authorities. The 2015 document was complex because there was still serious dispute as to the level of demographic growth for Gypsies and Travellers in 2015. However, ORS now consider these disputes have largely been resolved at Planning Appeals and Local Plan Examinations, so we consider that much of the supporting evidence is now no longer required to be in the document.
3. This current document represents a shortened re-statement to our findings in 2015 to allow for easier comprehension of the issues involved. It contains no new research and if reader wishes to see further details of the supporting information, they should review the more detailed 2015 report.

Introduction

4. 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.

Modelling Population and Household Growth Rates

5. 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, in-/out-migration and household dissolution. Nevertheless, deriving satisfactory estimates is difficult because the evidence is often tenuous – so, in this context in 2013, ORS 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 supplemented the available national statistical sources with data derived from our own surveys.

Migration Effects

6. 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.

Population Profile

7. The main source for the rate of Gypsy and Traveller population growth is the UK 2011 Census. 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.

Table 1 - 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

8. 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.
9. 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 fertility rates of the UK Gypsy and Traveller community, in '*Ethnic identity and inequalities in*

Britain: The dynamics of diversity by Dr Stephen Jivraj and Professor Ludi Simpson (published May 2015). The authors use the 2011 Census data to estimate the TFR for the Gypsy and Traveller community as 2.75.

10. ORS used our own multiple survey data to investigate the fertility rates 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 infer an average of 3 children per woman during her lifetime, which is broadly consistent with the estimate of 2.75 children per woman derived from the 2011 Census.

Death Rates

11. Although the above data imply an annual growth rate through births of about 2%, the death rate has also to be taken into account. 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).
12. Therefore, in our population growth modelling we 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).

Modelling Outputs

13. If we assume a TFR of 3 and an average life expectancy of 72 years for Gypsies and Travellers, then the modelling, undertaken in PopGroup, projects the population to increase by 66% over the next 40 years – implying a population compound growth rate of 1.25% per annum. If we assume that Gypsy and Traveller life expectancy increases to 77 years by 2050, then the projected population growth rate rises to nearly 1.50% per annum. To generate an 'upper range' rate of population growth, we assumed an implausible 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 1.90% per annum.

Household Growth

14. 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.
15. Because the Gypsy and Traveller population is relatively young and has many single parent households, a 1.25%-1.50% 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.
16. 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 3.60% of household representatives are aged 16-24, compared with 8.70% in the Gypsy and Traveller population. ORS's survey data shows that about 10% of Gypsy and Traveller households have household representatives aged under-25 years.

Table 2 - Age of Head of Household (Source: UK Census of Population 2011)

Age of household representative	Number of households England	Percentage households England	Number of households Gypsy and Traveller	Percentage households Gypsy and Traveller
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%

17. 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

Table 3 - Household Type (Source: UK Census of Population 2011)

Household Type	Number of households England	Percentage households England	Number of households Gypsy and Traveller	Percentage households Gypsy and Traveller
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%

18. The key point, though, is that since 20% of Gypsy and Traveller households are lone parents with dependent children, 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 1.25%-1.50% per annum Gypsy and Traveller population growth rate is likely to lead to a household growth rate of 1.25%-1.50% per annum

Summary Conclusions

19. The best available evidence suggests that the net annual Gypsy and Traveller household growth rate is 1.50% per annum. Some local authorities might allow for a household growth rate of up to 2.50% 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, lower estimates should be used.

20. The outcomes of this Technical Note can be used to provide an estimate of local new household formation rates by adjusting the upper national growth rate of 1.50% based on local demographic characteristics.
21. In addition, in certain circumstances where the numbers of households and children are higher or lower than national data has identified, or the population age structure is skewed by certain age groups, it may not be appropriate to apply a percentage rate for new household formation. In these cases, a judgement should be made on likely new household formation based on the age and gender of the children identified in local household interviews. This should be based on the assumption that 50% of households likely to form will stay in any given area and that 50% will pair up and move to another area, while still considering the impact of dissolution. This is based on evidence from over 140 GTAAAs that ORS have completed across England and Wales involving over 4,300 household interviews.