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West London Alliance Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment

Final Report
October 2018



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1. Executive Summary

Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 The primary objective of this Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) is to provide a robust assessment of current and future need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation in the West London Alliance London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow (the Councils). Whilst Hillingdon and Hounslow were not included in the commission, ORS have recently completed GTAAs for them using the same methodology so the outcomes of their GTAAs have been integrated in the report to provide a fuller picture of need for the area covered by the West London Alliance.
- 1.2 In addition, Hammersmith and Fulham completed a joint Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) with Kensington and Chelsea that was published in December 2016. Unfortunately, this study was completed using a different methodological approach and covers a different time period, so cannot be fully integrated into the report. However, a summary of the outcomes of the study can be found in Chapter 8.
- 1.3 As well as updating previous GTAAs, there are 2 principal reasons for completing the study. The first was the publication of a revised version of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) in August 2015. This included a change to the definition of Travellers for planning purposes. The key change that was made was the removal of the term *persons...who have ceased to travel permanently*, meaning that those who have ceased to travel permanently will not now fall under the planning definition of a Traveller for the purposes of assessing accommodation need in a GTAA (see Paragraph 2.7 for full definition).
- 1.4 The second is the new Draft London Plan (December 2017) which is programmed for Examination in Public commencing in January 2019. This includes a new draft policy (H16 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation) on assessing accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers. This policy includes a different planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers than is included in the PPTS (2015). This is essentially the housing definition that was repealed by the Housing and Planning Act (2016). This is a far less stringent definition to meet as it includes households with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan; households currently living in a caravan; households with a cultural aversion to bricks and mortar; and households that have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently. Whilst the Draft London Plan has not yet been adopted an assessment of need has been completed using the alternative planning definition to provide an indication of the potential increased levels of need that may have to be addressed. In addition to the Draft London Plan a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Topic Paper was also published by the GLA in 2017. This sets out the current provision of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers in London; discusses the planning definitions of Travellers; sets out levels of need identified across London; and discusses future pitch provision and the implications of the planning definition included in the Draft London Plan (2017).
- 1.5 In addition, in April 2018 the Government announced a fresh review of the law around unauthorised gypsy and traveller sites, with a consultation seeking views on areas including whether the enforcement notice appeals process should be 'streamlined'. This consultation asks a series of questions relating to powers for dealing with unauthorised development and encampments, including:
 - » Local authority and police powers

- » Court processes
 - » Trespass
 - » Planning enforcement
 - » The provision of authorised sites
 - » The impacts on the travelling community
- 1.6 The GTAA provides a credible evidence base which can be used to aid the preparation and implementation of Development Plan policies and the provision of new Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots for the London Plan period 2016-2041, with a split to 2033 as required by the PPTS. However, the baseline date for all of the assessments of need is January 2018 with need netted to zero for 2016-2017. The outcomes of this study supersede the need figures of any previous Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessments completed in the study area.
- 1.7 The GTAA has sought to understand the accommodation needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population in the study area through a combination of desk-based research, stakeholder interviews and engagement with members of the travelling community living on all known sites. A total of 88 interviews were completed with Gypsies and Travellers and 42 interviews were completed with Travelling Showpeople living on authorised and unauthorised sites and yards. In addition, stakeholder engagement was undertaken and total of 14 telephone interviews were completed.

The Planning Definition of a Traveller

- 1.8 The PPTS (2015) introduced a revised definition of a Traveller for planning purposes. The meet the revised definition households need to demonstrate that household members travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence when doing so, or that family members have travelled for work in the past and have stopped travelling temporarily due to education, ill health or old age. As a result, there are 3 categories of Travellers identified and assessed in this GTAA in relation to the PPTS (2015) planning definition¹:
- » Households where an interview was completed who meet the planning definition.
 - » Unknown households where an interview was unable to be completed who may meet the planning definition.
 - » Households where an interview was completed who do not meet the planning definition.
- 1.9 The Draft London Plan (2017) is proposing a more far reaching definition of a Traveller for planning purposes. This will include:
- » All households living on sites and yards including those who have ceased travelling temporarily or permanently
 - » Households living in bricks and mortar whose existing accommodation is unsuitable for them by virtue of their cultural preference not to live in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 1.10 It is likely that the application of the Draft London Plan planning definition will significantly increase levels of need arising from Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

¹ Further details on the PPTS (2015) planning definition can be found in Chapters 2 and 3.

Key Findings

Additional Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers (PPTS Planning Definition)

- 1.11 Overall, the additional pitch needs for Gypsies and Travellers from 2016-2033/41² are set out below. These needs are based on the PPTS (2015) definition of a Traveller for planning purposes. Additional needs are set out for those households that met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller; for those unknown households where an interview was not able to be completed (either due to households refusing to be interviewed, or not being present despite 3 visits to each site) who may meet the planning definition; and for those households that did not meet the planning definition (even though this is no longer a requirement for a GTAA). Only the need from those households who met the planning definition and from those of the unknown households who may subsequently demonstrate that they meet it should be considered as need arising from the GTAA.
- 1.12 It should be noted that there are sites in some local authority areas where few, if any households, met the planning definition of a Traveller. For example, in Brent where none of the 23 households interviewed on the public site Lynton Road met the planning definition. Whilst this may suggest that levels of need are low, Councils still need to be aware of and seek to address need from these households as set out in the revised NPPF that was published in July 2018.
- 1.13 The need arising from households that met the planning definition should be addressed through site allocation/intensification/expansion Local Plan Policies. Consideration will also need to be given to the allocation of pitches on public sites.
- 1.14 The Councils will need to carefully consider how to address the needs associated with unknown Travellers as it is unlikely that all of this need will need to be addressed through the provision of conditioned³ Gypsy or Traveller pitches. In terms of Local Plan Policies, the Councils should consider the use of a criteria-based policy (as suggested in PPTS) for any unknown households that do provide evidence that they meet the planning definition.
- 1.15 In general terms, the need for those households who did not meet the planning definition will be addressed as part of general housing need and through separate Local Plan Policies (including those authorities that have adopted plans, as all Travellers will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need - OAN).
- 1.16 This approach is specifically referenced in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018). Paragraph 60 of the NPPF sets out that in determining the minimum number of homes needed, strategic plans should be based upon a local housing need assessment conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance. Paragraph 61 then states that *'Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes'*. The footnote to this section states that *'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document.'*

² See Paragraph 1.6 for details of the plan period splits.

³ Pitches with planning conditions restricting occupation to Gypsies and Travellers.

- 1.17 As things currently stand the proposed London Plan definition of a Traveller for planning purposes has not yet been taken forward so the Councils only need to formally consider the need identified under the PPTS (2015) definition. Paragraphs 1.38-1.40 and 1.58-1.60 give an indication of potential levels of need that the Council's may need to consider should the London Plan definition be adopted.

Barnet

- 1.18 There were no Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Barnet so there is no current or future need for additional pitches over the London Plan period to 2041.

Figure 1 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Barnet 2016-2041

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

Brent

- 1.19 There were no Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Brent that met the planning definition, 11 unknown households that may meet the planning definition and 23 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.20 The GTAA identifies a need for **no additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition as none were identified.
- 1.21 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 4 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of 4 pitches from new household formation (this uses a base of the 11 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%⁴). If the ORS national average⁵ of 25% were applied this could result in a need for 1 additional pitch.
- 1.22 Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for 86 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 23 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 16 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 2 movement from bricks and mortar, 4 from in-migration and 41 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.25% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 2 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Brent 2016-2041

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	0
Unknown	0-4 (25% = 1)
Do not meet Planning Definition	86

⁴ The ORS *Technical Note on Population and Household Growth (2015)* has identified a national growth rate of 1.50% for Gypsies and Travellers which has been applied in the absence of further demographic information about these households.

⁵ Based on the outcomes of over 3,500 interviews completed by ORS.

Ealing

- 1.23 There were 2 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in Ealing that met the planning definition, 4 unknown households that may meet the planning definition and 17 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.24 The GTAA identifies a need for **6 additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition, and this is made up of 1 concealed or doubled-up households or adult, and 5 from new household formation derived from the site demographics.
- 1.25 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 2 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of new household formation of 2 from a maximum of 4 households. If the ORS national average of 25% were applied this could result in a need for no additional pitches.
- 1.26 Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for 23 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 4 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 2 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years and 17 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.30% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 3 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Ealing 2016-2041

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	6
Unknown	0-2 (25% = 0)
Do not meet Planning Definition	23

Harrow

- 1.27 There was 1 Gypsy or Traveller household identified in Harrow that met the planning definition, no unknown households that may meet the planning definition and 1 household that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.28 The GTAA identifies a need for **no additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition as there was no current or future need identified from 1 male adult.
- 1.29 The GTAA identifies a need of up to no additional pitches for unknown households as all households were interviewed.
- 1.30 Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for 3 additional pitches for the household that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 3 from new household formation derived from the household demographics.

Figure 4 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Harrow 2016-2041

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

Hillingdon

- 1.31 There were 2 Gypsy or Traveller household identified in Hillingdon that met the planning definition, 5 unknown households that may meet the planning definition and 20 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.32 The GTAA identifies a need for **4 additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition. This is made up of 2 households living on unauthorised pitches and 2 from new household formation derived from the household demographics.
- 1.33 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 5 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of up to 3 from pitches that are unauthorised and up to 2 from new household formation from a maximum of 5 households. If the ORS national average of 25% were applied this could result in a need for 1 additional pitch.
- 1.34 Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for 51 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 13 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 1 movement from bricks and mortar, 10 teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 27 from new household formation using a rate of 2.15% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 5 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Hillingdon 2016-2041

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	4
Unknown	0-5 (25% = 1)
Do not meet Planning Definition	51

Hounslow

- 1.35 There were 4 Gypsy or Traveller household identified in Hounslow that met the planning definition, 18 unknown households that may meet the planning definition and 8 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.36 The GTAA identifies a need for **7 additional pitches** for households that met the planning definition. This is made up of 2 teenagers who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years and 5 from new household formation using a rate of 2.50% derived from the household demographics.
- 1.37 The GTAA identifies a need of up to 7 additional pitches for unknown households and this is made up of up to 7 from new household formation from a maximum of 18 households. If the ORS national average of 25% were applied this could result in a need for 2 additional pitches.
- 1.38 Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for 26 additional pitches for households that did not meet the planning definition. This is made up of 1 concealed or doubled-up household or adult, 7 movement from bricks and mortar, 6 teenage children in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 11 from new household formation using a rate of 2.75% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 6 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Hounslow 2016-2041

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	7
Unknown	0-7 (25% = 2)
Do not meet Planning Definition	26

Additional Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers (London Plan Planning Definition)

- 1.39 The Draft London Plan (December 2017) is proposing to introduce a different definition of a Traveller for planning purposes. This is very similar to the repealed Housing Definition in that it would also include households that have not travelled for work providing that they live in a caravan, as well as households living in bricks and mortar. Should this definition be adopted it is likely that the vast majority of households would meet it and overall need to be addressed through specific Local Plan Policies will rise considerably.
- 1.40 The table below shows a comparison between the overall level of need for each Borough under the PPTS planning definition and the overall level of need under the proposed London Plan planning definition. Overall need under the PPTS planning definition has been calculated by taking need from households that meet the definition and adding 25% of need from unknown households that may meet the planning definition⁶.
- 1.41 This shows that overall need increases by 204 pitches from 20 to 224 when the proposed London Plan definition is applied.

Figure 7 – Comparison of overall need for Gypsies and Travellers 2016-2041

Local Authority	PPTS (2015) Need	Proposed London Plan Need	Difference
Barnet	0	0	0
Brent	0	90	+90
Ealing	6	31	+25
Harrow	0	3	+3
Hillingdon	5	60	+55
Hounslow	9	40	+31
TOTAL	20	224	+204

Additional Plot Needs - Travelling Showpeople (PPTS Planning Definition)

- 1.42 Overall the additional plot needs for Travelling Showpeople from 2016-2033/41 are set out below. Additional needs are set out for those households that met the planning definition of a Travelling Showperson; for those unknown households where an interview was not able to be completed (either due to households refusing to be interviewed, or not being present despite 3 visits to each site) who may meet the planning definition; and for those households that did not meet the planning definition (although this is no longer a requirement for a GTAA).
- 1.43 Only the need from those households who met the planning definition and from those of the unknown households who may subsequently demonstrate that they meet it should be considered as need arising from the GTAA.

⁶ See Paragraphs 3.32-3.29 for further information.

- 1.44 The need arising from households that met the planning definition should be addressed through site allocation/intensification/expansion Local Plan policies.
- 1.45 The Councils will need to carefully consider how to address the needs associated with unknown Travellers as it is unlikely that all of this need will need to be addressed through the provision of conditioned Travelling Showpeople plots. In terms of Local Plan Policies, the Councils should consider the use of a criteria-based policy (as suggested in PPTS) for any unknown households that do provide evidence that they meet the planning definition.
- 1.46 The need for those households who did not meet the planning definition will need to be addressed through other means such as the SHMA or HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies as set out in the revised NPPF (July 2018).

Barnet

- 1.47 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified in Barnet so there is no current or future need for additional plots.

Brent

- 1.48 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified in Brent so there is no current or future need for additional plots.

Ealing

- 1.49 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified in Ealing so there is no current or future need for additional plots.

Harrow

- 1.50 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified in Harrow so there is no current or future need for additional plots.

Hillingdon

- 1.51 There were 6 Travelling Showpeople identified in Hillingdon that met the planning definition, no unknown households that may meet the planning definition, and 7 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.52 There is a need for 9 additional plots for households that met the planning definition. This is made up of 4 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 1 from in-migration, and 4 from new household formation using a rate of 1.35% derived from the household demographics.
- 1.53 There is a need for up to no additional plots for unknown households as all households were interviewed.
- 1.54 Whilst no longer a requirement to include in a GTAA there is a need for 3 additional plots for households that did not meet the planning definition, and this is made up of new household formation of 3 using a rate of 1.60% derived from the household demographics.

Figure 8 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hillingdon 2016-2041

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	9
Unknown	0
Do not meet Planning Definition	3

Hounslow

- 1.55 There were 22 Travelling Showpeople identified in Hounslow that met the planning definition, 8 unknown households that may meet the definition, and 10 households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 1.56 There is a need for 15 additional plots for households that met the planning definition. This is made up of 4 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 5 teenagers who will be in need of a plot of their own in the next 5 years, and 6 from new household formation using a rate of 0.85% derived from the household demographics.
- 1.57 There is a need for up to 1 additional plot for unknown households. This is made up of 1 from new household formation using the ORS national rate of 1.00%.
- 1.58 There is no current or future need from the 5 household that did not meet the planning definition.

Figure 9 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hounslow 2016-2041

Status	Total
Meet Planning Definition	15
Unknown	1
Do not meet Planning Definition	0

Additional Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople (London Plan Planning Definition)

- 1.59 The Draft London Plan (December 2017) is proposing to introduce a different definition of a Traveller for planning purposes. This is very similar to the repealed Housing Definition in that it would also include households that have not travelled for work providing that they live in a caravan, as well as households living in bricks and mortar. Should this definition be adopted it is likely that the vast majority of households would meet it and overall need to be addressed through specific Local Plan Policies will rise considerably.
- 1.60 The table below shows a comparison between the overall level of need for each Borough under the PPTS planning definition and the overall level of need under the proposed London Plan planning definition. Overall need under the PPTS planning definition has been calculated by taking need from households that met the definition and adding 70% of need from unknown households that may meet the planning definition⁷.
- 1.61 This shows that overall need increases by 3 plots from 25 to 28 when the proposed London Plan definition is applied.

⁷ See Paragraphs 3.23-3.29 for further information.

Figure 10 – Comparison of overall need for Travelling Showpeople 2016-2041

Local Authority	PPTS Need	Proposed London Plan Need	Difference
Barnet	0	0	0
Brent	0	0	0
Ealing	0	0	0
Harrow	0	0	0
Hillingdon	9	12	+3
Hounslow	16	16	0
TOTAL	25	28	+3

Transit Recommendations

- 1.62 Due to very low numbers of encampments, it is recommended there is no need to provide any formal transit provision at this time. It is also recommended that the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments throughout the study area should be monitored whilst any potential changes associated with PPTS (2015) develop (for example more households seeking to travel in order to demonstrate that they meet the planning definition).
- 1.63 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; and whether their travelling is a result of changes to PPTS (2015). This information could be collected as part of a Welfare Assessment (or local equivalent).
- 1.64 A review of unauthorised encampments, including the monitoring referred to above, should be undertaken once there is a robust new evidence base produced in line with the changes to PPTS in 2015. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any further transit sites or emergency stopping places, or whether a managed approach is preferable.
- 1.65 In the short-term the Councils should consider the use of management-based arrangements for dealing with unauthorised encampments and could also consider the use of Negotiated Stopping Agreements, as opposed to taking forward an infrastructure-based approach. 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.

Implications of Changes to Government Guidance

- 1.66 The Draft London Plan (December 2017) is proposing to introduce a different definition of a Traveller for planning purposes. This is very similar to the repealed Housing Definition in that it would also include households that have not travelled for work providing that they live in a caravan. Should this definition be more widely adopted it is likely that all households in the West London Alliance area would meet it. This would result in an overall need for local authorities in the West London Alliance for 224 additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and for 28 additional plots for Travelling Showpeople, plus any additional need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

2. Introduction

The Study

- 2.1 The primary objective of this Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) is to provide a robust assessment of current and future need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation in the West London Alliance London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow (the Councils). Whilst Hillingdon and Hounslow were not included in the commission ORS have recently completed GTAAs for them so they have been included in the report to provide a fuller picture of need for the area covered by the West London Alliance. A summary of the joint GTANA completed by Hammersmith & Fulham and Chelsea and Kensington is also included.
- 2.2 As well as updating previous GTAAs, there are 2 principal reasons for completing the study. The first was the publication of a revised version of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) in August 2015. This included a change to the definition of Travellers for planning purposes. The key change that was made was the removal of the term *persons...who have ceased to travel permanently*, meaning that those who have ceased to travel permanently will not now fall under the planning definition of a Traveller for the purposes of assessing accommodation need in a GTAA (see Paragraph 2.7 for full definition).
- 2.3 The second is the new Draft London Plan (December 2017). This includes a new policy (H16 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation) on assessing accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers. This policy includes a different planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers than is included in the PPTS (2015). This is essentially the housing definition that was repealed by the Housing and Planning Act (2016). This is a far less stringent definition to meet as it includes households with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan; households currently living in a caravan; households with a cultural aversion to bricks and mortar; and households that have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently. Whilst the new London Plan has not yet been adopted an assessment of need has been completed using the alternative planning definition to provide an indication of the potential increased levels of need that may have to be addressed.
- 2.4 The GTAA provides a credible evidence base which can be used to aid the preparation and implementation of Development Plan policies and the provision of new Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots for the London Plan period 2016-2041, with a split to 2033 as required by the PPTS. However, the baseline date for all of the assessments of need is January 2018 with need netted to zero for 2016-2017. The outcomes of this study supersede the need figures of any previous Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessments completed in the study area (With the exception of the joint GTANA completed by Hammersmith & Fulham and Chelsea & Kensington).
- 2.5 We would note at the outset that the study covers the needs of Gypsies (including English, Scottish, Welsh and Romany Gypsies), Irish Travellers, New (Age) Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople, but for ease of reference we have referred to the study as a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).
- 2.6 The baseline date for the study is **January 2018**.

Definitions

- 2.7 The current 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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of Travelling

- 2.10 One of the most important questions that GTAAs will need to address in terms of applying the planning definition is *what constitutes travelling?* This has been determined through case law that has tested the meaning of the term ‘nomadic’.
- 2.11 **R v South Hams District Council (1994)** – defined Gypsies as “*persons who wander or travel for the purpose of making or seeking their livelihood (not persons who travel from place to place without any connection between their movements and their means of livelihood.)*” This includes ‘born’ Gypsies and Travellers as well as ‘elective’ Travellers such as New Age Travellers.

- 2.12 In **Maidstone BC v Secretary of State for the Environment and Dunn (2006)**, it was held that a Romany Gypsy who bred horses and travelled to horse fairs at Appleby, Stow-in-the-Wold and the New Forest, where he bought and sold horses, and who remained away from his permanent site for up to two months of the year, at least partly in connection with this traditional Gypsy activity, was entitled to be accorded Gypsy status.
- 2.13 In **Greenwich LBC v Powell (1989)**, Lord Bridge of Harwich stated that a person could be a statutory Gypsy if he led a nomadic way of life *only seasonally*.
- 2.14 The definition was widened further by the decision in **R v Shropshire CC ex p Bungay (1990)**. The case concerned a Gypsy family that had not travelled for some 15 years in order to care for its elderly and infirm parents. An aggrieved resident living in the area of the family's recently approved Gypsy site sought judicial review of the local authority's decision to accept that the family had retained their Gypsy status even though they had not travelled for some considerable time. Dismissing the claim, the judge held that a person could remain a Gypsy even if he or she did not travel, provided that their nomadism was held in abeyance and not abandoned.
- 2.15 That point was revisited in the case of **Hearne v National Assembly for Wales (1999)**, where a traditional Gypsy was held not to be a Gypsy for the purposes of planning law as he had stated that he intended to abandon his nomadic habit of life, lived in a permanent dwelling and was taking a course that led to permanent employment.
- 2.16 **Wrexham County Borough Council v National Assembly of Wales and Others (2003)** determined that households and individuals could continue to lead a nomadic way of life with a permanent base from which they set out from and return to.
- 2.17 The implication of these rulings in terms of applying the planning definition is that it will **only include those who travel (or have ceased to travel temporarily) for work purposes, or for seeking work, and in doing so stay away from their usual place of residence**. It can include those who have a permanent site or place of residence, but that it will not include those who travel for purposes other than work – such as visiting horse fairs and visiting friends or relatives. It will **not cover** those who commute to work daily from a permanent place of residence (see APP/E2205/C/15/3137477).
- 2.18 It will also be the case that a household where some family members travel for nomadic purposes on a regular basis, but where other family members stay at home to look after children in education, or other dependents with health problems etc. the household unit would be defined as travelling under the planning definition.
- 2.19 Households will also fall under the planning definition if they can provide information that they have ceased to travel temporarily as a result of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age. In order to have ceased to travel temporarily these households will need to provide information that they have travelled in the past. In addition, households may also have to provide information that they plan to travel again in the future.
- 2.20 This approach was endorsed by a Planning Inspector in a Decision Notice for an appeal in East Hertfordshire (Appeal Ref: APP/J1915/W/16/3145267) that was issued in December 2016. A summary can be seen below:

Case law, including the R v South Hams District Council ex parte Gibb (1994) judgment referred to me at the hearing, despite its reference to 'purposive activities including work' also refers to a

connection between the travelling and the means of livelihood, that is, an economic purpose. In this regard, there is no economic purpose... This situation is no different from that of many landlords and property investors or indeed anyone travelling to work in a fixed, pre-arranged location. In this regard there is not an essential connection between wandering and work... Whilst there does appear to be some connection between the travel and the work in this regard, it seems to me that these periods of travel for economic purposes are very short, amounting to an extremely small proportion of his time and income. Furthermore, the work is not carried out in a nomadic manner because it seems likely that it is done by appointment... I conclude, therefore, that XX does not meet the definition of a gypsy and traveller in terms of planning policy because there is insufficient evidence that he is currently a person of a nomadic habit of life.

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

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

Legislation and Guidance for Gypsies and Travellers

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

- » PPG⁸ (2014) and as amended
- » PPTS (2015)
- » The Housing and Planning Act (2016)
- » NPPF (2018)

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

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

PPTS (2015)

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

⁸ With particular reference to the sections on Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessments

- » *Local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning.*
- » *To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites.*
- » *To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale.*
- » *That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development.*
- » *To promote more private Traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those Travellers who cannot provide their own sites.*
- » *That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective.*
- » *For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies.*
- » *To increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.*
- » *To reduce tensions between settled and Traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions.*
- » *To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.*
- » *For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.*

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

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

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

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

- 2.28 Local Authorities now have a duty to ensure a 5-year land supply to meet the identified needs for Traveller sites. However, 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' also notes in Paragraph 11 that:
- » *Where there is no identified need, criteria-based policies should be included to provide a basis for decisions in case applications nevertheless come forward. Criteria-based policies should be fair and should facilitate the traditional and nomadic life of Travellers, while respecting the interests of the settled community.*

Revised National Planning Policy Framework (2018)

- 2.29 The revised National Planning Policy Framework was issued in July 2018. Paragraph 60 of the revised NPPF sets out that in determining the minimum number of homes needed, strategic plans should be based upon a local housing need assessment conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance.
- 2.30 Paragraph 61 then states that '*Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes*'. The footnote to this section states that '*Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document.*'
- 2.31 This essentially sets out that the needs of households that meet the planning definition should be 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.

Local Guidance for Gypsies and Travellers

The Role of London Boroughs

- 2.32 Between 1968 and 1994 there was a statutory duty for each London Borough to provide 15 pitches which the majority of Boroughs complied with. Since the repeal of this statutory duty in 1994, few new sites have been built and some have been closed.
- 2.33 Prior to sections being repealed by the Housing and Planning Act (2016) Boroughs were required by the Housing Act (2004) to assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in their area when developing housing policy and produce a strategy on how these needs can be met.
- 2.34 Previously, housing requirements were calculated at a national level and regional spatial strategies were set as targets for each regional planning authority. This meant that local planning authorities would have to set aside enough land to satisfy that target. The findings of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment would have fed into the regional spatial strategy.
- 2.35 The Localism Act 2011 abolished regional spatial strategies and instead gave local planning authorities more control over planning and development in their areas. This bestowed the responsibility on each local authority to understand the need in its own area and to meet that need accordingly.
- 2.36 The Housing and Planning Act now requires London Boroughs to complete a wider assessment of pitches on which caravans can be stationed and moorings for boats. In addition, the PPTS (2015) requires Boroughs to use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans

and make planning decisions. This will form a sub-set of the wider assessment of need from caravan dwellers.

The London Mayor

- 2.37 The Mayor has several general powers which may be relevant to Gypsies and Travellers, including:
- » *Producing a statutory spatial development plan that sets the strategic framework for planning and regeneration across the capital, the London Plan.*
 - » *Distributing funding for delivering/improving pitches and regeneration.*
- 2.38 The London Plan published in 2011 highlighted that the planning system should ensure fairness between the settled and traveller communities and that the assessment of suitable provision and genuine need is best practised at a local level. As such, the previous Mayor considered that Boroughs were best placed to assess the needs of, and make provision for, Gypsies and Travellers. Thus, Boroughs were encouraged rather than compelled to provide new Gypsy and Traveller sites.
- 2.39 The London Plan (2011) advises Boroughs to set targets for provision based on robust evidence of local need, ensuring that the accommodation requirements of Gypsies and Travellers are identified and addressed in line with national policy and in coordination with neighbouring boroughs. The London Plan (2011) does not set specific targets for Boroughs.
- 2.40 In August 2017 Labour AM Tom Copley questioned the Mayor about how his London Plan and Housing Strategy will cater for the accommodation needs of London's Gypsy and Traveller community following the change to the planning definition in PPTS (2015). In his response the Mayor made assurances that he will require councils to adopt a more comprehensive definition in his new London Plan so that a more accurate assessment of need can be made.
- 2.41 The new Draft London Plan (2017) includes a policy (H16 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation) on assessing accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers – although it appears not to address need for Travelling Showpeople. This policy includes a different definition of Gypsies and Travellers than is included in the PPTS (2015). This is essentially the housing definition that was repealed by the Housing and Planning Act (2016). This is a far less stringent definition to meet as it includes households with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan; households currently living in a caravan; households with a cultural preference not to live bricks and mortar; and households that have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently. An extract from the Policy can be found overleaf.

Policy H16 Gypsy and Traveller accommodation

- A Boroughs should plan to meet the identified need for permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches.
- B As of the start of this Plan period, boroughs should use the following definition of 'Gypsies and Travellers' as a basis for assessing need:
People with a cultural tradition of nomadism, or living in a caravan, whatever their race or origin, including:
- 1) those who are currently travelling or living in a caravan
 - 2) those who currently live in bricks and mortar dwelling households whose existing accommodation is unsuitable for them by virtue of their cultural preference not to live in bricks and mortar accommodation
 - 3) those who, on grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age, have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently.
- C Boroughs that have not undertaken a needs assessment since 2008 should either:
- 1) undertake a Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment within the first two years of this Plan period (based on the definition set out above); or
 - 2) use the midpoint figure of need in Table 3 of GLA Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Topic Paper 2017 as identified need for pitches (over the next 10 years) until a needs assessment is undertaken as part of their Development Plan review process.

3. Methodology

Background

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

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

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

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

- 3.5 The ORS methodology has also been found to be sound following Local Plan Examinations in Cambridge, Cotswold, Maldon, Newham and South Cambridgeshire.
- 3.6 A Glossary of Terms can be found in **Appendix A**.

Desk-Based Review

- 3.7 ORS collated a range of secondary data that was used to support the study. This included:
- » Census data.
 - » Site records.
 - » Traveller Caravan Count data.
 - » Records of unauthorised sites/encampments.
 - » Information on planning applications/appeals.
 - » Information on local enforcement actions.
 - » Existing needs assessments and other relevant local studies.
 - » Existing national and local policy.

Stakeholder Engagement

- 3.8 Interviews were completed with Officers from the four commissioning authorities and Hillingdon and Hounslow. ORS also consulted with the Showmen’s Guild of Great Britain and London Gypsies and Travellers (formerly the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit) but they were unable to complete an interview due to other commitments.
- 3.9 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 completed an interview with a representative in each of the following neighbouring authority areas:
- » Hertsmere Borough Council
 - » London Borough of Camden
 - » London Borough of Enfield
 - » London Borough of Haringey
 - » London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
 - » London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames
 - » Slough Borough Council
 - » Spelthorne Borough Council
 - » South Bucks District Council
 - » Three Rivers District Council
- 3.10 The outcomes of these interviews can be found in Chapter 5 of this report.

Survey of Travelling Communities

- 3.11 Through the desk-based research and the stakeholder interviews, ORS sought to identify all authorised and unauthorised sites and yards in the study area and attempted to complete an interview with the residents on all occupied pitches and plots. In order to gather robust information to use to assess households against the planning definition of a Traveller, multiple visits were made to households where it was not possible to conduct an interview because they were not in or not available.
- 3.12 Our experience suggests that an attempt to interview households on all pitches is more robust, as opposed to a sample-based approach which often leads to an under-estimate of need - an approach which is regularly challenged at Local Plan Examinations and at Planning Appeals.
- 3.13 ORS worked closely with the Councils to ensure that the interviews collected all the necessary information to support the study. The household interview questions that were used have been updated to take account

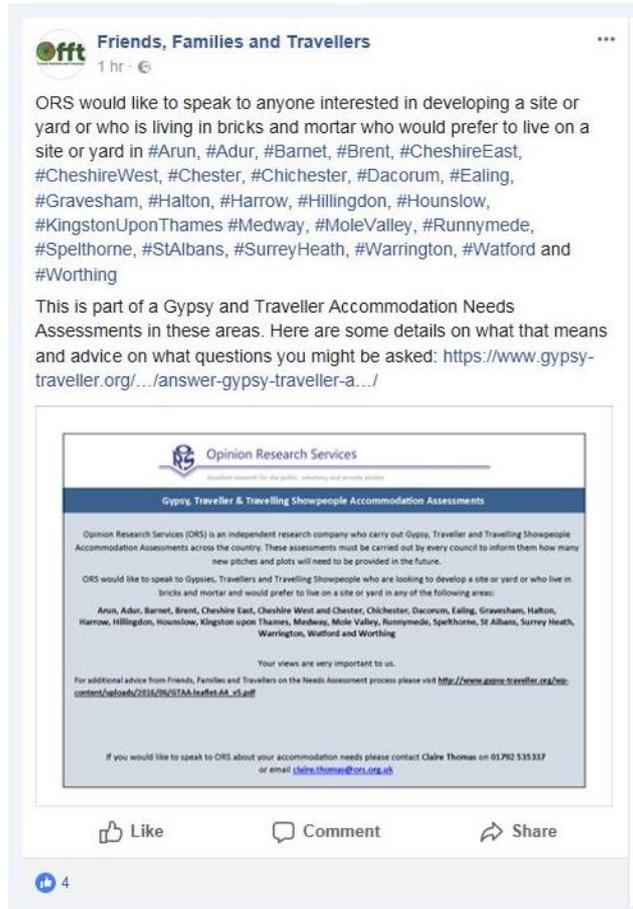
of changes in PPTS (2015) and to collect the information ORS consider necessary to apply the PPTS and draft London Plan planning definitions. A copy of the questions can be found in **Appendix E** although the interviews were completed using Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) tablets.

- 3.14 All pitches and plots were visited by members of our team of experienced Researchers who work on GTAA studies across England and Wales. They conducted 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 or doubled-up households or adults; and travelling characteristics (to assess households against planning definitions). 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 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 from sources including neighbouring residents and site management (if present).
- 3.17 For Hillingdon and Hounslow, the study has relied on household interviews that were completed as part of their standalone GTAAs, as well as additional work that was completed in December 2017 with Travelling Showpeople on 2 yards in Hounslow.

Engagement with Bricks and Mortar Households

- 3.18 The 2011 Census recorded 51 households that identify as Gypsy or Irish Traveller who live in a house or flat in Barnet, 94 in Brent, 84 in Ealing, 47 in Harrow, 93 in Hillingdon and 44 in Hounslow.
- 3.19 ORS apply a rigorous approach to seeking contacts 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 and adverts on social media (including the Friends, Families and Travellers Facebook group) and in the World's Fair publication. In addition, assistance was sought from London Gypsies and Travellers (formerly the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit) but they were unable to provide any assistance due to work they were completing to respond to the consultation on the new London Plan. Through this approach ORS endeavoured to do everything within our means to give households living in bricks and mortar the opportunity to make their views known.
- 3.20 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 based on the wide range of publicity put in place.

Figure 11 – Bricks and Mortar Adverts



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

Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessments

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

ORS would like to speak to Travelling Showpeople who are looking to develop a site or yard or who live in any of the following areas:

Arun, Adur, Barnet, Brent, Cheshire East, Cheshire West and Chester, Chichester, Ealing, Gravesham, Halton, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Medway, Spelthorne, St Albans, Warrington and Worthing.

Your views are very important to us.

If you would like to speak to ORS about your accommodation needs please contact **Claire Thomas** on **01792 535337** or email claire.thomas@ors.org.uk

Applying the PPTS (2015) Planning Definition

- 3.21 The primary change to PPTS (2015) in relation to the assessment of need is the change in the definition of a Gypsy, Traveller or Travelling Showperson for planning purposes. Through the site interviews ORS sought to collect information necessary to assess each household against the planning definition. As the revised

PPTS was only issued in 2015 only a small number of relevant appeal decisions have been issued by the Planning Inspectorate on how the planning definition should be applied (see Paragraphs 2.20 and 2.21 for an example) – these support the view that households need to be able to demonstrate that they travel for work purposes, or for seeking work, to meet the planning definition, and stay away from their usual place of residence when doing so, or have ceased to travel for work purposes temporarily due to education, ill health or old age.

- 3.22 The household survey included a structured section of questions to record information about the travelling characteristics of household members. This included questions on the following key issues:
- » Whether any household members have travelled in the past 12 months.
 - » Whether household members have ever travelled.
 - » The reasons for travelling - carefully probing reasons for travelling to determine whether for work or leisure/cultural purposes - visits to fairs for example.
 - » Where household members travelled to.
 - » The times of the year that household members travelled.
 - » Where household members stay when they are away travelling.
 - » When household members stopped travelling.
 - » The reasons why household members stopped travelling.
 - » Whether household members intend to travel again in the future.
 - » When and the reasons why household members plan to travel again in the future.
- 3.23 When the household survey was completed the outcomes from these questions on travelling were used to determine the status of each household against the planning definition in PPTS (2015). Through a combination of responses households need to provide sufficient information to demonstrate that household members travel for works purposes, or for seeking work, and in doing so stay away from their usual place of residence, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to education, ill health or old age, and plan to travel again for work purposes in the future. The same definition applies to Travelling Showpeople as to Gypsies and Travellers.
- 3.24 Households that need to be considered in the GTAA fall under one of 3 classifications that will determine whether their housing needs will need to be assessed in the GTAA. Only those households that meet, or may meet, the planning definition will form the components of need to be formally included in the GTAA:
- » Households that travel under the planning definition.
 - » Households that have ceased to travel temporarily under the planning definition.
 - » Households where an interview was not possible who *may* fall under the planning definition.
- 3.25 Whilst the needs of those households that do not meet the planning definition do not need to be formally included in the GTAA, they have been assessed to provide the Councils with components of need as part of their work on wider housing needs assessments.

Unknown Households

- 3.26 As well as calculating need for households that meet the planning definition, the needs of the households where an interview was not completed (either due to refusal to be interviewed or households that were not present during the fieldwork period) need to be considered as part of the GTAA where they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers who may meet the planning definition. Whilst there is no guidance that sets out how the needs of these households should be addressed; an approach has been taken that seeks an estimate of potential need from these households. This will be an additional need figure over and above the need identified for households that do meet the planning definition.
- 3.27 The estimate seeks to identify potential current and future need from many pitches known to be temporary or unauthorised, and through new household formation. For the latter the ORS national rate of 1.50%⁹ has been used as the demographics of residents are unknown. This approach is consistent with the outcomes of the Maldon Local Plan Examination that were published in June 2017 where the Inspector concluded:
- 148. However, rather than assessing the need for ‘unknowns’ on that footing, the GTAA applies a 1.5% household formation rate. The basis for this is set out in detail in a Technical Note, which forms Appendix B of the GTAA. In summary, the methodology considers migration, population data and takes into account birth, fertility and death rates. Household dissolution rates are also analysed. It notes that the growth of the national gypsy and traveller population may be as low as 1.25% per annum. It concludes, however, that the best available evidence suggests this figure to be 1.5%, but that some local authorities might allow for a growth rate of up to 2.5% to provide a margin if the local traveller population is relatively youthful. In my view, the methodology used in the Technical Note is suitably robust. It draws on appropriate sources of information, such as the 2011 census and DCLG’s caravan count figures. This adds to the degree of confidence one may place in its conclusions.**
- 3.28 Should further information be made available to the Councils that will allow for the planning definition to be applied, these households could either form a confirmed component of need to be addressed through the GTAA or the SHMA/HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 3.29 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the planning definition based on the outcomes of households where an interview was completed.
- 3.30 However, data from over 3,500 household interviews completed by ORS across England since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that, overall, approximately 25% of households who have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the planning definition. Whilst ORS are not implying that this is a national statistic – it is a robust figure identified through the outcomes of fieldwork since the introduction of PPTS (2015). It is estimated that there are up to 14,000 Gypsy and Traveller pitches in England. ORS have interviewed households on 25% of these pitches at a representative range of sites. It is ORS’ view therefore that this is a robust piece of statistical evidence in relation to households that meet the planning definition in PPTS (2015).
- 3.31 This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from these unknown households will need Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority of households will have their housing needs addressed through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) or equivalent piece of evidence. This is echoed in the revised NPPF that was issued in July 2018.

⁹ See Chapter 7

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

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

Households that do not meet the Planning Definition

3.33 Households who do not travel for work purposes now fall outside the planning definition of a Traveller. However Romany Gypsies and Irish and Scottish Travellers may be able to demonstrate a right to culturally appropriate accommodation under the Equality Act (2010). In addition, provisions set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016) include a duty (under Section 8 of the 1985 Housing Act that covers the requirement for a periodical review of housing needs) for local authorities to consider the needs of people residing in or resorting to their district with respect to the provision of sites on which caravans can be stationed, or places on inland waterways where houseboats can be moored. Draft Guidance¹⁰ related to this section of the Housing and Planning Act has been published setting out how the Government would want local housing authorities to undertake this assessment and it is the same as the GTAA assessment process. ORS have been informed that this guidance is not likely to be updated. 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, for example through the SHMA or HEDNA process, and will form a subset of the wider need arising from households residing in caravans. An assessment of need for Travellers that do not meet the planning definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Calculating Current and Future Need

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

Supply of Pitches

3.35 The first stage of the assessment sought to determine the number of vacant and potentially available supply in the study area:

- » Current vacant pitches.

¹⁰ "Draft guidance to local housing authorities on the periodical review of housing needs for caravans and houseboats." (March 2016)

- » 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).

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

Current Need

3.37 The second stage was to identify components of current need. It is important to address issues of double counting:

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

Future Need

3.38 The final stage was to identify components of future need. This includes the following four components:

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

3.39 Household formation rates are often the subject of challenge at Local Plan Examinations and Planning Appeals. ORS firmly believe that any household formation rates should use a robust local evidence base, rather than simply relying on national precedent. This is set out in more detail later in Chapter 7 of this report.

3.40 All of these components of supply and need are presented in easy to understand tables which identify the overall net need for current and future accommodation for both Gypsies and Travellers, and for Travelling Showpeople. This has proven to be a robust model for identifying needs. The residential and transit pitch needs for Gypsies and Travellers are identified separately and the needs are identified in 5-year periods to 2036. These can be found in Chapter 7 and in **Appendices B and C**.

Pitch Turnover

3.41 Some assessments of need make use of pitch turnover as an ongoing component of supply. ORS do not agree with this approach or about making any assumptions about annual turnover rates. This is an approach that usually ends up with a significant under-estimate of need as in the majority of cases vacant pitches on sites are not available to meet any additional need. The use of pitch turnover has been the subject of a

number of Inspectors Decisions, for example APP/J3720/A/13/2208767 issued in October 2014 found a GTAA to be unsound when using pitch turnover and concluded:

41. 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.

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

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

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

Applying the Draft London Plan (2017) Planning Definition

- 3.44 The new Draft London Plan (2017) includes a new policy (H16 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation) on assessing accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers. This policy includes a different definition of Gypsies and Travellers than is included in the PPTS (2015). This is essentially the housing definition that was repealed by the Housing and Planning Act (2016). This is a far less stringent definition to meet as it includes households with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan; households currently living in a caravan; households with a cultural preference not to live bricks and mortar; and households that have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently – extract below.

A Boroughs should plan to meet the identified need for permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches.

B At the start of this Plan period, boroughs should use the following definition of ‘Gypsies and Travellers’ as a basis for assessing need:

People with a cultural tradition of nomadism, or living in a caravan, whatever their race or origin, including:

- 1) Those who are currently travelling or living in a caravan*
- 2) Those who currently live in bricks and mortar dwelling households whose existing accommodation is unsuitable for them by virtue of their cultural preference not to live in bricks and mortar accommodation*
- 3) Those who, on grounds of their own or their family’s of dependants’ educations or health needs or old age, have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently.*

- 3.45 Should this definition be adopted it is likely that all Gypsy and Traveller households living in a caravan would meet it. Therefore, the initial estimate of need under the Draft London Plan planning definition has been arrived at by adding together the need from households that met the PPTS definition, the need from unknown households under the PPTS definition, and the need from those households that did not meet the PPTS definition.
- 3.46 In addition, levels of potential need from households living in bricks and mortar will need to be considered. Across the West London Alliance area there were a total of 413 households recorded in the 2011 Census living in bricks and mortar who identified as a Gypsy or Irish Traveller.
- 3.47 Over 120 GTAA studies completed by ORS since 2015 have identified low numbers of households in bricks and mortar who could demonstrate a *need* to move to a pitch on a site as opposed to *having a desire* to move to a pitch on a site. However, the proposed definition in the Draft London Plan is to include need from *households whose existing accommodation is unsuitable for them by virtue of their cultural preference not to live in bricks and mortar accommodation*. This could potentially lead to very large numbers of Travellers in bricks and mortar claiming a cultural preference to live on a site.
- 3.48 It is recommended that further work will need to be completed – on a London-wide basis - to identify potential levels of need arising from bricks and mortar.

Transit Provision

- 3.49 PPTS (2015) also requires an assessment of the need for any transit sites or stopping places. While the majority of Gypsies and Travellers have permanent bases either on Gypsy and Traveller sites or in bricks and mortar and no longer travel, other members of the community either travel permanently or for part of the year. Due to the mobile nature of the population, a range of sites or management approaches can be developed to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers as they move through different areas.
- » Transit sites
 - » Temporary/Emergency stopping places
 - » Temporary (seasonal) sites
 - » Negotiated Stopping Agreements
- 3.50 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 MHCLG (formerly DCLG) Traveller Caravan Count. The outcomes of the interviews with Council Officers, Officers from neighbouring local authorities and other stakeholders were also taken into consideration when determining this element of need in the study area.

4. Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites and Population

Introduction

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

¹¹ Whilst it has now been withdrawn, Government Guidance on Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites (2008) 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.

Sites and Yards in the Study Area

- 4.6 This section sets out the number of authorised and unauthorised pitches and plots in each local authority in the study area. Further details can be found in Chapter 6 and **Appendix D**.

Barnet

- 4.7 In Barnet, at the baseline date for this study, there were no Gypsy and Traveller sites or Travelling Showpeople yards identified.

Brent

- 4.8 In Brent, at the baseline date for this study, there was 1 public site with 30 pitches; no private sites with permanent planning permission; no private sites with temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; no unauthorised sites; and no Travelling Showpeople yards.

Figure 12 - Total amount of provision in Brent (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	0	0
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	1	30
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	0	0
Private Travelling Showpeople yards	0	0

Ealing

- 4.9 In Ealing, at the baseline date for this study, there was 1 public site with 23 pitches; no private sites with permanent planning permission; no private sites with temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; no unauthorised sites; and no Travelling Showpeople yards.

Figure 13 - Total amount of provision in Ealing (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	0	0
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	1	23
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	0	0
Private Travelling Showpeople yards	0	0

Harrow

- 4.10 In Harrow, at the baseline date for this study, there was 1 public site with 2 pitches; no private sites with permanent planning permission; no private sites with temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; no unauthorised sites; and no Travelling Showpeople yards.

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

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

Hillingdon

- 4.11 In Hillingdon, at the baseline date for this study, there was 1 public site with 20 pitches; no private sites with permanent planning permission; no private sites with temporary planning permission; 1 site that is tolerated for planning purposes with 2 pitches; 3 unauthorised sites with 5 pitches; and 4 Travelling Showpeople yards with 15 plots.

Figure 15 - Total amount of provision in Hillingdon (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	0	0
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	1	20
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	1	2
Unauthorised sites	3	5
Private Travelling Showpeople yards	4	15

Hounslow

- 4.12 In Hounslow, at the baseline date for this study, there was 1 public site with 30 pitches; no private sites with permanent planning permission; no private sites with temporary planning permission; no sites that are tolerated for planning purposes; no unauthorised sites; 2 private Travelling Showpeople yards with 32 plots; and 1 unauthorised Travelling Showpeople yard with 11 plots.

Figure 16 - Total amount of provision in Hounslow (January 2018)

Status	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private sites with permanent planning permission	0	0
Private sites with temporary planning permission	0	0
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	1	30
Public transit provision	0	0
Private transit provision	0	0
Tolerated sites	0	0
Unauthorised sites	0	0
Undetermined application	0	0
Private Travelling Showpeople yards	2	32
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople yards	1	11

Traveller Caravan Count

- 4.13 Another source of information available on the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population is the bi-annual Traveller Caravan Count which is conducted by each Local Authority in England on a specific date in January and July of each year and reported to MHCLG. This is a statistical count of the number of caravans on both authorised and unauthorised sites across England. With effect from July 2013 it was renamed the Traveller Caravan Count due to the inclusion of information on Travelling Showpeople caravans.
- 4.14 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 in Chapter 7.

5. Stakeholder Engagement

Introduction

- 5.1 To be consistent with the guidance set out in PPTS (2015) and the methodology used in other GTAA studies, 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 Six interviews were undertaken with Council Officers from the study area. Unfortunately, it was not possible to complete an interview with an Officer from Hounslow. ORS also attempted to interview a representative the Showmen’s Guild, but they were not available to be interviewed. Attempts were also made to interview a representative from London Gypsies and Travellers (formerly the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit) but they were unavailable due to commitments preparing a response to the consultation on the Draft London Plan.
- 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 a Planning Officer from the following neighbouring local authorities:
- » Hertsmere Borough Council
 - » London Borough of Camden
 - » London Borough of Enfield
 - » London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
 - » London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
 - » Slough Borough Council
 - » Spelthorne Borough Council
 - » Three Rivers District 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.
- 5.6 This section of the report represents a balanced summary of the views expressed by stakeholders from the study area and neighbouring authorities, and are the views of the individuals concerned, rather than the official views of their Council or organisation.

Views of Key Stakeholders and Council Officers in the Study Area

London Borough of Barnet

- 5.7 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Barnet, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » The officer confirmed there are no sites in the Borough for Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople.
 - » The officers were not aware of any recent short term unauthorised encampments and referred to one in August 2016 and another in February 2017. There are not necessarily any records of encampments because planning enforcement action is not always necessary. Whilst the Council have not been required to move on any Travellers from unauthorised encampments, it is understood that the police have done some using their powers under the Public Order Act. The officer did not feel there is any evidence that supports the need for transit provision in Barnet.
- 5.8 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues** and the **Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the officers interviewed were as follows:
- » The officer highlighted the joint GTAA that is being carried out with Brent, Ealing and Harrow and confirmed that they regularly talk with Hertsmere, Haringey, Camden and Enfield. It was acknowledged that Barnet have no reason to discuss any issues relating to Gypsies and Travellers because there are no sites. However, it was felt that if there were any accommodation issues it would have been communicated through these channels.
- 5.9 With regard to the priorities for Barnet and other issues, the views of the officers interviewed were as follows:
- » The officer felt there was a need for the Borough to undertake site assessment work, particularly as this was raised during the Local Plan examination and hence it is important to carry out the GTAA to understand if there is any need in Barnet for new sites.
 - » The current policy is to review site applications; however, the Borough has not received any (yet there are known to be historic connections with Barnet Fair which used to be a horse fair until the early 20th Century).

London Borough of Brent

- 5.10 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Brent, the views of the two officers interviewed were as follows:
- » Officers confirmed that the existing site is over-crowded, and it was acknowledged that there are currently more caravans on site than there should be. It was estimated that 80% of the pitches are overcrowded. Therefore, there is not enough space between mobile homes and therefore the site does not meet fire regulations. They explained that the site is continually full, with extremely low turnover of pitches. There are currently eight people on waiting list and all those are living unauthorised on pitches. This is problematic as there is a pecking order, so people tend not to apply for pitches because if a pitch becomes available there tend to be threats of violence between/towards families.
 - » Residents have few alternative options and one officer explained that when they approach the Council they are told to look for private accommodation, and once a private

landlord finds out they are from the Traveller community they tend not to give them the property. Therefore, they are stuck on the site. It is said that only one or two residents have been able to find a property and move from the site in the past seven years.

- » Refurbishment of the site is thought to be an urgent requirement and many pitches require a new kitchen and bathroom area. There are also said to be enforcement and management issues which need to be tackled.
- » The location of the site is not considered to be ideal particularly as it borders an industrial site and the north circular road. It is not very accessible or capable of much in the way of expansion and is poorly served by any services like transport. Therefore, it is acknowledged that the current site is inadequate, and another is required.
- » Officers explained that obtaining planning permission for a site within the borough would be politically sensitive, but there are major development opportunities in the borough, so they felt it could be possible to find somewhere in one of those areas (although this would not be a quick solution).
- » The site is currently managed by Oxfordshire County Council but from April 1st, 2018 Brent Council will resume management responsibilities.
- » The current rents are said to be too high (in comparison to rent levels on other public sites in neighbouring authorities) and some households on the site struggle to meet the payments. From April 1st rent will decrease by £140 per week. It was explained that this decrease in revenue will be offset by a reduction in management costs.
- » The officers were not aware of any current short term unauthorised encampments and referred to one or two over the past two years which were very temporary and were stopping over on the way to somewhere else. They did not feel that transit provision was an issue in Brent.

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

- » It was felt there is currently limited cooperation on these issues. One officer was not aware of provision in all of the neighbouring boroughs and was aware that quite a few London boroughs do not have any Traveller sites at all. Indeed, it is felt that it can be very difficult to get co-operation on trying to expand provision.
- » It is clear that Brent need to look at developing another site, and an option to develop one within the OPDC area has been examined. There would need to be at least the potential for cross borough cooperation with three boroughs to see if improved provision could be found within that area. Although this is likely to be a long-term option (if an option at all), because of the length of the time that the development would take to come to fruition (around 20 years).

5.12 With regard to the future priorities for Brent and other issues, the views of the officers interviewed were as follows:

- » The immediate priority is to make improvements to the existing site, reduce rent levels and work with residents to improve facilities.
- » Help should be given to those currently on the site who would like bricks and mortar accommodation.

- » The local community tends to object to this type of development and thus obtaining consent can be extremely difficult. Therefore, it could be beneficial if the London Mayor could take some more responsibility for Gypsies and Travellers at a regional level and for example use land in the London Mayor's control (TFL land) to identify sites. If this were to be done at a pan-London or sub regional basis that may make it easier to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

London Borough of Ealing

5.13 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Ealing, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There is one public site at Bashley Road. There are four families living on the site, and there is a very low turnover of pitches. Some households are quite large, but the pitches have ample space to accommodate these families. The officer interviewed was not aware of any overcrowding on the site.
- » There is a very short waiting list, and these are people who live on sites in other parts of London but want to live with their relatives. The officer was not aware of any demand from households living in bricks and mortar in the area or homeless families (at least via evidence from the waiting list).
- » The site is said to be not fit for purpose because it is situated in the middle of an industrial estate and is not ideal for the children living there. Currently, there is no site manager and the intention is to recruit someone.
- » There have been issues in relation to unauthorised encampments over the last few years. Although they are said to have been moved on quickly by Safer Communities, these have had cost implications for the Borough particularly due to fly tipping (clearing one site cost £60k). There are no plans to examine the provision of a transit site.

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

- » The officer felt that neighbouring areas are meeting the duty to cooperate and was aware that Brent had recently extended its site and Hillingdon and Hounslow both have good facilities and large public sites.
- » When OPDC were looking at the Development Corporation area and the changes of use, there could be an opportunity to move the site from its current location to another part of the borough which is more accessible and less industrial. If they identified a new site, then the borough would go for a grant to re-provide the amenities and bring it up to date. However, they won't grant 'aid' for improvement if there is no increase to the number of pitches. It was explained that if a new site was designated with an additional four pitches there is the possibility that they could obtain grant funding from DCLG but that it would be down to OPDC to identify a site.

5.15 With regard to the future priorities for Ealing and other issues, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The immediate priority is to provide an up to date, fit for purpose site.

London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

5.16 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Hammersmith and Fulham, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The Borough has a joint site with Kensington and Chelsea (20 pitches, one being a community centre) which meets the combined need for the two areas. The officer was aware that some overcrowding exists on the site.
- » The Borough carried out a joint Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment with Kensington and Chelsea in 2014/15. The Boroughs are currently carrying out an updated GTAA which incorporates the new definition of travelling, which identifies a need of 3 pitches in the first five years, and 6 in the next ten years
- » The Borough understands that it will need further provision for Gypsies and Travellers and is looking to undertake site assessment work to identify any further sites. Sites have been identified by the Gypsies and Travellers living on the site, but these have just been around the Wormwood Scrubs area and the Oak Park Development Corporation, so this will need to be discussed with them.
- » The officer was not aware of any short-term encampments which occur in the area.
- » LBHF is undertaking a Site Appraisal Study to identify potential sites for gypsy and traveller use.

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

- » The officer was not aware of any cross-border issue and the Borough works closely with Kensington and Chelsea to identify future provision for the two areas.
- » The Borough meets with its neighbours on a regular basis and officers will be discussing the findings from the Site Appraisal study.

London Borough of Harrow

5.18 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Harrow, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The officer confirmed there is one small public site in the area and felt this was meeting the needs of the community insofar as there are no concealed households.
- » The officers were not aware of any short term unauthorised encampments. The officer did not feel there is any evidence that supports the need for transit provision in Harrow.

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

- » The officer highlighted the joint GTAA that is being carried out with the other West London Boroughs and confirmed that Harrow responded to both Hillingdon and Three Rivers when they carried out their GTAAs.
- » The officer was not aware of specific issues in other boroughs, and it seems that at a sub-regional level it seems that other boroughs are meeting their needs as well. The officer

confirmed that there does not seem to be any unmet demand or temporary/unauthorised sites within the borough.

5.20 With regard to the priorities for Harrow and other issues, the views of the officers interviewed were as follows:

- » The officer was not aware of any particular priorities and thought that the need identified in 2008 was relatively low, and there doesn't seem to be any indication of concerns that would suggest the Borough is not meeting needs.

London Borough of Hillingdon

5.21 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Hillingdon, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Hillingdon's last GTAA was done in-house in 2013 and was published in 2014; the Council modelled their methodology on that used by ORS for the GTAA undertaken in Redbridge. The 2013 GTAA estimated a pitch requirement of four pitches which could be met through the expansion of the public site at Colne Park. There was no need identified for Travelling Showpeople plots or transit provision. To date this estimated need has not been built out.
- » The Council commissioned ORS to update their evidence base as a result of the change in definition of Gypsies and Travellers in planning terms; the published report will be available in spring 2018. Any additional needs that may arise through this process will be dealt with in a Statement of Proposed Modifications, which is to be submitted with the Local Plan Part 2 examination.
- » The Council owns and manages one public site at Colne Park (20 pitches). The site has been refurbished and each pitch has an amenity block which includes kitchen, bathing facilities and a toilet; each pitch can accommodate two trailers.
- » Updated evidence of private sites, Travelling Showpeople yards and transit sites will be included in the updated evidence base report.
- » Evidence of tolerated and unauthorised sites will also be included in the updated evidence base report.
- » The instance of encampments is low in the Hillingdon area and to-date it has not been felt necessary to provide a transit site. A review of the evidence base relating to unauthorised encampments should be undertaken when there is a three-year evidence base following the changes to PPTS in 2015, in line with a recommendation from ORS.

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

- » There are considered to be no significant cross-border issues between Hillingdon and other Boroughs in the study area. The Council considers that neighbouring authorities are meeting their own accommodation needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople as there appears to be no demand for pitches in Hillingdon from elsewhere.
- » The Council believes it is complying with the Duty to Cooperate and that neighbouring boroughs are also complying.

- » The Council has its own Gypsy and Traveller Forum but has worked in partnership in the past with neighbouring authorities on joint GTAAs. The Council, as part of the West London Sub-region, meets regularly. This forum provides opportunities to discuss joint issues and at times Gypsies and Travellers and their accommodation needs are on the agenda.
- » The future priorities for the Council in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will be dependent on the outcomes of the GTAA.

Neighbouring Authorities

Hertsmere Borough Council

5.23 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Enfield, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » Hertsmere has allocated a number of pitches through the adoption of the Site Allocations Plan in 2016, which meet the needs of the borough to 2017-2018 identified in the adopted Core Strategy (2013). The allocations identified in the adopted plan are the regularisation of six pitches (which were previously unauthorised), and provision of an additional three pitches at the Sandy Lane public site.
- » Work has now begun on the preparation of a new local plan. In preparation for this an updated GTAA was commissioned (2017). The question of how best to meet the needs identified in this study will be considered alongside the need for other types of development across the borough as part of the preparation of the new local plan.

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

- » The officer was not aware of any current significant cross-boundary issues between Hertsmere and the west London boroughs. There is a transit site at South Mimms, and the recent updated GTAA has not identified a need for any additional transit provision. If a need for additional transit provision is identified then we acknowledge that it should be dealt with at a more strategic level, as opposed to by individual boroughs.

London Borough of Camden

5.25 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Camden, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There are two Council-owned sites for Gypsies and Travellers, at Camden Street/ Carol Street (four pitches) and Castlehaven Road (one pitch). There is one privately owned Travelling Showpeople yard at the Vale of Health; this currently has three plots in permanent residential use, although it had five plots in 2010. There are not enough pitches for Gypsies and Travellers to meet their requirements. In addition, there are safety concerns relating to the number of caravans sited at Camden Street/ Carol Street.
- » There is a history of concealed households (non-dependent children) living at Camden St/ Carol St, although the Council understand this has been largely resolved through offers of tenancies in Council-owned flats.

- » The family of Travelling Showpeople living in the borough is the owner of their yard, which is larger than necessary to meet their requirements. The GTAA indicated that there was no need for additional plots for Travelling Showpeople. Officers understand that they would like to sell the site for development, but this is unlikely to be possible as it is covered by a number of open space designations.
- » There are no unauthorised or tolerated sites.
- » The Camden GTAA 2014 (produced by ORS) indicated that there is a need for 16 additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers up to 2031 (one concealed household, nine on the waiting list and six projected household growth). No additional pitches have been provided.
- » A waiting list for pitches for Gypsies and Travellers has been established.
- » The Council has made a formal decision to identify up to 1,500 sq. m of its own land for new pitches for gypsies and travellers, which would be reserved for that use and not available for sale or alternative development. A desktop search of Council-owned sites has taken place to work out which have potential for provision of new pitches. Feasibility studies of three potential sites have been undertaken.
- » The officer was not aware of any short term unauthorised encampments and no need for transit provision was identified by the Camden GTAA 2014.

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

- » Some boroughs in North East London have not been able to identify sufficient sites within their boundaries to meet the needs of resident Gypsies and Travellers; however, the officer was not aware of any families being displaced to neighbouring boroughs.
- » Those boroughs that have existing sites and identified needs are all in a similar position, which is that it is very difficult to identify sites and make a case for the use for pitches because land values are so high and the income from pitches is minimal. The boroughs that don't have existing sites simply assert that they have no needs for accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople.
- » Generally, there are lots of examples of cross-border working, including regular meetings, information sharing and joint commissions. With respect to Gypsies and Travellers specifically, the Council have been using a questionnaire to share information between the North London boroughs over the last two years.
- » Barnet, Brent, Camden, City of London, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Westminster have all been involved in this information sharing.
- » The officer felt that the Borough and surrounding areas are complying with the Duty to Cooperate, through the creation of the questionnaire, and it has compiled and circulated a table of all borough responses and have subsequently elicited updated responses and provided an updated table. All the boroughs we asked provided responses.
- » The priority for the Borough is reserving at least one Council-owned site for an additional pitch or pitches. Updating the Camden GTAA 2014.

London Borough of Enfield

- 5.27 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Enfield, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » In terms of interaction with Gypsies and Travellers the council may receive applications for sites. As part of the planning policy work they interact through the local plan process. Enfield is currently working on their local plan, part of which will involve looking at commissioning work on Gypsy and Traveller need. The officer doesn't have day to day involvement with Gypsies and Travellers and organisations.
 - » In the latest Core Strategy for Enfield there was no Gypsy or Traveller sites allocated in the borough- this will be re-assessed as the new local plan develops. As there is no provision in the borough, the new local plan is needed in order to assess the current need for sites.
- 5.28 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues** and the **Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » The officer was not aware of any cross-border issues or of any joint working. Due to the fact that Enfield do not have the current need figures for their own borough they cannot assess how well the neighbouring local authorities are meeting their own needs as well as whether they are complying with the duty to cooperate- the assessment would need to be completed in their own area to get a greater idea of this.
 - » In terms of future priorities Enfield will need to address the provision for Gypsies and Travellers through policy needs as the local plan goes forward.

London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

- 5.29 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Kensington and Chelsea, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » There is one public site at Stable Way which is jointly managed by the Council and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF). The site currently comprises a total of 20 pitches, one of which is taken up by 'the hut' community centre, resulting in 19 available authorised pitches. The site was in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham until a boundary change in 1995 and it is now within the jurisdiction of Kensington and Chelsea Council. The site was previously managed by Hammersmith and Fulham Homes, as an Arm's Length Management Organisation (ALMO). Before that it was managed by LBHF. It is now managed by the Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation (KC TMO).
 - » Due to the Stable Way site's location in the Borough, which is directly adjacent to the boundary with LBHF, and the fact that it is jointly managed, in 2016 a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) was undertaken jointly with LBHF. This looked at the needs arising from the traveller population on the site and in both boroughs, including those living in bricks and mortar, migration and from unauthorised sites. This has identified that there is a need between the two Boroughs of nine additional pitches up to 2030 (three pitches every five years) for Travellers who meet the PPTS definition.

- » The Joint GTANA was finalised in December 2016. In addition to this the boroughs have agreed a joint site appraisal methodology which sets out their approach to identifying and assessing sites.

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

- » RBKC has assessed sites in its borough and Hammersmith and Fulham will be assessing sites in theirs, to see if there are any potential sites which could address the joint need. RBKC have assessed sites that were suggested by members of the travelling community, through undertaking site search work and a 'call for sites' exercise as part of the Local Plan process. The approach used to assess the sites was similar to that used for determining deliverable and developable housing sites in the NPPG. The approach and criteria, however, differs to take into account the particular accommodation and lifestyle needs of travellers. The RBKC Site Appraisal Study established that currently there is one site with opportunity for 2 additional pitches to be delivered.
- » Once Hammersmith and Fulham complete the site appraisal work for their borough the authorities will have a better understanding if they can meet the joint need, or whether they will have to contact other authorities through the Duty to Cooperate.
- » The Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) overlaps the boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham, Brent and Ealing but have undertaken its own assessment of need. One of the sites within the OPDC area also falls within Ealing. Therefore, the cross-border link between the two boroughs needs to be referred to in both authorities needs assessments. Given a part of Hammersmith and Fulham falls within OPDC the joint need identified in the LBHF/RBKC Joint GTANA should also be referred to. Essentially, clarity should be provided over the extent of the West London GTANA study area and the relationship with the existing completed needs assessments given the links that some of the West London boroughs have with each other as a result of the OPDC area geography and existing joint working arrangements.
- » Duty to Cooperate could be undertaken through meetings which include all the relevant boroughs.
- » The officer explained that Kensington and Chelsea is severely constrained with a uniquely dense built environment and the limited opportunities available for new development and high land values. As a result, if LBHF is unable to identify sites to help meet the joint need, the boroughs will need to rely on the Duty to Cooperate to establish whether there are any opportunities in neighbouring areas. The officer felt opportunities may exist in OPDC as the whole area is subject large-scale redevelopment or in nearby outer/edge of London boroughs.
- » The new London Plan is introducing its own definition of travellers which will apply when undertaking needs assessments. Unlike the PPTS definition, this does not differentiate between those who travel and those who don't meaning that authorities will need to plan for all travellers.
- » The officer explained that although there is a Duty to Cooperate mechanism, apart from the joint working between LBHF and RBKC the officer is currently not aware of borough's / local authorities assisting neighbouring authorities to meet needs.

- » Overall the officer felt this is a strategic issue which should be dealt with on a London wide basis by the Greater London Authority. This could be by collating needs assessment results across London and seeing how this could be met strategically by doing a London wide assessment of sites/areas.

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

5.31 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Richmond, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » There is currently one authorised site in the borough at Bishops Grove in Hampton which has 12 pitches, managed by Richmond Housing Partnership (RHP). Residents on the site all have an Irish Traveller ethnicity.
- » The Council has liaised with and asked RHP to undertake surveys of occupants on the site in 2013 and 2015 to understand existing and future needs. The initial research suggests that additional pitches are not needed in the short term, although there is a need to protect existing pitches as needs will be met through the existing site. This has been published www.richmond.gov.uk/media/14285/lha_gypsy_and_traveller_research.pdf
- » There is no history of Travelling Showpeople having sites or winter sites in the Borough.
- » The preparation of the Richmond Local Plan has reached Examination. www.richmond.gov.uk/local_plan_review.htm Policy LP37 'Housing Needs of Different Groups' protects the existing site and sets criteria to consider any sites for temporary or future use. The Inspector raised Gypsies and Travellers in initial correspondence (see the [Council's response of 27 July 2017](#) on pages 7-8) and in the [Council's Written Statement on Housing](#) (question 8 on pages 26-27). The Inspector did not raise any further queries or ask the Council to consider any changes to the Plan in respect of this issue. The hearings closed on 12 October 2017. The Inspector's proposed Main Modifications were subject to [consultation](#) from 22 December 2017 until 2 February 2018 and did not propose any changes to LP37. The Inspector's report is expected to be received in 2018.

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

- » Officers undertake ongoing liaison with neighbouring boroughs through Duty to Cooperate discussions, in particular at the key stages in the preparation of the Richmond Local Plan.
- » In Duty to Cooperate discussions with Hounslow (a meeting in January 2016 and email correspondence since in 2016 and 2017) we had not identified Gypsies and Travellers as a cross boundary issue.
- » In Duty to Cooperate discussions with Hammersmith & Fulham (a meeting in January 2016 and email correspondence since in 2016 and 2017) we had not identified Gypsies and Travellers as a cross boundary issue.
- » Officers considered it unlikely any strategic issues in respect of Gypsies & Travellers would reach into Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, and Hillingdon, given the proximity from the borough boundary.

Slough Borough Council

- 5.33 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Slough, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » There are two sites located in the Poyle and Langley areas. They are owned by the Borough, but they do not manage them.
 - » The Borough last conducted a GTAA as part of the Regional Plan and fed into the 2006 Core Strategy. Although the Borough is reviewing its Local Plan there is no intention to update the GTAA.
 - » Considering the length of time since the last GTAA the officer was unaware if there is an unmet need in the area, and explained that it would be extremely difficult to meet any need given that the only area of undeveloped land they could be accommodated is the Colnbrook and Poyle areas where there is a lot of Gypsy accommodation, however these areas are earmarked for the third runway and there will be massive upheaval in this area which prevents the borough planning any further development.
 - » The officer explained that the numbers of unauthorised encampments have decreased over recent years. There is said to be the odd incursion, but they move on quite quickly.
- 5.34 With regard to the subject of **cross border issues** and the **Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » The officer highlighted cross border issues with South Bucks as one of their sites (one caravan) is on the border of Slough and Windsor and Maidenhead who have provision close to their border in Datchet.
 - » The officer was unaware of any cross-border issues with the study areas and felt there was no reason to have any conversations or work with these areas.

Spelthorne Borough Council

- 5.35 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Spelthorne, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:
- » No new pitches have been created since the North Surrey GTAA was published in 2007; which would suggest needs may not be met.
 - » Planning permission was granted in January 2011 for the remodelling and refurbishment of 8 plots at the existing local authority travellers' site. This scheme has now been completed.
 - » There are four long established Travelling Showpeople sites within the Borough with a total of three to four units. The most up to date records available show 23 permanent and 15 transit Gypsy and Traveller sites and 10 Travelling Showpeople sites. There are also two personal permissions, one for a family (2 pitches) and one for a single pitch.
 - » The Borough is currently involved in one enforcement and injunction case involving one extended family (6 people) of Travelling Showpeople who is currently residing on a highway verge owned by Highways England. The family are not originally from the Spelthorne area and had previously been on the road in Guildford. An appeal hearing was held in January 2018 and we are waiting for the Inspectors report. At the hearing the family stated they has nowhere else to go as there was no availability on sites.

- » Historically there has been a low number of enforcement cases overall 4 in 2015, however there were 14 in 2016 and has been 15 so far in 2017 (to end of August). The officer was not aware if this is a result of changes in other boroughs or a general rise across Surrey or the region.
- » The officer was not aware of any overcrowded/concealed households.
- » The officer had no strong feelings of a lack of provision in the borough; however, the increase in the number of recent incursions may suggest a lack of provision.
- » There were 4 reported incursions in 2015, 14 in 2015 and 15 so far in 2017. The recent incursion on land adjacent to the Council Office in August this year was apparently linked to the removal of caravans from a site in Chertsey.
- » The council currently meets the needs of short term encampments with 15 transit pitches provided on a privately-owned site.
- » There are several places stopping places which are favoured by Gypsies and Travellers.

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

- » The officer was not aware of any issues however there are studies such as this being undertaken which may raise issues.
- » Need may not be being met in Surrey overall as there have been incursions over the summer in the borough and at Brooklands Park.
- » In terms of cross-border working Tandridge, Reigate & Banstead and Elmbridge undertook a joint GTAA this year. The Surrey-wide methodology was amended to reflect new changes to the definition. Waverley and Runnymede have used the same consultants (and presumably the same methodology) for their GTAA. Previously their GTAA was undertaken with 3 other LA in North Surrey and a joint Surrey methodology was agreed.
- » In general, in Surrey there is joint working on many issues such as SHMA, SPA and regular officer meetings.
- » The officer feels that their area (as well as their neighbouring boroughs), are complying with the Duty to Cooperate.
- » In terms of identifying the needs of Gypsies and Travellers over the Local Plan period the plan preparation is at an early stage. They are gathering evidence and have not yet gone out to Issues and Options. Without a full evidence base and knowledge of their needs and constraints they do not know to what extent any of the needs can be met.

Three Rivers District Council

5.37 With regard to overall **accommodation need** in Three Rivers, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- » The 2016 GTAA identified a need from two temporary sites and concluded that these were to be allocated as part of the Local Plan process to accommodate the current and future need. The Council has since granted permanent permission for both sites and, through the Local Plan, there is an intention to formally allocate the sites. Therefore, the need identified in the GTAA has been met.

- » There are two tolerated Travelling Showpeople yards, and there is sufficient room on these yards if further pitches are required, but as they do not require planning permission they will not be allocated.
- » The officer confirmed that currently there are very few incidents of unauthorised encampments in the area and felt this was probably due to the proximity of London.

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

- » The officer was not aware of any issues but was sure if there were any encampments near the borders with West London they would be made aware of them.
- » The area borders Harrow and Hillingdon, and in recent conversations with Hillingdon no issues were raised. It was assumed that the areas would be contacting them as part of the study.

Barnet

Figure 17 - Sites and yards in Barnet

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

Brent

Figure 18 - Sites and yards in Brent

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews
Public Sites			
Lynton Close	30	23	2 x refusals, 9 x no contact possible, several over-crowded pitches
Private Sites			
None	-	-	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
None	-	-	-
TSP Yards			
None	-	-	-
TSP Unauthorised			
TOTAL	30	23	

Ealing

Figure 19 - Sites and yards in Ealing

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews
Public Sites			
Bashley Road	23	19	4 x no contact possible
Private Transit Sites			
None	-	-	-
Private Sites			
None	-	-	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
None	-	-	-
TSP Private			
None	-	-	-
TSP Unauthorised			
None	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	19	

Harrow

Figure 20 - Sites and yards in Harrow

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews
Public Sites			
Watling Farm	2	2	-
Private Sites			
None	-	-	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
None	-	-	-
TSP Private			
None	-	-	-
TSP Unauthorised			
None	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	

Hillingdon

Figure 21 - Sites and yards in Hillingdon

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews
Public Sites			
Colne Park	20	20	-
Private Sites			
None	-	-	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites			
The Shrubs	2	0	2 x refusals
Unauthorised Sites			
Land adjacent to Barn Farm	1	1	-
Land at Willow Farm	3	0	1 x refusal, 2 x no contact possible
Plot 2, The Paddock	1	1	-
TSP Private			
Manor Avenue	4	4	-
The Beaches, Horton Road	5	3	1 x storage, 1 x plot doesn't exist
The Beaches, Uxbridge Road	5	5	-
Plot 1, The Paddocks	1	1	-
TSP Unauthorised			
None	-	-	-
TOTAL	42	35	

Hounslow

Figure 22 - Sites and yards in Hounslow

Status	Pitches/Plots	Interviews	Reasons for not completing interviews
Public Sites			
The Hartlands	30	12	12 x refusals, 6 x no contact possible
Private Sites			
None	-	-	-
Temporary Sites			
None	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites			
None	-	-	-
TSP Public			
Station Estate Road	10	10	-
TSP Private			
Station Estate Road	15	12	5 x no contact possible, multiple interviews on some plots
Bedfont Lane	7	5	2 x no contact possible
TSP Unauthorised			
Beyber Bridge	11	1	10 proxy interviews
TOTAL	73	40	

Bricks and Mortar Interviews

- 6.4 ORS applied 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 Councils and housing providers, and adverts on social media (including the Friends Families and Travellers Facebook group). Assistance was also sought from London Gypsies and Travellers (formerly the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit) but they were unable to assist due to commitments associated with preparing a response to the consultation on the Draft London Plan.
- 6.5 As a result of this it was not possible to identify any households to interview and as such, given that there are over 400 households recorded in the 2011 Census, it is recommended that additional work is undertaken – preferably on a London-wide basis - to identify households in bricks and mortar to interview should the Draft London Plan planning definition be adopted following Examination in Public.

7. Current and Future Pitch Provision

Introduction

- 7.1 This section focuses on the additional pitch provision which is needed by the local authorities in the study area from 2016 to 2041, with a break to 2033 to meet the 15-year requirement in the PPTS. This includes both current unmet need and need which is likely to arise in the future. 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 additional provision which is required in the area, but also whether there is a need for any transit provision.

New Household Formation Rates

- 7.4 Nationally, a household formation and growth rate of 3.00% net per annum has been commonly assumed and widely used in local Gypsy and Traveller assessments¹², even though there is no statistical evidence of households growing so quickly. The result has been to inflate both national and local requirements for additional pitches unrealistically. In this context, ORS has prepared a *Technical Note on Household Formation and Growth Rates (2015)*. The main conclusions are set out here and the full paper is in **Appendix 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 very 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.
- 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.
- 7.8 This view has been supported by Planning Inspectors in a number of Decision Notices. At an appeal in Doncaster that was issued in November 2016 (Ref: APP/F4410/W/15/3133490) where the agent acting on behalf of the appellant claimed that a rate closer to 3.00% should be used, the Inspector concluded:

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

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

- 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 was published by the Social Research Association in its journal Social Research Practice in December 2017.

- 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, and in-/out-migration.

- 7.12 Overall, the household growth rate used for the assessment of future needs has been informed by local evidence for each local authority. This demographic evidence has been used to adjust the national growth rate of 1.50% up or down based on the proportion of those aged under 18 in each local authority (by travelling status).

- 7.13 In certain circumstances where the numbers of households and children are low it is not appropriate to apply a percentage rate for new household formation. In these cases, a judgement will be made on likely new household formation based on the age and gender of the children. This will be based on the assumption that 50% of likely households to form will stay in the area. This is based on evidence from other GTAAs that ORS have completed across England and Wales.

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

Figure 23 – New household formation rates used

	Gypsies & Travellers		Travelling Showpeople	
	Meet Definition	Do not meet Definition	Meet Definition	Do not meet Definition
Barnet	None present	None present	None present	None present
Brent	None present	2.25% (54% of children aged under 18)	None present	None present
Ealing	Demographics (only 5 children aged under 18)	2.30% (55% of children aged under 18)	None present	None present
Harrow	Demographics (No children aged under 18)	Demographics (Only 3 children aged under 18)	None present	None present
Hillingdon	Demographics (Only 4 children aged under 18)	2.15% (53% of children aged under 18)	1.35% (32% of children aged under 18)	1.60% (39% of children aged under 18)
Hounslow	2.50% (60% of children aged under 18)	2.75% (66% of children aged under 18)	0.85% (20% of children aged under 18)	Demographics (No children aged under 18)

Breakdown by 5 Year Bands

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

London Plan Period

- 7.16 The Draft London Plan is scheduled to run from 2016 to 2041. Therefore, as this GTAA has a base date of 2018, it does not cover the 2-year period 2016-17. During the period 2016-17 there were no new pitches developed. Given that the new GTAA is a full assessment of need it is therefore appropriate to net demand and supply for pitches to zero for the period 2016-17 and for the new assessment, which includes a new household baseline, to cover the period 2018-41. As such this assessment will cover the following time periods:

- » 2016-17 (initial Draft London Plan period)
- » 2018-23 (first 5-year period required by PPTS)
- » 2023-28 (second 5-year period required by PPTS)

- » 2028-33 (third 5-year period required by PPTS))
- » 2033-38 (remaining Draft London Plan period)
- » 2038-41 (remaining Draft London Plan period)

Applying the PPTS Planning Definition

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

Applying the Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.18 The initial estimate of need under the Draft London Plan planning definition has been arrived at by adding together the need from households that met the PPTS definition, the need from unknown households under the PPTS definition, and the need from those households that did not meet the PPTS definition. In addition, further work will need to be completed, either by individual Boroughs or on a London-wide basis, to identify potential levels of need arising from households living in bricks and mortar should the planning definition in the Draft London Plan be adopted following Examination in Public.

Public/Private Split

- 7.19 It has been assumed that all of the need for households living on public sites will need to be met through the provision of additional public pitches and all of the need from households living on private sites will need to be met through the provision of additional private pitches.

Additional Pitch and Plot Needs

Barnet

- 7.20 There were no Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople identified to interview in Barnet.

Figure 24 – PPTS Planning status of households in Barnet

Status	Meet PPTS Definition	Unknown	Do Not Meet PPTS Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	-	-	-
Private Sites	-	-	-
Temporary Sites	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites	-	-	-
Sub-Total	0	0	0
Travelling Showpeople			
Public Yards	-	-	-
Private Yards	-	-	-
Temporary Yards	-	-	-
Tolerated Yards	-	-	-
Unauthorised Yards	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	0

Bricks and Mortar Interviews

- 7.21 Following efforts that were made it was not possible to interview any households living in bricks and mortar in Barnet.

Waiting Lists

- 7.22 There are no public sites in Barnet so there is no waiting list.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the PPTS Planning Definition

- 7.23 There were no households identified to interview in Barnet so there is no current or future need for additional pitches for households that met the PPTS planning definition.

Figure 25 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Barnet that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 26 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Barnet that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.24 There were no gypsies or Travellers identified in Barnet so there is no current or future need from unknown households.

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

- 7.25 There were no gypsies or Travellers identified in Barnet so there is no current or future need from households that did not meet the PPTS planning definition.

Pitch Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.26 There were no gypsies or Travellers identified in Barnet so there is no current or future need from households that met the Draft London Plan planning definition.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

7.27 There were no Travelling Show people identified in Barnet so there is no current or future need for additional plots under the PPTS or Draft London Plan definition of a Traveller.

Figure 27 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Barnet that mee the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 28 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Barnet that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Brent

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

Figure 29 – PPTS Planning status of households in Brent

Status	Meet PPTS Definition	Unknown	Do Not Meet PPTS Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	0	11	23
Private Sites	-	-	-
Temporary Sites	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites	-	-	-
Sub-Total	0	11	23
Travelling Showpeople			
Public Yards	-	-	-
Private Yards	-	-	-
Temporary Yards	-	-	-
Tolerated Yards	-	-	-
Unauthorised Yards	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	11	23

- 7.29 Figure 29 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers no households met the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller in that none were able to provide information that they travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 23 Gypsy and Traveller households did not meet the PPTS planning definition as they were not able to provide information that they travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the PPTS planning definition.
- 7.30 The number of households on each site where an interview was not possible are recorded as unknown. The reasons for this include households that refused to be interviewed and households that were not present during the fieldwork period – despite up to 3 visits.

Bricks and Mortar Interviews

- 7.31 Following efforts that were made it was not possible to interview any households living in bricks and mortar in Brent.

Waiting Lists

- 7.32 There is 1 public site in Brent and management is in the process of being transferred back to the Council from a third party. As a result of this information about households on the waiting list was unknown at the time of reporting. There are significant levels of over-crowding on this site with many pitches doubled-up.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that meet the PPTS Planning Definition

- 7.33 There were no households that were interviewed in Brent that met the PPTS planning definition so there is no current or future need for additional pitches for the Draft London Plan period to 2041.

Figure 30 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Brent that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 31 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Brent that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.34 Whilst it was not possible to determine the PPTS planning status of a total of 11 households as they either refused to be interviewed or were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers and may meet the PPTS definition.

- 7.35 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the PPTS planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed.
- 7.36 However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the definition.
- 7.37 This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from these households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be addressed through other means such as a SHMA or HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 7.38 Should further information be made available to the Council that will allow for the PPTS definition to be applied to the unknown households, the overall level of need could rise by up to 4 pitches from new household formation (this uses a base of 11 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%¹³). Therefore, additional need could increase by up to a further 4 pitches, plus any concealed adult households or 5-year need arising from teenagers living in these households (if all 11 unknown pitches are deemed to meet the PPTS definition). If the ORS national average of 25% were to be applied this could be as few 1 additional pitch. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

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

- 7.39 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016). On this basis, it is evident that whilst the needs of the 23 households who did not meet the PPTS definition will represent only a proportion of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address them.
- 7.40 Overall, there is need for 86 additional pitches for households that did not meet the PPTS definition. This is made up of 23 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 16 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 2 seeking to move from bricks and mortar, 2 seeking to move from other local authority areas and 41 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.25% derived from the household demographics. A summary of this need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Pitch Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.41 Should the Draft London Plan definition of a Gypsy or Traveller be adopted it is likely that all Gypsy and Traveller households will meet it. Therefore, adding up need from households that met the PPTS definition, need from unknown households that may meet it and need from households that did not meet it gives an overall need for 90 additional pitches plus any need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

¹³ The ORS Technical Note on Population and Household Growth has identified a national growth rate of 1.50% for Gypsies and Travellers which has been applied in the absence of further demographic information about these households.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

- 7.42 There were no Travelling Show people identified in Brent so there is no current or future need for additional plots under the PPTS or Draft London Plan definition of a Traveller.

Figure 32 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Brent that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 33 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Brent that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ealing

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

Figure 34 – PPTS Planning status of households in Ealing

Status	Meet PPTS Definition	Unknown	Do Not Meet PPTS Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	2	4	17
Private Sites	-	-	-
Temporary Sites	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites	-	-	-
Sub-Total	2	4	17
Travelling Showpeople			
Public Yards	-	-	-
Private Yards	-	-	-
Temporary Yards	-	-	-
Tolerated Yards	-	-	-
Unauthorised Yards	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	4	17

- 7.44 Figure 34 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 2 households met the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller in that they were able to provide information that they travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 17 Gypsy and Traveller households did not meet the PPTS planning definition as they were not able to provide information that they travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the PPTS planning definition.
- 7.45 The number of households on each site where an interview was not possible are recorded as unknown. The reasons for this include households that were not present during the fieldwork period – despite up to 3 visits.

Bricks and Mortar Interviews

- 7.46 Following efforts that were made it was not possible to interview any households living in bricks and mortar in Ealing.

Waiting Lists

- 7.47 There is 1 public site in Ealing. The site was formerly managed by a third party, but this arrangement recently ended. There is currently no formal site management and a small waiting list. There are few known overcrowding issues.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the PPTS Planning Definition

- 7.48 Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a current need for 1 additional pitch from a concealed or doubled-up household or adult, and future need for 5 additional pitches as a result of new household formation derived from the household demographics.
- 7.49 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **6 additional pitches** over the GTAA period to 2041.

Figure 35 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Ealing that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 36 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Ealing that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	1	3	1	1	0	6

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.50 Whilst it was not possible to determine the PPTS planning status of a total of 4 households as they were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers and may meet the PPTS definition.
- 7.51 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the PPTS planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed.
- 7.52 However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the definition.
- 7.53 This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from these households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be addressed through other means such as a SHMA or HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 7.54 Should further information be made available to the Council that will allow for the PPTS definition to be applied to the unknown households, the overall level of need could rise by up to 2 pitches from new household formation (this uses a base of 4 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%¹⁴). Therefore, additional need could increase by up to a further 2 pitches, plus any concealed adult households or 5-year need arising from older teenagers living in these households (if all 4 unknown pitches are deemed to meet the PPTS definition). If the ORS national average of 25% were to be applied this could be as few no additional pitches. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

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

- 7.55 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016). On this basis, it is evident that whilst the needs of the 17 households who did not meet the PPTS definition will represent only a proportion of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address them.
- 7.56 Overall, there is need for 18 additional pitches for households that did not meet the PPTS definition. This is made up of 4 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 2 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 12 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.30% derived from the household demographics. A summary of this need for households that did not meet the PPTS definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

¹⁴ The ORS Technical Note on Population and Household Growth has identified a national growth rate of 1.50% for Gypsies and Travellers which has been applied in the absence of further demographic information about these households.

Pitch Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.57 Should the Draft London Plan definition of a Gypsy or Traveller be adopted it is likely that all Gypsy and Traveller households will meet it. Therefore, adding up need from households that met the PPTS definition, need from unknown households that may meet it and need from households that did not meet it gives an overall need for 31 additional pitches plus any need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

- 7.58 There were no Travelling Show people identified in Ealing so there is no current or future need for additional plots under the PPTS or Draft London Plan definition of a Traveller.

Figure 37 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Ealing that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 38 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Ealing that met the PPTS Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Harrow

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

Figure 39 – PPTS Planning status of households in Harrow

Status	Meet PPTS Definition	Unknown	Do Not Meet PPTS Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	1	0	1
Private Sites	-	-	-
Temporary Sites	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1	0	1
Travelling Showpeople			
Public Yards	-	-	-
Private Yards	-	-	-
Temporary Yards	-	-	-
Tolerated Yards	-	-	-
Unauthorised Yards	-	-	-
Sub-Total	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1

- 7.60 Figure 39 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 1 household met the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller in that they were able to provide information that they travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 1 Gypsy and Traveller household did not meet the PPTS planning definition as they were not able to provide information that they travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. They did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends and for holidays but not for work.

Bricks and Mortar Interviews

- 7.61 Following efforts that were made it was not possible to interview any households living in bricks and mortar in Harrow.

Waiting Lists

- 7.62 There is 1 small public site in Harrow with only 2 pitches. There is currently no waiting list.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the PPTS Planning Definition

- 7.63 Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is no current or future need for additional pitches from the 1 household that met the PPTS definition.

Figure 40 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Harrow that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting PPTS Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	0
<i>(No future need from 1 household)</i>	
Total Future Needs	0
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	0

Figure 41 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Harrow that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.64 It was possible to interview all households living on sites in Harrow so there are no unknown households.

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

- 7.65 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016). On this basis, it is evident that whilst the needs of the 1 household who did not meet the PPTS definition will represent only a proportion

of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address them.

- 7.66 Overall, there is need for 3 additional pitches for the household that did not meet the PPTS definition. This is made up of new household formation derived from the household demographics. A summary of this need for households that did not meet the PPTS definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Pitch Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.67 Should the Draft London Plan definition of a Gypsy or Traveller be adopted it is likely that all Gypsy and Traveller households will meet it. Therefore, adding up need from households that met the PPTS definition, need from unknown households that may meet it and need from households that did not meet it gives an overall need for 3 additional pitches plus any need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

- 7.68 There were no Travelling Show people identified in Harrow so there is no current or future need for additional plots under the PPTS or Draft London Plan definition of a Traveller.

Figure 42 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Harrow that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 43 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Harrow that met the PPTS Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hillingdon

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

Figure 44 – PPTS Planning status of households in Hillingdon

Status	Meet PPTS Definition	Unknown	Do Not Meet PPTS Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	0	0	20
Private Sites	-	-	-
Temporary Sites	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites	0	2	0
Unauthorised Sites	2	3	0
Sub-Total	2	5	20
Travelling Showpeople			
Public Yards	-	-	-
Private Yards	5	0	7
Temporary Yards	-	-	-
Tolerated Yards	1	0	0
Unauthorised Yards	-	-	-
Sub-Total	6	0	7
TOTAL	8	5	27

7.70 Figure 44 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 2 households and for Travelling Showpeople 6 households met the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller in that they were able to provide information that they travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 20 Gypsy and Traveller households and 7 Travelling Showpeople households did not meet the PPTS planning definition as they were not able to provide information that they travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the PPTS planning definition.

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

Bricks and Mortar Interviews

7.72 Following efforts that were made it was not possible to interview any households living in bricks and mortar in Hillingdon. However, information was provided during a household interview on the public site on 1 relative living in bricks and mortar who would like to move on to the site.

Waiting Lists

- 7.73 There is one public site in Hillingdon and at the time of the assessment there were six households on the waiting list. However, it was not possible to make contact with any of them to request an interview.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the PPTS Planning Definition

- 7.74 Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a current need from 2 pitches that are currently unauthorised, and future need for 2 additional pitches as a result of new household formation derived from the household demographics.
- 7.75 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **4 additional pitches** over the GTAA period to 2041.

Figure 45 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Hillingdon that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

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

Figure 46 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Hillingdon that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	2	0	1	1	0	4

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.76 Whilst it was not possible to determine the PPTS planning status of a total of 5 households as they were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers and may meet the PPTS definition.
- 7.77 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the PPTS planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed.
- 7.78 However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the definition.
- 7.79 This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from these households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be addressed through other means such as a SHMA or HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 7.80 Should further information be made available to the Council that will allow for the PPTS definition to be applied to the unknown households, the overall level of need could rise by up to 3 from pitches that are unauthorised and by up to 2 from new household formation (this uses a base of 5 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%¹⁵). Therefore, additional need could increase by up to a further 5 pitches, plus any concealed adult households or 5-year need arising from older teenagers living in these households (if all 5 unknown pitches are deemed to meet the PPTS definition). If the ORS national average of 25% were to be applied this could be as few as 1 additional pitch. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

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

- 7.81 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016). On this basis, it is evident that whilst the needs of the 20 households who did not meet the PPTS definition will represent only a proportion of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address them.
- 7.82 Overall, there is need for 51 additional pitches for households that did not meet the PPTS definition. This is made up of 13 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 10 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 1 movement from bricks and mortar, and 27 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.15% derived from the household demographics. A summary of this need for households that did not meet the PPTS definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

¹⁵ The ORS Technical Note on Population and Household Growth has identified a national growth rate of 1.50% for Gypsies and Travellers which has been applied in the absence of further demographic information about these households.

Pitch Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.83 Should the Draft London Plan definition of a Gypsy or Traveller be adopted it is likely that all Gypsy and Traveller households will meet it. Therefore, adding up need from households that met the PPTS definition, need from unknown households that may meet it and need from households that did not meet it gives an overall need for 60 additional pitches plus any need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

- 7.84 Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a current need from 4 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, 1 household seeking to move into the area from another local authority, and future need for 4 additional pitches as a result of new household formation using a rate of 1.35% derived from the household demographics.
- 7.85 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Travelling Showperson is for **9 additional plots** over the GTAA period to 2041.

Figure 47 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hillingdon that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

Travelling Showpeople - Meeting PPTS Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	4
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	4
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	1
New household formation	4
<i>(No Travelling Showpeople)</i>	
Total Future Needs	5
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	9

Figure 48 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hillingdon that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	6	0	1	1	1	9

Plot Needs – Unknown Travelling Showpeople

- 7.86 There were no unknown households identified in Hillingdon.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople that did not meet the PPTS Definition

- 7.87 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016). On this basis, it is evident that whilst the needs of the 7 households who did not meet the PPTS definition will represent only a proportion of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address them.
- 7.88 Overall, there is need for 3 additional plots for households that did not meet the PPTS definition. This is made up of 3 from new household formation using a formation rate of 1.60%% derived from the household demographics. A summary of this need for households that did not meet the PPTS definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Pitch Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.89 Should the Draft London Plan definition of a Travelling Showperson be adopted it is likely that all Travelling Showpeople households will meet it. Therefore, adding up need from households that met the PPTS definition, need from unknown households that may meet it and need from households that did not meet it gives an overall need for 12 additional plots plus any need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

Hounslow

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

Figure 49 – PPTS Planning status of households in Hounslow

Status	Meet PPTS Definition	Unknown	Do Not Meet PPTS Definition
Gypsies and Travellers			
Public Sites	4	18	8
Private Sites	-	-	-
Temporary Sites	-	-	-
Tolerated Sites	-	-	-
Unauthorised Sites	-	-	-
Sub-Total	4	18	8
Travelling Showpeople			
Public Yards/Plots	4	0	1
Private Yards/Plots	15	6	1
Temporary Yards	-	-	-
Tolerated Yards	-	-	-
Unauthorised Yards	3	0	8
Sub-Total	22	6	10
TOTAL	26	24	18

7.91 Figure 49 shows that for Gypsies and Travellers 4 households and for Travelling Showpeople 22 households met the PPTS planning definition of a Traveller in that they were able to provide information that they travel for work purposes and stay away from their usual place of residence or have ceased to travel temporarily. A total of 8 Gypsy and Traveller households and 10 Travelling Showpeople households did not meet the PPTS planning definition as they were not able to provide information that they travel away from their usual place of residence for the purpose of work, or that they have ceased to travel temporarily due to children in education, ill health or old age. Some did travel for cultural reasons, to visit relatives or friends, and others had ceased to travel permanently – these households did not meet the PPTS planning definition.

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

Bricks and Mortar Interviews

7.93 Following efforts that were made it was possible to interview 7 households living in bricks and mortar in Hounslow and 1 living in another area with family on the public site. Whilst none of the households that were interviewed met the planning definition, all expressed a wish to move onto the public site in Hounslow – with many stating that they have letters from Doctors and Solicitors confirming a psychological aversion

to living in bricks and mortar. Their needs will be included alongside the Gypsy and Traveller households living on sites who did not meet the planning definition.

Waiting Lists

- 7.94 There is one public site in Hounslow. Households on the waiting list were contacted by telephone by staff from ORS to ask them if they had any accommodation needs – some of these are included under bricks and mortar contacts. An additional two households who are not on the waiting list were also spoken to as follow-up contacts from households on the list.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that met the PPTS Planning Definition

- 7.95 Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a no current, and future need for 2 teenagers who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, and 5 additional pitches as a result of new household formation using a rate of 2.50% derived from the household demographics.
- 7.96 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **7 additional pitches** over the GTAA period to 2041.

Figure 50 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Hounslow that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting PPTS Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	2
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	5
<i>(Household base 5 and formation rate 2.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	7
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	7

Figure 51 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Hounslow that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	3	1	1	1	1	7

Pitch Needs – Unknown Gypsies and Travellers

- 7.97 Whilst it was not possible to determine the PPTS planning status of a total of 18 households as they were not on site at the time of the fieldwork, the needs of these households still need to be recognised by the GTAA as they are believed to be Gypsies and Travellers and may meet the PPTS definition.
- 7.98 ORS are of the opinion that it would not be appropriate when producing a robust assessment of need to make any firm assumptions about whether or not households where an interview was not completed meet the PPTS planning definition based on the outcomes of households in that local authority where an interview was completed.
- 7.99 However, data that has been collected from over 3,500 household interviews that have been completed by ORS since the changes to PPTS in 2015 suggests that nationally approximately 25% of households that have been interviewed meet the planning definition – and in some local authorities, particularly London Boroughs, no households meet the definition.
- 7.100 This would suggest that it is likely that only a proportion of the potential need identified from these households will need conditioned Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and that the needs of the majority will need to be addressed through other means such as a SHMA or HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 7.101 Should further information be made available to the Council that will allow for the PPTS definition to be applied to the unknown households, the overall level of need could rise by up to 7 from new household formation (this uses a base of 18 households and a net growth rate of 1.50%¹⁶). Therefore, additional need could increase by up to a further 7 pitches, plus any concealed adult households or 5-year need arising from older teenagers living in these households (if all 7 unknown pitches are deemed to meet the PPTS definition). If the ORS national average of 25% were to be applied this could be as few as 2 additional pitches. Tables setting out the components of need for unknown households can be found in **Appendix B**.

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

- 7.102 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016). On this basis, it is evident that whilst the needs of the 8 households who did not meet the PPTS definition will represent only a proportion of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address them.

¹⁶ The ORS Technical Note on Population and Household Growth has identified a national growth rate of 1.50% for Gypsies and Travellers which has been applied in the absence of further demographic information about these households.

- 7.103 Overall, there is need for 26 additional pitches for households that did not meet the PPTS definition. This is made up of 1 concealed or doubled-up household or adult, 6 teenage children who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years, 7 movement from bricks and mortar, 1 household seeking to move from another area, and 11 from new household formation using a formation rate of 2.75% derived from the household demographics. A summary of this need for households that did not meet the PPTS definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Pitch Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.104 Should the Draft London Plan definition of a Gypsy or Traveller be adopted it is likely that all Gypsy and Traveller households will meet it. Therefore, adding up need from households that met the PPTS definition, need from unknown households that may meet it and need from households that did not meet it gives an overall need for 40 additional pitches plus any need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople

- 7.105 Analysis of the household interviews from those who met the PPTS definition indicated that there is a need from 4 concealed or doubled-up households or adults, from 5 teenagers who will be in need of a plot of their own in the next 5 years, and for 6 additional pitches as a result of new household formation using a rate of 0.85% derived from the household demographics.
- 7.106 Therefore, the overall level of additional need for those households who met the planning definition of a Travelling Showperson is for **15 additional plots** over the GTAA period to 2041.

Figure 52 –Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hounslow that met the PPTS Planning Definition (2016-2041)

Travelling Showpeople - Meeting PPTS Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	4
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	4
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	5
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	6
<i>(Household base 29 and formation rate 0.85%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	11
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	15

Figure 53 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hounslow that met the PPTS Planning Definition by 5 year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	10	1	1	2	1	15

Plot Needs – Unknown Travelling Showpeople

- 7.107 There is a need for up to 1 additional plot from unknown households in Hounslow and this is from new household formation from a maximum of 3 households.

Plot Needs – Travelling Showpeople that did not meet the PPTS Definition

- 7.108 It is not now a requirement for a GTAA to include an assessment of need for households that do not meet the PPTS definition. However, this assessment is included for illustrative purposes to provide the Council with information on levels of need that will have to be addressed through separate Local Plan Policies and to help meet requirements set out in the Housing and Planning Act (2016). On this basis, it is evident that whilst the needs of the 5 households who did not meet the PPTS definition will represent only a proportion of the overall housing need, the Council will still need to ensure that arrangements are in place to properly address them.
- 7.109 Overall, there is no current or future need for additional plots from these 5 households. A summary of this need for households that did not meet the PPTS definition can be found in **Appendix C**.

Plot Needs – Draft London Plan Planning Definition

- 7.110 Should the Draft London Plan definition of a Travelling Showperson be adopted it is likely that all Travelling Showpeople households will meet it. Therefore, adding up need from households that met the PPTS definition, need from unknown households that may meet it and need from households that did not meet it gives an overall need for 16 additional plots plus any need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

Transit Requirements – All Local Authorities

- 7.111 When determining the potential need for transit provision the assessment has looked at data from the MHCLG (formerly DCLG) Traveller Caravan Count, the outcomes of the stakeholder interviews and potential wider issues related to PPTS (2015).

MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count

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

Local Data and Stakeholder Interviews

- 7.114 There are no public transit sites or pitches in the study area. The views of the officers that were interviewed are summarised below:
- » The officers in Barnet were not aware of any current short term unauthorised encampments and referred to one last November. There are not necessarily any records of encampments because enforcement action is not always necessary. The officer did not feel there is any evidence that supports the need for transit provision in Barnet.
 - » The officers in Brent were not aware of any current short term unauthorised encampments and referred to one or two over the past two years which were very temporary and were stopping over on the way to somewhere else. They did not feel that transit provision was an issue in Brent.
 - » The officers in Ealing said that there have been some issues in relation to unauthorised encampments over the last few years. Although they are said to have been moved on quickly by Safer Communities. There are no plans in Ealing to examine the provision of a transit site
 - » The officer in Harrow was not aware of any short term unauthorised encampments. The officer did not feel there is any evidence that supports the need for transit provision in Harrow
 - » The officers in Hillingdon said that instances of encampments are said to be low in the Hillingdon area. Officers said they had seen the occasional encampment mainly during the summer months when Travellers are visiting relatives/and or attending specific events.

- » The officers in Hounslow said that numbers of roadside encampments have reduced significantly over the past 20 years. A small number of roadside encampments occur from May (around the time of the Epsom Derby) and continue throughout the summer and the majority are Irish Travellers. The Council will take enforcement action to move Travellers if they camp on Council owned land.

Potential Implications of PPTS (2015)

- 7.115 It has been suggested by a number of organisations representing members of the Travelling Community that there will need to be an increase in transit provision across the country as a result of PPTS (2015) leading to more households travelling. This may well be the case, but it will take some time for any changes in travelling behaviour to materialise. The use of historic evidence to make an assessment of current and future transit need is also not recommended. Any recommendation for future transit provision will need to make use of a robust post-PPTS (2015) evidence base and there has not been sufficient time yet for this to happen.

Transit Recommendations

- 7.116 Due to very low numbers of encampments, it is recommended there is no need to provide any formal transit provision at this time. It is also recommended that the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments throughout the study area should be monitored whilst any potential changes associated with PPTS (2015) develop - for example more households seeking to travel in order to demonstrate that they meet the planning definition.
- 7.117 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; and whether their travelling is a result of changes to PPTS (2015). This information could be collected as part of a Welfare Assessment (or local equivalent).
- 7.118 A review of unauthorised encampments, including the monitoring referred to above, should be undertaken once there is a robust new evidence base following the changes to PPTS in 2015. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in any further transit sites or emergency stopping places, or whether a managed approach is preferable.
- 7.119 In the short-term the Councils should consider the use of management-based arrangements for dealing with unauthorised encampments and could also consider the use of Negotiated Stopping Agreements, as opposed to taking forward an infrastructure-based approach. 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.

8. Hammersmith and Fulham GTANA

Introduction and Background

- 8.1 Hammersmith and Fulham completed a joint Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment with Kensington and Chelsea that was published in December 2016 to inform their Local Plans. The assessment covers the period 2015-2030.
- 8.2 The Councils are jointly responsible for one public site at Stable Way. The site opened in 1974 and has 20 pitches, of which 1 is taken up by 'the hut' centre, resulting in 19 available pitches. The site did previously fall within the administrative boundary of LBHF until a boundary change in 1995 which meant that the site now falls within the jurisdiction of RBKC. The Councils have agreed to jointly assess and meet need.

Methodology

- 8.3 The GTANA used a population-based supply and demand model to assess accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers. Primary and secondary data was used to understand the requirements for both boroughs. In terms of primary data, surveys and consultation with residents on the Stable Way site were undertaken. An initial survey was undertaken between September and October 2014. Following changes to PPTS in 2015 a further survey was undertaken between September and November 2016 to assess accommodation needs based upon the revised planning definition of a Traveller.
- 8.4 A range of secondary data was also considered including desk-based analysis of Census data; information on planning application and appeals; the Traveller Caravan Count; and information from the Stable Way waiting list.
- 8.5 The findings from the primary and secondary data were used to derive the overall accommodation need by taking account of:
- » Overcrowding;
 - » People moving into and out of bricks and mortar houses;
 - » Caravans on existing pitches;
 - » Housing needs records;
 - » Numbers of young people of family forming age to give a figure for newly forming households; and
 - » Turnover of pitches.

Outcomes

- 8.6 Overall the GTANA identified a need for **9 additional pitches** for the period 2015-2030 for households that met the planning definition in LBHF and RBCK.

9. Conclusions

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

Gypsies and Travellers

Barnet

- 9.2 There were no Gypsies or Travellers identified living on sites in Barnet, therefore in summary there is a need for no additional pitches over the GTAA period to 2041 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for no additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for no additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

Brent

- 9.3 In summary there is a need for no additional pitches in Brent over the GTAA period to 2041 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 4 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 86 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

Ealing

- 9.4 In summary there is a need for 6 additional pitches in Ealing over the GTAA period to 2041 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 2 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 23 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

Harrow

- 9.5 In summary there is a need for no additional pitches in Harrow over the GTAA period to 2041 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for no additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 3 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

Hillingdon

- 9.6 In summary there is a need for no additional pitches in Hillingdon over the GTAA period to 2041 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 9 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 11 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

Hounslow

- 9.7 In summary there is a need for 4 additional pitches in Hounslow over the GTAA period to 2041 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 5 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 51 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.

Travelling Showpeople

Barnet

- 9.8 In summary there is a need for no additional plots in Barnet over the GTAA period to 2041 as no Travelling Showpeople were identified living in the area.

Brent

- 9.9 In summary there is a need for no additional plots in Brent over the GTAA period to 2041 as no Travelling Showpeople were identified living in the area.

Ealing

- 9.10 In summary there is a need for no additional plots in Ealing over the GTAA period to 2041 as no Travelling Showpeople were identified living in the area.

Harrow

- 9.11 In summary there is a need for no additional plots in Harrow over the GTAA period to 2041 as no Travelling Showpeople were identified living in the area.

Hillingdon

- 9.12 In summary there is a need for 9 additional plots in Hillingdon over the GTAA period to 2041 for Travelling Showpeople households that met the planning definition; a need for no additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 3 additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households who did not meet the planning definition.

Hounslow

- 9.13 In summary there is a need for 15 additional plots in Hounslow over the GTAA period to 2041 for Travelling Showpeople households that met the planning definition; a need for up to 1 additional plot for Travelling Showpeople households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for no additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households who did not meet the planning definition.

Meeting Identified Need

- 9.14 It is recommended that need for households that met the planning definition is addressed through new pitch/plot allocations or the expansion or intensification of existing sites/yards. Any need arising from

unknown or new households seeking to move to the area and develop a site/yard should be addressed through a criteria-based Local Plan Policy. The need for those households who did not meet the planning definition will need to be addressed through other means such as the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) or Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA), and through separate Local Plan Policies.

Transit Provision

- 9.15 There is evidence to suggest that there have been a very small number of encampments in the West London Alliance area in recent years. However, it is not recommended that there is a need for any transit provision at this time.
- 9.16 It is recommended that the situation relating to levels of unauthorised encampments should continue to be monitored whilst any potential changes associated with PPTS (2015) develop. This will establish whether there is a need for investment in more formal transit sites or emergency stopping places. If such a need is identified work will need to be undertaken on a West London Alliance-wide basis to identify suitable locations to meet the provision.
- 9.17 In the short-term the Councils should consider the use management-based approaches to dealing with unauthorised encampments and negotiated stopping agreements could also be considered.

Summary of Need to be Addressed – Gypsies and Travellers

- 9.18 Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed, together with the assumptions on the proportion of unknown 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 SHMA or HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 9.19 Total need from Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition, from unknown households, and from households that did not meet the planning definition is set out in the tables below. The tables break need down by the GTAA and SHMA/HEDNA by taking 25% (the ORS national average for Gypsies and Travellers) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 75% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 9.20 The total figure of need would be the likely need that will need to be addressed should the London Plan definition of a Traveller be adopted – plus any additional need from bricks and mortar households.

Barnet

Figure 54 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	0	0	0
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Brent

Figure 55 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	1 (0+1)	0	1
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	89 (86+3)	89
TOTAL	1	89	90

Ealing

Figure 56 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	6 (6+0)	0	6
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	25 (23+2)	25
TOTAL	6	25	31

Harrow

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

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	0 (0+0)	0	0
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	3 (3+0)	3
TOTAL	0	3	3

Hillingdon

Figure 58 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	5 (4+1)	0	5
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	55 (51+4)	55
TOTAL	5	55	60

Hounslow

Figure 59 – Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 25% Unknown)	9 (7+2)	0	9
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 75% Unknown)	0	31 (26+5)	31
TOTAL	9	31	40

Summary of Need to be Addressed – Travelling Showpeople

- 9.21 Taking into consideration all of the elements of need that have been assessed, together with the assumptions on the proportion of unknown households that are likely to meet the planning definition, the table below sets out the likely number of plots that will need to be addressed either as a result of the GTAA, or through the SHMA or HEDNA and through separate Local Plan Policies.
- 9.22 Total need from Travelling Showpeople households that met the planning definition, from unknown households, and from households that did not meet the planning definition is set out in the tables below. The tables break need down by the GTAA and SHMA/HEDNA by taking 70% (the ORS national average for Travelling Showpeople) of need from unknown households and adding this to the need from households that met the planning definition, and by adding the remaining 30% of need from unknown households to the need from households that did not meet the planning definition.
- 9.23 The total figure of need would be the likely need that will need to be addressed should the London Plan definition of a Traveller be adopted – plus any additional need from bricks and mortar households.

Barnet

Figure 60 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	0	0	0
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Brent

Figure 61 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	0	0	0
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Ealing

Figure 62 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	0	0	0
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Harrow

Figure 63 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	0	0	0
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

Hillingdon

Figure 64 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	9 (9+0)	0	9
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	3 (3+0)	3
TOTAL	9	3	12

Hounslow

Figure 65 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households broken down by potential delivery method

Site Status	GTAA	SHMA/HEDNA	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition (+ 70% Unknown)	16 (15+1)	0	16
Not meeting Planning Definition (+ 30% Unknown)	0	0 (0+0)	0
TOTAL	16	32	16

Implications of Changes to Government Guidance

- 9.24 The Draft London Plan (December 2017) is proposing to introduce a different definition of a Traveller for planning purposes. This is very similar to the repealed Housing Definition in that it would also include households that have not travelled for work providing that they live in a caravan. Should this definition be more widely adopted it is likely that all households in the West London Alliance area would meet it. This would result in an overall need for local authorities in the West London Alliance for 224 additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and for 28 additional plots for Travelling Showpeople, plus any additional need arising from households living in bricks and mortar.

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Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Amenity block/shed	A building where basic plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC, sink) are provided.
Bricks and mortar	Mainstream housing.
Caravan	Mobile living vehicle used by Gypsies and Travellers. Also referred to as trailers.
Chalet	A single storey residential unit which can be dismantled. Sometimes referred to as mobile homes.
Concealed household	Households, living within other households, who are unable to set up separate family units.
Doubling-Up	Where there are more than the permitted number of caravans on a pitch or plot.
Emergency Stopping Place	A temporary site with limited facilities to be occupied by Gypsies and Travellers while they travel.
Green Belt	A land use designation used to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment
Household formation	The process where individuals form separate households. This is normally through adult children setting up their own household.
In-migration	Movement into or come to live in a region or community
Local Plans	Local Authority spatial planning documents that can include specific policies and/or site allocations for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
Out-migration	Movement from one region or community in order to settle in another.
Personal planning permission	A private site where the planning permission specifies who can occupy the site and doesn't allow transfer of ownership.
Pitch/plot	Area of land on a site/development generally home to one household. Can be varying sizes and have varying caravan numbers. Pitches refer to Gypsy and Traveller sites and Plots to Travelling Showpeople yards.
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 Showpeople are accommodated in

	caravans/chalets/vehicles. Can contain one or multiple pitches/plots.
Social/Public/Council Site	An authorised site owned by either the local authority or a Registered Housing Provider.
Temporary planning permission	A private site with planning permission for a fixed period of time.
Tolerated site/yard	Long-term tolerated sites or yards where enforcement action is not expedient and a certificate of lawful use would be granted if sought.
Transit provision	Site intended for short stays and containing a range of facilities. There is normally a limit on the length of time residents can stay.
Unauthorised Development	Caravans on land owned by Gypsies and Travellers and without planning permission.
Unauthorised Encampment	Caravans on land not owned by Gypsies and Travellers and without planning permission.
Waiting list	Record held by the local authority or site managers of applications to live on a site.
Yard	A name often used by Travelling Showpeople to refer to a site.

Appendix B: Need from Unknown Households

Barnet

Figure 66 – Additional need for unknown households in Barnet – 2016-2041

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

Figure 67 – Additional need for unknown households in Barnet East by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 68 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Barnet – 2016-2041

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

Figure 69 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Barnet by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Brent

Figure 70 – Additional need for unknown households in Brent – 2016-2041

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	4
<i>(Household base 11 and formation rate 1.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	4
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	4

Figure 71 – Additional need for unknown households in Brent by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	1	1	1	1	0	4

Figure 72 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Brent – 2016-2041

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

Figure 73 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Brent by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ealing

Figure 74 – Additional need for unknown households in Ealing – 2016-2041

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	2
<i>(Household base 4 and formation rate 1.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	2
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	2

Figure 75 – Additional need for unknown households in Ealing by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

Figure 76 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Ealing - 2016-2041

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

Figure 77 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Ealing by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Harrow

Figure 78 – Additional need for unknown households in Harrow – 2016-2041

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

Figure 79 – Additional need for unknown households in Harrow by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 80 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Harrow – 2016-2041

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

Figure 81 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Harrow by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hillingdon

Figure 82 – Additional need for unknown households in Hillingdon – 2016-2041

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

Figure 83 – Additional need for unknown households in Hillingdon by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	3	1	0	1	0	5

Figure 84 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Hillingdon – 2016-2041

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

Figure 85 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Hillingdon by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hounslow

Figure 86 – Additional need for unknown households in Hounslow – 2016-2041

Gypsies and Travellers - Unknown	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	7
<i>(Household base 18 and formation rate 1.50%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	7
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	7

Figure 87 – Additional need for unknown households in Hounslow by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	1	1	2	2	1	7

Figure 88 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Hounslow – 2016-2041

Travelling Showpeople – Unknown	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	1
<i>(Household base 3 and formation rate 1.00%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	1
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	1

Figure 89 – Additional need for unknown Travelling Showpeople in Hounslow by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Appendix C: Need from households not meeting the Planning Definition

Barnet

Figure 90 – Additional need for Households in Barnet that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

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

Figure 91 – Additional need for households in Barnet that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 92 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Barnet that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

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

Figure 93 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Barnet that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Brent

Figure 94 – Additional need for Households in Brent that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	23
Movement from bricks and mortar	2
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	25
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	16
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	3
In-migration	4
New household formation	41
<i>(Household base 62 and formation rate 2.25%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	61
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	86

Figure 95 – Additional need for households in Brent that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	52	8	10	10	6	86

Figure 96 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Brent that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

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

Figure 97 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Brent that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ealing

Figure 98 – Additional need for Households in Ealing that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	4
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	4
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	2
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	17
<i>(Household base 23 and formation rate 2.30%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	19
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	23

Figure 99 – Additional need for households in Ealing Borough that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	9	3	3	4	4	23

Figure 100 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Ealing that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

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

Figure 101 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Ealing that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Harrow

Figure 102 – Additional need for Households in Harrow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

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

Figure 103 – Additional need for households in Harrow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	1	2	0	0	3

Figure 104 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Harrow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

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

Figure 105 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Harrow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hillingdon

Figure 106 – Additional need for Households in Hillingdon that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	13
Movement from bricks and mortar	1
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	14
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	10
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	27
<i>(Household base 43 and formation rate 2.15%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	37
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	51

Figure 107 – Additional need for households in Hillingdon that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	29	5	6	7	4	51

Figure 108 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hillingdon that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

Travelling Showpeople - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Plots
Supply of Plots	
Additional supply from vacant public and private plots	0
Additional supply from plots on new yards	0
Plots vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Plots vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	0
Movement from bricks and mortar	0
Households on waiting lists for public yards	0
Total Current Need	0
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	0
Households on yards with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	0
New household formation	3
<i>(Household base 7 and formation rate 1.60%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	3
Net Plot Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	3

Figure 109 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hillingdon that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Hounslow

Figure 110 – Additional need for Households in Hounslow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

Gypsies and Travellers - Not Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Additional supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Additional supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	0
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	0
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	1
Movement from bricks and mortar	7
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	8
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	6
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration	1
New household formation	11
<i>(Household base 13 and formation rate 2.75%)</i>	
Total Future Needs	18
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	26

Figure 111 – Additional need for households in Hounslow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	17	2	2	3	2	26

Figure 112 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hounslow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition – 2016-2041

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

Figure 113 – Additional need for Travelling Showpeople households in Hounslow that did not meet the PPTS Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-0	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-23	Total
	2016-18	2018-23	2023-28	2028-33	2033-38	2038-41	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D: Site and Yard Lists (January 2018)

Barnet

Figure 114 – Barnet site and yard list

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

Brent

Figure 115 – Brent site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
Lynton Close	30	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Developments		
None	-	-
TOTAL PITCHES	30	0
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	0	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Ealing

Figure 116 – Ealing site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
Bashley Road	23	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Developments		
None	-	-
TOTAL PITCHES	23	0
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	0	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Harrow

Figure 117 – Harrow site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
Watling Farm	2	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Developments		
None	-	-
TOTAL PITCHES	2	0
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	0	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Hillingdon

Figure 118 – Hillingdon site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
Colne Park	20	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
The Shrubs	-	2
Unauthorised Developments		
Land adjacent to Barn Farm	-	1
Land at Willow Farm	-	3
Plot 2, The Paddocks	-	1
TOTAL PITCHES	20	7
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
Manor Avenue	4	-
The Beaches, Horton Road	5	-
The Beaches, Uxbridge Road	5	-
Plot1, The Paddock	1	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
None	-	-
TOTAL PLOTS	15	0
Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Hounslow

Figure 119 – Hounslow site and yard list

Site/Yard	Authorised Pitches or Plots	Unauthorised Pitches or Plots
Public Sites		
The Hartlands	30	-
Private Sites with Permanent Permission		
None	-	-
Private Sites with Temporary Permission		
None	-	-
Tolerated Sites – Long-term without Planning Permission		
None	-	-
Unauthorised Developments		
None	-	-
TOTAL PITCHES	30	0
Authorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
Bedfont Lane	7	-
Station Estate Road	25	-
Unauthorised Travelling Showpeople Yards		
Beyber Bridge	-	11
TOTAL PLOTS	32	11
Public Transit Provision		
None	-	-

Appendix E: Household Interview Questions

NOT FOR CIRCULATION**GTAA Questionnaire 2017**

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

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

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

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

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

A General Information

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

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

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

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes

No

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

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

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

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

Choice

No option

If no option, why?

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

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes

No

Reasons (please specify)

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

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

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

B Demographics

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

Person 1		Person 2		Person 3	
Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age

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

Person 4		Person 5		Person 6		Person 7		Person 8	
Sex	Age								

C Accommodation Needs

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

INTERVIEWER: AN ADULT IS DEFINED AS 16+

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

Other *Please specify*

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Other *Please specify*

Details (Please specify)

D

Waiting List

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

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes —————> Continue to D2
 No —————> Go to D4

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

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Other (Please specify)

Details (Please specify)

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

0-3 months 3-6 months 6-12 months 1-2 years 2+ years

Other (Please specify)

Details (Please specify)

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

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

No

Other (Please specify)

Details (Please specify) and take contact details)

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

E

Future Accommodation Needs

E1 Do you plan to move from this site in the next 5 years? If so, why?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

Yes If yes → Continue to E2

No If no → Go to E5

If so, why? (please specify)

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

Another site in this area (specify where)	A site in another council area (specify where)	Bricks and mortar in this area (specify where)	Bricks and mortar in another council area (specify where)	Other (e.g. land they own elsewhere) (Please specify)
--	---	---	--	--

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

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

Private buy

Private rent

Public rent

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

F

Travelling

F1 How many trips, living in a caravan or trailer, have you or members of your family made away from your permanent base in the last 12 months?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

0	1	2	3	4	5+
<input type="checkbox"/>					

↓
Go to F6a
Continue to F2

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

All the family	Adult males	Other	If other, please specify
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

Work	Holidays	Visiting family	Fairs	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>				

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

F4 At what time of year do you or family members usually travel? And for how long?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

All year	Summer	Winter
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

And for how long?

F5 Where do you or family members usually stay when they are travelling?

INTERVIEWER: Please cross all boxes that apply

LA transit sites	Private transit sites	Roadside	Friends/family	Other	If other, please specify
<input type="checkbox"/>					

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

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

Details

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

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Continue to F7
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Go to F9

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

Details

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

Work	Holidays	Visiting family	Fairs	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>				

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

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

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

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

If other, please specify

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

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

INTERVIEWER: Please cross one box only

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

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

Details

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

Details

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

G

Any other information

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

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

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

Sketch of Site/Pitch — any concerns?

Are any adaptations needed?

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

NOT FOR CIRCULATION

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

Appendix F: ORS Technical Note



Technical Note

Gypsy and Traveller Household Formation and Growth Rates

August 26th 2015

Opinion Research Services
Spin-out company of Swansea University



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

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

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Household Growth Rates

Abstract and conclusions

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compound growth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Caravan counts

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

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

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

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

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

Modelling population growth

Introduction

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

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

Migration effects

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

Population profile

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

Table 4

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

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

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

Birth and fertility rates

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

Death rates

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

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

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

Modelling outputs

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

Household growth

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

Table 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household dissolution rates

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

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

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

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

Summary conclusions

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

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