



Joint Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA)

December 2016



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

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1. Introduction

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA)

- 1.1 This Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) provides an assessment of need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF). The GTANA has been prepared jointly by both Councils to inform the preparation of their Local Plans.
- 1.2 The purpose of the document is to establish the accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community over the next 15 years, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework. This document will set how this has been derived.

The existing site at Stable Way

- 1.3 The Councils are jointly responsible for one permanent site, Stable Way (W10 6QX), which opened in 1974 and currently comprises a total of 20 pitches, of which 1 is taken up by 'the hut' centre, resulting in 19 available authorised pitches. The site's freehold is owned by Transport for London with a lease to RBKC and some of the surrounding land is sub-leased to the Westway Trust.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 In terms of management, the site has been managed by LBHF directly, following which Hammersmith and Fulham Homes (an Arm's Length Management Organisation – ALMO) took on management. It is now managed by the Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisations (KC TMO).
- 1.6 Steps are being taken to make the site financially independent via a phased increase in the contribution towards water rates, raising the ground rent on pitches and including a service charge to cover the cost of the site manager. Until this is complete the financial shortfall is met jointly by RBKC and LBHF.
- 1.7 RBKC employs a Development Manager responsible for Gypsy and Traveller issues who is actively involved in the site. This includes involvement in other partnership groups in the statutory, community and voluntary sectors.
- 1.8 A map of the existing site at Stable Way and the LBHF/RBKC Borough boundary is provided as Figure 1.1 below.

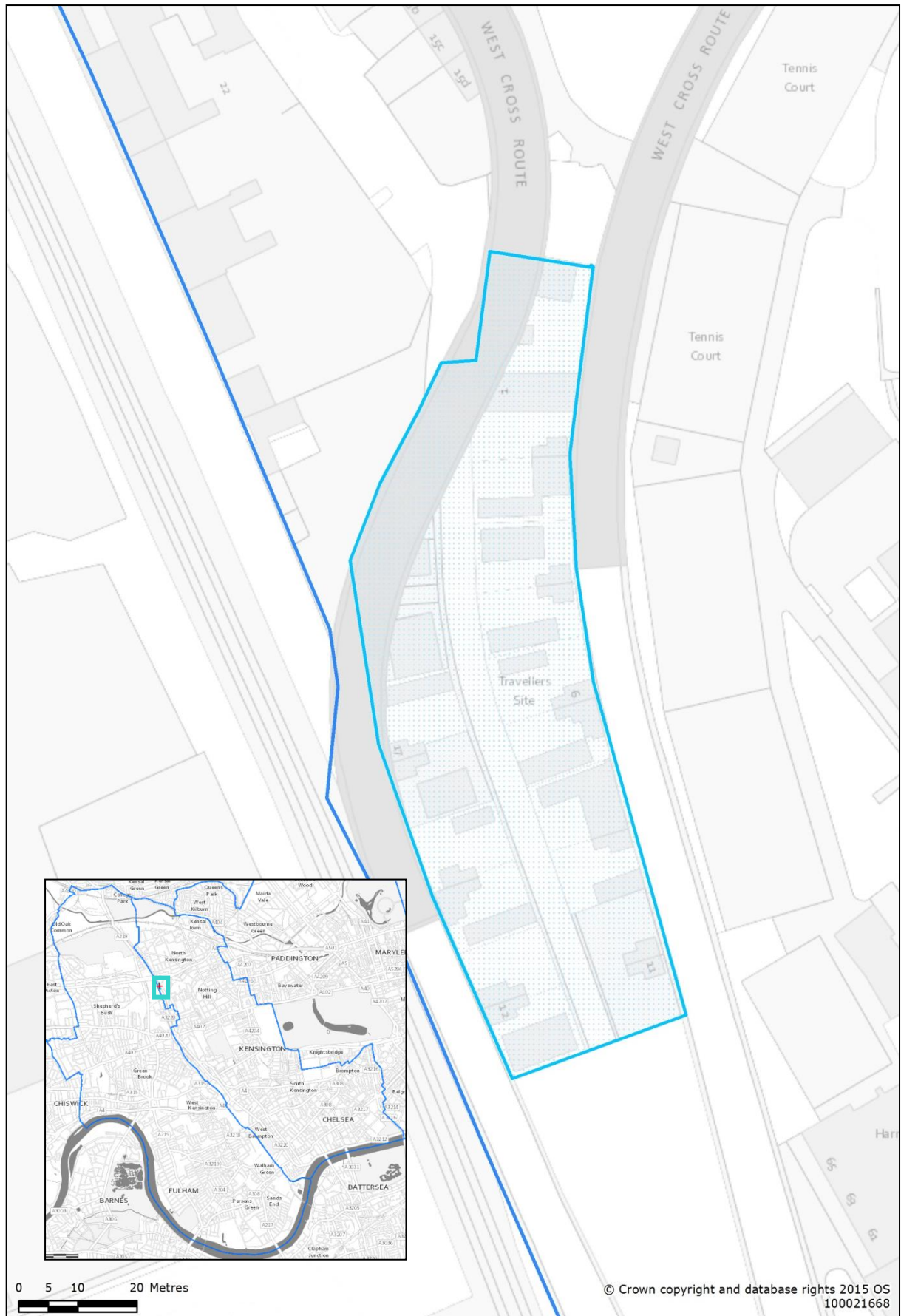


Figure 1.1: The existing site at Stable Way and the LBHF/RBKC Borough boundary

2. Legislation, policy and guidance

National

Housing Act 2004 and the Housing and Planning Act 2016

- 2.1 Section 124 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 removes sections 225 and 226 of the Housing Act 2004. This effectively removes the requirement for a specific needs assessment for travellers, although there is a requirement for a general assessment for those residing or resorting to the area. Section 124 of the Act, however, introduces a requirement under Section 8 of the Housing Act 1985 for Local Housing Authorities to undertake a periodical review of housing needs of the people residing or resorting to their area with respect to the provision of sites on which caravans (and houseboats) can be stationed.
- 2.2 The removal of Sections 225 and 226 also effectively removes associated secondary legislation and guidance, particularly the GTANAG 2007 (see below). However, the Government has recently published Draft Guidance on the Periodical Review of Housing Needs of Caravans and Houseboats which sets out guidance on how to consider the need for caravans and moorings for houseboats. Following amendments made in the Housing and Planning Act 2016, Section 8 of The Housing Act 1985 now reads:

Periodical review of housing needs.

- (1) Every local housing authority shall consider housing conditions in their district and the needs of the district with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation.
- (2) For that purpose the authority shall review any information which has been brought to their notice, including in particular information brought to their notice as a result of the consideration of the housing conditions in their district under section 3 of the Housing Act 2004.
- (3) In the case of a local housing authority in England, the duty under subsection (1) includes a duty to consider the needs of people residing in or resorting to their district with respect to the provision of—
 - (a) sites on which caravans can be stationed, or
 - (b) places on inland waterways where houseboats can be moored.
- (4) In subsection (3) –
“caravan” has the meaning given by section 29 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960;
“houseboat” means a boat or similar structure designed or adapted for use as a place to live.”

The Housing (Assessment of Accommodation Needs) (Meaning of Gypsies and Travellers) (England) Regulations 2006

- 2.3 Regulation 1(2) of Housing (Assessment of Accommodation Needs) (Meaning of Gypsies and Travellers) (England) Regulations 2006 makes clear that the regulations apply “where a **local housing authority**... undertakes a review of housing needs in their district under section 8 of the Housing Act 1985”.
- 2.4 Regulation 2 of the 2006 regulations include a definition of Gypsies and Travellers but that regulation only applies with regard to section 225 of the Housing Act 2004, which has since been removed by the Housing and Planning Act 2016. The amended section 8 of the Housing Act 1985 (see above) also makes no reference to Gypsies and Travellers. For these reasons, the definition in the regulations is largely redundant. For planning purposes, the definition in the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites will apply.

Equality Act 2010

- 2.5 The Equality Act does not define race. However, case law has established that Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers are covered by the protected characteristic of race for the purposes of the Act. Local authorities therefore also have a duty under the Equality Act to actively seek to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and promote good race relations.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that Councils should set out their strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan, including the strategic policies to deliver the homes and jobs needed in the area and allocate sites to promote development.
- 2.7 The NPPF also requires each Council to ensure that the production of its Local Plan and decision making is based on “adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence” (paragraph 158).
- 2.8 A Technical Adjustment to the NPPF was made in July 2015 following the *Webmen v Secretary of State* High Court judgement. The two amended paragraphs are:

From today, those persons who fall within the definition of ‘Traveller’ under the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, cannot rely on the lack of a five year supply of deliverable housing sites under the National Planning Policy Framework to show that relevant policies for the supply of housing are not up to date. Such persons should have the lack of a five year supply of deliverable Traveller sites considered in accordance with Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. (Paragraph 49)

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how ‘Travellers’ (as defined in Annex A of that document) accommodation needs should also be assessed. Those who do not fall under that definition should have their accommodation needs addressed under the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework. This does not form part of the changes to planning policy for Travellers, on which the Government consulted in 2014, and to which this Government intends to respond shortly. (Paragraph 159)

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS)

2.9 Alongside the publication of the NPPF (March 2012) the Government published the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS). This was updated in August 2015 to include an updated planning definition within Annex 1 as:

1. 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.

2. 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.

2.10 The PPTS must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning application decisions. The policy advises that Councils preparing plans for and taking planning application decisions on Traveller sites, should also have regard to the policies in the NPPF so far as relevant (paragraph 2). The PPTS contains a number of policies which are listed below:

Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development

Policy B: Planning for Traveller sites

Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside

Policy D: Rural exception sites

Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt

Policy F: Mixed planning use Traveller sites

Policy G: Major development projects

Policy H: Determining planning applications for Traveller sites

Policy I: Implementation

2.11 One of the Government's aims in the PPTS is that local planning authorities should “make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning” (paragraph 4). The Council has followed the PPTS in preparing this GTANA evidence base.

2.12 For the purposes of this GTANA, Policies A and B are the most relevant and will be covered in further detail.

2.13 Under Policy A, the PPTS requires (paragraph 7) that in assembling the evidence base necessary to support their planning approach, local planning authorities should:

- a) pay particular attention to early and effective community engagement with both settled and Traveller communities (including discussing Travellers'

accommodation needs with Travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups)

- b) co-operate with Travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas over the lifespan of their development plan working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities
- c) use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and make planning decisions

2.14 Under Policy B, the PPTS states that local planning authorities should, in producing their Local Plan (paragraph 10):

- a) Identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets
- b) Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15
- c) 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 planning issues that cross administrative boundaries)
- d) 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
- e) Protect local amenity and environment

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment Guidance (GTANAG)

2.15 Detailed guidance for the preparation of a GTANA is set out in the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments Guidance (GTANAG, 2007). The GTANAG states:

Planning Inspectors will require local authorities to produce Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment reports which are clearly expressed and provide a robust and credible evidence base. These should demonstrate that the assessment process has been conducted properly and fairly, giving details of the methodology used to ascertain levels of need. (Paragraph 11)

2.16 The GTANAG describes the distinctive accommodation requirements for some Gypsies and Travellers (paragraph 15) and sets out the preparation required, timescales, responsibilities in terms of working arrangements and stakeholder engagement, as well as use of existing data sources (Chapter 3).

Draft Guidance to Local Housing Authorities on the Periodical Review of Housing Needs: Caravans and Houseboats

2.17 In March 2016 the Government published draft guidance on the periodical review of housing needs of caravans and houseboats. This provides advice to Local Housing Authorities, not Local Planning Authorities, on how to consider the needs of such accommodation where the needs differ from those of the settled community in 'bricks

and mortar' accommodation. The draft "guidance is concerned with all those who have a need to live in a caravan or houseboat whatever their race or origin. It includes, but is not restricted to, bargees, Romany Gypsies, Irish and Scottish Travellers, new-age travellers and travelling show people."

2.18 The basic principles it sets out for Local Housing Authorities cover:

- Engagement
- Data Sources
- Conducting specialist survey
- Making use of accommodation needs assessment
- Using the outcome of the assessment

2.19 The exact approach will need to be adapted to local circumstances. Whilst the draft guidance was published in March 2016, it is still yet to be finalised by Government.

The Duty to Cooperate

2.20 The joint working on this GTANA between RBKC and LBHF is a reflection of the Councils actively carrying out the duty to cooperate.

2.21 Section 110 of the Localism Act inserted section 33A into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires Councils to cooperate with other prescribed bodies. The duty requires, in particular, a duty to "engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis" in relation to "maximising the effectiveness" of, and having "regard to", activities concerned with supporting or preparing planning policies "so far as relating to a strategic matter".

2.22 A strategic matter is defined as "sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas" (section 33A(4)).

2.23 Gypsy and Traveller accommodation is considered a strategic matter by both authorities and will impact upon both planning areas. Stable Way has a shared history for both authorities; and, the location of Stable Way adjacent to the Hammersmith and Fulham / Kensington and Chelsea borough boundary means that any planning changes will affect both authorities. The joint working on this GTANA between RBKC and LBHF is a reflection of the Councils actively carrying out the duty to cooperate.

Regional

The London Plan

2.24 Policy 3.8 Housing Choice of the London Plan states that Councils "should work with the Mayor and local communities to... ensure that... the accommodation requirements of Gypsies and Travellers... are identified and addressed, with sites identified in line with national policy, in coordination with neighbouring boroughs... as appropriate" (subsection i).

Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

2.25 Paragraph 3.8.7 of the Housing SPG (March 2016) states that “Where there are issues over cross border coordination of provision, the Mayor will provide support to address these if requested by relevant authorities in circumstances where strategic action will ‘add value’ to the process”.

Summary

2.26 Figure 2.1 summarises the main legislation, policy and guidance relating to the GTANA:

| Date | Document | Organisation |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| May 2016 | Housing and Planning Act 2016 ¹ | HM Government |
| Dec 2006 | Housing (Assessment of Accommodation Needs) (Meaning of Gypsies and Travellers) (England) Regulations 2006 ² | HM Government |
| Apr 2010 | Equality Act 2010 ³ | HM Government |
| Mar 2012 and adjusted Jul 2015 | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) ⁴ Paragraph 4, 49 and 159 See also Technical Adjustment ⁵ | DCLG |
| Aug 2015 | Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (PPTS) ⁶ | DCLG |
| Oct 2007 | Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment Guidance (GTANAG) ⁷ | DCLG |
| Mar 2016 | The London Plan ⁸ Policy 3.8 Housing Choice | Mayor of London |
| Mar 2016 | Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) ⁹ Paragraph 3.8.7 | Mayor of London |
| March 2016 | Draft Guidance to Local Housing Authorities on the Periodical Review of Housing Needs: Caravans and Houseboats ¹⁰ | DCLG |

Figure 2.1: Summary of legislation, policy and guidance

¹ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/22/contents/enacted

² www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/3190/contents/made

³ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents

⁴ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/policy/>

⁵ www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Lords/2015-07-22/HLWS167/

⁶ www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites

⁷ www.gov.uk/government/publications/gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-needs-assessments

⁸ www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan

⁹ www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/housing_spg_revised_040516.pdf

¹⁰ www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-housing-needs-for-caravans-and-houseboats-draft-guidance

3. Methodology and results

Introduction

- 3.1 The section outlines the methodology and approach taken in determining future need. A number of stages and data analysis have been undertaken to identify the overall figure over the plan period, the findings and analysis is outlined further in this section.
- 3.2 This GTANA uses a population-based 'supply and demand' model to assess accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers. 'Primary' and 'Secondary' data have been used to understand the requirements for both boroughs. In terms of primary data, surveys and consultation with the existing community on the Stable Way site have been undertaken at various stages of the process. An initial survey was undertaken between September and October 2014. The findings of this survey are detailed between paragraph 3.58 and 3.67.
- 3.3 Following the PPTS update (August 2015) and the Housing and Planning Act reaching Royal Assent (12 May 2016), a further survey was prepared and undertaken between September and November 2016 to assess accommodation needs based upon the amended PPTS planning definition of a Traveller. Surveys were undertaken as both authorities considered this a comprehensive way to collect data from the Gypsy and Traveller community.
- 3.4 The Secondary data includes desktop analysis such as Census data, information on planning application and appeals: caravan counts and information from the Stable Way waiting list.
- 3.5 The findings from the primary and secondary data have been used to derive the overall accommodation need. Taking into account national and regional Government guidance and best practice, this GTANA uses a 'supply and demand' model which works by taking account of:
 - Overcrowding;
 - People moving into and out of bricks and mortar houses;
 - Caravans on existing long term tolerated sites and authorised pitches;
 - Housing needs records;
 - Numbers of young people of family forming age to give a figure for newly forming households, then adjusting that figure to take account of moves off the site into houses and on to existing family pitches; and
 - Turnover of pitches.
- 3.6 This model builds on the findings from the GTANA survey and identifies supply and demand issues facing the Stable Way site and its residents to provide a net figure of assessed and projected need. The methodology calculates the current supply of pitches then assesses the demand for pitches. Supply is then subtracted from demand to give the required need.

- 3.7 This GTANA uses a similar methodology as that developed and accepted as robust by the London Boroughs' Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA): Final Report (Fordham for the Mayor of London, March 2008)¹¹.

Existing 'secondary' data

- 3.8 To complement the primary data survey, it is appropriate to draw upon secondary data to inform the GTANA.
- 3.9 Policy B of the PPTS states that local planning authorities should ensure that Traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally (paragraph 13) and goes on to list a number of requirements of Local Plan policies which are summarised in the first column of Figure 3.1 below. The second column shows the data sources which this GTANA has considered.

| | PPTS paragraph 13 | GTANA-related secondary data sources |
|----|--|--|
| a) | promote peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and the local community | Community safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan Police RBKC Gypsy and Traveller Community Development Manager Stable Way Site Manager: KC TMO |
| b) | promote, in collaboration with commissioners of health services, access to appropriate health services | Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West London Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) Central London Community Healthcare NHS Trust |
| c) | ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis | Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local education institutions Westway Trust |
| d) | provide a settled base that reduces both the need for long-distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampment | - |
| e) | provide for proper consideration of the effect of local environmental quality (such as noise and air quality) on the health and well-being of any Travellers that may locate there or on others as a result of new development | See health (above) |
| f) | avoid placing undue pressure on local infrastructure and services | - |

¹¹ <http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/housing/gtana/index.jsp>

| | PPTS paragraph 13 | GTANA-related secondary data sources |
|----|---|---|
| g) | do not locate sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans | - |
| h) | reflect the extent to which traditional lifestyles (whereby some Travellers live and work from the same location thereby omitting many travel to work journeys) can contribute to sustainability. | - |

Figure 3.1: PPTS paragraph 13 and related data sources

3.10 The GTANAG also suggests a range of ‘existing data sources’ (paragraphs 62-65 (and throughout)), which this GTANA has considered, as summarised in Figure 3.2 below.

| | GTANA Guidance paragraph | GTANA-related secondary data sources |
|----|---|---|
| 46 | “representatives from the Housing and Planning Departments” | Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Register |
| 46 | “representatives from... other services such as education who work closely with the Gypsy and Traveller communities” | See community safety, health, education, housing, site manager, development manager etc. |
| 62 | “Information relating to private authorised sites should include the number of caravans permitted on each site, whether the planning permission was granted on a permanent or temporary basis, and whether it restricted occupancy to named individuals” | Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning permission records |
| 62 | “Data on unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments in their area. This should include the number of caravans and family groups on each site, length of occupation, and the up to date position regarding planning applications, appeals and/or enforcement action planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites which have been refused planning permission by the local planning authority over the previous 5 years, the outcomes of any appeals, and those where enforcement action has been taken” | Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning enforcement records |
| 62 | DCLG Caravan Count | DCLG Caravan Count |

| | GTANA Guidance paragraph | GTANA-related secondary data sources |
|----|---|---|
| 62 | Census | 2011 Census: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office for National Statistics |
| 62 | "... local authority site management records. These may provide information about site licensee households, pitch turnover or length of licenses, site waiting lists and transfer applications and movement between site accommodation and bricks and mortar housing or vice versa" | Stable Way Site Manager: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KC TMO |
| 62 | "...Traveller Education Service (TES). The TES will have information on Gypsy and Traveller pupil numbers via the Pupil Level Annual School Census but, as with all personal data, any transfer will need to comply with the Data Protection Acts" | Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westway Trust |
| 62 | "Gypsy Liaison Officers and others working with the community have detailed records of encampments... They may also have much more detailed personal knowledge of the communities..." | Development Manager: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBKC Gypsy and Traveller Community Development Manager |
| 66 | "Conducting a specialist survey" | Primary data survey (September 2014) |
| 69 | "Voluntary agencies may be able to assist with identification of hard to reach groups" | - |

Figure 3.2: GTANAG and related data sources

- 3.11 Although it is currently draft guidance and a requirement for Local Housing Authorities, not Local Planning Authorities, the existing data sources suggested in the Draft Guidance to Local Housing Authorities on the Periodical Review of Housing Needs: Caravans and Houseboats has been considered.

| | Draft Guidance | GTANA-related secondary data sources |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Caravan count data maintained by the Department for Communities and Local Government – e.g. number of caravans and the types of site on which they are located | DCLG Caravan Count |
| | Site management information – e.g. site waiting lists; pitch turnover; length of licenses; transfer applications; [mooring licenses.] | Stable Way Site Manager: KC TMO |

| | Draft Guidance | GTANA-related secondary data sources |
|--|--|---|
| | Information on private authorised sites [and moorings] – numbers permitted on each site; type of planning permission; restrictions on occupancy | Planning: Planning permission records Annual Monitoring Report |
| | Information from recent applications, whether successful or unsuccessful, or enforcement action | Planning: Planning permission records Planning enforcement records |
| | Data from other service providers – e.g. health and education | See Health in tables 3.1 and 3.2 above: See Education in tables 3.1 and 3.2 above: |
| | Information gathered by traveller groups or representative bodies e.g. the Showmen's Guild, the Traveller Movement, or National Bargee Travellers Association. | |
| | Data from surveys of accommodation needs | Collected through primary data survey. |

Figure 3.3 Draft Caravans and Houseboats guidance and related data sources

- 3.12 Information collected to complement the primary data survey is summarised for each source and set out under the following headings.

Community safety

- 3.13 Data from the Metropolitan Police's Integrated Intelligence Platform (IIP) shows that there were 63 calls logged on the system relating to the Stable Way site in the 18 months from 2 June 2015 – 28 November 2016 as set out in Figure 3.4:

| Call type | Frequency |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Assault allegations | 15 |
| Abandoned calls | 7 |
| Fire | 1 |
| Domestic incidents | 13 |
| Theft of motor vehicle allegation | 3 |
| Request for assistance | 14 |
| Public Order allegation | 1 |
| Malicious communications | 1 |
| Criminal damage* | 2 |
| Mental health related* | 1 |
| Concern for safety* | 3 |

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Sudden death* | 1 |
| Drug related* | 1 |
| Total | 63 |

*Figure 3.4: Metropolitan Police Integrated Intelligence Platform (IIP) data from 2 June 2015 – 28 November 2016 relating to the Stable Way site. (*for the period 2 December 2015 to 28 November 2016)*

Health

- 3.14 All families on the Stable Way site are registered with a local GP, the majority at the Foreland Medical Centre (Walmer Road, W11) and at the Exmoor Surgery (St Charles Hospital, W10). Health visitors for the site are based at Colville Health Centre (Kensington Park Road, W11) and most families are registered with the community dentists at that Centre too. These services are commissioned by the NHS West London Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).
- 3.15 The Central London Community Healthcare NHS Trust, jointly with RBKC, also funds and provides health visitor services directly to residents on the site. The service predominantly covers young children up to 5 years old.

Education

- 3.16 The known attendance of local education institutions from children on the site is set out in Figure 3.5.
- 3.17 The Westway Trust is funded by the Council to deliver a range of additional services to the site including a twice-weekly after school club ('Mini-club') for under 8s in which the average head count per session was approximately 10-12 children per session over 2013-14. Attendance for the academic year September 2011 to June 2012 is available as set out in Figure 3.6.

| Stage | Institution | Number attending |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Early years (3-5 years) | Portobello Road Centre | |
| | St Quintin's Children's / Family Centre | |
| | Oxford Gardens Primary School Nursery Class | |
| | Total | 11 |
| Primary (5-11 years) | Oxford Gardens | |
| | Total | 24 |
| Secondary (11-19 years) | Ark Burlington Danes | |
| | Kensington Aldridge Academy | |
| | Phoenix High School | |
| | Total 11 | |
| Grand Total | | 46 |

Figure 3.5: Attendance at education institutions

| | Total |
|-------------------|-------|
| Under 8 years old | 28 |
| Over 8 years old | 22 |
| Total | 50 |

Figure 3.6: Attendance at 'Mini-club' for academic year September 2015 – June 2016

- 3.18 Children over 8 years old also go to a Homework Club at the nearby Harrow Club (Freston Road, W10) after school twice a week. The Gypsy Roma Traveller Teacher supports the children and ensures that the homework set by the schools is completed.
- 3.19 The Westway Trust also supports the Council in delivering adult education services such as sewing and ICT.
- 3.20 There is also a Gypsy Roma Traveller Teacher who works with the Traveller children in primary and secondary school as well as the Homework Club.
- 3.21 Overall there is good access to and attendance at education institutions in the area and a variety of additional educational support provided to residents.

Housing Register

- 3.22 It is understood that since 2005 2 households from the site have been re-housed to 2-bedroom accommodation. These households were re-housed in between 2014-16. There are currently 3 households from the site on the housing register requiring 2-bedroom accommodation.
- 3.23 The latest RBKC Housing Allocations Scheme¹² was published in February 2014 which includes criteria such as:

¹² www.rbkc.gov.uk/housing/social-housing/social-housing-borough/what-are-my-chances-being-rehoused-social-housing

- Overcrowding (section 4.10 of the Scheme)
- Supporting health and independence (section 4.7)
- At serious risk of harm (section 4.5)
- Supporting adoption and fostering (section 4.8)
- Paid work points (section 4.14)

3.24 The LBHF Housing Allocations Scheme¹³ was published in 2012 and most recently amended in 2015.

Planning permission and enforcement records

3.25 Figure 3.6 sets out the planning permission and enforcement records held by the Council regarding Stable Way:

| Planning Permission Reference | Address | Description of development | Decision | Date of decision |
|-------------------------------|--|--|----------|------------------|
| TP/98/01663 | Bay 18, Travellers Site, Stable Way, (off Latimer Road), W10 | Removal of existing single storey school building and replacement with new single storey building. | Granted | |
| PP/01/01619 | Westway Travellers Site, Stable Way, W10 6QX | Demolition of existing amenity blocks and construction of eleven new facilities of same footprint with revised internal layouts to provide separate bathroom and food preparation areas. (Council's own development) | Granted | 11/09/01 |
| PP/01/02757 | Westway Travellers Site, Stable Way, W10 6QX | Construction of eleven replacement amenity blocks to enlarged footprint to provide separate bathroom and kitchen areas (Council's Own Development) | Granted | 14/01/02 |
| PP/05/01629 | 22E Stable Way, W10 6QX | Erection of a single storey side extension. | Granted | 20/09/05 |
| PP/07/03452 | 21 Stable Way, W10 6QX | Change of use from use within use class B8 (storage or distribution) to use within use class B1(Business). (Proposed MOT station) | Granted | 03/03/08 |

¹³ <https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/housing/finding-home/applying-council-housing/housing-allocation-scheme>

| Planning Permission Reference | Address | Description of development | Decision | Date of decision |
|-------------------------------|--|--|----------|------------------|
| PP/10/04032 | Travellers site at Stable Way, W10 6QX | Erection of radiant heat barriers to provide increased protection against the spread of fire between pitches and improvements within entrance of site to include new lighting, signage, speed restriction elements and associated landscaping. | Granted | 18/02/11 |

Figure 3.7: Planning permission and enforcement records at Stable Way

- 3.26 Although not a planning permission or enforcement record relating to Stable Way, there is one known incident of an unauthorised encampment at Redgra Area, near Wormwood Scrubs Pony Centre, Scrubs Lane, Hammersmith and Fulham. This occurred in November 2013 and involved 14 caravans and other vehicles. The incident was not dealt with by LBHF planning enforcement, therefore there are no detailed records of the number of people or where they had come from or going to. It is understood that the unauthorised encampment was dealt with by the Special Parks Police.

Caravan Count

- 3.27 The national Count of Traveller Caravans ('Caravan Count')¹⁴ by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) compiles data from local authorities in England providing snapshots of the count of caravans twice a year (January and July).
- 3.28 The data from the Caravan Count published in November 2016 for both Councils is set out in Figures 3.8 and 3.9.
- 3.29 It should be noted that there is an area of land known as the 'Triangle' which amongst other uses may have been used at some point unlawfully for one pitch. This has not been recorded in the caravan count.

| | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|-------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | January | July | January | July | January | July | January | July |
| RBKC* | 27 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| LBHF* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 3.8: Count of Traveller caravans, July 2016 (From Live Table 1 of Caravan Count, July 2016 published November 2016), DCLG

*All socially rented, no other tenures

¹⁴ www.gov.uk/government/collections/traveller-caravan-count

| | Total number of pitches† | Caravan capacity |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| RBKC ¹ | 19 | 38 |
| LBHF ² | N/A | N/A |

Figure 3.9: Traveller and travelling showpeople caravan sites provided by local authorities and private registered providers in England, July 2016 (From Live Table 2 of Caravan Count, July 2016 published November 2016), DCLG

†All residential pitches, none transit, there are no Travelling Showpeople pitches in the two boroughs

¹ All pitches are Local Authority provided and managed by KC TMO

² The 19 pitches were in Hammersmith and Fulham and now fall within Kensington and Chelsea following a boundary change, see paragraph 1.3 above.

2011 Census

- 3.30 The 2011 Census allowed respondents to identify themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group for the first time (this does not include people who identify as Roma which the Office for National Statistics allocated to 'Other White').
- 3.31 The Census provides an important insight into people who have identified as a Gypsy or Irish Traveller regardless of whether they are residing in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation or at the existing site at Stable Way. A summary of the 2011 Census findings is provided in the following paragraphs and a more detailed breakdown of data is provided as Appendix 1.
- 3.32 217 people in LBHF (0.12%) and 119 in RBKC (0.08%) identified themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group, totalling 336 across the two Councils (0.1% of total population).

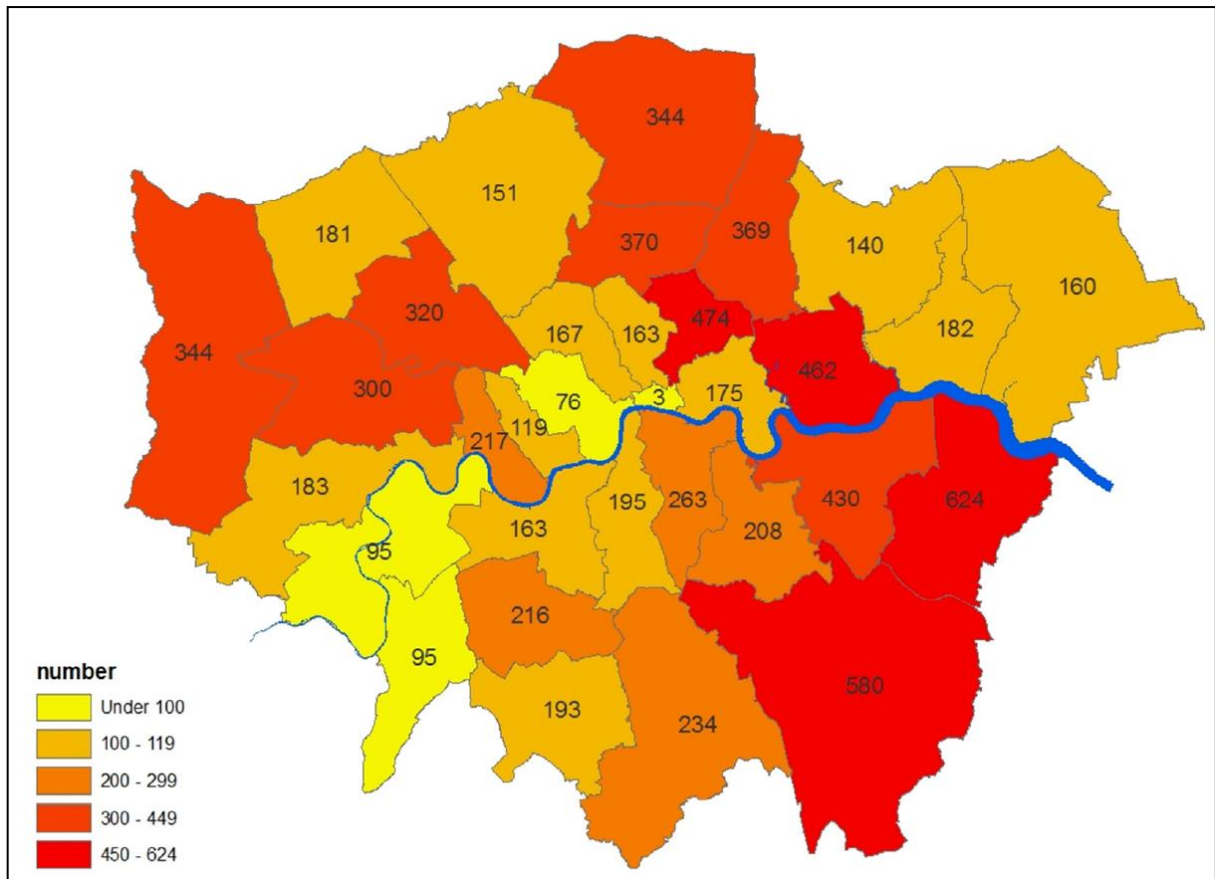


Figure 3.10: Distribution of Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group in London (Source: 2011 Census, ONS)

- 3.33 Three wards in the north of LBHF have the highest number of Gypsy and Irish Traveller population; Wormholt and White City (45, 0.34%), Askew (31, 0.22%) and College Park and Old Oak (19, 0.21%).
- 3.34 Three wards in the north of RBKC have the highest number of Gypsy and Irish Traveller population; Notting Dale (35, 0.37%), St Helen's¹⁵ (13, 0.14%) and Colville (10, 0.12%).

¹⁵ Formerly St Charles (approximation)

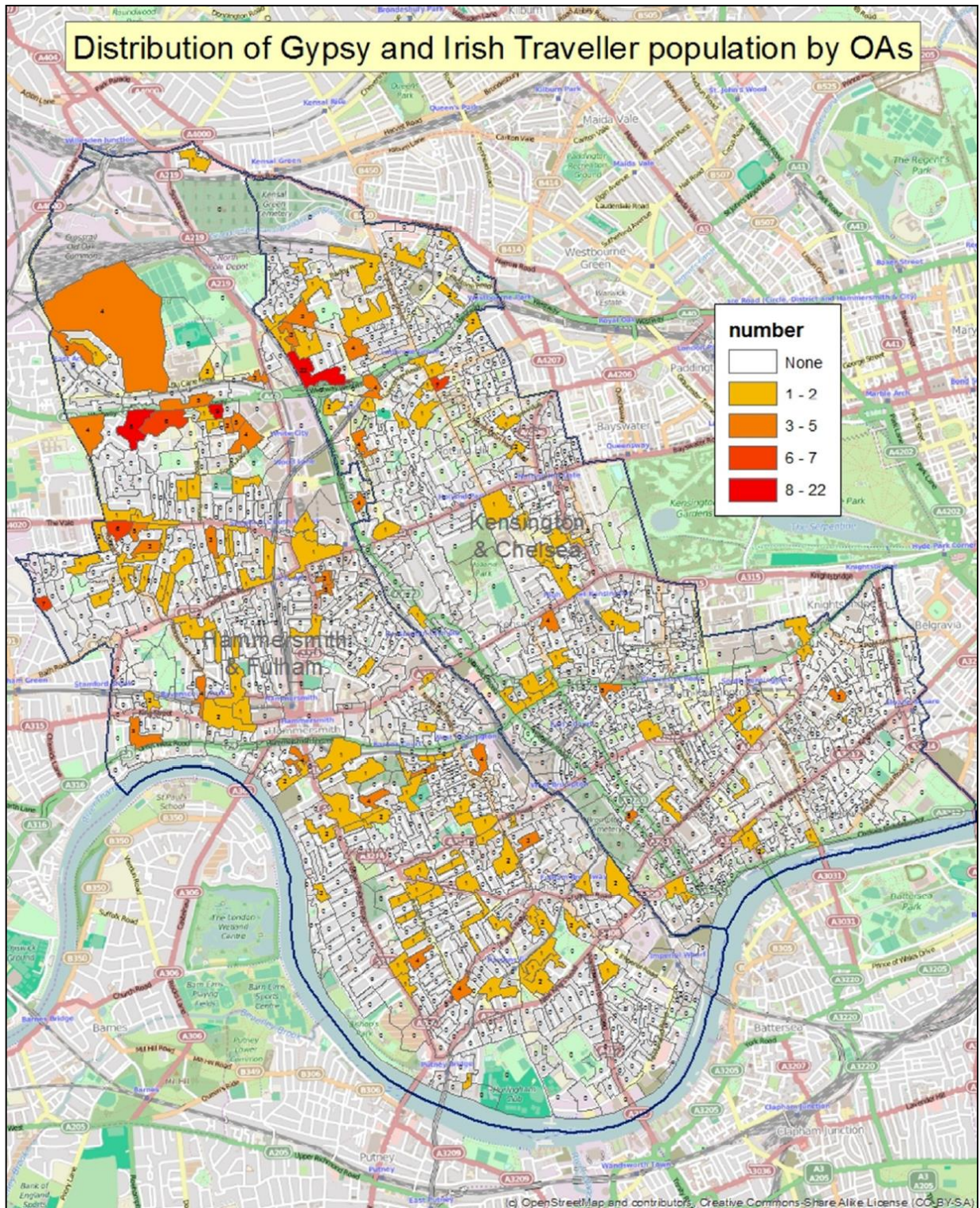


Figure 3.11: Distribution of Gypsy or Irish Traveller Ethnic Group in RBKC and LBHF (Source: 2011 Census, ONS)

- 3.35 Across the two Councils, there are more males (54.5%) than females (45.5%) while in London as a whole there are more females.
- 3.36 28% of the Gypsy or Irish Traveller population is under 16. This is low when compared to 34% in London and 32% in England but higher when compared to all ethnic groups across the two Councils at 15.8%.

3.37 Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the lowest proportion of any ethnic group who rated their general health as 'good' or 'very good' at 65% compared to 86% across all ethnic groups. Nearly 31% reported to have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities (compared to 12.5% for all ethnic groups in the area).

3.38 Within a Gypsy or Irish Traveller family household in the two Council areas, the most common family type was those who were lone parents at 27.6% which is nearly three times that for the whole population in the area at 9.7%. 38% of Gypsy or Irish Traveller households had dependent children, which is above the average for the area at 21%.

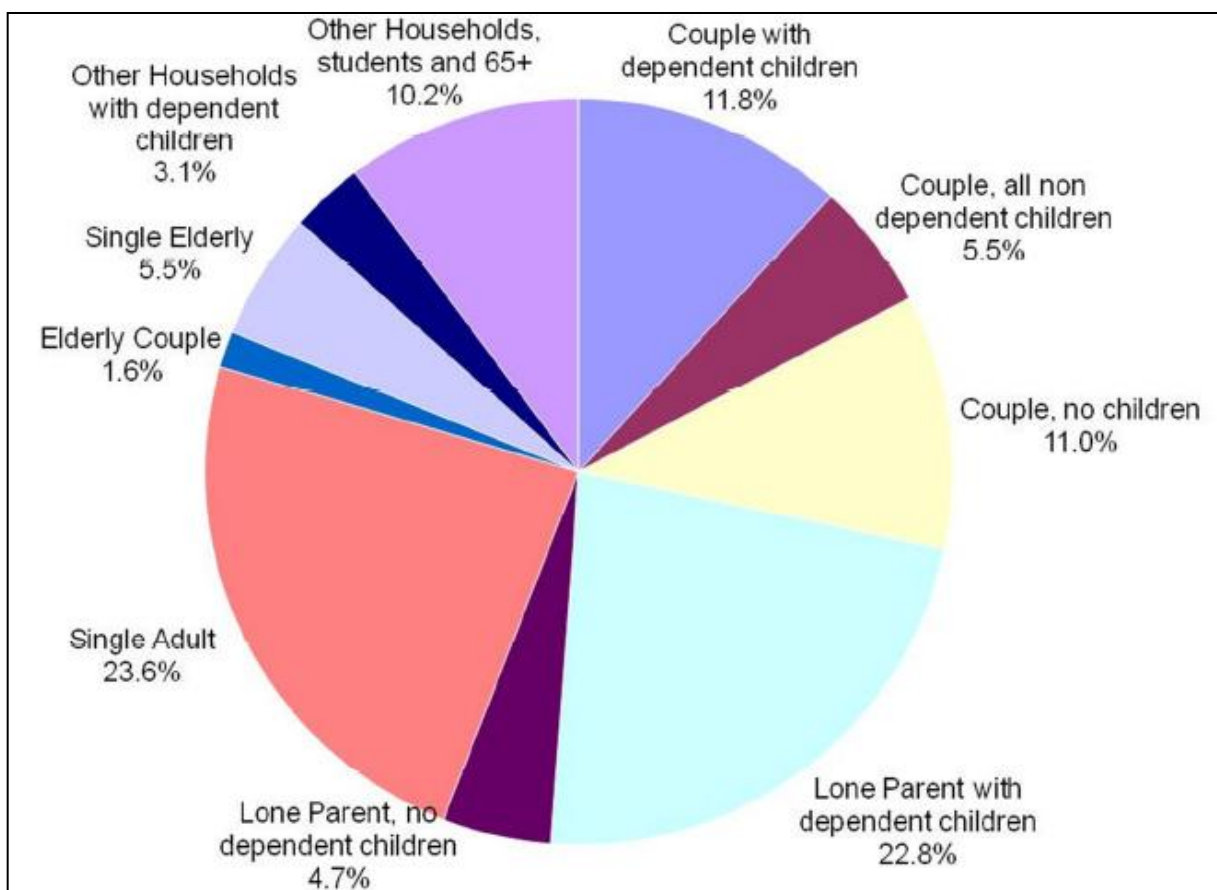


Figure 3.12: Household composition of Gypsy or Irish Traveller residents in RBKC and LBHF (Source: 2011 Census, ONS)

3.39 Flat, maisonette or apartment was the most common type of accommodation for Gypsy or Irish Travellers at 66%; this is lower than for all residents in the two Councils area at 80%. According to the 2011 Census data, there were 18 caravans or other mobile or temporary structure in the area and they account for 14% of all Gypsy or Irish Traveller accommodation; this compares to 10% in London and 23% in England as a whole.

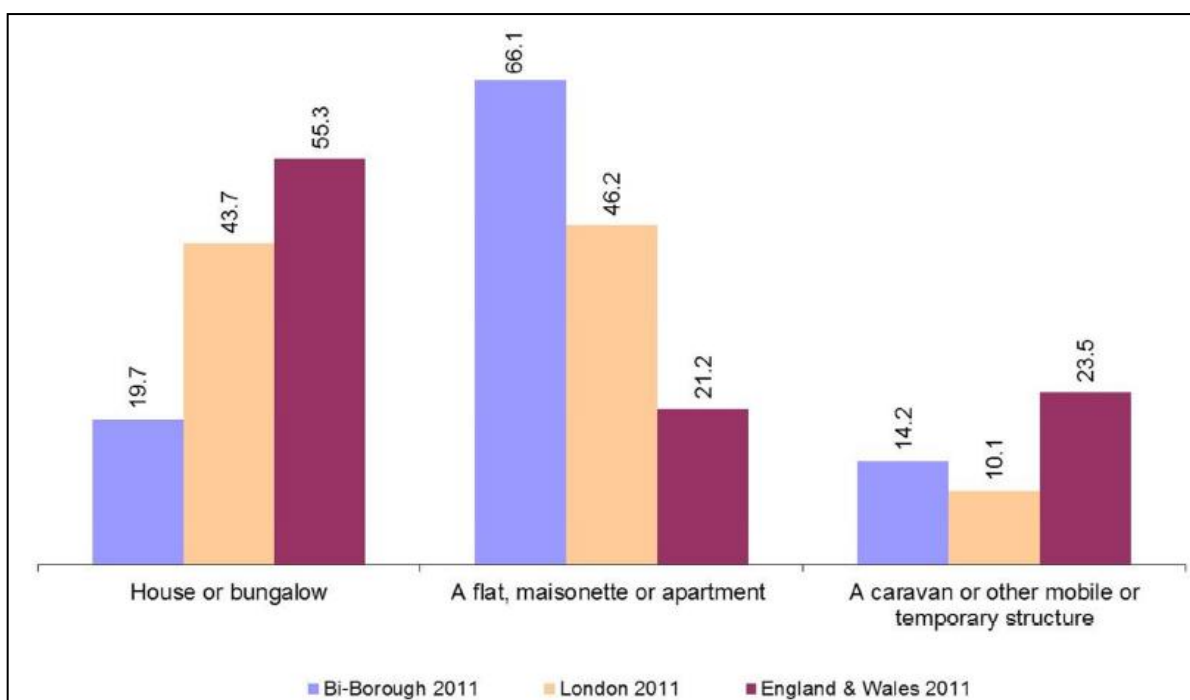


Figure 3.13: Proportion of dwelling types of Gypsy or Irish Traveller residents (Source: 2011 Census, ONS)

- 3.40 Gypsy or Irish Travellers were more than twice as likely to live in social housing than the overall population (58% compared to 28%) and less likely to own their accommodation outright (7% compared to 18%).
- 3.41 The percentage of Gypsy or Irish Traveller households that have one fewer bedroom than required was 20.5% (20% in London and 17% in England); this compares to 10.3% across the overall population of the two Councils.
- 3.42 Gypsy or Irish Traveller was the ethnic group with the lowest proportion of respondents who were economically active at 40.9%; this rate is lower than that of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in London at 46.4% and England at 47.1%.
- 3.43 53% of those who were economically active were employed and 13% were unemployed. The Gypsy or Irish Traveller group had the highest proportion of self-employed out of the ethnic groups at 30% compared to 13% for all groups across the two Councils.
- 3.44 The most common reason for Gypsy or Irish Travellers being economically inactive was long term sick or disabled at 36.4%. Gypsy or Irish Travellers were among one of the highest providers of unpaid care at 12.8% (two Councils average 6.8%) and were the highest proportion of people providing 50 hours or more unpaid care per week at 6% compared to 1.3% across all ethnic groups (5.3% in London and 4.9% in England).
- 3.45 Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the highest proportion with no qualifications for any ethnic group at 48%, which is over four times higher than for the two Councils areas as a whole (11.5%).

- 3.46 There is a greater proportion (43%) of Gypsy or Irish Travellers who have never worked across the two Council areas than both London (33.2%) and England as a whole (27.8%).

KC TMO

- 3.47 The Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation (KC TMO) Site Manager maintains records of the numbers of people listed as residents at the site, which currently stands at 80.
- 3.48 Between 2012 and 2016, 13 applications have been on the waiting list for pitches at Stable Way but 2 households moved off the site to bricks and mortar accommodation and 4 households who live on Stable Way have moved to pitches within the site. Two are no longer on the list. As of October 2016, the Site Manager confirmed that there remain 5 applications on the waiting list for accommodation at Stable Way. These are existing residents of the site. The ages of those on the waiting list ranges from 19 years to 30 year old.

‘Primary’ data: surveys

Preparing the survey

- 3.49 The GTANAG sets out how a “specialist survey” can be used to inform a GTANA (paragraphs 66-87). The Initial Survey was undertaken by the Councils in 2014, which sought information of the conditions of the site and residents’ needs. The Supplementary Survey was completed in Autumn 2016 seeking further information relating to the amended Traveller definition in Annex 1 of the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (see paragraph 2.9 above).
- 3.50 The survey questions were drafted in accordance with paragraph 66 to 87 of the GTANAG and taking into account considerations set out in the PPTS. The London Gypsy and Traveller Unit (LGTU) was also consulted on the survey questions. Both the RBKC Gypsy and Traveller Community Development Manager and the RBKC Communications and Public Information Manager reviewed the questions to help ensure maximum engagement.

Carrying out the surveys

- 3.51 The Draft Guidance to Local Housing Authorities on the Periodical Review of Housing Needs: Caravans and Houseboats also provides guidance on conducting a specialist survey, “A crucial objective of the survey process is to identify and interpret those aspects of caravan and houseboat accommodation need that are less well understood. This can often manifest itself in the case of unauthorised and private authorised sites and bricks-and-mortar housing. Special effort may be needed to ensure that a similar amount of evidence is available as for local authority owned sites for which more information may already be available. This may imply higher percentage sample size coverage. We therefore recommend that the local housing authority or partnership conduct a specialist survey and / or qualitative research to obtain further more detailed information.”

- 3.52 An independent party, known to both Councils and the residents of the site, was commissioned to administer the survey on the site. This took place as a series of one-on-one meetings with individual residents on the site during September 2014.
- 3.53 The same independent party undertook the supplementary survey between September and November 2016.

Consultation with residents

- 3.54 In line with paragraphs 49-50 of the GTANAG, the residents of the site and their representatives were consulted and informed of the process at regular intervals. A meeting was held on site in September 2014 before the specialist survey began. This was well attended by site residents. Officers from RBKC and LBHF were also in attendance, as well as members from voluntary organisations. At this meeting the purpose and process of the GTANA and the survey was explained and discussed. The residents broadly agreed with the approach. The survey was also advertised in the site newsletter.
- 3.55 A summary report of the results of the survey was prepared and circulated in June 2015. A further meeting was held on the site in July 2015 to update the residents of the progress. The purpose and details of the meeting was advertised in the newsletter. It was again attended by officers from LBHF and RBKC, and one resident attended. The summary report of the survey responses was left in the community hut and circulated to residents and this is reproduced as Appendix 2 to this GTANA.
- 3.56 The RBKC Gypsy and Traveller Community Development Manager, Stable Way Site Manager as well as the independent party notified and explained the purpose of the Supplementary Survey prior to the surveys being undertaken.

Summary of Initial Survey results and key findings

- 3.57 At the time of the survey, there were 20 pitches on the main site, one of which was (and still is) taken up by 'the hut' centre, meaning there are 19 'available' pitches. In addition, the survey included an area directly adjacent to, but outside of, the Stable Way site known as the 'Triangle' which amongst other uses may have been used at some point unlawfully for one pitch. The survey therefore could have resulted in up to 20 or more possible responses. At the time of the survey in 2014, one of the available pitches was vacant and one pitch declined to participate in the survey. Where there were more than one household on a pitch both households were surveyed. In total there were 17 site resident respondents to the survey.
- 3.58 In addition to the 17 respondents from the site, an additional response was received from the area known as "the Triangle". The survey was also made available to other Travellers who do not reside on the site. From this, a further two responses were received. Both respondents were in bricks and mortar accommodation and both have identified health issues within their current households. As neither of these respondents lived on the site at the time of the survey, there was no information about overall satisfaction with the site.

3.59 These three (the 'Triangle' and bricks and mortar residents) responses feature in the supply and demand model but are excluded from all other analysis as they do not currently reside on the site.

3.60 A summary of the survey results is provided as Appendix 2 to this GTANA but the key findings were as follows:

- Three respondents out of the 17 stated that they had sufficient space for the number of homes on their pitch (17.6%), with the remaining 14 (82.4%) stating that they did not have enough space. Two respondents out of the 17 stated that they had sufficient room for additional caravans, mobile or motor homes (11.8%).
- Ten respondents stated that they had additional space needs because friends, relatives or others want to stay for temporary periods. Most of these visits occur at various times across the year. Two respondents stated that they would need 6 or more additional beds due to temporary visitors.
- There would also be an additional burden on car and van parking with only one respondent stating that they would have temporary visitors without any additional cars or vans.
- Five respondents out of the 17 stated that they are looking for somewhere else to live (29%), with the remaining 12 stating that they were not looking to move.
- Two stated that they wanted to move on the same site, with two respondents stating they would like to move elsewhere in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Two respondents stated that there would be four homes vacated, and one indicated one home would be vacated.
- Two respondents stated that if they could find a house or flat now they would move. Two respondents did not answer the question with the remaining 13 respondents stating that they would not want to move into a house or flat if one was available.
- Four respondents stated that they would like or need to move now (23.5%), three did not provide an answer, with 10 stating they had no need to move (58.8%).
- Eight out of the 17 respondents have identified that they will require new homes at some point in the next five years.

3.61 In total, respondents stated that 19 new homes will be needed. One pitch has stated that four new homes will be needed. Two pitches have stated that three new homes will be needed, four homes have stated two new homes are needed; with two respondents stating that they need one new home. 12 of the 19 homes would consider accommodation on the existing site.

3.62 Figure 3.14 analyses the number of people per 'home' (as in caravan, mobile home or motor home). In total, there are currently 27 homes on the site, with 71 people recorded as living in those. This equates to an average of 2.63 people per home. There are 1.44 children aged under 18 per home and 1.19 adults per home.

3.63 As above, there are eight households indicating that they have future housing needs in the next five years. For those households there are 2.38 people per home, compared to 3 for those households without an identified future housing need.

3.64 There are 1.44 children per home among those pitches identifying a future housing need compared to 1.45 children among those without a future housing need. There are 0.94

adults per home among those pitches with an identified future housing need compared to 1.55 among those without a future housing need in the next five years.

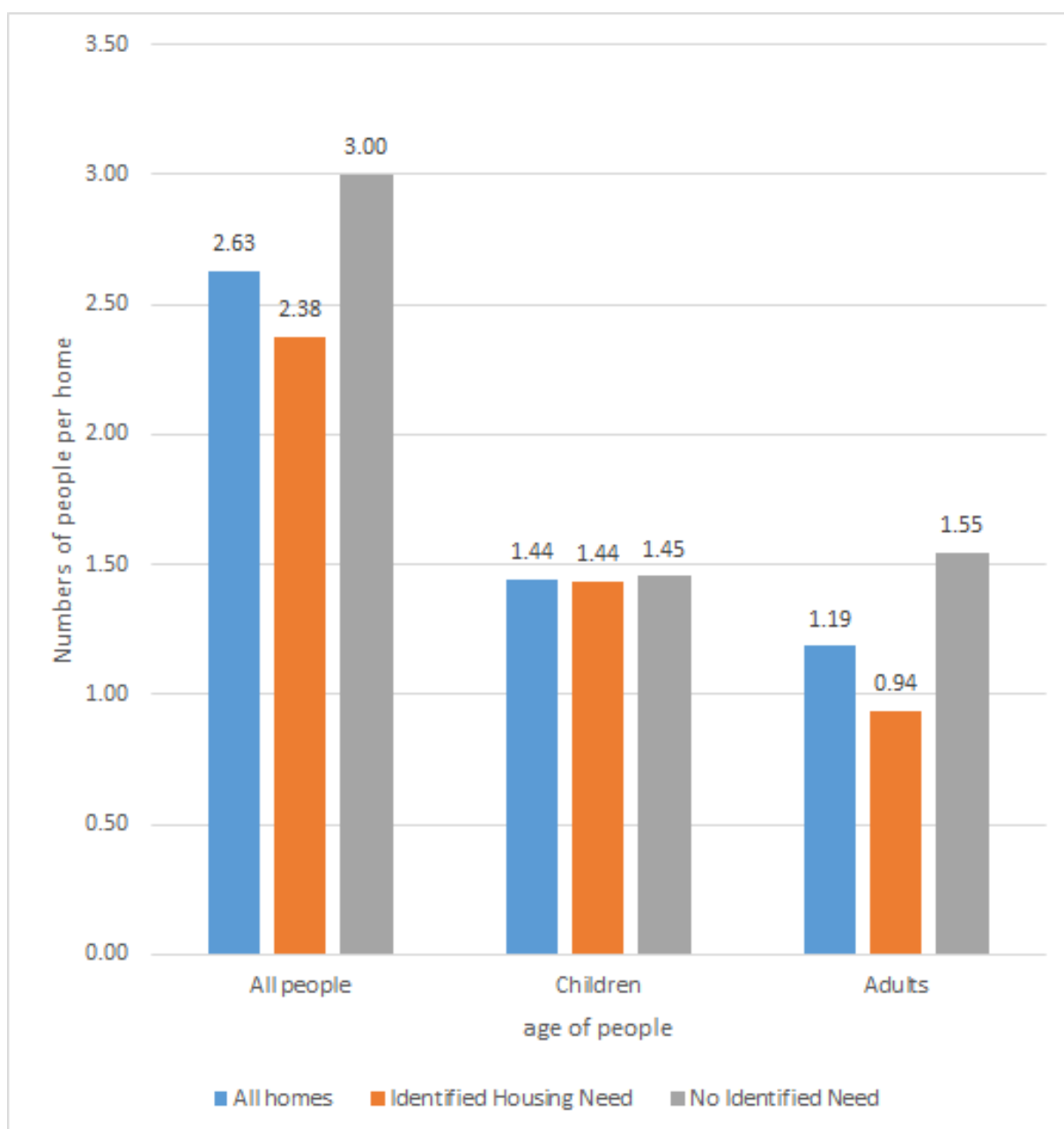


Figure 3.14: People, children and adults per home

- 3.65 Figure 3.15 shows what type of accommodation respondents who identified a future need would consider. 12 homes would consider accommodation on the existing site.
- 3.66 Seven households would consider another council or housing association managed site, and eight stated they would consider group housing.

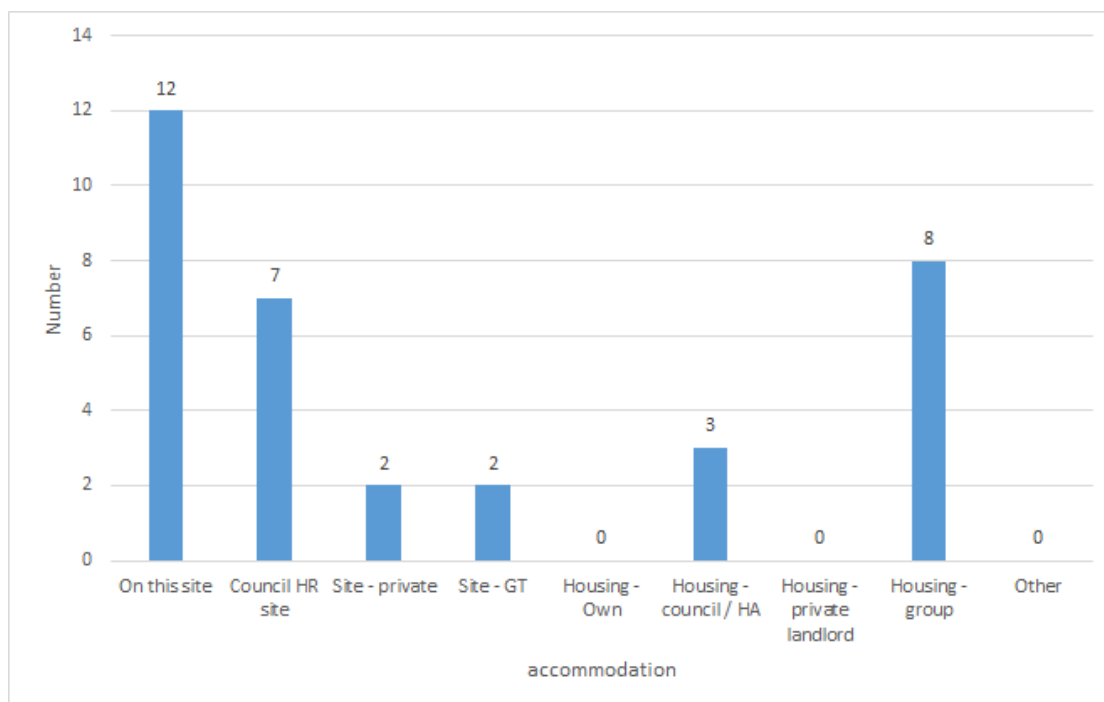


Figure 3.15: Housing considered

- 3.67 Six respondents stated that the accommodation had to be permanent; the remainder did not answer the question.
- 3.68 All of the respondents who stated that they had a future need indicated that they would consider RBKC as a place to live, four identified LBHF. Two emerging households indicated that they would like to move elsewhere in London, or elsewhere in the UK.

GTANA Model

- 3.69 This model builds on the Initial Survey findings from the GTANA survey and identifies supply and demand issues facing the Stable Way site and its residents to provide a net figure of assessed and projected need. The methodology calculates the current supply of pitches in RBKC then assesses the demand for pitches. Supply is then subtracted from demand to give the required need.
- 3.70 For clarification, this table sets out the calculation used to identify the accommodation need. It does not, however take into account the PPTS definition of a Traveller. A comparison of Pre and Post PPTS needs calculation is included in a later section.

Supply and demand model and results of initial survey

Supply

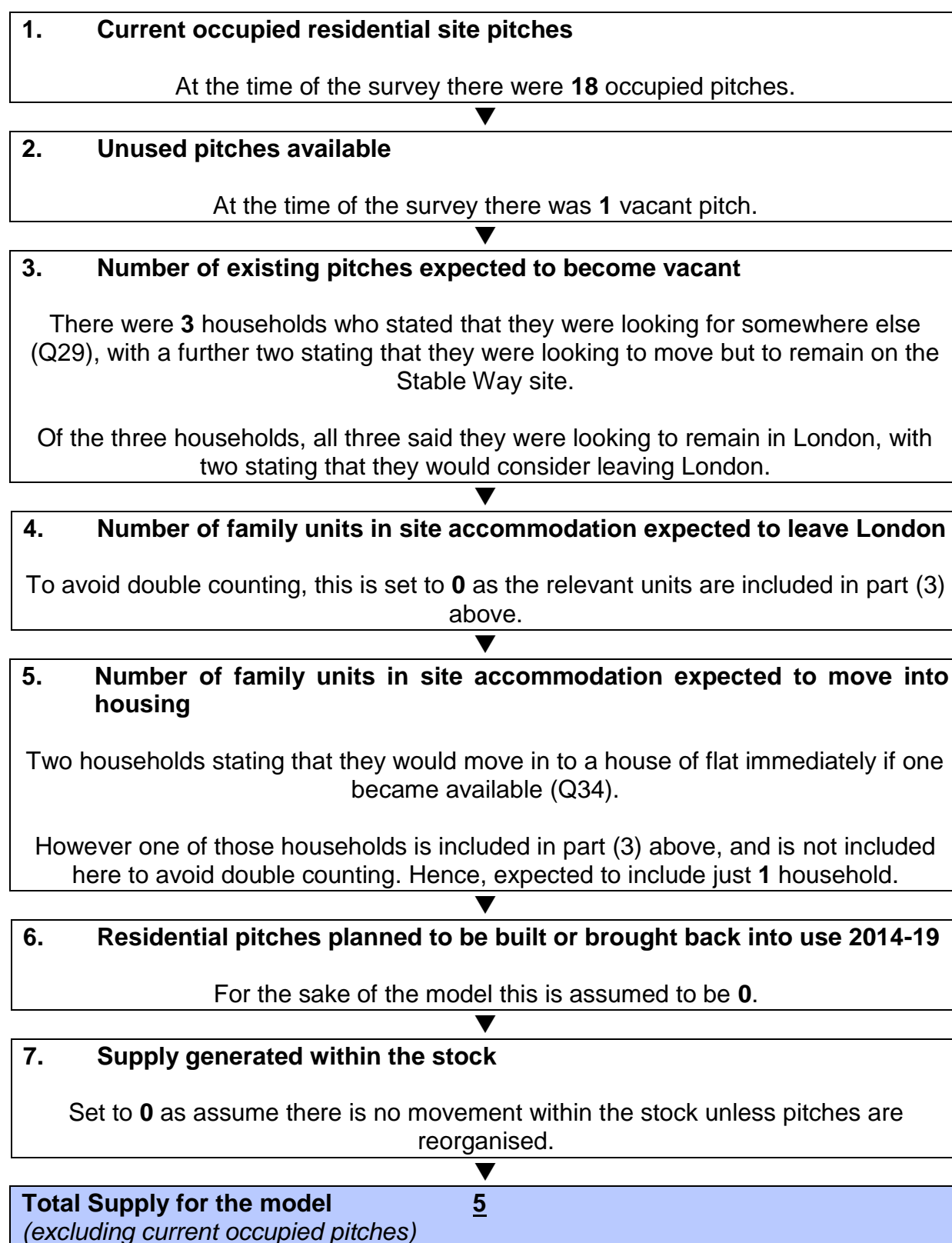


Figure 3.16 Supply Model

Demand

8. Family units (on pitches) seeking pitches in the area 2014-19 excluding those already overcrowded unless containing an emerging family unit

Q38 of the survey asked how many additional homes will be required. In total, **19 homes** are required within the next 5 years. Of these 12 would like accommodation on the existing site.

Of these, 1 is an emerging household (Q22)

In total then, **3** emerging households are not included elsewhere in the model.



9. Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area

Occurrence of **1 household**.



10. Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those containing an emerging family unit

Q38 of the survey asked how many additional homes will be required. In total, **20 homes** are required within the next 5 years. Of these 13 would like accommodation on the existing site.

Of these, 1 is an emerging household (already counted in part 8 above - Q22), with the remaining **11** requiring entering the model.



11. New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere

There is an additional requirement for a further **2** pitches for former residents who currently live in bricks and mortar housing wishing to return to the site.



12. New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites

Set to **0** as part (8) contains emerging households.



13. Pitches with additional capacity for homes

Out of the 15 homes required, there was one pitch identified that they had existing space for **1** new home.

Therefore the final demand for new **homes** is **14**.



14. Homes to pitches calculation

The survey identified 27 homes/households on 17 pitches, resulting in an average of almost 2 homes per pitch. It should be noted that one pitch has 4 homes on it. We have assumed that new homes from different family units will not share pitches.

In total, 9 pitches are needed to accommodate **14** new homes.



Total Demand (pitches) for the model 9

Balance **+4**

Figure 3.17 Demand Model

Summary

| | |
|---|----|
| Supply | |
| Current occupied residential site pitches | 18 |
| | |
| Total occupied pitches | 18 |
| Number of unused residential pitches available | 5 |
| Number of existing pitches due to become vacant 2014-19 | |
| Number of family units in site accommodation expected to leave London | |
| Number of family units in site accommodation expected to move into housing | |
| Residential pitches planned to be built or brought back into use 2014-19 | |
| Supply generated by movement within the stock | |
| Total supply (pitches) | 5 |
| Demand | |
| Family units (on pitches) seeking pitches in the area 2014-19 excluding those already overcrowded unless containing an emerging family unit | 4 |
| Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area | |
| New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere | |
| Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those containing an emerging family unit | 11 |
| New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites | 0 |
| Total minimum demand (homes) | 15 |
| Homes that can be accommodated on existing pitches | 1 |
| Final new homes | 14 |
| Estimated homes per pitch, different family units not sharing | 2 |
| Final pitches needed to meet demand for new homes | 9 |
| Balance of need and supply | |
| Minimum additional pitch requirement | +4 |

Figure 3.18 Summary of supply and demand model results

3.71 Demand for pitches outstrips current supply with 9 new pitches required over a five year period 2015-2020, but with a limited supply of 5 pitches likely to become available over

the same period. Hence, over a five year period there is an additional requirement for 4 additional pitches.

Supplementary Survey

The PPTS Definition

- 3.72 Between September and November 2016 a further supplementary survey was carried out in order to identify the future needs based on the updated PPTS 2015 definition of Traveller. The survey sought further information on travelling patterns, history and intentions.
- 3.73 The amended PPTS definition (August 2015) identifies those that 'have ceased to travel temporarily' will still be considered as a Gypsy and Traveller for planning purposes, however consideration should be given to whether:
- a) 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.
- 3.74 Both Councils are aware that this definition may be subject to legal challenge, however no judgements have been made yet. Since the introduction of the PPTS and NPPF, local authorities must formulate their own targets for the number of Traveller pitches based on robust evidence. A fundamental part of this is understanding and defining travelling.
- 3.75 Based on best practice and an understanding of local circumstances, both local authorities have established the following for those meeting the planning definition to be. For the purposes of the study those that meet the planning definition are:
- those that travel but also have a permanent site or place of residence;
 - where some members of a unit travel on a regular basis but some members stay at home for children in education, or other dependents with health problems
 - those have temporarily stopped travelling, indicate they will travel again. To apply this aspect, there must be evidence of having previously travelled, when travelling will take place again and the purposes for travelling.
- 3.76 Those that do not meet the definition are:
- those who travel for purposes other than work, for example, visiting friends or relatives;
 - those that commute to work daily from a permanent residence.
 - Those that have indicated they have no intention of travelling
- 3.77 In essence, the PPTS 2015 definition implies that the Local Planning Authority must distinguish between Travellers that travel and those that have stopped travelling despite their ethnic identity. For the purposes of this assessment, both authorities have considered the following factors necessary to identify those that have ceased to travel permanently or temporarily; the patterns and reasons of travel (previously or current);

whether the reasons for ceasing relate to educational, health or old age needs of those in the family unit; and, whether there is an indication that they may travel again in the future.

Summary of Supplementary Survey results and key findings

- 3.78 There were 18 responses to the Supplementary Survey. This includes one from a former resident who wishes to return to the site. One pitch provided two surveys as there are two households on it. Two households which were previously living with other households have moved off the site and out of the borough.
- 3.79 Twelve out of the 18 respondents stated that they had not travelled in the last 12 months (67%). Of the 6 who had travelled in the last 12 months, the number of trips varied between 2 to 3 times (for three respondents), with one respondent taking 5 to 6 trips and one taking 10 or more. One respondent did not provide a number of trips.
- 3.80 Of the six who have travelled, the main reasons for travelling were to visit friends and families, for family events such as weddings and funerals and to maintain their cultural way of life. All but one stated that they had taken multiple trips in the last 12 months, with most trips usually taking a few weeks at a time. Most travelled throughout England and Ireland, and took and lived in their own transport.
- 3.81 Out of all respondents there is one who has not travelled in the last 12 months, and has never travelled. All others have indicated that they have travelled at some point.
- 3.82 Of the 12 respondents who stated that they had not travelled, 10 provided the number of years for which they have stopped travelling. The average in years for those respondents was 25.3 years. Five respondents stated that they had stopped travelling for 30 years or more.
- 3.83 All respondents to the survey, irrespective of their currently travelling status use local GP services. All but one use local shops and local hospitals. 14 out of 18 use local dentists, 11 out of 18 use schools, post offices and banks; with 10 using the local church.
- 3.84 Eight out of all respondents use the local sports facilities, and 7 stated that they use the onsite Hut facilities. Five stated that they use local social services and five stated that they use the local Harrow Social Club.
- 3.85 Eight respondents stated that they have stopped travelling because of their own health problems. Three stated that they had stopped because of their own educational needs, and 2 because of their own old age.
- 3.86 Four respondents had stopped travelling because of someone else's education, and 3 because of someone else's health problems.
- 3.87 A number of respondents stated that the lack of suitable stopping places was one of the main reasons for ceasing travelling.
- 3.88 Of those who have not travelled in the last 12 months, two respondents have stated that they do intend to travel again at some point, most probably during school holidays.

3.89 Of those who have not travelled in the last 12 months, 8 respondents stated that they had no intention to travel in the future, with the most common reasons being health and old age related problems.

Comparisons of all self-identified need and those households which fall within the PPTS planning definition of Travellers

3.90 The table below shows the comparative supply and demand model for all self-identified need over the next five years from the first survey, and the position using just the demand from those pitches that have been identified as meeting the PPTS planning definition of Traveller.

3.91 The model assumes the same level of supply as from the initial survey. The 'demand and supply' formula seen at pages 32 to 35 has been used here to calculate the updated accommodation need.

3.92 Overall there is very little difference in the net additional need, from +4 additional pitches, down to +3 over a five-year period.

3.93 This is due to one pitch that had identified a need for two homes (i.e. one pitch) and wanted to stay on Stable Way that was subsequently identified as not currently travelling, thus not falling within the PPTS planning definition.

| | Non PPTS compliant (All Self-identified need) | PPTS Compliant |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| Supply | | |
| Current occupied residential site pitches | 18 | 18 |
| Total occupied pitches | 18 | 18 |
| Number of unused residential pitches available | 5 | 5 |
| Number of existing pitches due to become vacant 2014-19 | | |
| Number of family units in site accommodation expected to leave London | | |
| Number of family units expected to move into housing | | |
| Residential pitches planned to be built or brought back into use 2014-19 | | |
| Supply generated by movement within stock | | |

| | Non PPTS compliant (All Self-identified need) | PPTS Compliant |
|---|---|----------------|
| Total Supply | 5 | 5 |
| Demand | | |
| Family units (on pitches) seeking pitches in the area 2014-19 excluding those already overcrowded unless containing an emerging family unit | 4 | 4 |
| Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area | | |
| New Family units expected to arrive from elsewhere | | |
| Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those continuing an emerging family unit | 11 | 9 |
| New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on site | 0 | 0 |
| Total minimum demand (homes) | 15 | 13 |
| Homes that can be accommodated on existing pitches | 1 | 1 |
| Final new Homes | 14 | 12 |
| Estimated homes per pitch, different family units not sharing | 2 | 2 |
| Final pitches needed to meet demand for new homes | 9 | 8 |
| Balance of need and supply | | |
| Minimum additional pitch requirement | 4 | 3 |

Figure 3.19 Comparison of supply and demand model and results

Future need

- 3.94 The following is an estimate of the number of further, additional pitches required on the Stable Way site based on emerging households. These figures are over and above those highlighted in the supply and demand model which shows net requirements over the next 5 year period only.
- 3.95 It should be noted that no respondent to the survey stated that they would require new homes in more than 5 years' time.
- 3.96 It is assumed that any respondent of the survey wishing to leave the site would have done so in the first five years (and hence counted in the supply and demand model above). Therefore, we are making an assumption of minimal turnover throughout each five-year period, assuming that there will be **one** vacant pitch.
- 3.97 It must be noted that most pitches which include children reaching the age of 16 highlighted that they would require their own pitch at the point they reach 16. In reality and in accordance with the Councils' Housing Allocation Policies (see earlier in this section), housing may not be made available straight away.
- 3.98 The projections are based on the assumption that all children currently residing in pitches aged between 6 and 10 will require additional homes in the second set of five years (i.e. in 6 to 10 years' time when they are aged between 16 and 21); and the number of children aged 1 to 5 on pitches will require additional homes in the third set of five years (i.e. in 11 to 15 years' time).
- 3.99 The projections are based on the assumption that all children aged between 6 and 10 years old currently residing on pitches will require additional homes in the second five year period (i.e. in 6 to 10 years' time when they are aged between 16 and 21); and the number of children aged 1 to 5 years old residing on pitches will require additional homes in the third five year period (i.e. in 11 to 15 years' time).

6 to 10-year period

- 3.100 At the time of the initial survey there were twelve children on the site currently aged 6 to 10 years old, from seven different pitches. Using the assumption that each pitch could potentially accommodate two homes, and individuals from different families will not share; this results in an additional accommodation need of 8 pitches in the 6 to 10-year period.
- 3.101 It is assumed there will be low turnover and supply of one pitch. The net position is therefore an additional 7 pitches.
- 3.102 For those that fall within the planning definition, the additional accommodation need is estimated to be 3 pitches for the 6 to 10-year period.

11 to 15-year period

- 3.103 At the time of the survey, there were twelve children aged between 1 and 5 years old, from seven different pitches. Using the same assumption of two homes per pitch, this

results in an additional need of 5 pitches as some children would be able to share spaces with their siblings identified in part 1 above.

- 3.104 It is assumed there will be low turnover and supply of one pitch. The net position is therefore an additional 4 pitches.
- 3.105 For those that fall within the planning definition, the additional pitch need is estimated to be 3 pitches for the period.
- 3.106 The table below shows the projections over the 15-year period, 2015 to 2030, and presents required pitches for all identified need as well as those falling within the planning definition.

| | Non PPTS compliant (All Self-identified need) | PPTS Compliant |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Years 1 to 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Years 6 to 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Years 11 to 15 | 4 | 3 |
| 2015 to 2030 | 15 | 9 |

Figure 3.20 Accommodation need 2015 to 2030

4. Conclusion

- 4.1 The Planning Policy for Traveller Sites must be taken into account when preparing development plans. Therefore, the GTANA has been prepared in accordance with guidance set out within it, including the application of the planning definition of Traveller.
- 4.2 The modelling results, figures 3.18 to 3.20, take account of all current and future arising need. The model does not differentiate between gender when considering future needs. The travelling community consider children become adults at 16 years of age rather than 18 years old. Although Housing Allocations are only made to those of 18 years or older, the model assumes that all children at the age of 16 irrespective of gender will require a pitch.
- 4.3 Applying the PPTS planning definition, the GTANA concludes that there will be a need for 3 additional pitches across RBKC and LBHF between 2015 and 2020, and a requirement for an additional 6 pitches over the subsequent 10-year period.
- 4.4 Therefore the total accommodation needs across the two boroughs is **9 pitches between 2015 and 2030.**

Appendix 1 – 2011 Census data

‘Who we are’

| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | Bi-Borough # | Bi-Borough % | London % | England % |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| POPULATION | | | | |
| Usual residents | 336 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Males | 183 | 54.5 | 48.0 | 49.6 |
| Females | 153 | 45.5 | 52.0 | 50.4 |
| Age Groups | | | | |
| Aged 0-4 | 29 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 6.3 |
| Aged 5-15 | 65 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| Aged 16-24 | 54 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 11.9 |
| Aged 25-44 | 113 | 33.6 | 35.5 | 27.5 |
| Aged 45-64 | 58 | 17.3 | 21.2 | 25.4 |
| Aged 65-84 | 16 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 14.1 |
| Aged 85+ | 1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | | | | |
| Ireland | 50 | 14.9 | 8.2 | 3.0 |
| Other EU countries | 103 | 30.7 | 20.6 | 8.2 |
| Rest of Europe | 7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Africa | 1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Middle East and Asia | 3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| America and the Caribbean | 6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Australasia | 8 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| NATIONAL IDENTITY | | | | |
| At least one British identity | 169 | 50.3 | 65.2 | 86.3 |
| Irish only identity | 49 | 14.6 | 10.9 | 4.0 |
| Other identities only | 118 | 35.1 | 23.9 | 9.7 |
| RELIGION | | | | |
| Christian | 244 | 72.6 | 66.7 | 64.1 |
| Buddhist | 2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Hindu | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Jewish | 4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Muslim | 2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Sikh | 1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other religion | 3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| No religion | 46 | 13.7 | 18.2 | 22.8 |
| Religion not stated | 33 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 9.6 |
| GENERAL HEALTH | | | | |
| Very good or good health | 219 | 65.2 | 69.8 | 70.5 |
| Fair Health | 48 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 15.6 |
| Bad or very bad health | 69 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 13.9 |
| People with long-term illness LLTI | | | | |
| Day-to-day activities limited | 103 | 30.7 | 25.0 | 24.7 |
| Day-to-day activities not limited | 233 | 69.3 | 75.0 | 75.3 |

‘How we live’

| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | Bi-Borough # | Bi-Borough % | London % | England % |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | |
| Couple with dependents | 15 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 18.9 |
| Couple, all non dependents | 7 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Couple, no children | 14 | 11.0 | 6.5 | 10.1 |
| Lone Parent with dependents | 29 | 22.8 | 28.1 | 20.3 |
| Lone Parent, no dependents | 6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Single Adult | 30 | 23.6 | 24.4 | 23.4 |
| Elderly Couple | 2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.0 |
| Single Elderly | 7 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 6.1 |
| Other, with dependents | 4 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Other, shared | 13 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 5.3 |
| ACCOMMODATION TYPE | | | | |
| House or bungalow | 25 | 19.7 | 43.7 | 55.3 |
| A flat, maisonette or apartment | 84 | 66.1 | 46.2 | 21.2 |
| A caravan, other mobile, temporary structure | 18 | 14.2 | 10.1 | 23.5 |
| TENURE | | | | |
| Owned outright | 15 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 21.1 |
| Owned with a mortgage/loan or shared | 13 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 12.2 |
| Rented from council (LA) | 147 | 44.5 | 26.8 | 24.0 |
| Other social rented (HA) | 45 | 13.6 | 19.2 | 17.3 |
| Private rented and rent free | 110 | 33.3 | 39.0 | 25.3 |
| OCCUPANCY | | | | |
| Under-occupied; Rooms | 33 | 26.0 | 32.0 | 44.1 |
| Overcrowded; Rooms | 52 | 40.9 | 33.3 | 27.4 |
| Under-occupied; Bedrooms | 37 | 29.1 | 30.7 | 39.6 |
| Overcrowded; Bedrooms | 26 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 17.0 |
| CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY | | | | |
| No cars or vans | 242 | 73.3 | 54.7 | 33.1 |
| 1 car or van | 71 | 21.5 | 34.7 | 40.2 |
| 2 or more cars or vans | 17 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 26.7 |

‘What we do’

| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | Bi-Borough # | Bi-Borough % | London % | England % |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| ECONOMIC ACTIVITY | | | | |
| Employee: Part-time | 11 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 8.8 |
| Employee: Full-time | 42 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 15.3 |
| Self-employed | 30 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.0 |
| Unemployed | 13 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Full-time student | 3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| All Economically active | 99 | 40.9 | 46.4 | 47.1 |
| ECONOMIC INACTIVITY | | | | |
| Retired | 8 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 8.6 |
| Student | 16 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 5.7 |
| Looking at home/family | 37 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 14.4 |
| Long-term sick/disabled | 52 | 21.5 | 15.6 | 13.3 |
| Other | 30 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| All Economically inactive | 143 | 59.1 | 53.6 | 52.9 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|------|
| PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE | | | | |
| 1 to 19h a week | 18 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| 20 to 49h a week | 2 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| 50h or more a week | 18 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Total providing care | 38 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.0 |
| QUALIFICATIONS | | | | |
| No qualification | 116 | 47.9 | 54.3 | 59.5 |
| Level 1 | 27 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 10.4 |
| Level 2 | 16 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| Apprenticeship | 3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Level 3 | 18 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Level 4 and above | 45 | 18.6 | 13.3 | 8.7 |
| Other qualification | 17 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 4.8 |
| INDUSTRY OF OCCUPATION | | | | |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 13 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 17.2 |
| Professional/scientific/technical | 13 | 15.1 | 6.0 | 3.2 |
| Administrative and support service | 12 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 11.6 |
| Construction | 10 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13.1 |
| Information and communication | 7 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 2.4 |
| Health and social work activities | 7 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 8.8 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 6 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 2.3 |
| Other | 18 | 20.9 | 38.1 | 41.4 |
| OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYMENT | | | | |
| Managers/director/senior officials | 9 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 9.4 |
| Professional occupations | 18 | 20.9 | 13.0 | 7.4 |
| Associate professional/technical | 14 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 8.8 |
| Administrative and secretarial | 10 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 6.1 |
| Skilled trades occupations | 11 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 19.0 |
| Caring/leisure/service occupations | 6 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| Sales and customer services | 7 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 7.6 |
| Process, plant, machine operatives | 1 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 10.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 10 | 11.6 | 21.6 | 22.6 |
| NS-SEC SOCIO ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION | | | | |
| Higher managerial, administrative and professionals | 21 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Lower managerial, administrative and professionals | 31 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 8.2 |
| Intermediate occupations | 6 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Small employers and own account workers | 23 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 15.3 |
| Lower supervisory and technical occupations | 8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| Semi-routine occupations | 17 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 11.6 |
| Routine occupations | 12 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 14.8 |
| Never worked and long-term unemployed | 107 | 44.2 | 35.9 | 30.8 |
| Full-time students | 17 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 7.7 |

Appendix 2 – Summary of survey results

Introduction

- 1.1 This report highlights the main findings from the GTANA survey carried out in September 2014. This analysis forms one part of a wider evidence base in terms of determining levels of need within this specific community.
- 1.2 In addition to the 17 respondents from the site, an additional response was received from the area known as “the Triangle”. The survey was also made available to other Travellers who do not reside on the site. From this, a further two responses were received. Both respondents were in bricks and mortar accommodation and both have identified health issues within their current households. As neither of these respondents lived on the site at the time of the survey, there was no information about overall satisfaction with the site.

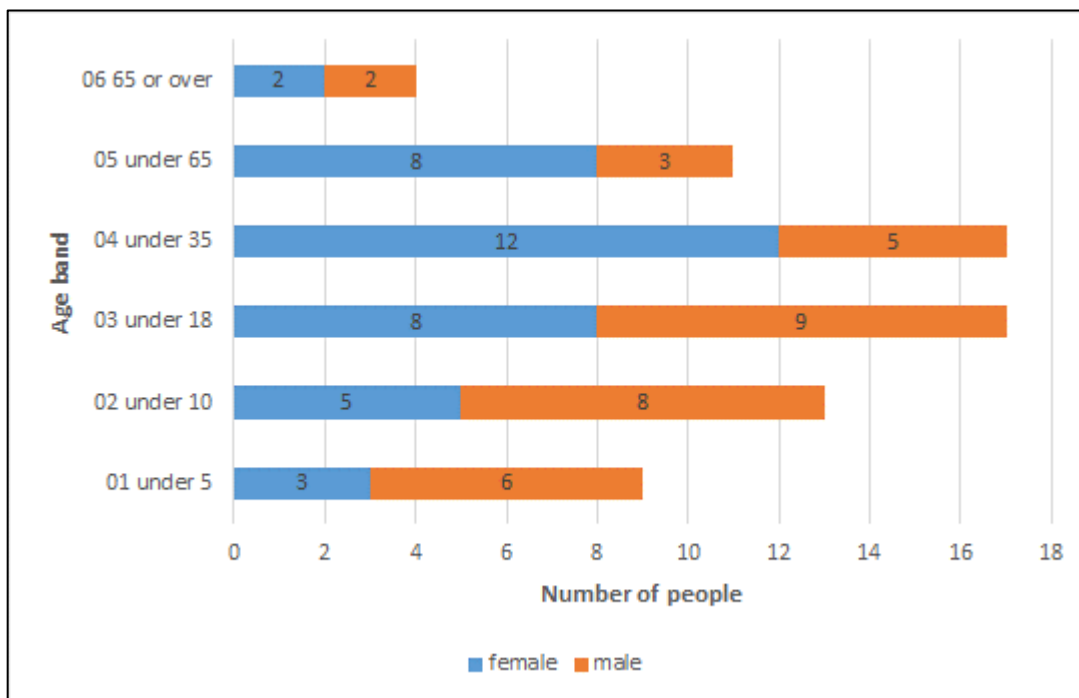
All three responses feature in the supply and demand model but are excluded from all other analysis as they do not currently reside on the site.

Current accommodation levels

- 1.3 At the time of the survey, there were 20 pitches on the main site, one of which was (and still is) taken up by ‘the hut’ centre, meaning there are 19 ‘available’ residential pitches. At the time of the survey, one of the available pitches was vacant and one pitch declined to participate in the survey, meaning that there were 17 respondents to the survey.
- 1.4 Each pitch may be occupied by more than one caravan, mobile home or motor home. One person (the respondent) living on each pitch completed the survey on behalf of all the people or households living on the pitch.
- 1.5 The number of people living on a pitch ranges from a high of 14 on one pitch, down to a minimum of 2 (on 6 pitches).
- 1.6 Overall there are 13 mobile homes on the site, and 12 caravans. In addition to these there are 2 motor homes.

Demographic summary

- 1.7 In total, there are currently 27 homes on the site which includes 13 mobile homes, 12 caravans and 2 motor homes.
- 1.8 71 people were recorded as living in these homes. This equates to an average of 2.63 people per home. There are 1.4 children aged under 18 per home and 1.19 adults per home. Two of the 71 identified themselves as British (3%) with the remainder identifying themselves as Irish Travellers (97%).
- 1.9 The chart below shows the age and gender profile of the individuals identified in the survey. 79% of respondents were aged under 35, with only 6% aged 65 or over. There are slightly more females than males (38 compared to 33).



1.10 At the time of the survey only one person stated that they were pregnant, and two responses indicate that there was a couple living on the pitch.

1.11 The table below shows that almost 28% of the pitches contain at least one person identified as having a mental health issue. 76% of pitches contain someone identified as having a physical disability (not due to old age). 7 pitches contain at least one person with a learning disability, and 7 pitches contain at least one person with asthma.

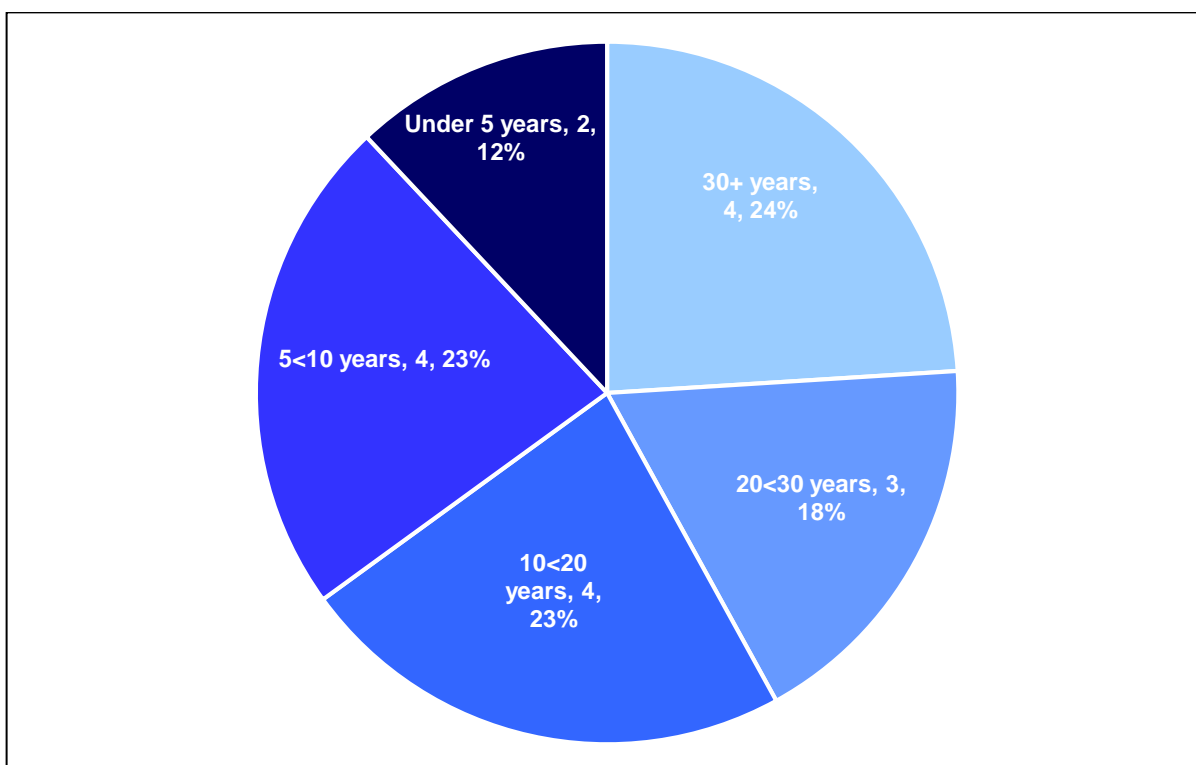
| Condition, disability or impairment | number | % |
|--|--------|------|
| Mental Health issue | 14 | 82.4 |
| Physical disability - adult (not due to old age) | 13 | 76.5 |
| Learning disability | 7 | 41.2 |
| Asthma | 7 | 41.2 |
| Physical disability - child | 6 | 35.3 |
| Long term illness | 5 | 29.4 |

1.12 In addition, 9 responses mentioned that they had depression and / or anxiety. 4 respondents stated that they had back problems, and another 5 stated that they had asthma and allergies, often citing proximity to the flyover as a reason.

1.13 In addition, various other health problems were identified including ADHD, leg and mobility problems, skin problems and bronchitis.

Length of tenure

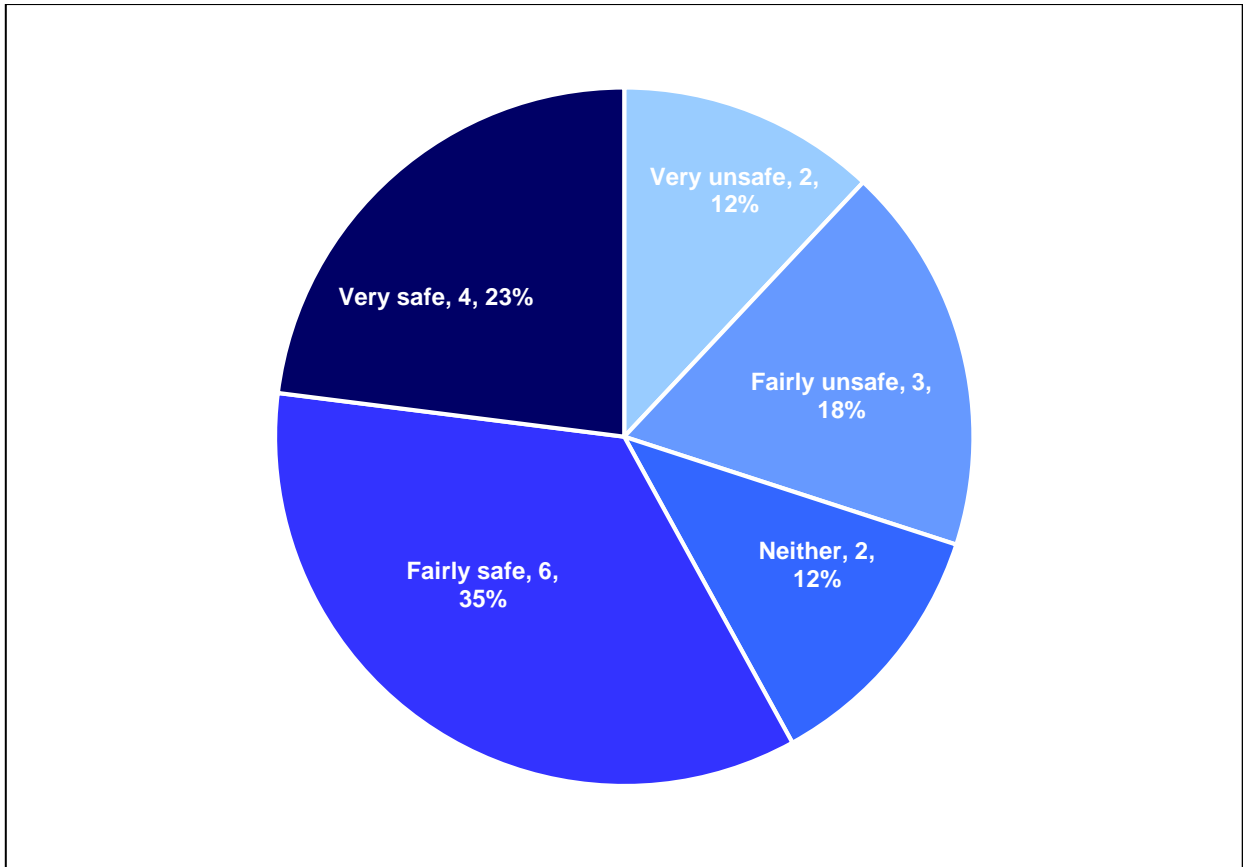
- 1.14 The time households have lived on the site ranges from 2 years up to 40 years. The average length of time that a household has lived on the pitch is 18.9 years.
- 1.15 24% of respondents have lived on the site for 30 or more years; with two residing at the site for less than 5 years.
- 1.16 The chart below shows the breakdown in years, followed by the number of respondents and then the percentage.



- 1.17 All respondents to the survey stated that this was their main home on the Stable Way site.

Safety on the site

- 1.18 Ten respondents out of the 18 stated that they were felt either “very” or “fairly” safe at the site (58.8% of respondents). 2 respondents stated that they felt very unsafe (11.8%).
- 1.19 The chart below shows the response, followed by the number of respondents in each category and then the percentage.



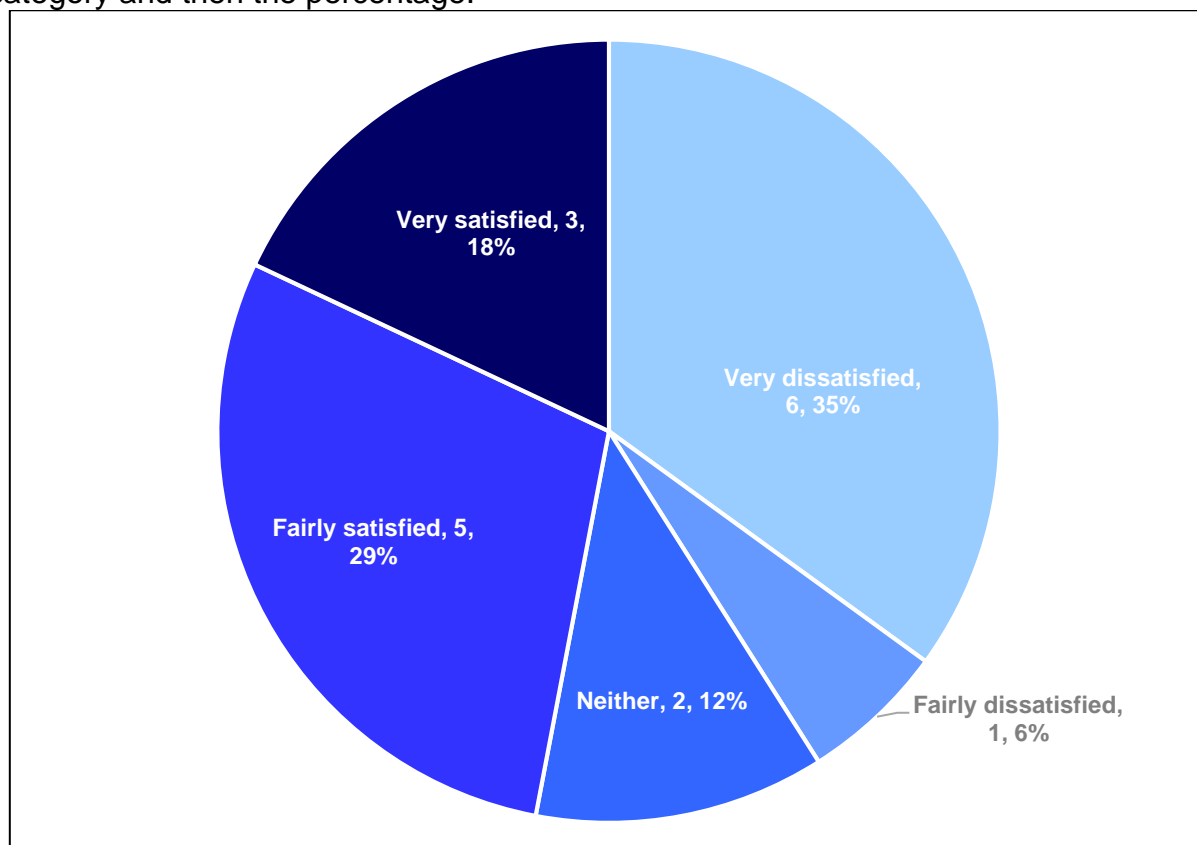
- 1.20 Only one respondent stated that there was space for children to play safely on the site.
- 1.21 All but one respondent stated that noisy, dangerous or polluting traffic was not a problem on the site.
- 1.22 The major concerns from respondents in relation to safety are outline below.
- 1.23 Issues relating to congestion and the lack of parking were raised 11 times (64.7%). In addition, pollution from the flyover was also raised by 64.7% of respondents. Access concerns and the entrance to the site were raised by 10 pitches; with debris from the flyover and dog mess raised by 8 pitches each. On a positive note, 6 respondents stated that living with their families made them feel safe.

| Issue | # of pitches | % |
|---|--------------|------|
| Additional Parking / Congestion | 11 | 64.7 |
| Pollution from flyover | 11 | 64.7 |
| Access concerns / Entrance to site | 10 | 58.8 |
| Debris from flyover | 8 | 47.1 |
| Dog mess | 8 | 47.1 |
| Drains and sewers | 7 | 41.2 |
| Rats and mice | 7 | 41.2 |
| Abuse from Drivers | 6 | 35.3 |
| Feel safe - extended family and support | 6 | 35.3 |
| Noise pollution from traffic | 6 | 35.3 |
| Surfaces | 6 | 35.3 |
| Overcrowding / size of site | 5 | 29.4 |

1.24 Other issues raised not included in the table above include speeding and lack of play space, issues with the provision of utilities to the site, the general security of the site and the lack of secure mail / post facilities.

Satisfaction with the facilities on site

- 1.25 Overall, only three respondents (18%) stated that they were very satisfied with the facilities on the site. Combined, 7 households stated that they were either fairly or very satisfied with the facilities (41%).
- 1.26 Seven respondents (35%) stated they were very dissatisfied with the facilities on the site.
- 1.27 The chart below shows the response, followed by the number of respondents in each category and then the percentage.



- 1.28 The table below shows the main reasons why respondents stated their satisfaction levels with facilities on the site. The main three are play areas for children (with 47%% of respondents stating this), followed by measures to protect from danger from the flyover and additional parking.

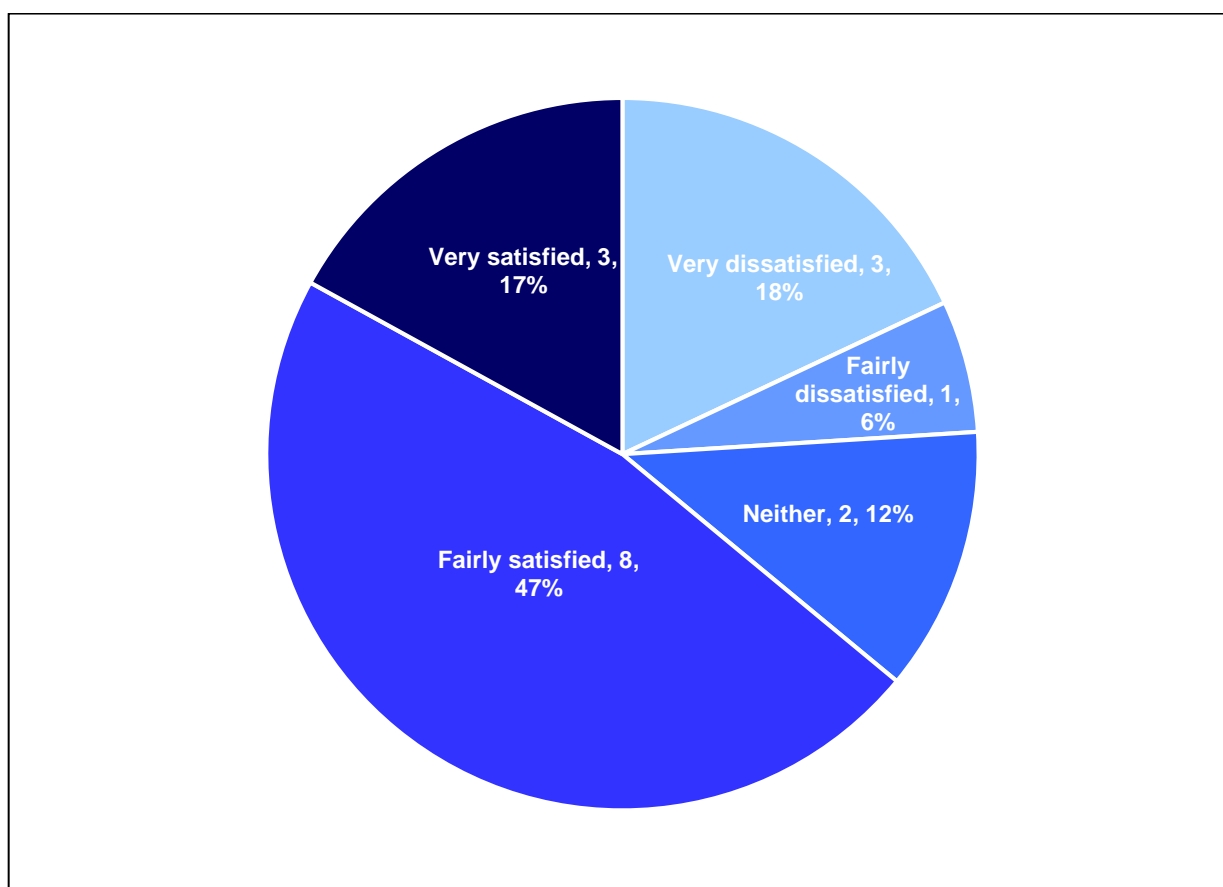
| Response | # of respondents | % |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------|
| Play areas | 8 | 47.1 |
| Additional Parking / Congestion | 7 | 41.2 |
| Overcrowding / footprint of site | 6 | 35.3 |
| Dangerous access to site | 5 | 29.4 |
| Surfaces | 5 | 29.4 |
| Debris from flyover | 4 | 23.5 |
| Other | 4 | 23.5 |

1.29 Other issues raised related to abuse from the flyover, issues with drainage and sewerage, and abuse from drivers on the flyover..

Overall satisfaction with the site

1.30 The chart below shows the response, followed by the number of respondents in each category and then the percentage.

1.31 11 out of the 18 respondents stated that they were either “very” or “fairly” satisfied with the site. 3 respondents were “very” dissatisfied (18%).



1.32 Many of the reasons identified for satisfaction levels have been identified earlier in this briefing. The safety issues also mentioned were the main reason explaining overall satisfaction levels. On the positive side, 24% identified the extended family support as a reason for their overall satisfaction. Other reasons identified include poor living conditions and overcrowding.

| Issue | number | % |
|----------------------------------|--------|------|
| Safety concerns already mentiond | 9 | 50.0 |
| Extended family support | 7 | 38.9 |
| Poor living conditions | 3 | 16.7 |
| Overcrowding | 3 | 16.7 |

1.33 Other issues raised include the facilities on site, general safety and security concerns, noise and pollution, and proximity to local facilities (as a positive).

- 1.34 16 out of 17 respondents stated that they enjoyed the mutual support and family networks in place on the site (94.1%). 13 out of 17 (76.5%) stated that being close to shops and local facilities was something they liked about living on the site. Five respondents stated that they enjoyed the support they receive from the TMO and council liaison officer.

| Responses | responses | %s |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Extended family and mutual support | 16 | 94.1 |
| Proximity to shops and amenities | 13 | 76.5 |
| Assistance from Officers | 5 | 29.4 |

- 1.35 Concerns over safety were given as the main reason why people do not like living on the site. Overcrowding on the site (41.29%) and pollution from the flyover (29.4%) were also raised as significant issues..

| Answers | responses | %s |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------|
| General Safety Concerns | 9 | 52.9 |
| Overcrowding / size of site | 7 | 41.2 |
| Pollution | 5 | 29.4 |
| General Flyover problems | 3 | 17.6 |
| Noise | 3 | 17.6 |
| Play areas for children | 3 | 17.6 |

- 1.36 659% of respondents stated that they would like to see new rules and regulations introduced on to the site.
- 1.37 Rules relating to dogs (either limiting the number, clearing up the mess, or keeping in own area) is the main area of concern, followed by rules about double parking and the number of cars.

Space on the site

- 1.38 Three respondents out of the 17 stated that they had sufficient space for the number of homes on their pitch (17.6%), with the remaining 14 (82.4%) stating that they did not have enough space. Two respondents out of the 17 stated that they had sufficient room for additional caravans, mobile or motor homes (11.8%).
- 1.39 10 respondents stated that they had additional space needs because friends, relatives or others want to stay for temporary periods. Most of these visits occur at various times across the year. Two respondents stated that they would need 6 or more additional beds due to temporary visitors.
- 1.40 There would also be an additional burden on car and van parking with only one respondent stating that they would have temporary visitors without any additional cars or vans.

- 1.41 5 respondents out of the 17 stated that they are looking for somewhere else to live (29%), with the remaining 12 stating that they were not looking to move.
- 1.42 2 stated that they wanted to move on the same site, with 2 respondents stating they would like to move elsewhere in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Two respondents stated that there would be 4 homes vacated, and one indicated one home would be vacated.
- 1.43 2 respondents stated that if they could find a house or flat now they would move. 2 respondents did not answer the question with the remaining 13 respondents stating that they would not want to move into a house or flat if one was available.
- 1.44 4 respondents stated that they would like or need to move now (23.5%), three did not provide an answer, with 10 stating they had no need to move (58.8%).
- 1.45 Eight out of the 17 respondents have identified that they will require new homes at some point in the next 5 years.
- 1.46 In total, respondents stated that 19 new homes will be needed. One pitch has stated that 4 new homes will be needed. Two pitches have stated that three new homes will be needed, four homes have stated 2 new homes are needed; with one respondent stating that they need one new home. 12 of the 19 homes would consider accommodation on the existing site.

Appendix 3 – Glossary

Amenity / Utility block A small permanent building on a pitch where basic plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC, sink) are provided. A small permanent building on a pitch with bath/shower, WC, sink and (in some larger ones) space to eat. Also known as a utility shed or amenity block.

Bricks and mortar Permanent housing of the settled community (non-Travellers).

Caravan A mobile living vehicle. Also referred to as a trailer.

Concealed household A household or family unit that currently lives within another household or family unit but has a preference to live independently and is unable to access appropriate accommodation (on sites or in housing).

Development Plans / Local Plans Local Authority spatial planning documents that contain policies and are subjected to independent examination by a planning Inspector.

Family formation The process where individuals form separate households. This is normally through adult children setting up their own household. The GTANA assumes that all children at the age of 16 irrespective of gender will require a pitch.

Family Unit / Household A group of related people who live and/or travel together. It is assumed that one pitch can accommodate two family units. It is used as the basis for assessing accommodation requirements.

Gypsy and Traveller For the purposes of planning policy, 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. The term Traveller encompasses Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

Household Those who live together under the same roof and compose a family unit

Overcrowding Where there are more households on a pitch that can be accommodated.

Permanent / residential site A site intended for long-stay use by residents. They have no maximum length of stay.

Pitch/plot Area on a site developed for family units / households to live on. Can be varying sizes and have varying caravan numbers. Pitches refer to Gypsy and Traveller sites and Plots to Travelling Showpeople yards.

Private site / Site An area of land used by Gypsy and Travellers to live on. A site can consist of one pitch or a number of pitches. A site can be authorised (have planning permission) or unauthorised. They can be self-owned by a Gypsy and Traveller resident or rented from a private or social landlord.

Registered Housing Provider A provider of social housing, registered with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) under powers in the 2008 Housing and Regeneration Act. This term replaced 'Registered Social Landlord' (RSL) and encompasses housing associations, trusts, cooperatives and companies.

Respondent Those who responded to the surveys on behalf of their household.

Settled community Used to refer to non-Gypsies and Travellers who live in housing.

Site An area of land on which Travellers are accommodated in caravans/chalets/vehicles. Can contain one or multiple pitches/plots.

Social/Public/Council site / Socially rented site An authorised site owned and managed by either the local authority or a Registered Housing Provider.

Temporary planning permission A site with planning permission for a fixed period of time.

Tolerated site/yard Long-term tolerated sites or yards without planning permission where enforcement action is not expedient and a certificate of lawful use would be granted if sought.

Transit provision Site/pitch intended for short term stays with a limit on the length of time residents can stay.

Unauthorised Development Caravans on land owned and occupied by Gypsies and Travellers without the appropriate planning permission to station caravans.

Unauthorised Encampment Caravans on land not owned by Gypsies and Travellers but occupied by them without the appropriate planning permission to station caravans. The land can be publicly or privately owned.

Waiting list Record held by the local authority or site managers of applications to live on a site.