

Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2013

Final Report
November 2013

RRR Consultancy Ltd



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The Authors

RRR Consultancy Ltd was founded by Dr Alan Rust-Ryan and Dr Kate Rust-Ryan. They undertake research and consultancy in all areas of social policy from small-scale projects to long-term research studies.

The *RRR Consultancy* team has a proven successful track record in research and training relating to children, young people and adults, policy and practice, families and communities, housing, community development, hard to reach people and groups, education, multi-agency working, and service users and service provision.

RRR Consultancy also offer 'best practice' training courses to help ensure that public, voluntary and private organisations understand and successfully implement policies in areas such as domestic violence, children and families.

Glossary

Authorised site

A site with planning permission for use as a Gypsy and Traveller site. They can be privately owned (often by a Gypsy or Traveller), leased or socially rented (owned by a council or registered provider).

Average

The term 'average' when used in this report is taken to be a mean value unless otherwise stated.

Bargee Traveller

The term Bargee Traveller is used to describe people living and working on the waterways of Europe. Many Bargees have a nomadic lifestyle and may use their boat for living, working or both.

Bedroom standard

The bedroom standard is that used by the General Household Survey, and is calculated as follows: a separate bedroom is allocated to each co-habiting couple, any other person aged 21 or over, each pair of young persons aged 10-20 of the same sex, and each pair of children under 10 (regardless of sex). Unpaired young persons aged 10-20 are paired with a child under 10 of the same sex or, if possible, allocated a separate bedroom. Any remaining unpaired children under 10 are also allocated a separate bedroom. The calculated standard for the household is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms available for its sole use to indicate deficiencies or excesses. Bedrooms include bed-sitters, box rooms and bedrooms which are identified as such by respondents even though they may not be in use as such. For this study, a modified version of the bedroom standard was applied to Gypsies and Travellers living on sites to take into account that caravans or mobile homes may contain both bedroom and living spaces used for sleeping. Accommodation needs were determined by comparing the number (and age) of family members with the number of bedroom spaces available.

Bricks and mortar accommodation

Permanent housing of the settled community, as distinguished from sites.

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 Plan Documents (DPD)

Local Development Framework documents that contain policies and are subject to external examination by an Inspector.

Doubling up

More than one family unit sharing a single pitch.

Eastern European Roma

Gypsies from Eastern Europe. Culturally distinct from English Gypsies but with some cultural and linguistic links, most no longer live in mobile accommodation. Their numbers have increased in the UK since the fall of Communism and the expansion of the European Union in 2004.

Emergency stopping places

Emergency stopping places are pieces of land in temporary use as authorised short-term (less than 28 days) stopping places for all travelling communities. They may not require planning permission if they are in use for fewer than 28 days in a year. The requirements for emergency stopping places reflect the fact that the site will only be used for a proportion of the year and that individual households will normally only stay on the site for a few days.

Family unit

The definition of 'family unit' is used flexibly. The survey assumes that a pitch is occupied by a single household or family unit although it acknowledges that this may also include e.g. extended family members or hidden households.

Gypsy

Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in Britain. In this report it is used to describe English (Romany) Gypsies, Scottish Travellers and Welsh Travellers. English Gypsies were recognised as an ethnic group in 1988.

Gypsy and Traveller

As defined by CLG Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (March 2012) in this report it includes all Gypsies, Irish Travellers, New Travellers, Travelling Showpeople, Eastern European Roma and other Travellers who adopt a nomadic or semi-nomadic life.

Household

The definition of 'household' is used flexibly. The survey assumes that a pitch is occupied by a single household or family unit although it acknowledges that this may also include e.g. extended family members or hidden households.

Irish Traveller

Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in Britain. Distinct from Gypsies but sharing a nomadic tradition, Irish Travellers were recognised as an ethnic group in England in 2000.

Mobile home

For legal purposes it is a caravan, but not normally capable of being moved by towing.

Net need

The difference between need and the expected supply of available pitches (e.g. from the re-letting of existing socially rented pitches or from new sites being built).

New Traveller

Members of the settled community who have chosen a nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle (formerly New Age Traveller).

Newly forming families

Families living as part of another family unit of which they are neither the head nor the partner of the head and who need to live in their own separate accommodation, and/or are intending to move to separate accommodation, rather than continuing to live with their 'host' family unit.

Overcrowding

An overcrowded dwelling is one which is below the bedroom standard. (See 'Bedroom Standard' above).

Permanent / residential site

A site intended for long-stay use by residents. They have no maximum length of stay but often constraints on travelling away from the site.

Pitch

Area on a site developed for a family unit to live. On socially rented sites, the area let to a tenant for stationing caravans and other vehicles.

Plot

Area on a yard for Travelling Showpeople to live. As well as dwelling units, Travelling Showpeople often keep their commercial equipment on a plot.

Primary data

Information that is collected from a bespoke data collection exercise (e.g. surveys, focus groups or interviews) and analysed to produce a new set of findings.

Private rented pitches

Pitches on sites which are rented on a commercial basis to other Gypsies and Travellers. The actual pitches tend to be less clearly defined than on socially rented sites.

Registered 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.

Secondary data

Existing information that someone else has collected. Data from administrative systems and some research projects are made available for others to summarise and analyse for their own purposes (e.g. Caravan Count).

Settled community

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

Site

An area of land laid out and used for Gypsy and Traveller caravans, which 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.

Socially rented site

A Gypsy and Traveller site owned by a council or registered provider.

Tolerated

An unauthorised development or encampment may be tolerated by the local authority meaning that no enforcement action is currently being taken.

Trailer

Term commonly used by Gypsies and Travellers for a moveable caravan.

Transit site/pitch

A site/pitch intended for short-term use, with a maximum period of stay.

Travelling Showpeople

People who organise circuses and fairgrounds and who live on yards when not travelling between locations. Most Travelling Showpeople are members of the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain.

Unauthorised development

A site / land owned by Gypsies and Travellers, but without the appropriate planning permission to station caravans.

Unauthorised encampment

Where Gypsies and Travellers reside on land they do not own and without permission from the owners. The land can be public or privately owned.

Unauthorised site

Land occupied by Gypsies and Travellers without the appropriate planning or other permissions. The term includes both unauthorised development and unauthorised encampment.

Utility block

A small permanent building on a pitch with bath/shower, WC, sink and (in some larger ones) space to eat and relax. Also known as a utility shed or amenity block.

Winter quarters

A site occupied by Travelling Showpeople, traditionally used when not travelling to provide fairs or circuses. Many now involve year-round occupation.

Yard

A term used for a site occupied by Travelling Showpeople. They are often rented by different families with clearly defined plots.

Executive Summary

Introduction

- S1. This report details the findings from the Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). The report was commissioned by City of Lincoln Council, North Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council (known collectively known as Central Lincolnshire) with support from Lincolnshire County Council and the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit (JPU).
- S2. The report considers a range of English Romany Gypsy and Irish Traveller groups¹ found in Central Lincolnshire as well as New Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across different tenure types. It draws on primary and secondary data sources including:
- **Secondary information:** including a literature review and secondary data analysis
 - **Stakeholder consultation:** with local organisations involved with Gypsies and Travellers
 - **Face-to-face surveys** of Gypsies and Travellers
- S3. The report includes qualitative data based on views and experiences of accommodation provision and wider service issues.
- S4. The aim of the study is to quantify the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Central Lincolnshire for the period 2013/14-2033/34.
- S5. This is in terms of residential and transit/emergency sites and bricks and mortar accommodation. The results will be used to inform the allocation of local authority resources as an evidence base for policy development in housing and planning.

Literature review

- S6. Existing research into Gypsies and Travellers suggests that the legislation implemented since the 1960s has negatively impacted on Gypsy and Traveller communities, with the Housing Act 2004 and subsequent guidance designed to address this imbalance. The Equalities 2010 affords Gypsies and Irish Travellers legal protection against discrimination, including from housing authorities.
- S7. Research suggests that education and health remain key issues for the Gypsy and Traveller community. There is evidence of good practice within the county with the

¹ Please note that throughout this report the term 'Gypsies' is used to refer to Romany and English Gypsies and the term 'Travellers' is used to refer to Irish Travellers.

Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative providing lifelong learning to the Gypsy and Traveller communities.

- S8. There is the potential for further community development work with local Gypsy and Traveller communities. Similarly, case studies suggest that establishment of Gypsy and Traveller tenant and resident associations (TRAs) may help further empower local communities whilst group housing schemes could be considered for Gypsies and Travellers wanting to live in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- S9. However, it is apparent from the research that the most pressing issue remains the inadequate permanent and transit/emergency site provision. With around one fifth of Gypsies and Travellers residing in unauthorised developments or encampments, the Government has responded with increased funding for site provision.
- S10. Despite increased powers for local authorities to deal with anti-social behaviour and to evict where necessary, the Government has acknowledged that increased site provision is the most effective means of dealing with unauthorised developments and encampments.
- S11. The need for detailed information regarding the current and future accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community further reinforces the need for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAAAs).

Policy context

- S12. Recent national policy has been reflected in the region with more responsibility moving to local rather than regional planning authorities, through local Housing Strategies and new style Local Plans.
- S13. Key Central Lincolnshire planning documents and strategies acknowledge that there is a shortage of authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites in Central Lincolnshire. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan seeks to determine planning responses to the issue.
- S14. Although to some extent Lincolnshire local authorities already coordinate responses to Gypsy and Traveller issues there is the potential for further liaison and information sharing. This could take a form similar to the multi-agency Gypsy and Traveller Unit set up in Leicestershire or the partnership approach adopted in Nottinghamshire.

Population trends

- S15. While there are deficiencies in the Caravan Count, it remains the only national source of secondary data on caravan levels and is useful for determining trends in the number of Gypsies and Travellers living on sites. This has been used in conjunction with data collected locally by Lincolnshire County Council in order to look at Gypsy and Traveller population trends and estimates in Central Lincolnshire.

- S16. The East Midlands contains one of the smallest numbers of caravans of any English region. However, when the population of the East Midlands is taken into account the density of caravans is slightly below the English national average at 31 per 100,000 settled population, compared to 36 for England.
- S17. Lincolnshire's count is one of the lowest in the East Midlands region, and is very low compared to some neighbouring counties such as Cambridgeshire. The figures suggest that although the East Midlands has a relatively low density of Gypsy and Traveller caravans, counties neighbouring the region have relatively high densities.
- S18. There were relatively small numbers of unauthorised caravan days in the Central Lincolnshire area during the last two years. Also, a large proportion of unauthorised encampments were due to the movements of a small number of families. These factors combined with evidence derived from stakeholders suggest the need for emergency stopping places rather than transit sites.

Stakeholder Consultation

- S19. A stakeholder session was conducted in March 2013 with county and district officers, including neighbouring authorities, involved with Gypsy and Traveller issues. In terms of new accommodation for Gypsy and Traveller families, it is apparent that there is a preference for small, privately owned sites of between four and five pitches
- S20. It was suggested that larger sites can be difficult to manage and some stakeholders spoke against meeting future need by expanding existing sites.
- S21. Importantly, there was general agreement against the provision of new transit sites. Alternatively, it was suggested that there may be a need for temporary (or emergency) stopping places.
- S22. Although the preferred accommodation type for many Gypsy and Traveller families may be small sites located on land owned by themselves, the focus group acknowledged difficulties in Gypsies and Travellers either buying or developing land for new accommodation.
- S23. Stakeholders acknowledged the needs of Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation. It was noted that there can be cultural differences between Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation and members of the settled community.
- S24. The focus group acknowledged many of the barriers faced by Gypsies and Travellers. Some stakeholders suggested that the attitude towards Gypsies and Travellers had hardened in recent years. There is a need for education on the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and to foster better relations between Gypsies and Travellers and the settled community.

S25. Finally, it is apparent that the nomadic lifestyle of Travellers, especially during summer months, can adversely impact on children’s educational attainment.

Accommodation need

S26. Accommodation need for the study area was assessed using a model in accordance with Practice Guidance issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG). It contains seven basic components; five assessing need and two assessing supply, which are applied to each sub-group of Gypsies and Travellers, based on secondary data.

S27. The total requirement for accommodation in Central Lincolnshire over 20 years is as follows:

- 72 residential pitches
- 4 emergency stopping places
- 1 Travelling Showpeople yard.

S28. The following table shows the results for Central Lincolnshire councils over 20 years:

Table S1: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation pitch needs 2013-33				
Period	Lincoln	N. Kesteven	W. Lindsey	Total
Total at 2013	19	22	44	85
Need 2013-18	-4	7	13	16
Total at 2018	15	29	57	101
Need 2018-23	3	4	9	16
Total at 2023	18	33	66	117
Need 2023-28	4	5	10	19
Total at 2028	22	38	76	136
Need 2028-33	4	6	11	21
Total at 2033	26	44	87	157
Total Need 2013-33	7	22	43	72
Annualised need	0.4	1.1	2.1	3.6

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Conclusions

S29. As well as quantifying accommodation need, the study also makes recommendations on key issues. The main ones are as follows:

- As Table S1 shows, there is a need for 72 new permanent pitches over the 20 year period 2013-33. However, it is important to note that need does not have to be met where it arises i.e. it could be met throughout the three Central Lincolnshire local authorities.

- According to the survey undertaken with Gypsies and Travellers in the study area the preferred size for permanent/residential sites is for small, family sized sites. The stakeholder meeting undertaken as part of the GTAA confirmed that smaller sites are preferred.
- As such, following CLG (2008) guidance it is recommended that new sites contain a maximum of 15 pitches whilst smaller sites for individual extended families should be considered.
- Survey results suggest that a mix of public and private sites will be required dependent on need. Specific sites available should be outlined in future DPDs and guidance offered on the type of land that is likely to obtain planning permission as well as land that is *unlikely* to. Specific advice on the planning process should also be offered.
- Such an approach would also assist Travelling Showpeople, for whom there is currently no known temporary or permanent provision in Central Lincolnshire.
- The GTAA needs calculations suggest a requirement for emergency stopping places in Central Lincolnshire to further reduce the number of unauthorised encampments. However, it is recommended that when these are located close to existing sites that management issues be considered. For example, there is evidence that there can be tensions between Gypsies and Travellers residing on transit sites (or emergency stopping places) and those residing on permanent sites.
- It is recognised that cultural factors can impact on the educational achievement of Gypsies and Travellers. There is a need to further support good practice in education such as the work undertaken by the Lincolnshire Travellers Initiative and to further consider how educational needs can be met.
- Similarly, the adverse impact of travelling on the health needs of Gypsies and Travellers suggests that there is a need to further consider how such impacts can be ameliorated e.g. the provision of health outreach services.
- There is the potential for further community development work with local Gypsy and Traveller communities. Similarly, case studies suggest that establishment of Gypsy and Traveller tenant and resident associations (TRAs) may help further empower local communities.
- Although to some extent Lincolnshire local authorities already coordinate responses to Gypsy and Traveller issues there is the potential for further liaison and information sharing. This could take a form similar to the multi-agency Gypsy and Traveller Unit set up in Leicestershire or the partnership approach adopted in Nottinghamshire.
- Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation sometimes face discrimination and hostility from the settled community. It may be useful to consider the provision of alternative accommodation which directly meet the needs Gypsies and Travellers such as group housing schemes.
- The conditions of local authority sites should be regularly monitored to ensure that maintenance issues are swiftly resolved. This will require ensuring that the roles and responsibilities of both site managers and residents are clearly understood. Also, it

1. Introduction

Study context

- 1.1 In January 2013, City of Lincoln Council, North Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council (known collectively known as Central Lincolnshire) with support from Lincolnshire County Council and the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit (JPU) commissioned *RRR Consultancy* to undertake the Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA). The purpose of the assessment is to quantify the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies and Travellers³ (including Travelling Showpeople) in terms of residential and transit/emergency sites, and bricks and mortar accommodation for the period 2013/14-2033/34. The results will be used to inform the allocation of resources and as an evidence base for policy development in housing and planning.
- 1.2 Data collection and analysis followed practice guidance set out by Communities and Local Government (CLG) in 'Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments' (October 2007) and 'Local Housing Assessment: A Practice Guide' (March 2005), obliging local authorities to assess the level of need for Gypsy and Traveller sites.
- 1.3 To achieve the study aims, the research drew on a number of data sources including:
 - **Review of secondary information:** including a literature review and secondary data analysis
 - **Consultation** with organisations involved with Gypsy and Traveller issues
 - **Face-to-face surveys** of Gypsies and Travellers

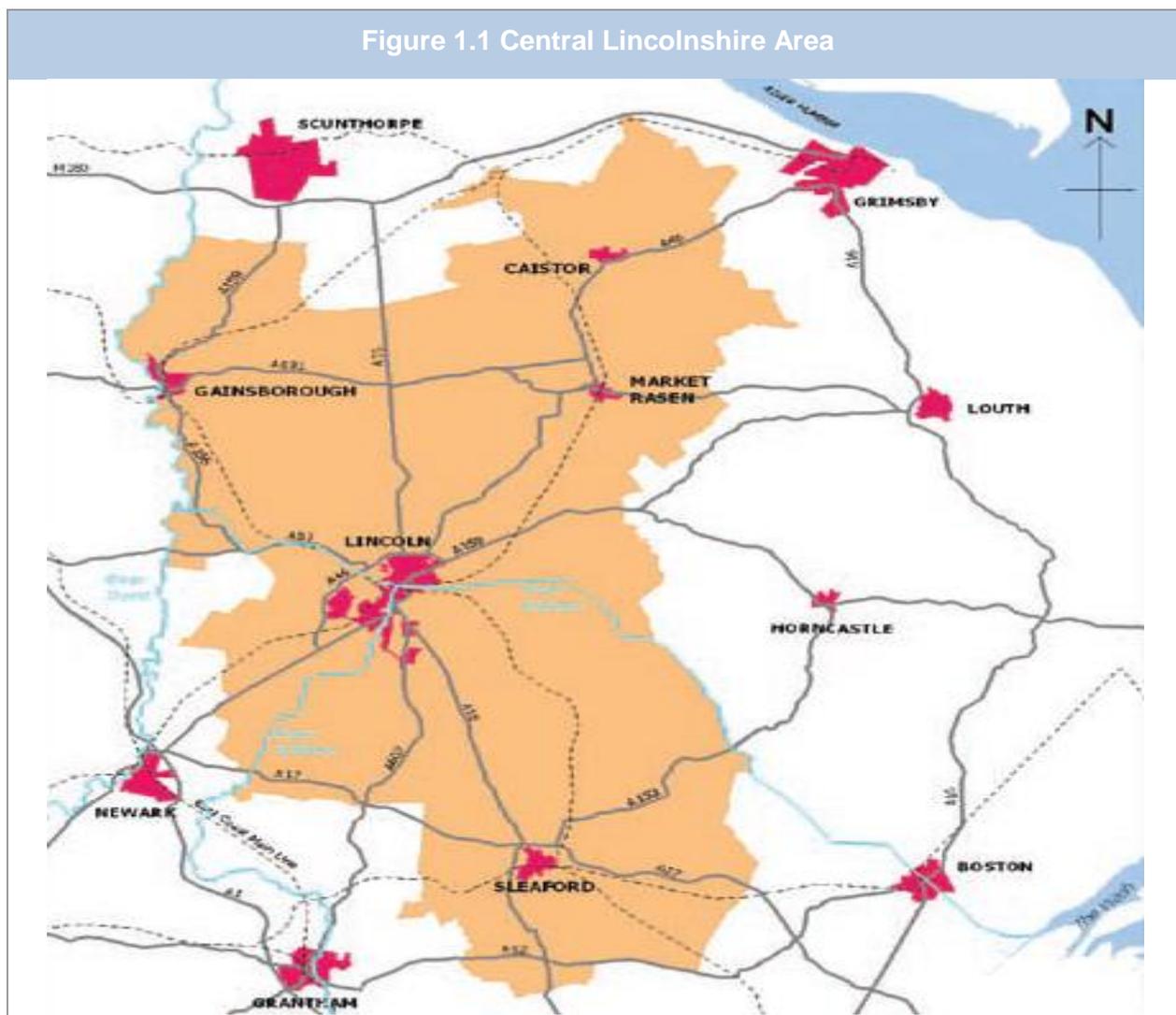
Geographical context

- 1.4 Central Lincolnshire lies in the heart of Lincolnshire in the East Midlands region, covering the administrative area of the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. Its population lives in a range of settlements that vary greatly in size and character.
- 1.5 Lincoln is by far the largest settlement, with a population of around 100,000 people living within the main built-up area including the suburbs of North and South Hykeham. Lincoln is also the functional hub of a wider area that encompasses several satellite settlements such as Welton, Saxilby, Skellingthorpe and Washingborough. These villages look to Lincoln for most of their service and employment needs, and effectively boost its population to around 165,000. Due to its size and central location, Lincoln is the main centre for jobs and

³ Please note that throughout this report the term 'Gypsies' is used to refer to Romany and English Gypsies and the term 'Travellers' is used to refer to Irish Travellers.

facilities in Central Lincolnshire, and performs a wider regional role that extends to cover much of Lincolnshire and adjoining parts of Nottinghamshire.

- 1.6 Beyond Lincoln, the main towns in the area are Gainsborough and Sleaford, serving the northern and southern parts of the area respectively. Gainsborough expanded rapidly as an industrial centre in the 19th century, and has an ongoing legacy of decline that is being tackled through urban regeneration and its designation as a growth point. Comparatively, Sleaford functions as a thriving market town which has experienced rapid housing growth and an expanding population over the last two decades. As main towns, Gainsborough and Sleaford both play a significant role in the provision of housing and facilities in their largely rural catchments.
- 1.7 The rest of Central Lincolnshire is strongly rural, and is characterised by a scattered settlement pattern of nucleated villages plus the small towns of Market Rasen and Caistor in West Lindsey. Average population density is amongst the lowest in lowland England and few settlements exceed a few hundred people. Collectively, the rural area nevertheless accounts for over half of Central Lincolnshire's total population. Functionally, the rural villages often operate as clusters that share key services, with the larger villages acting as local service centres that communities rely on for basic facilities and as social hubs.
- 1.8 Central Lincolnshire has strong economic and service linkages with the surrounding areas, including Scunthorpe and Grimsby in the Humber area to the north, Doncaster to the north-west, Nottingham to the west, and the smaller nearby service centres including Grantham, Newark and Louth.
- 1.9 A map of the Central Lincolnshire area is shown in Figure 1.1 below:



Source: Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit (2013)

Policy background

- 1.10 In May 2010 a new Coalition Government was elected. It aims to bring about new legislation regarding Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. The Coalition's *Our Programme for Government*⁴ set out the government's intention to publish and present to Parliament a simple and consolidated national planning framework covering all forms of development and setting out national economic, environmental and social priorities.
- 1.11 In April 2011 the Communities Secretary Eric Pickles announced proposals for a more localist way of providing sites for travellers, building on earlier commitments to strengthen measures to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled

⁴ HM Government, *The Coalition: our programme for government*, May 2010 located at: http://www.direct.gov.uk/prod_consum_dg/groups/dg_digitalassets/@dg/@en/documents/digitalasset/dg_187876.pdf

community. Its first action was to announce its intention to abolish the regional plans which contained the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation targets.

- 1.12 In new proposed planning guidelines, the Green Belt and countryside will have more robust protection, local councils will have more discretion, and local planning authorities will have a stronger hand in supporting appropriate development. Central guidance to councils on compulsorily purchasing land for travellers' sites will be removed and top-down Whitehall planning rules, which Ministers believe are counterproductive, will be abolished.
- 1.13 According to the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG), planning regulations have seriously harmed community relations over the last few years, by imposing targets for traveller sites on local councils and increasing the number of unauthorised sites. At the same time the old planning rules created a perception of special treatment for some groups, undermining the notion of 'fair play' in the planning system and further harming community cohesion.
- 1.14 The new planning policy will give councils the freedom and responsibility to determine the right level of traveller site provision in their area, in consultation with local communities, while ensuring fairness in the planning system. It sits within a broader package of reforms to abolish the previous Government's Regional Strategies and return planning powers to councils and communities.
- 1.15 In March 2012 the Government published its planning policy for traveller sites, which replaces the previous circulars relating to Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show People (01/2006 and 04/2007 respectively). The guidance emphasises the need for local authorities to use evidence to plan positively and manage development. In particular, it states that in assembling the evidence-base necessary to support their planning approach, local authorities should:
- effectively engage with both settled and traveller communities
 - co-operate with traveller groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit/emergency accommodation needs of their areas
 - and use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and make planning decisions
- 1.16 The new planning policy gives councils the freedom and responsibility to determine the right level of traveller site provision in their area, in consultation with local communities, while ensuring fairness in the planning system. It sits within a broader package of reforms to reduce the amount of National Planning Policy and abolish the previous Government's Regional Strategies and return planning powers to councils and communities.

- 1.17 The aim of the new planning policy is to encourage plan-making by councils and communities, by giving them a greater say in how they meet their development needs. It will also give communities, developers and investors more certainty about the types of applications that are likely to be approved. This will help to speed up the planning process.

How does the GTAA define Gypsies and Travellers?

- 1.18 The GTAA adheres to the definition of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople as defined by the CLG Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (March 2012). It states that for the purposes of 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 or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.

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

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

Report format

- 1.20 The Central Lincolnshire GTAA contains two sections. Section A contains the findings of primary data derived from the stakeholder consultation and analysis derived from the literature review and secondary data analysis. Section B gives the need assessments and draws conclusions on the research whilst Chapter 10 summarises the results from previous chapters.

Summary

- 1.21 The Housing Act 2004 made a major change in requiring that Gypsies and Travellers accommodation needs be addressed by local authorities.
- 1.22 In April 2011 the Communities Secretary Eric Pickles announced proposals for a more local way of providing sites for travellers, building on earlier commitments to strengthen measures to tackle the abuse of the planning system. Its first action was to announce its intention to abolish the regional plans which contained the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation targets.

- 1.23 In March 2012 the Government published its planning policy for traveller sites. The guidance emphasises the need for local authorities to use evidence to plan positively and manage development.
- 1.24 The purpose of this assessment is to quantify the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area between 2013 and 2033. This is in terms of residential and transit/emergency sites, and bricks and mortar accommodation. The results will be used to inform the allocation of resources and as an evidence base for policy development in housing and planning.

SECTION A: CONTEXT OF THE STUDY

The first section of the Central Lincolnshire Traveller Accommodation Needs Study contains results from analysis of secondary data. The chapters draw on a range of secondary data:

- Current plans and strategies relating to Gypsies and Travellers
- CLG Caravan Count data and County Council data on population levels and accommodation patterns

These are considered in turn. Section A starts however by describing the national policy context in which Gypsies' and Travellers' accommodation needs should be addressed

2. Literature review

Introduction

2.1 This section examines previous literature and research relating to Gypsies and Travellers⁵. It examines a number of key themes including legal definitions relating to the Gypsy and Traveller community and issues relating to current site provision. The aim is to provide the reader with a background on Gypsy and Traveller issues and the policy context in which this Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) is situated.

Legal Definitions

2.2 It is essential to clarify legal definitions relating to the Gypsy and Traveller population to ensure that their legal rights are recognised and that discrimination does not take place. However, there is no comprehensive source of information about the number or characteristics of Gypsies and Travellers in England.

2.3 According to Niner⁶, there are three broad groupings of Gypsies and Travellers in England: traditional English (Romany) Gypsies, traditional Irish Travellers, and New Travellers. There are smaller numbers of Welsh Gypsies and Scottish Travellers. Romany Gypsies were first recorded in Britain around the year 1500, having migrated across Europe from an initial point of origin in Northern India.

2.4 However, one key issue relates to whether it is possible for one definition to be agreed for both planning and housing purposes. According to CLG (2012) guidance on planning policy for traveller sites, the definition of Gypsies and Travellers is:

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 or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.⁷

2.5 Importantly, Gypsies and Irish Travellers have been recognised by the courts to be two distinct ethnic groups, so have the full protection of the Equalities Act 2010. The courts made clear that travelling is not a defining characteristic of these groups, but only one among others. This is significant, because the majority of Britain's estimated 300,000

⁵ Please note that throughout this report the term 'Gypsies' is used to refer to Romany and English Gypsies and the term 'Travellers' is used to refer to Irish Travellers.

⁶ Pat Niner (2004), op cit.

⁷ CLG, Planning policy for traveller sites, March 2012 p.8

Gypsies and Travellers are thought to live in conventional housing, some by choice, some because of the severe shortage of sites⁸.

2.6 However, unlike Gypsies and Travellers, Travelling Showpeople are not considered to be an ethnic minority. Although some Gypsies and Travellers may earn a living as 'travelling showpeople', Travelling Showpeople as a group do not consider themselves to belong to an ethnic minority⁹.

2.7 According to CLG (2012) guidance on planning policy for traveller sites, the definition of Travelling Showpeople is:

*Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.*¹⁰

2.8 Also, for the purposes of Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAA's), Travelling Showpeople are included under the definition of 'Gypsies and Travellers' in accordance with The Housing (Assessment of Accommodation Needs) (Meaning of Gypsies and Travellers) (England) Regulations 2006. It recommends that Travelling Showpeople's own needs and requirements should be separately identified in the GTAA.¹¹

2.9 The *Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 3190*, issued in January 2007, offers a similar definition as used in housing legislation. It defines Gypsies and Travellers as:

- persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or of living in a caravan; and
- all other persons of a nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, including –
 - i) such persons who, on the grounds only of their own or their families or dependent's educational, or health needs or old's age, have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently: and
 - ii) members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such)

2.10 It is the *Statutory Instrument 2006* definition that is used in the GTAA.

⁸ Commission for Racial Equality, *Common Ground Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers - Report of a CRE inquiry in England and Wales*, (Summary), May 2006, pages 3-4.

⁹ CLG, *Consultation on revised planning guidance in relation to Travelling Showpeople*, January 2007, p. 8

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

Current provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation

Introduction

2.11 As noted above, the 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act removed the obligation for local authorities to provide sites for Gypsies and Travellers. This led, along with a change in the use of land and more land being identified for housing, to too few sites for Gypsies and Travellers.

Types of sites

2.12 Nationally there are six different types of site accommodation in use by Gypsies and Travellers including: local authority sites, privately owned commercial sites, family owned sites, Gypsy-owned land without planning permission, unauthorised encampments and transit accommodation¹²:

i. Local Authority Sites

2.13 According to Niner¹³, the great majority of local authority sites are designed for permanent residential use. In 2013 only 248 (5%) pitches were intended for transit or short-stay use in England (and not all of these are actually used for transit purposes). The latest Caravan Count undertaken in January 2013 suggests that there are 4,711 permanent and transit pitches capable of housing 7,888 caravans.

ii. Privately Owned Commercial Sites

2.14 The majority of privately owned commercial sites are Gypsy and Traveller owned and managed. Most are probably used for long-term residence, but there is also an element (extent unknown) of transit use. The January 2013 Caravan Count suggests that there are 9,102 caravans occupying private caravan sites in England.

iii. A Family Owner Occupied Gypsy Site

2.15 As Niner states, family sites are seen as the ideal by many Gypsies and Travellers in England.¹⁴ They are also often seen as unattainable. There are two major obstacles: money/affordability and getting the necessary planning permission and site licence. While the former is clearly a real barrier to many less well-off Gypsies and Travellers, getting planning permission for use of land as a Gypsy caravan site (and a 'site' in this context could be a single caravan) is currently a major constraint on realising aspirations among those who could afford to buy and develop a family site.

¹² This section draws extensively on research undertaken by Pat Niner in 2003 on behalf of the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) on the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites in England and later incorporated into her paper on *Accommodating Nomadism? An Examination of Accommodation Options for Gypsies and Travellers in England* (2004), op cit.

¹³ Pat Niner (2004), op cit.

¹⁴ Ibid. Page 146-7.

iv. Gypsy-Owned Land without Planning Permission

2.16 In January 2013, 1,835 caravans were recorded as being on unauthorised sites on Gypsy-owned land consisting of 938 'tolerated' and 897 'not tolerated' by local authorities in England. Again, according to Niner, while evidence is lacking, there is a strong impression from local authority officers and parliamentary questions that the number of Gypsies/ Travellers moving onto their own land without planning consent is increasing. This has contributed to dissatisfaction with planning enforcement powers on the part of the settled community¹⁵.

v. An Unauthorised Encampment

2.17 In May 2006 the CLG published local authority guidelines for dealing with unauthorised encampments. Whilst much of the discourse of this document refers to legislative powers local authorities hold in order to remove unauthorised campers, it nonetheless recognises that such unauthorised camping is at least partly the consequence of too few permanent sites. This again was acknowledged by the CLG¹⁶ who underlined the view that enforcement against unauthorised sites can only be used successfully if there is sufficient provision of authorised sites. The January 2013 Caravan Count suggests that there are 2,693 unauthorised caravans in England. In August 2013 the CLG published a summary of powers that local authorities can use in response to unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments. These included new Temporary Stop Notices which can be issued without an enforcement notice¹⁷.

vi. 'Transit' Accommodation

2.18 It is the option for accommodation for full-time Travellers and for seasonal and occasional Travellers while away from 'home' or base that is most inadequate. As stated above, there are only 256 transit pitches (not all used for short-term purposes) in England. At present unauthorised encampments 'accommodate' the great majority of 'transit' mobility in an almost totally unplanned manner. No national record is kept of the number of actual 'sites' affected, but extrapolation from local records in different areas suggests that it must be thousands each year.

2.19 To summarise the figures noted above:

- In January 2013, data from CLG for the number of caravans show that there are 18,729 caravans on both authorised and unauthorised sites in England
- 16,036 or 86% of these are on authorised sites (6,934 on local authority sites and 9,102 on authorised private sites).
- 2,693 or 14% are on unauthorised developments or encampments
- Between January 2011 and January 2013 the total number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in England recorded increased from 18,383 to 18,729, although whilst the

¹⁵ Ibid. Page 147.

¹⁶ CLG, *Gypsy and Traveller Task Group on Site Provision and Enforcement: Interim Report to Ministers*, March 2007.

¹⁷ CLG, *Dealing with illegal and unauthorised encampments: a summary of available powers*, August 2013.

number of caravans on authorised council and private sites has increased, the number of caravans on unauthorised developments has decreased by 416.

- 2.20 Research undertaken by the Commission for Racial Equality (2006) shows that over two-thirds (67%) of local authorities say they have had to deal with tensions between Gypsies and Travellers and other members of the public. In response, the Government is providing £60 million of funding that councils and other registered providers can use to provide new authorised sites for travellers between 2011 and 2015. Councils and other registered providers can apply to the Home and Communities Agency to use the funding. In April 2011 the Government passed legislation that applies the Mobile Homes Act (1983) to local authority traveller sites. This means that people living on local authority traveller sites are treated the same as people living on other sorts of council-owned caravan sites.
- 2.21 Finally, the CLG's document *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites*¹⁸ (March 2012) states that local planning authorities should set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of Travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities. Local planning authorities should, in producing their Local Plan:
- a) identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites⁷ 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 and
 - e) protect local amenity and environment

Caravan Counts

- 2.22 Although the biannual Caravan Counts are useful in enabling local authorities to estimate total numbers twice yearly, they are not immune from critique. According to research undertaken by Niner on behalf of the ODPM¹⁹, it is likely that the biannual Caravan Count seriously underestimates the Gypsy and Traveller population for a number of reasons, including a lack of commitment on behalf of local authorities and attempts to minimise apparent need by undercounting, and the lack of involvement of Gypsies and Travellers.

¹⁸ CLG, *Planning for Traveller Sites (Summary)*, June 2011.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

2.23 Research undertaken by the ODPM²⁰ (2004) concluded that some local authority officers have serious reservations about the count due to:

- officer knowledge of 'guesstimates' or errors in their own authority's count
- anecdotes of poor practice elsewhere
- discrepancies between personal knowledge/observation and the count; and
- internal inconsistencies in published figures suggesting entries in the wrong cell etc.

2.24 Nonetheless, the biannual caravan count remains the only source of comparative national data on Gypsies and Travellers.

Summary

It is apparent from the evidence described above that increased provision of permanent and transit sites is to not only to ensure that Gypsies and Travellers are accommodated, but to ensure good relations between the Traveller community and settled communities. The provisions of the 2004 Housing Act go some way to ensure that the site provision gap left by its predecessor is adequately addressed. Also, whilst it is apparent that the CLG acknowledge that improved provision, rather than legal enforcement, is the more cost-effective response to unauthorised encampments, it is not yet clear how far the £60m additional funding will go in resolving the site provision gap. The Mobile Homes Act (1983) which came into force for Gypsies and Travellers in April 2011 means that people living on local authority traveller sites will be treated the same as people living on private mobile home/ caravan sites.

Health and education

Introduction

2.25 Although there are many facets of the Gypsy and Traveller lifestyle that may impact on the life-chances of individuals, it is arguable that health and education remain two of the most important. Despite relatively scarce research being undertaken on the Gypsy and Traveller lifestyle, existing research points to poor health and educational opportunities. According to the Commission for Racial Equality, Gypsies and Irish Travellers have the poorest life chances of any ethnic group today. In terms of education, Gypsy and Irish Traveller pupils in England are the group most at risk of failure in the education system.

Health

2.26 According to Cemlyn et al²¹, although statistical data is not currently collected within the National Health Service about the needs of Gypsies and Travellers, studies have found that

²⁰ Niner, Pat, Counting Gypsies & Travellers: A Review of the Gypsy Caravan Count System, ODPM, February 2004 located at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/158004.pdf>

²¹ Cemlyn, Sarah, Greenfields, Margaret, Burnett, Sally, Matthews, Zoe and Whitwell, Chris (2009) *Inequalities Experienced by Gypsy and Traveller Communities: A Review*, Equality and Human Rights Commission, London.

the health status of Gypsies and Travellers is much poorer than the general population. Parry et al (2004) found that, even after controlling for socio-economic status and comparing them to other marginalised groups, Gypsies and Travellers have worse health than others: 38% of a sample of 260 Gypsies and Travellers had a long-term illness, compared with 26% of age and sex-matched comparators.

- 2.27 Significantly more Gypsies and Travellers reported having arthritis, asthma, or chest pain/discomfort than in the comparison group (22%, 22% and 34%, compared with 10%, 5% and 22% respectively). An outreach project in Wrexham noted that when compared to a control group of residents from a deprived local area, Gypsies and Travellers had lower levels of exercise, a significantly poorer diet (particularly in respect of fresh fruit and vegetables), and had far higher rates of self-reported anxiety and depression (Roberts et al, 2007). It also found that the risk of premature death from cardiac disease was particularly high for Gypsy and Traveller men.
- 2.28 In response, there is growing evidence that outreach services is one means by which health inequalities within the Gypsy and Traveller community can be tackled. The NHS Improvement Plan²² suggested that there was a need for the Government to engage fully with patients and the public in order to deliver better health outcomes for the poorest in our communities and ease pressures and costs for the NHS in the long run.
- 2.29 The Plan recommended that models of outreach and community engagement would need to be built into mainstream services nationally, once evaluation had demonstrated their real value. However, although there is evidence that outreach services are effective in tackling health inequalities in the Gypsy and Traveller community, there is yet no evidence on the cost-effectiveness of such programmes.
- 2.30 Research by Matthews²³ suggests that some outreach services such as health visitors can go some way to plugging the gaps for advice or preventative services e.g. immunisation, but cannot offer full services for those who are ill. If Travellers are moved rapidly, it can be difficult even for outreach workers to see Travellers that quickly, and so they are never offered any care.
- 2.31 The research cites anecdotal evidence which suggests that women are more likely to access services if supported by outreach workers, some of whom are from Gypsy and Traveller communities. They found that among Gypsy and Traveller women, there is support for offering specialist training in basic midwifery to members of their communities to enable them to support mothers in a culturally appropriate manner while assisting them in accessing appropriate care from qualified midwives.

²² NHS, *The NHS Improvement Plan: Putting People at the Heart of Public Services*, June 2004.

²³ Matthews, Zoe, *The Health of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK*, A Race Equality Foundation Briefing Paper, November 2008.

Mental health

- 2.32 Mental health constitutes a key health issue. Gypsies and Travellers have been found to be nearly three times more likely to be anxious than others, and just over twice as likely to be depressed, with women twice as likely as men to experience mental health problems²⁴.
- 2.33 A range of factors may contribute to this, including the stresses caused by accommodation problems, unemployment, racism and discrimination by services and the wider public, and bereavement.
- 2.34 Numerous GTAAs have reported Gypsies and Travellers in housing experiencing hostility from neighbours, and it is likely that the constant exposure to racism and discrimination has a negative impact on mental health²⁵.
- 2.35 For women, long-term mental health difficulties can result from feeling trapped on a site where no-one would want to live²⁶. Moving into housing is associated with depression and anxiety, and may be reflective of loss of community and experiences of racism and discrimination.
- 2.36 Greenfields²⁷ found that, where New Travellers moved into housing to escape violence or because of family law cases which impacted on their ability to live on a site, respondents reported depression and anxiety in a similar manner to Gypsies and other Travellers. In response to the consultation, Shelter noted that research is needed into mental health issues among housed Travellers, while a specialist Traveller team referred to 'Travellers psychological aversion to housing and how housing can impact on Travellers' mental and physical health'.
- 2.37 Parry et al²⁸ found that the health impacts of residence in housing were profound, with travelling acting as a protective factor in terms of both physical and mental health. Gypsies and Travellers living in housing who travelled rarely had the worst health status of all Gypsy and Traveller groups and reported the highest levels of anxiety. Conversely, isolation from relatives and community structures has a profoundly negative impact on well-being, social functioning and mental health.

²⁴ Parry et al (2004) *The Health Status of Gypsies and Travellers in England*, University of Sheffield located at: http://www.shef.ac.uk/polopoly_fs/1.43713!/file/GT-report-summary.pdf

²⁵ Cemlyn et al (2009) *Inequalities Experienced by Gypsy and Traveller Communities' Review*, Equality and Human Rights Commission located at: http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/research/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf

²⁶ Appleton, L. et al. (2003) Smails's contribution to understanding the needs of the socially excluded: the case of Gypsy Traveller Women. *Clinical Psychology*, (24), pp.40-6.

²⁷ Greenfields, M. (2002) *The impact of Section 8 Children Act Applications on Travelling Families*. PhD (unpublished). Bath: University of Bath.

²⁸ Ibid.

2.38 Although there are fewer studies specifically relating to Travelling Showpeople, the CLG acknowledge that, as many of the issues facing this group are the same as those facing Gypsies and Travellers, it can reasonably be assumed that conclusions relating to the health of this group can be extended to cover Travelling Showpeople.

Education

2.39 Research has found that poor attendance exacerbated by lack of support meant that Gypsy and Traveller children were consistently under-achieving compared with national education standards.²⁹ In response the Government published *Aiming High: Raising the Achievement of Gypsy and Traveller Pupils: A Guide to Good Practice* in 2003. This guide offers practical advice and guidance to schools on how to develop effective policies and practices to help raise the achievement of Gypsy and Traveller pupils.

2.40 However, research undertaken by the National Federation for Educational Research (NFER) (2005) on the education of Gypsy and Traveller children in Wales confirmed assumptions that their educational attainment is lower than national averages. They found that attainment of Gypsy Traveller children was lower than non-Gypsy and Traveller children at Key Stages 2, 3 and 4, whilst their level of additional educational needs was greater than those of non-Gypsy and Traveller children.

2.41 The mobility of Gypsies and Travellers is affected by the availability of sites. Forced mobility leads to interrupted education and poses a challenge to local authority staff attempting to engage with the families. In response, NFER argue for the need for additional funding to support the education of Gypsies and Travellers because of the additional educational needs of this group, their lack of attainment, and the cultural influences which impact on their engagement in education. This funding could be used to increase schools' and teachers' awareness of these factors and develop strategies to engage and retain Gypsies and Travellers in education³⁰.

2.42 Over the last decade, new technology has been increasingly used for supporting the continued learning of Gypsy and Traveller pupils in more engaging and imaginative ways. The E-Learning and Mobility Project (E-Lamp) has developed interactive learning approaches to support students' work with their distance learning packs (Marks, 2004). This method is now being developed to support excluded pupils too.

²⁹See Levinson, Martin P. & Sparkes, Andrew C. (2003), *Gypsy Masculinities and the School–Home Interface: exploring contradictions and tensions*, British Journal of Sociology of Education, Vol. 24, No. 5.

³⁰ National Federation of Educational Research (NFER), *Research into the education of Gypsy Traveller children in Wales* located at <http://www.nfer.ac.uk/research-areas/pims-data/summaries/research-into-the-education-of-gypsy-Traveller-children-in-wales.cfm>

- 2.43 The EHRC³¹ states that the Government in England has given considerable attention to the education of Gypsies and Travellers, although Ofsted's clarion call in 2003 that 'the alarm bells rung in earlier reports have yet to be heeded', remains relevant today. One of the findings to emerge is that despite relevant policy guidance and the impressive development of good practice in a number of areas, other aspects of policy contradict these efforts.
- 2.44 Finally, there is concern that government debt reduction policies may adversely impact on Traveller education schemes. An article recently published in *The Independent* (based on research undertaken by the Irish Traveller Movement) suggests that nearly half of 127 authorities have either abolished their Traveller education service or drastically cut staff levels. Of 127 authorities 24 planned to scrap their traveller education support team while a further 34 were cutting more than a third of staff. The situation may be even worse during 2012, with 20 councils refusing to reveal projected staffing levels as they were "under review", "undecided", "unknown" or being "restructured".

Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative

- 2.45 The Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative³² is a charity organisation partly funded by Lincolnshire County Council which provides lifelong learning to the Traveller communities by facilitating access to a range of courses from different providers as well as developing their own courses for on-site provision.
- 2.46 Its aims are to transform the lives of Gypsies and Travellers in terms of communication, education, information, and all the other benefits that housed communities enjoy. Having families gain confidence by trying new courses, its aim is for them to try the next step of entering into some form of education or training. It believes that this should, in time, give better opportunities to gain employment, resulting in improved economic well-being.
- 2.47 The Travellers Initiative recently completed an oral history project. One of the key aims of the project was to engage with and train young members of the Traveller community to collect the oral histories of their elders including grandparents, parents, aunts and uncles who are resident in Lincolnshire, but also to capture the reminiscences of elders who have moved away from the county. They recently produced a Gypsy and Traveller awareness and education pack for local schools.

³¹ Op Cit

³² See <http://www.lincolnshiretravellerinitiative.org.uk/>

Summary

Both in terms of health and education, Gypsies and Travellers suffer lower life-chances compared with 'settled' community members (although it must also be noted that members of the Gypsies and Travellers living in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation similarly experience comparably poor health and education). To some extent, these experiences are due to issues discussed elsewhere in this section i.e. the lack of suitable site provision and the relative 'invisibility' of the Gypsy and Traveller community to service providers. There is some concern that recent cuts to Traveller education schemes may adversely impact on Gypsy and Traveller children's educational attainment. Also, it is important to ensure that Gypsies and Travellers in Central Lincolnshire are located on sites which have good access to adequate health and education services.

Gypsy and Traveller Group Housing Schemes

- 2.48 One fairly recent development of good practice in relation to Gypsy and Traveller accommodation provision is group housing schemes – residential housing developments with additional facilities and amenities specifically designed to accommodate extended families of Travellers on a permanent basis.
- 2.49 In 2005 the Northern Ireland Housing Executive evaluated four group housing schemes – two in Belfast and two in 'rural' areas (Omagh and Toome). While the evaluation focused mainly on the partnerships and processes involved in instigating and developing this new form of accommodation, it also elicited some views on the suitability of the housing for the needs of its occupants.
- 2.50 The Traveller families in both schemes responded very positively to the question of whether the aims of group housing had been met and they reported noticeable improvements to their standards of living. The main improvements cited by both families were in terms of security, comfort, heating, electricity and sanitation:
- 'We've always lived here and now we're set here. We don't have anybody coming and telling us what to do. I've no complaints about the scheme. We have all the space that we need. We have the comfort thing as well'³³.
- 2.51 A similar scheme is Clúid Housing Association's Castlebrook Group Housing Scheme for Travellers in Newcastle, Co. Dublin. The scheme consists of seven houses built for an extended family. The scheme design considered the views of stakeholders including Travellers. An evaluation concluded that the scheme has resulted in high-quality, long-term

³³ Chartered Institute of Housing and University of Ulster: *Outlining Minimum Standards for Traveller Accommodation*, March 2009 located at: <http://www.equalityni.org/archive/pdf/travguideSDSHWeb100409.pdf>

local authority/housing association accommodation. Also, it suggests that that given a similar stakeholder approach, this development project could be replicated³⁴.

Community development and community cohesion

- 2.52 As noted above there already exists good practice in relation to education and empowerment within the county in the form of the Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative which provides lifelong learning to the Traveller communities. However, it is arguable that there is scope for further community development amongst Gypsy and Traveller communities.
- 2.53 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC)³⁵ recognise that community development can both empower Gypsy and Traveller communities and lead to improved community cohesion. They cite a number of good practice initiatives which could be used to help determine the basis for further community development within the study area.
- 2.54 For example, in 2003 work by the Traveller Education Services in Cambridgeshire led to two posts being created for Youth and Community Development Workers. Similarly, the EHRC state that many agencies are reaching out to Gypsy and Traveller communities and encouraging involvement. A number of Traveller Education Services (TESs) have employed Gypsies and Travellers as outreach workers and in-class support workers, and this can involve elements of community development as well as other roles.
- 2.55 Some voluntary and non-governmental bodies have also taken significant initiatives in providing community development support. Devon Racial Equality Council reported in its consultation response to the EHRC research that they had had a dedicated community development worker post for Gypsies and Travellers for three and half years, which had supported a range of projects by the community. These included a myth-busting leaflet written by Romany women, an information pack, a DVD and a project where Romany women gave talks in schools.
- 2.56 One further consideration may be the establishment of Gypsy and Traveller tenant and resident associations (TRAs). As Ryder (2012)³⁶ suggests, TRAs provide a collective voice for people who live in the same area, or who have the same landlord. Members work together to improve housing and the environment in their neighbourhood and to build a sense of community.
- 2.57 Ryder (2012) cites a number of good practice examples of Gypsy and Traveller TRAs including one set up in 2003 at the Eleanor Street Site in Tower Hamlets, London. Site

³⁴ Clúid Housing Association, *Review of Castlebrook: A Traveller Housing Project*, located at: http://www.cluid.ie/_fileupload/Castlebrook%20Traveller%20Report.pdf

³⁵ Cemlyn et al (2009) *ibid*

³⁶ Ryder, A. (2012), *Hearing the voices of Gypsies and Travellers: the history, development and challenges of Gypsy and Traveller tenants and residents' associations*, Third Sector Research Centre Working Paper 84 located at: <http://www.tsrc.ac.uk/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=INqGXFbAe8E%3d&tabid=500>

residents sought assistance from the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit (LGTU) to improve local authority management of their site. Subsequently a tenants' association was established and the LGTU provided training to facilitate the work of tenants to coordinate the group. As a consequence, site management by the local authority has improved.

2.58 Similarly, in 2008 residents of the Stable Way site, west London, established a TRA which aims to:

- improve the quality of life of Travellers living in the borough
- improve the voice and participation of Travellers in the policies and decisions affecting them
- enable access to debt and legal advice
- provide a place for children, young people and adults to come together to learn and have fun together
- work for and with, and to represent, Travellers living on Stable Way.

2.59 Since its creation, Stable Way TRA has had success strengthening the community's relationships with the police, health services and the borough council, as well as helping to improve residents' education and cutting crime. Police call-outs have dropped by almost half, from 80 in 2007-08 to 47 in 2011-12, and primary school attendance has reached 100%. All families are now registered with GPs and dentists. When a measles outbreak hit the wider Traveller community only two children were affected on Stable Way, due to the success of an immunisation programme arranged through the TRA³⁷.

2.60 In relation to community cohesion, as the EHRC (2009) report suggests, and as confirmed by stakeholders event undertaken for this project (see Chapter 6), community cohesion issues may negatively impact on Gypsy and Traveller communities. Opposition from members of the settled community to new Gypsy and Traveller sites as well as negative media attention can sometimes increase tensions between the nomadic and settled communities. The community development work and the potential for Tenants and Residents' Associations (TRAs) discussed in this section may help reduce such tensions.

2.61 However, it must be acknowledged that tensions can also exist between the English Romany Gypsy community and the Irish Traveller community. Although both communities are recognised legally and are protected by law from discrimination they have separate histories and cultural traditions. As the survey results in Chapter 6 show, there was a mixed response to the question as to whether respondent households would feel comfortable living next to households from a different Gypsy or Traveller ethnic group with only around a third saying they would (although households living on private sites were more likely to say they would be comfortable compared with households living on social rented sites).

³⁷ The Guardian, *Pioneering Traveller community stands proud against cuts*, Tuesday 25 September 2012 located at: <http://www.theguardian.com/society/2012/sep/25/pioneering-traveller-community-proud-against-cuts>

2.62 As such, in terms of the implementation of planning policy and new site provision this means acknowledging that households from differing Gypsy or Traveller groups may not want to occupy the same site. Again, the establishment of TRAs and the implementation of conflict resolution mechanisms may help reduce tensions between the different communities.

Summary

2.63 It is not possible for a brief discussion, as in this section, to adequately encapsulate all research relating to such complex and diverse social groups as Gypsies and Travellers. Nonetheless, it is possible to identify a number of key themes.

2.64 Although much legislation implemented since the 1960s has negatively impacted on the Gypsy and Traveller community, it is arguable that the 2004 Housing Act and subsequent legislation has sought to address this imbalance. Also, whilst there is still some debate as to what constitutes an adequate definition of 'Gypsy and Traveller', the Equalities Act 2010 has gone some way to ensuring that some members of the Gypsy and Irish Traveller communities are afforded legal protection against discrimination.

2.65 The research discussed above suggests that education and health remain key issues for the Gypsy and Traveller community. There is evidence of good practice within the county with the Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative providing lifelong learning to the Gypsy and Traveller communities.

2.66 There is the potential for further community development work with local Gypsy and Traveller communities. Similarly, case studies suggest that establishment of Gypsy and Traveller tenant and resident associations (TRAs) may help further empower communities whilst group housing schemes could be considered for Gypsies and Travellers wanting to live in bricks and mortar accommodation.

2.67 However, it is apparent from the research discussed above that the most pressing issue remains that of inadequate permanent and transit site provision. With around one fifth of Gypsies and Travellers residing in unauthorised developments or encampments, the Government has responded with increased funding for site provision.

2.68 Despite increased powers for local authorities to deal with anti-social behaviour and to evict where necessary, the Government has acknowledged that increased site provision is the most effective means of dealing with unauthorised developments and encampments. As discussed in Chapter 4, although the number of unauthorised encampments has gradually decreased over recent years, evidence presented in Chapter 9 shows further need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation during the period 2013-2033.

2.69 Lastly, the need for detailed information regarding the current and future accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community further reinforces the need for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Need Assessments (GTAAs).

3. The policy context in Central Lincolnshire

Introduction

- 3.1 As explained in the previous chapter, the proposed abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) means that previous RSS Gypsy and Traveller accommodation targets will no longer apply. Instead, the new Localism Act 2011 sets out that local authorities and local communities should be involved in setting Gypsy and Traveller accommodation targets.
- 3.2 Nonetheless, there remains a need for robust evidence in determining Gypsy and Traveller accommodation targets. As such, the Central Lincolnshire Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) will provide a sound policy basis for the partner councils to establish the required level of provision. To assess the current state of play, existing documents have been examined to determine what reference is made to Gypsy and Traveller issues.
- 3.3 The intention is to highlight areas of effective practice in Central Lincolnshire, and examine the extent to which authorities are currently addressing the issue. Furthermore, understanding the current position will be important in the development of future strategies intended to meet accommodation need and housing related support need among Gypsies and Travellers.

Regional policies

- 3.4 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), also known as the East Midlands Regional Plan, was approved by Government in March 2009. The Strategy sets out policies for the sustainable development of the region's economy, infrastructure, transport, housing and other land uses over the period to 2026.
- 3.5 It identifies the regional priorities for Local Authorities and other relevant public bodies as identifying land for additional pitch provision based on clearly evidenced assessments of need, working together across administrative boundaries where appropriate.
- 3.6 Also, it suggests that Local Development Frameworks should make provision for the minimum additional pitch requirements identified by the Regional Plan taking account of the need arising from future growth. Allowance for redistribution of provision, where identified as appropriate by the relevant GTAA, could be enabled by the preparation of joint or co-ordinated LDFs.
- 3.7 The Regional Plan identified the Central Lincolnshire pitch requirements for the period 2007- to 2012 as:

Table 3.1 Regional Plan Pitch Requirements 2007-2012		
	Pitches	Transit Pitches
Lincoln	8	0
N. Kesteven	7	0
W. Lindsey	22	0
Total	37	0

Source: East Midlands Regional Plan

3.8 However, the Regional Plan was revoked in April 2013³⁸ negating the need for local authorities to adhere to its pitch targets.

Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit (JPU) Documents

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan – Core Strategy Publication Version (July 2013)

3.9 The Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy 2013 contains Policy CL16 which sets out the criteria to be taken into consideration in locating any future allocations for traveller sites identified as being needed as a result of the updating of the evidence. The criteria also provide the basis for decisions on any planning applications that may come forward:

³⁸ See The Regional Strategy for the East Midlands (Revocation) Order 2013 located at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/629/made>

Policy CL16 – Meeting the Accommodation Needs of Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, as identified by the evidence base, through the allocation of Traveller sites. The selection of sites, and decisions on applications for additional sites and for extensions to existing sites, will be guided by Policy CL6 in addition to the following criteria:

1. The site should be located to promote peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and local community;
2. The site should be located to enable its occupants to access both primary health care facilities and schools within reasonable travelling distances, preferably by walking, cycling or public transport;
3. The site is not located in an area of high flood risk or where it would have adverse impact on Central Lincolnshire's environmental quality including its natural, built and historic assets and landscape character;
4. The site is capable of providing an acceptable standard of amenity for the site's occupants, and will not have an unacceptable impact on the amenity of nearby residents.
5. The site is capable of being adequately serviced, and would not place undue pressure on local infrastructure;
6. The scale of the site and the number of pitches/plots provided would not dominate the nearest settled community and would not place undue pressure on local infrastructure. The proximity of any existing sites in an area would be taken into account in assessing the impact of a new site on the locality and local services and facilities;
7. The site has safe vehicular access and should be capable of allowing large vehicles and caravans to be manoeuvred and parked safely within it; and
8. Where required, the site should be capable of providing for mixed use residential and business use in a manner that has regard to the safety and amenity of both its occupants and neighbouring residents.

In addition to the above criteria, in the case of sites for Travelling Showpeople, there will be sufficient space for storage and maintenance of equipment associated with the occupiers. Additional screening may be required having regard to the nature of the equipment that is being stored.

Source: Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy – Local Plan for Consultation July 2013

District Local Plans

- 3.10 Although old-style Local Plans have been superseded due to changes to national policy or, more recently, adopted guidance, some of the policies within the City and Districts individual Local Plans have been 'saved', which means that they are still currently used for the purposes of determining planning applications. Policy CL16 of the Core Strategy will supersede the relevant saved policies, once adopted, and until that time will be given increasing weight in terms of decision making, as advised by the para 216 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Lincoln Local Plan 1998

- 3.11 Lincoln's Local Plan 1998-2006 suggests that there had been a reasonably constant number of gypsy caravans in Lincoln (with predictable seasonal variations) since July 1991. For that reason, the City Council did not propose to make a specific allocation in this Local Plan for residential or transit Gypsy and Traveller sites over and above that already provided.
- 3.12 However, Lincoln's Local Plan suggests that Travelling Showpeople require secure, permanent sites for the storage of equipment and for residential purposes, especially over winter. Lincoln is the venue for bi-annual fairs and circuses, held on Malandry Closes (South Common), which are controlled by the City Council through the use of ground rules and individual site lettings.
- 3.13 It states that Lincoln is a relatively important centre for Travelling Showpeople and, although the City does not contain a base for them, enquiries have been made about acquiring land to set up winter quarters.
- 3.14 Although Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople are two distinct groups, it is the City Council's opinion that, for land use planning purposes, their siting requirements, whether for permanent residential or transit purposes, are sufficiently similar to deal with them in the same policy statement.

North Kesteven Local Plan 2007

- 3.15 Policy H9 of the Local Plan states that Planning permission will be granted for the development of a gypsy caravan site, provided that:
1. The site is within a reasonable distance of local services and facilities;
 2. The nature, scale, design, siting, and level of traffic generated will not adversely affect the character or appearance of the area, nor the amenities of other land users; and
 3. Adequate site services and amenities will be provided

West Lindsey Local Plan First Review 2006

- 3.16 The West Lindsey Local Plan 2006 states that Planning permission for new permanent mobile home parks and gypsy/traveller sites will only be granted providing that they conform to policies for the location of permanent residential dwellings.

Guidance on Locations for Additional Residential Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Provision and Site Assessment Criteria in West Lindsey

- 3.17 In May 2010 West Lindsey District Council published interim guidance³⁹ on locations for additional pitch provision and site assessment criteria. It suggests that the following criteria should be regarded together rather than being treated as individual requirements and that a balance may have to be struck between the considerations. Sites should:

1. Not to be in an area of high flood risk.
2. Be capable of being laid out satisfactorily in terms of such things as site levels bearing in mind the need for level standings (and getting large accommodation units on and off the site) and providing a good safe living environment with appropriate standards of residential amenity. Sites should not be located next to uses and infrastructure that would have adverse environmental effects on residents. In particular the health and safety of prospective residents (including young children) should not be placed at risk by locating sites near to refuse sites, industrial processes or other hazardous or polluting uses. Sites should not be affected by contamination, unless it can adequately remediated.
3. Be capable of being adequately serviced preferably by mains service connections, although alternatives may be accepted if normal mains service provision cannot be made.
4. Be capable of providing reasonable levels of visual and acoustic privacy (both for the site's residents and neighbours) and avoid being intrusive.
5. Not compromise land or buildings which are subject to national or local landscape, conservation, biodiversity and geodiversity designations.
6. Have reasonably adequate vehicular and pedestrian access from the highway (also taking into account the manoeuvrability of large vehicles including caravans, refuse and emergency vehicles) and the nature and level of additional traffic generation.
7. Respect the scale of and not dominate the nearest settled community. As a guideline, near to a town (excluding Caistor) it is expected that a single site would not exceed 10 – 12 pitches and for the remaining settlements sites would not exceed 5 pitches. No more than one additional consented site would be expected to be proposed in any one settlement location to ensure there is not excessive impact on local services.

³⁹ <http://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-base-and-monitoring/gypsy-and-travellers-policy-interim-guidance-for-site-provision/104853.article>

District Housing Strategies

- 3.18 The Lincoln Housing Strategy 2010-15 cites the 2007 GTAA which identified the need a further 8 pitches within the Lincoln area. It states that the City of Lincoln Council is working closely with North Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council to identify potential sites for the development of further pitches for Gypsies and Travellers.
- 3.19 North Kesteven's Housing Strategy 2009-2014 states that the 2007 GTAA evidenced only a limited Gypsy and Traveller need. There was no evidenced need for the provision of a transit site in the District and it was considered that the existing permanent sites could address the estimated need of seven to nine pitches over next seven years. However, it also states that there is a need to undertake further research into the needs of Gypsy and Travelling Communities.
- 3.20 West Lindsey has adopted the countywide Lincolnshire Housing Strategy 2009-14 which states that there was a need for the 2007 GTAA to be updated.

Duty to cooperate and cross-border issues

Introduction

- 3.21 The duty to cooperate was created in the Localism Act 2011, and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters.
- 3.22 Local authorities are required to work together to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs for their areas. They should also consider the production of joint development plans to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area.
- 3.23 The Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) was established in October 2009 and the Joint Planning Unit (JPU) was established in May 2010. The CLJSPC is comprised of representatives from the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven District Council, West Lindsey District Council and Lincolnshire County Council and is responsible for agreeing any work that the JPU produces.
- 3.24 Also, the three Central Lincolnshire councils liaise with neighbouring local authorities to ensure a coordinated approach to Gypsy and Traveller issues. The local and county authorities bordering Central Lincolnshire are:
- Bassetlaw District Council

- Boston Borough Council
- East Lindsey District Council
- Newark and Sherwood District Council
- North Lincolnshire Council
- North East Lincolnshire Council
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- South Kesteven District Council
- South Holland District Council

3.25 In order to glean information for this section interviews were undertaken with three Gypsy and Traveller liaison officers, one housing Officer and eight planning officers from neighbouring authorities (the findings of the stakeholder event which also involved officers from neighbouring local authorities are discussed in Chapter 5).

Cross border issues and liaison

3.26 All the local authorities noted above are working to liaise more closely in order to coordinate responses to the needs of Gypsy and Traveller families. However, Gypsy and Traveller liaison officers working for local authorities who share borders appear to be more likely to liaise regarding responses to the needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

3.27 For example, the Westrum Lane, Brigg site is located in West Lindsey although the road leading to the site is located in North Lincolnshire. Given the proximity of Brigg to North Lincolnshire it is likely that the site is meeting the needs of some Gypsy and Traveller families deriving from both West Lindsey and North Lincolnshire. However, one stakeholder stated that although the Westrum Lane site is located in West Lindsey its residents tend to look to North Lincolnshire for support services.

3.28 One issue which has exacerbated accommodation need in the area is that the Kettleby Caravan Park (located close to Brigg) is no longer available for Gypsy and Traveller families removing (according to the 2007 GTAA) four permanent and twelve transit pitches from local provision. Also, there is limited land available for the development of new sites in Brigg. North Lincolnshire Council confirmed that the Kettleby site previously met Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs but is no longer doing so. West Lindsey District Council planning officers are currently (October 2013) attempting to determine if the site is still being used to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers.

3.29 West Lindsey District Council and North Lincolnshire Council liaise in order to discuss Gypsy and Traveller needs. This has led to proactive and constructive cross-boundary working. However, it was suggested that there is potential for greater information sharing and cooperation between both councils on Gypsy and Traveller issues.

3.30 It was acknowledged that local authorities have differing levels of need and supply in relation to Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. This can impact on how local authorities

work internally and with other local authorities and agencies. For example, it was stated that there is only one small Gypsy and Traveller site located in North East Lincolnshire, and most of their involvement with Gypsies and Travellers is through those visiting the area. As such, North East Lincolnshire Council only occasionally liaise with neighbouring councils regarding planning permissions for new sites although they do liaise on cases regarding specific Gypsy and Traveller families.

- 3.31 North East Lincolnshire Council liaises with neighbouring local authorities to coordinate support to families arriving from outside the local area. Conversely, they coordinate support to families moving outside the local area. This cooperation and communication has enabled them to work more effectively with families. They stated that they usually communicate with Traveller Liaison Officers rather than Planning Officers.
- 3.32 It was recognised that different authorities may have differing attitudes towards the enforcement of planning regulations. For example, some local authorities allow Gypsy and Traveller families to sleep in amenity blocks whilst others don't. It was suggested that a more consistent approach to planning policy regarding Gypsy and Traveller issues is required. It was acknowledged that well equipped utility blocks i.e. containing space for cooking, washing and recreation could help reduce the number of vehicles required by each family.
- 3.33 Similarly, it was suggested that a better coordinated response to Gypsy and Traveller issues combined with increased provision would help reduce the numbers of unauthorised encampments. However, it was also mentioned that local authorities need to be more proactive in identifying sites. Interviewees agreed that it would be useful for the local authority liaison meetings to be formalised.
- 3.34 In particular, it was suggested that those local authorities with sites located close to district borders should meet more regularly to discuss key issues. One interviewee said that when discussing community engagement with the Gypsy and Traveller community it is important to evidence what has been achieved.
- 3.35 Members of the National Association of Gypsy and Traveller Officers (NAGTO) spoke about the regional dimension to cross-border working on Gypsy and Traveller issues. The Gypsy and Traveller liaison officers from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire meet and communicate on a regular basis.
- 3.36 Nottinghamshire has a Gypsy and Traveller Partnership system where representatives from key agencies working with Gypsies and Travellers share information and data and work together. It has been set up to address problems caused by local authorities previously not coordinating work.
- 3.37 Some local authorities such as those in Leicestershire have established a Multi-Agency Travellers Unit which coordinates responses to Gypsy and Traveller issues. Interviewees

working for local authorities in Lincolnshire spoke about the need for a similar multi-agency partnership system across Lincolnshire which would involve different local authority departments and agencies working more closely together to address issues concerning Gypsies and Travellers.

- 3.38 Some interviewees suggested that the present means of coordinating responses to the needs of Gypsy and Traveller families in Lincolnshire is fragmented and requires better communication and coordination between local authorities and agencies.
- 3.39 This would involve local authority housing and planning officers as well representatives from e.g. the police, education departments, health service providers or social workers. It was argued that not coordinating responses between local authorities ultimately leads to higher costs.
- 3.40 Given the cross-border issues relating to Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs it is important that all local authorities cooperate at planning policy level over the plan period and continue to ensure Gypsies and Travellers' needs are being met.

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAA's)

- 3.41 All the local authorities involved in cross boundary working had completed GTAA's in 2007/08 and have either updated their GTAA's or are in the process of doing so. It was felt that after they have all completed the GTAA's they should meet to discuss key issues including the potential for more cross boundary working. Interviewees spoke about how undertaking GTAA's encourage local authorities to cooperate on Gypsy and Traveller issues.

Nottinghamshire GTAA

- 3.42 The Nottinghamshire GTAA is currently being updated by individual local authorities using a shared methodology. Newark and Sherwood District Council have also recently (September-October 2013) undertaken consultation on its Gypsy and Traveller DPD Issues Paper.
- 3.43 As part of the Nottinghamshire GTAA update process Bassetlaw District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council are jointly holding a stakeholder event in November 2013 involving local authority representatives from Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.
- 3.44 Both Bassetlaw District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council are aware of sites located in Central Lincolnshire close to their local authority borders. They do not believe that these impact on need or supply of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation in the Bassetlaw or Newark and Sherwood areas. However, they acknowledge that Gypsies and Travellers residing in North Kesteven may use Newark as a service centre.

- 3.45 Bassetlaw District and Newark and Sherwood District Councils acknowledge that it is important for all local authorities to work together to both determine and respond to the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. As such, both are working with neighbouring authorities across Nottingham to determine how accommodation needs and provision impact on one another. They stated that there is a good working relationship across all Nottinghamshire local authorities.

North Lincolnshire Council GTAA

- 3.46 North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council undertook a joint GTAA in 2008. North Lincolnshire Council updated their GTAA in 2013.
- 3.47 The 2013 North Lincolnshire GTAA found the need for 13 transit and 22 permanent pitches for the period 2013-33. The interviewee acknowledged the negative impact on accommodation provision of the Kettleby site no longer accommodating Gypsy and Traveller families. Importantly, they stated that the risk of flooding means that there is limited land available for future sites in the Brigg area.
- 3.48 In terms of transit provision, North Lincolnshire acknowledge that the use of the Westrum Lane site as a transit site has led to a decrease in unauthorised encampments within the local area.

North East Lincolnshire Council GTAA

- 3.49 As stated above, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council undertook a joint GTAA in 2008. North East Lincolnshire Council stated that they propose to update the GTAA in the near future.
- 3.50 A representative from North East Lincolnshire Council stated that there is a need for more provision in their local authority area, in particular for transit provision, but not necessarily near the border with West Lindsey District Council. Most of the Gypsy and Traveller families travelling through the North East Lincolnshire area are visiting family or friends so only want to remain temporarily. The families usually derive from nearby local authority areas such as Hull, North Lincolnshire, and East Lindsey with fewer from Central Lincolnshire. During summer 2013 the local authority experienced a higher than average number of unauthorised encampments.

East Lindsey District Council GTAA

- 3.51 East Lindsey District Council updated its GTAA in 2012 showing a need for 7 new pitches. According to a planning officer there is a limited need for further permanent sites within the district as most Gypsies and Travellers reside only temporarily for holidays and seasonal work. However, the district contains a number of Travelling Showpeople families who own yards.

- 3.52 The local authority does not regularly liaise regarding Gypsy and Traveller issues with Central Lincolnshire local authorities. However, when they do liaise it tends to be with the Lincolnshire County Traveller Liaison Officer rather than planning officers.
- 3.53 One reason for less liaison is because Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need tends to be higher in coastal areas rather than in areas which border the Central Lincolnshire authorities. The 2012 GTAA identified the possible need for a transit site near Horncastle (which is close to the Central Lincolnshire border) as families tend to pass through the town on their way to the coast. However, the local authority is prioritising new provision in coastal areas before considering new provision elsewhere.
- 3.54 Similarly, planning permission for a site in Louth (near Central Lincolnshire) area was approved through appeal although has not yet been developed. No joint working with Central Lincolnshire local authorities was undertaken during the planning process.

South Lincolnshire JPU GTAA

- 3.55 Similarly to the Central Lincolnshire JPU Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council coordinate planning policy through the South Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit. The updated 2012 GTAA shows that there is a need for 35 new permanent pitches during the first five year period.
- 3.56 Gypsy and Traveller families tend to arrive within the local area from Norfolk rather than Central Lincolnshire so there is less impetus to liaise with the Central Lincolnshire local authorities. The GTAA showed that there is a need for a transit site close to Sutton Bridge rather than anywhere close to the Central Lincolnshire area.
- 3.57 Nonetheless, South Lincolnshire JPU and Central Lincolnshire JPU do sometimes liaise although it tends to be on an informal basis regarding issues such as housing and flooding rather than the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. There was also acknowledgment that need which arises in the South Lincolnshire JPU area should be met by its constituent rather than neighbouring local authorities.

South Kesteven GTAA

- 3.58 South Kesteven District Council is currently basing policy on the 2007 Lincolnshire GTAA which determined accommodation need until 2017. However, they are likely to update the GTAA soon. This will help determine if there is a need for a transit site in the local area which was evidenced before the 2008 GTAA but not by the GTAA itself.
- 3.59 Most liaison regarding Gypsy and Traveller issues is with the County Traveller Liaison officer rather than with the Central Lincolnshire local authorities. However, they stated that the updating of the GTAA will lead to further liaison and cooperation between the local authority and neighbouring authorities.

Summary

- 3.60 Recent national policy has been reflected in the region with more responsibility moving to local rather than regional planning authorities, through local Housing Strategies and new style Local Plans.
- 3.61 Key Central Lincolnshire planning documents and strategies acknowledge that there is a shortage of authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites in Central Lincolnshire. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan seeks to determine planning responses to the issue.
- 3.62 Although to some extent Lincolnshire local authorities already coordinate responses to Gypsy and Traveller issues there is the potential for further liaison and information sharing. This could take a form similar to the multi-agency Gypsy and Traveller Unit set up in Leicestershire or the partnership approach adopted in Nottinghamshire.

4. Trends in the population levels of Gypsies and Travellers

Introduction

- 4.1 This section examines Gypsy and Traveller numbers in Central Lincolnshire and population trends. The primary source of information for Gypsies and Travellers in the UK as a whole is the CLG Caravan Count. This was introduced in 1979 and places a duty on local authorities in England to undertake a twice yearly count for the CLG on the number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in their area. The count was intended to estimate the size of the Gypsy and Traveller population for whom provision was to be made and to monitor progress in meeting need.
- 4.2 Although the duty to provide sites was removed in 1994, the need for local authorities to conduct the count has remained. There are, however, several weaknesses with the reliability of the data. For example, across the country counting practices vary between local authorities, and the practice of carrying out the count on a single day ignores the rapidly fluctuating number and distribution of unauthorised encampments. Concerns have also been raised over a lack of commitment on the part of some local authorities to detect Gypsies and Travellers (particularly on unauthorised sites), since this minimises the apparent need for new sites and services.⁴⁰
- 4.3 Significantly, the Count is only of caravans and so Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation are excluded. It should also be noted that pitches often contain more than one caravan, typically two or three.
- 4.4 However, despite concerns about accuracy, the count is valuable because it provides the only national source of information about numbers and distribution of Gypsy and Traveller caravans. As such, it is useful for identifying trends in the Gypsy and Traveller population, if not determining absolute numbers.
- 4.5 In Central Lincolnshire, additional data on unauthorised encampments has been gathered by Lincolnshire County Council for the purpose of both assessing need and monitoring the effectiveness of enforcement approaches and providing a good overview of the numbers of unauthorised caravans in the past three years in the county.

⁴⁰ Pat Niner (2003), *Local Authority Gypsy/Traveller Sites in England*, ODPM.

- 4.6 This data has been used in conjunction with the CLG Caravan Count figures. It is worth noting that since this monitoring tends to be more comprehensive than many local authorities the relative number of unauthorised caravans counted in Central Lincolnshire as compared to other counties and regions may be higher although more accurate.
- 4.7 The CLG Count distinguishes between socially rented authorised sites, private authorised sites, and unauthorised sites. Unauthorised sites are broken down as to whether the sites are tolerated by the council or are subject to enforcement action. The analysis in this chapter includes data from January 2011 to January 2013. It distinguishes between socially rented and private authorised sites, and unauthorised sites.

Population

- 4.8 The total Gypsy and Traveller population living in the UK is unknown, with estimates for England ranging from 90,000 and 120,000⁴¹ (1994) to 300,000⁴² (2006). There are uncertainties partly because of the number of different definitions that exist, but mainly because of an almost total lack of information about the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers now living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Estimates produced for the CLG suggest that at least 50% of the overall Gypsy and Traveller population are now living in permanent housing.
- 4.9 Local authorities in England provide a count of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in January and July each year for the CLG. The January 2013 Count (the most recent figures available) indicated a total of 18,729 caravans. Applying an assumed three person per caravan⁴³ multiplier would give a population of over 56,000.
- 4.10 Again, applying an assumed multiplier of three persons per caravan and doubling this to allow for the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers in housing,⁴⁴ gives a total population of around 112,000 for England. However, given the limitations of the data this figure can only be very approximate, and is likely to be a significant underestimate.
- 4.11 For the first time, the national census, undertaken in 2011, included the category of 'Gypsy or Irish Traveller' in the question regarding ethnic identity. The 2011 Census suggests there are 80 Gypsies and Travellers living in Lincoln, 74 Gypsies and Travellers living in North Kesteven, and 161 Gypsies and Travellers living in West Lindsey.⁴⁵

⁴¹ J. P. Liegeois, (1994) *Romas, Gypsies and Travellers* Strasbourg: Council of Europe. This is equivalent to 0.15% to 0.21% of the total population.

⁴² Commission for Racial Equality, *Common Ground Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers - Report of a CRE inquiry in England and Wales*, (Summary), May 2006, pages 3-4.

⁴³ Pat Niner (2003), op. cit.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

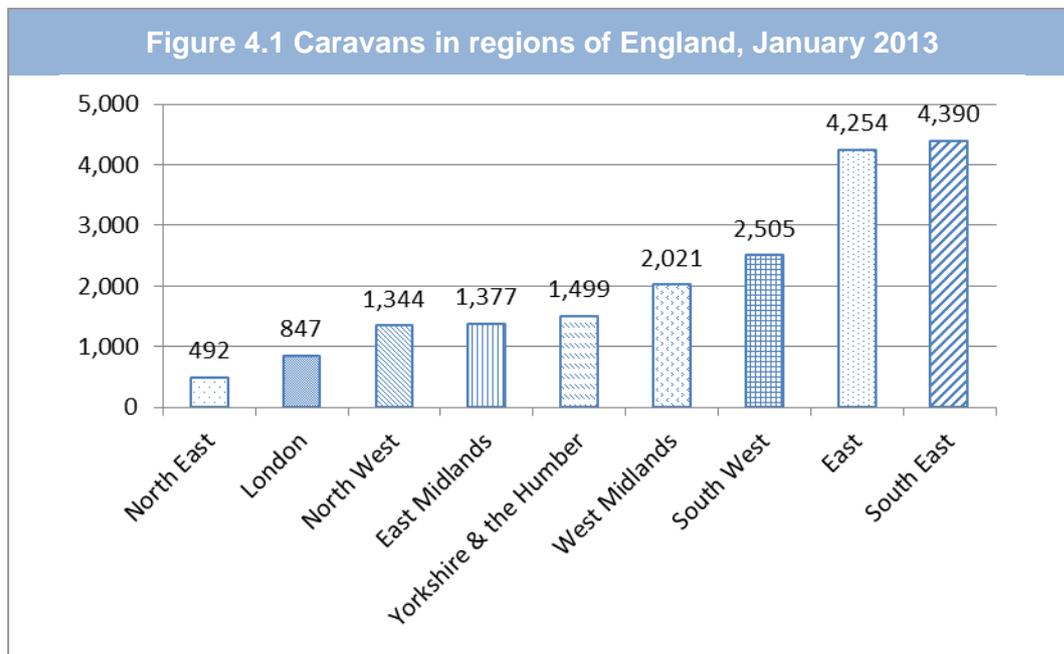
⁴⁵ See ONS 2011 Census Table KS201EW Ethnic Group located at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

4.12 This compares with the survey results (see Chapter 6) which represented 307 Gypsies and Travellers living on authorised and unauthorised sites consisting of 31 Gypsies and Travellers living on sites in Lincoln, 115 Gypsies and Travellers living in North Kesteven, and 161 Gypsies and Travellers living on sites in West Lindsey. However, the Census figures are likely to reflect a larger proportion of Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation and a smaller proportion living on sites.

National and regional levels

4.13 Given that one of the distinctive characteristics of the population is its mobility, it is first necessary to consider the national situation as this will help place Central Lincolnshire in context.

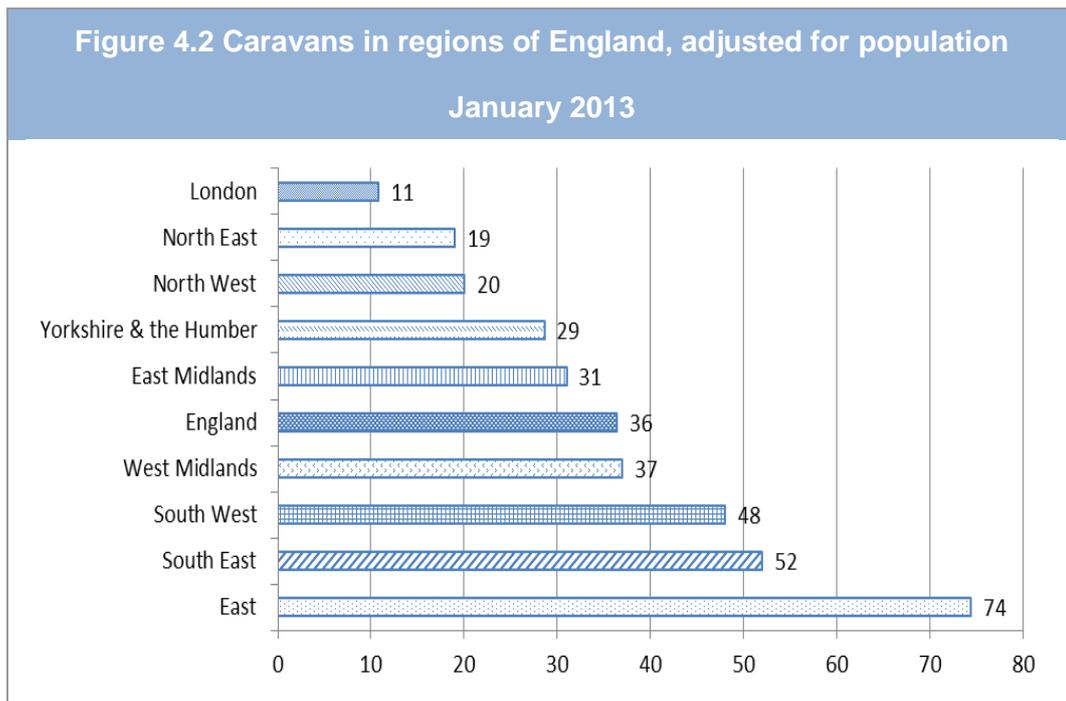
4.14 Figure 4.1 shows the absolute number of caravans. It can be seen that the East Midlands contains the fourth smallest number of caravans of any English region.



Source: CLG Caravan Count, January 2013

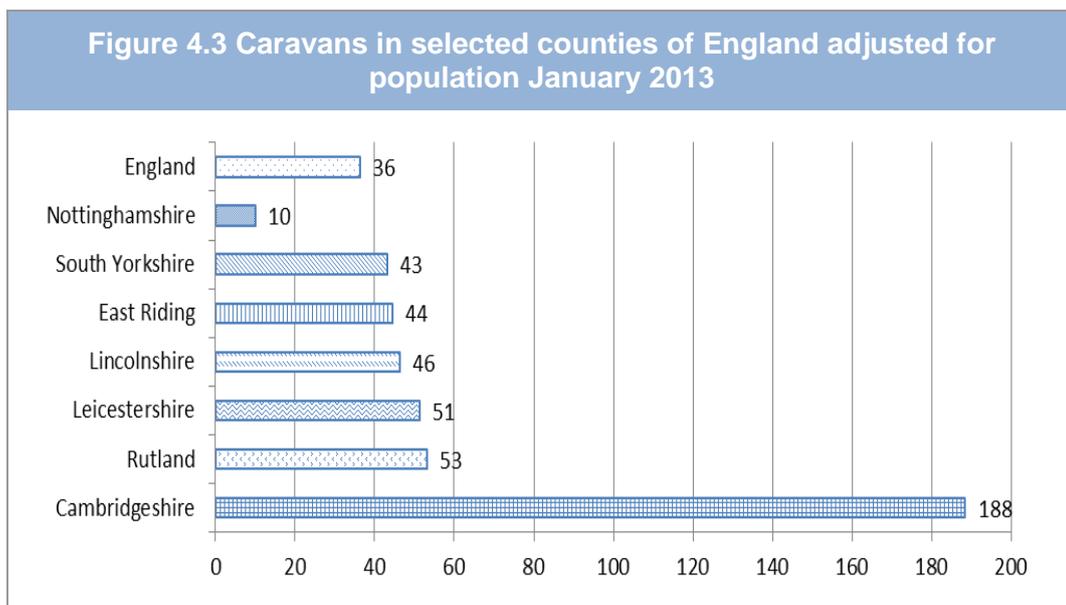
4.15 Figure 4.2 shows the results from the Caravan Count in January 2013 for each region of England. Due to the differing sizes of the English regions, the values have been adjusted for population to create useful comparative figures.

4.16 When the population of the East Midlands is taken into account the density of caravans is below the English national average at 31 per 100,000 settled population, compared to 36 for England.



Source: CLG Caravan Count, January 2013

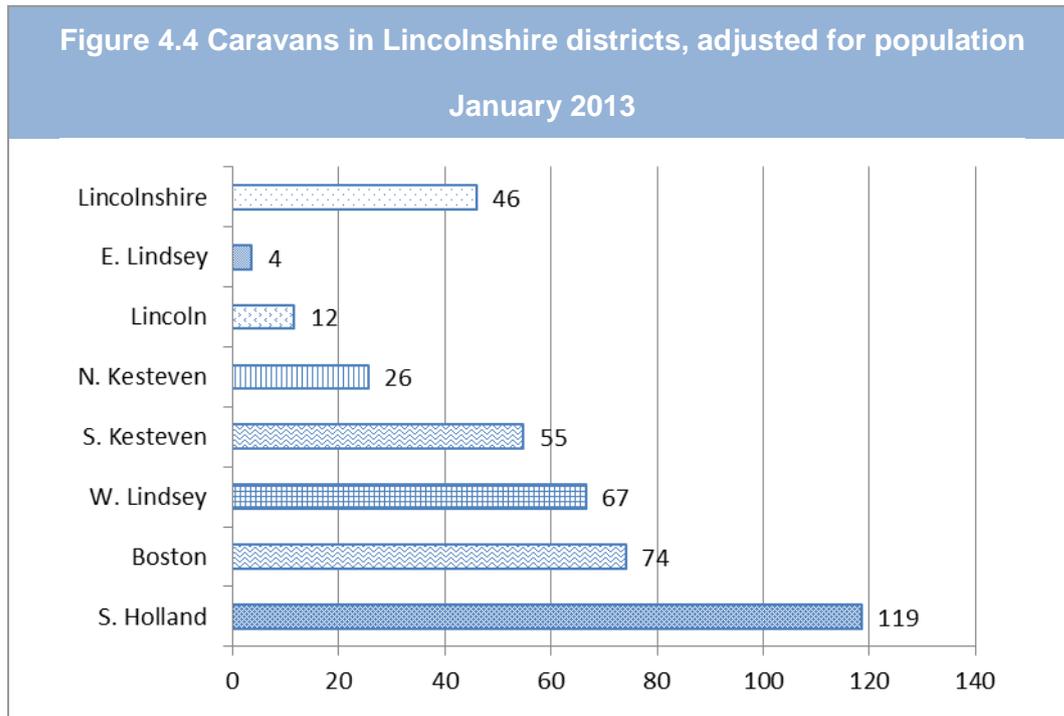
4.17 Figure 4.3 shows Lincolnshire’s Caravan Count in the context of surrounding counties, again adjusted for population. As the chart below shows, Lincolnshire’s count is one of the lowest in the East Midlands region, and is very low compared to some neighbouring counties such as Cambridgeshire. The figures suggest that although the East Midlands has a relatively low density of Gypsy and Traveller caravans, counties neighbouring the region have relatively high densities.



Source: CLG Caravan Count, January 2013

4.18 Similarly, Figure 4.4 shows that when the population is taken into account the density of caravans in both the City of Lincoln and North Kesteven areas are below the county average at 12 and 26 caravans per 100,000 settled population compared to 46 for

Lincolnshire. In contrast, the adjusted caravan count for the West Lindsey area is above the county average at 67 caravans per 100,000 population.

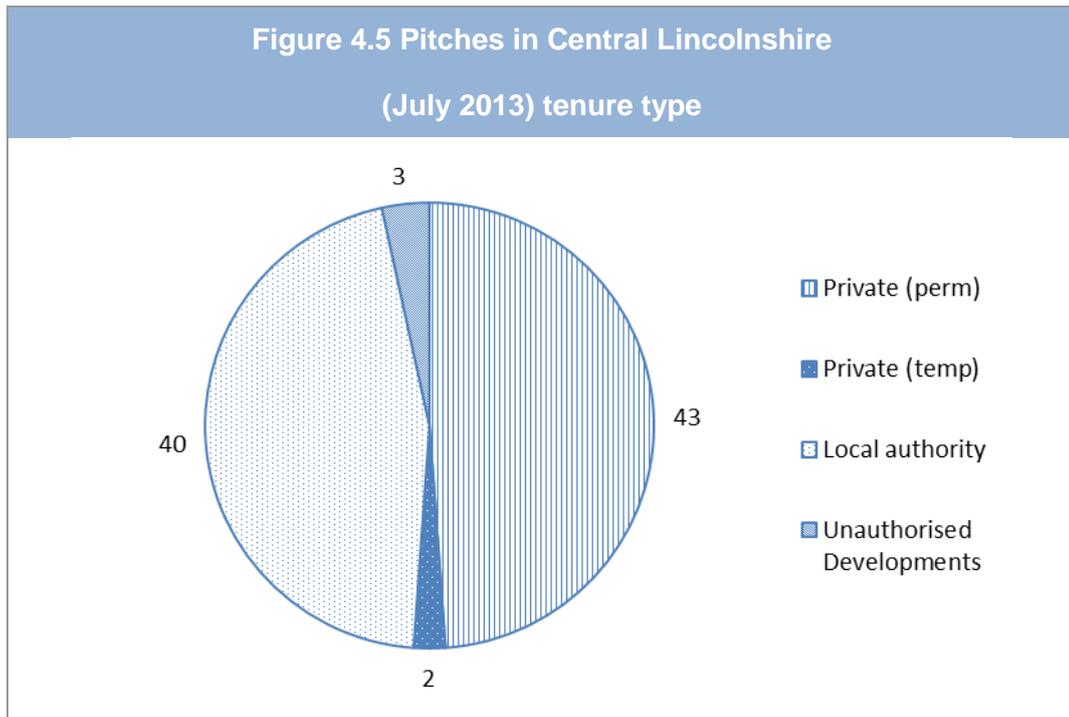


Source: CLG Caravan Count, January 2013

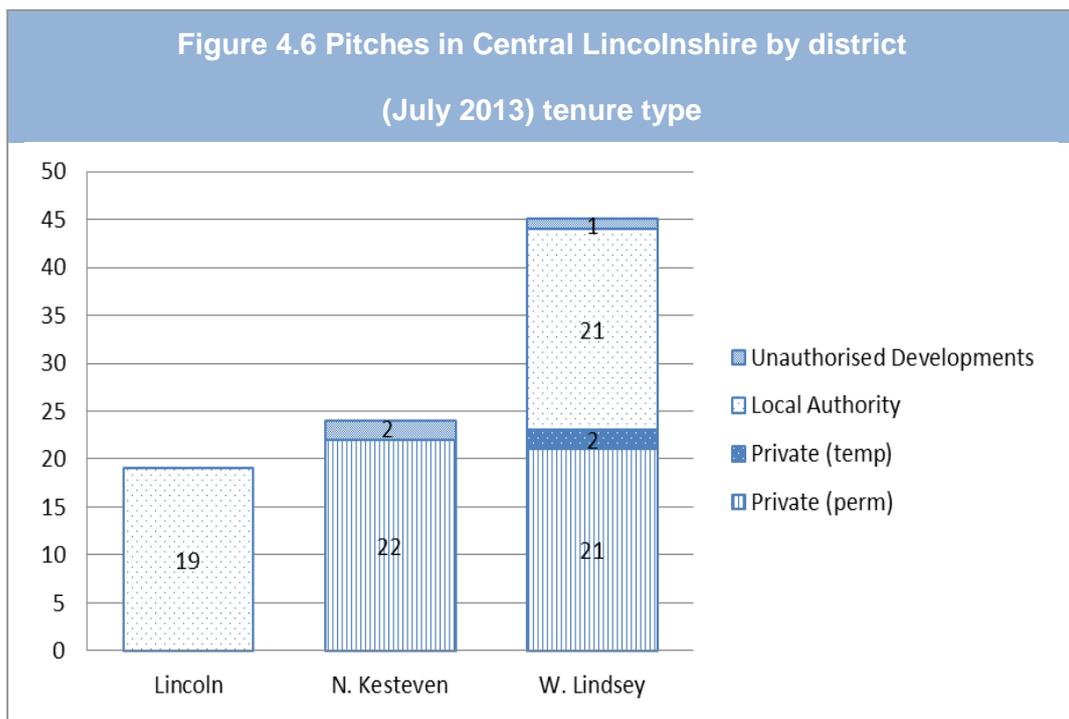
Districts of Central Lincolnshire

- 4.19 The following charts are based on Lincolnshire County Council collated data provided for each district in Central Lincolnshire. The first set of charts give an indication of the current overall numbers of pitches available to Gypsies and Travellers in Central Lincolnshire. These include all authorised sites and also those unauthorised sites which are ‘tolerated’ by councils or the planning system and therefore have a degree of permanency.

- 4.20 The data indicates a total provision of 88 permanent and temporary pitches across Central Lincolnshire. There are slightly more permanent private pitches than local authority pitches, although some private pitches are occupied by single families and not commercially available for rent.



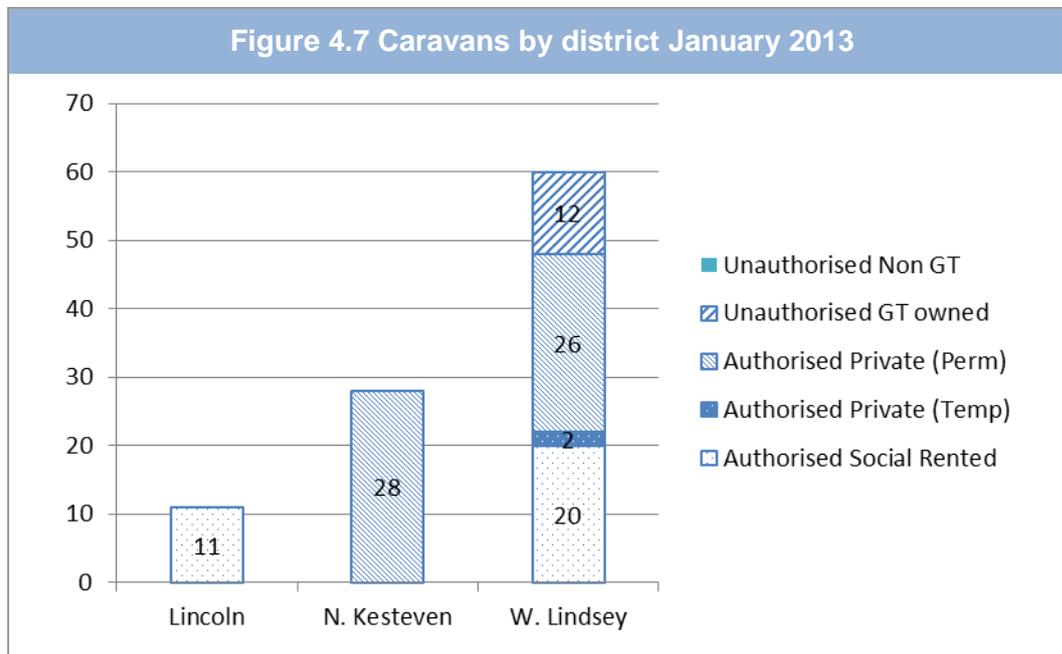
Source: C. Lincolnshire GTAA July 2013



Source: C. Lincolnshire GTAA July 2013

4.21 The Caravan Count data for Central Lincolnshire shows a slightly different picture, primarily because it is based on numbers of caravans rather than numbers of pitches. As noted in Chapter 2, there are issues regarding the accuracy of the caravan count, although it remains the only source of nationwide comparative data on Gypsy and Traveller caravans. The most recently published caravan count took place in January 2013.

4.22 As seen in the chart below, the primary difference between the CLG caravan count and planning data on pitches is that it shows a slightly less prominent role for Lincoln. These findings appear to indicate that there are some variations in the numbers of caravans per pitch in Central Lincolnshire.



Source: CLG 2013

Changes to pitch numbers since 2007

4.23 It is useful to determine how pitch numbers within the three local authorities have changed since the publication of the previous GTAA in 2007. As can be seen from Table 4.1 there have been few changes in total pitch numbers since 2007. Lincoln contains only social rented pitches. The main change during the period 2007-13 was the closure of the transit site adjacent to the Washingborough Road site due to tensions between transit and permanent families. Also, since 2007 one pitch at the Washingborough Road site is now being used as an education block.

4.24 The North Kesteven area contains only private pitches and no social rented or transit pitches. Between 2007-13 the number of permanent private pitches increased from 18 to 22. There was one Travelling Showpeople yard located in North Kesteven although this is now no longer in use and the property is now occupied by a private family.

4.25 The West Lindsey area contains a mixture of social rented and private provision. The 2007 GTAA records a total of 20 pitches at the Local Authority site in Summergangs Lane, Gainsborough, although the 2013 GTAA records 21 pitches. The 2007 GTAA records a range of between 20-22 private pitches. The 2013 GTAA records a provision of 21 private pitches although one site has planning permission for a further 4 pitches (shown in brackets below). One key change is that the Kettleby, Brigg site which provided (according to the

2007 GTAA) 4 permanent and 12 transit pitches is no longer available to Gypsy and Traveller families. There were 3 pitches with temporary planning permission in 2007 compared with 2 pitches in 2013. In accordance with data supplied by Lincolnshire County Council, Table 4.2 below lists the number of permanent sites and pitches in each authority.

Table 4.1: Changes to pitch numbers 2007-13			
Area	Type	2007	2013
Lincoln	Social Rented	20	19
	Private	0	0
	Transit	10	0
	Temporary	0	0
North Kesteven	Social Rented	0	0
	Private	18	22
	Transit	0	0
	Temporary	0	0
West Lindsey	Social Rented	20	21
	Private	20-22	21 (+4)
	Transit	0	0
	Temporary	3	2

Source: Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 4.2: Permanent sites and pitches in 2013			
Authority	Settlement	No of sites	No of pitches
Lincoln	Lincoln	1	19
North Kesteven	Beckingham	1	17
	North Hykeham	1	1
	Swinderby	1	1
	Thorpe on the Hill	1	3
West Lindsey	Blyton	2	2 (+4)
	Brigg	1	11
	Claxby	1	1
	Gainsborough	2	24
	Upton	2	4

Source: Source: 2013 GTAA

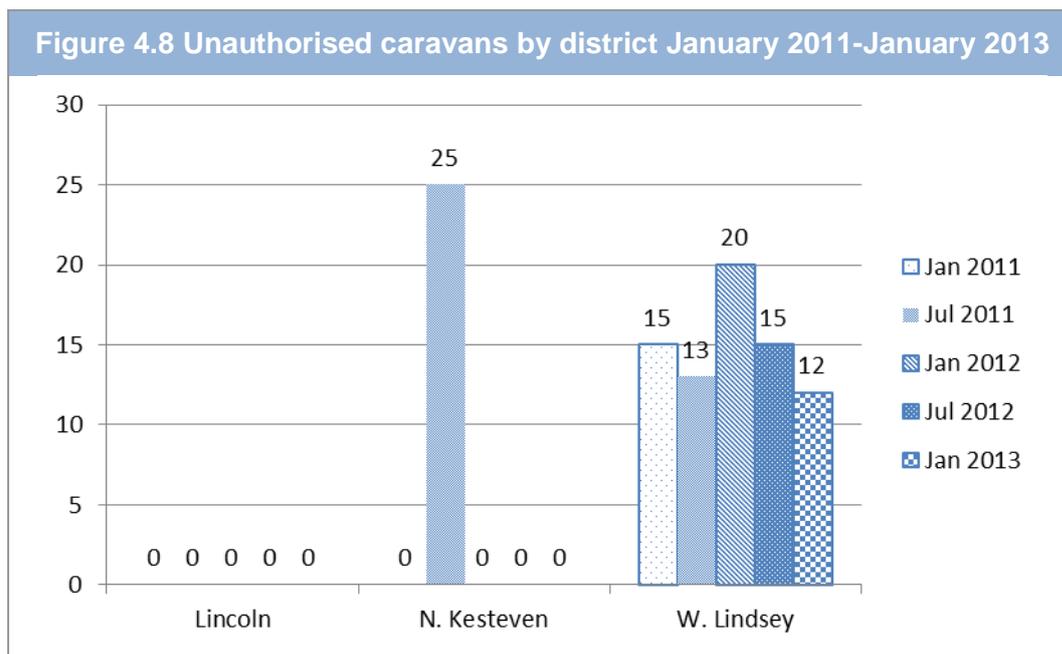
Travelling Showpeople

4.26 Data is also available in Central Lincolnshire from planning data showing provision for Travelling Showpeople. Currently, there is no known Travelling Showpeople provision located in Central Lincolnshire.

- 4.27 The cultural practice of Travelling Showpeople is to live on a plot in a site yard in static caravans or mobile homes, along with smaller caravans used for travelling or inhabited by other family members (for example, adolescent children). Their equipment (including rides, kiosks and stalls) is kept on the same plot.
- 4.28 It should consequently be borne in mind that the amount of land needed to live on is greater than for Gypsies and Travellers. For clarity, we refer to Travelling Showpeople ‘plots’ rather than ‘pitches’, and ‘yards’ rather than ‘sites’ to recognise the differences in design.

Unauthorised sites

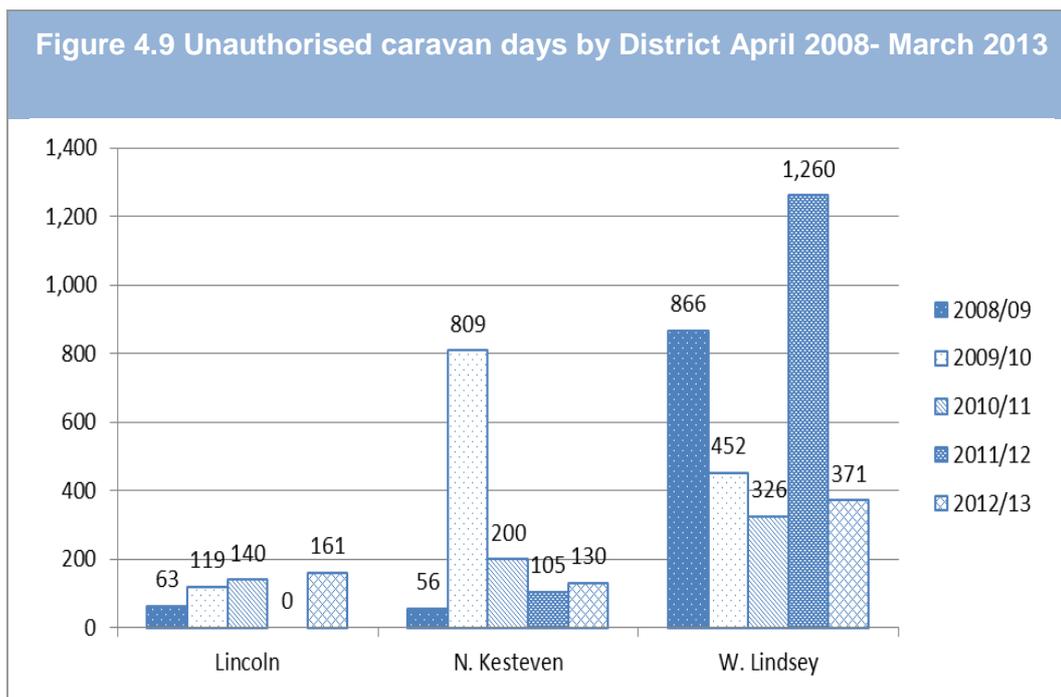
4.29 Central Lincolnshire also has some short-term unauthorised caravans, which have been extensively documented by both the County Council and CLG. The number of unauthorised caravans in Lincoln and North Kesteven has remained very low. However, the CLG count recorded a small number of unauthorised caravans in West Lindsey during the period January 2011-January 2013 (Figure 4.8). The numbers are broken down by district in the figure shown below and include unauthorised caravans on both gypsy-owned and non-gypsy land, and which are tolerated and not tolerated.

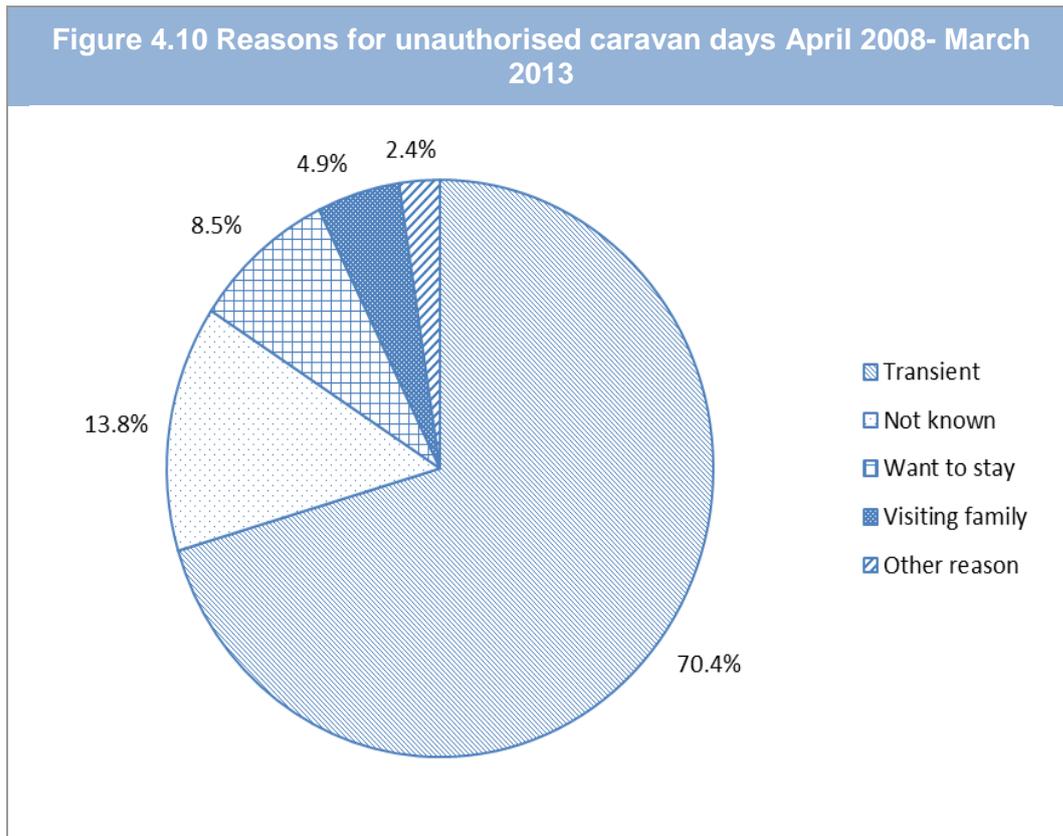


- 4.30 Lincolnshire County Council also compiled data showing ‘Caravan Days’. This is calculated by multiplying the number of caravans on an unauthorised encampment by the number of days that the encampment lasts. This information is useful because it gives a rough indication of comparative demand in each area of Central Lincolnshire.
- 4.31 The number of caravan days per district also varies widely (Figure 4.9). Generally, the number of unauthorised caravan days is lowest in Lincoln and highest in West Lindsey.

This characteristic probably reflects the differing level of current provision in the three local authority areas i.e. those areas with the largest provision are most likely to attract unauthorised encampments.

4.32 However, it is also important to consider the reasons for unauthorised caravans. As Figure 4.10 shows over two thirds (70.4%) of unauthorised caravan days were due to families transiting through the area. Fewer unauthorised caravan days were due to families wanting to stay in the area (8.5%), were visiting relatives (4.9%) or for other reasons (2.4%).

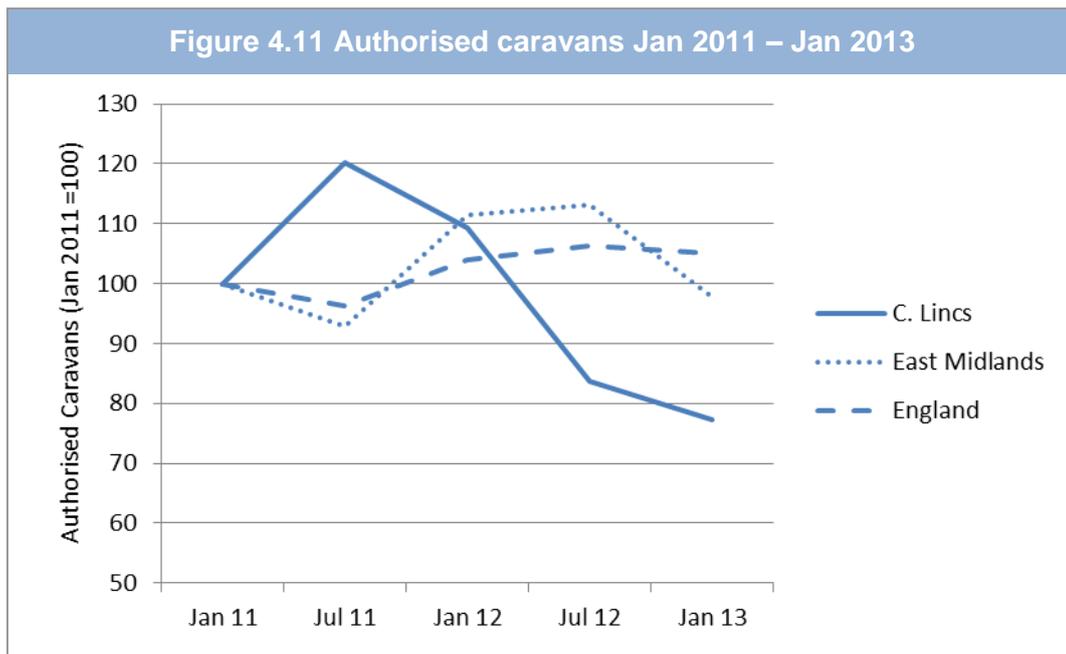




Source: Lincolnshire County Council 2013

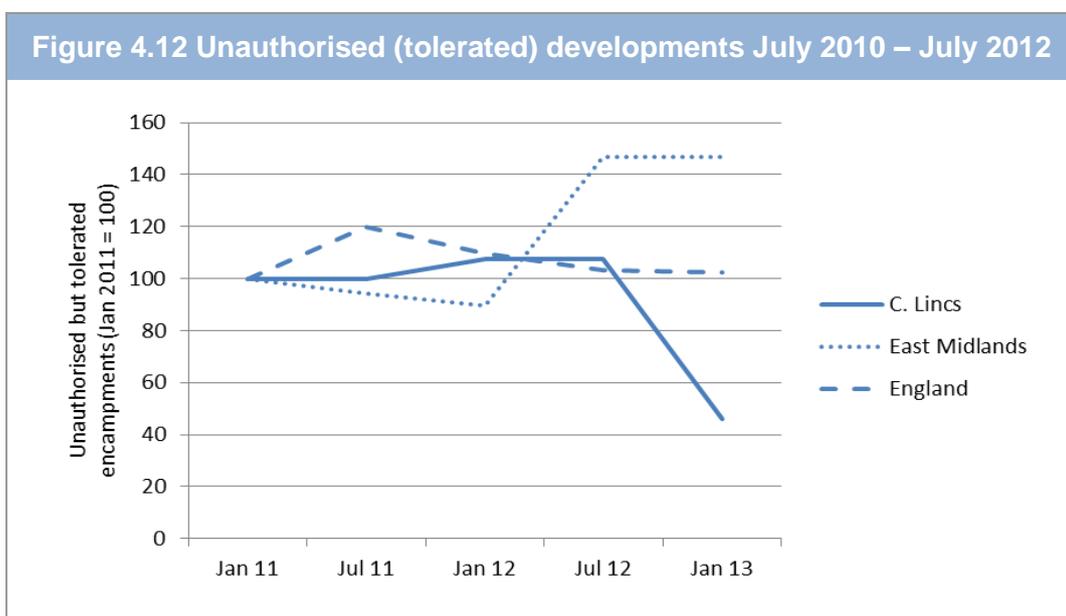
Population Trends

4.33 It is also useful to know how the population of Gypsies and Travellers and distribution of sites and encampments has changed over time in recent years. Figures 4.11 to 4.13 use the CLG’s January 2011 caravan count as a base figure (2011=100) to determine how trends have developed over subsequent counts. As can be seen in the chart below, the number of caravans on authorised sites in England has increased slightly since January 2011, while it has decreased in both Central Lincolnshire and the East Midlands. However, the trend figures for Central Lincolnshire reflect quite small changes in the number of caravans which peaked at 154 caravans in July 2011 and declined gradually to 99 caravans by January 2013.



Source: CLG Caravan Count January 2013

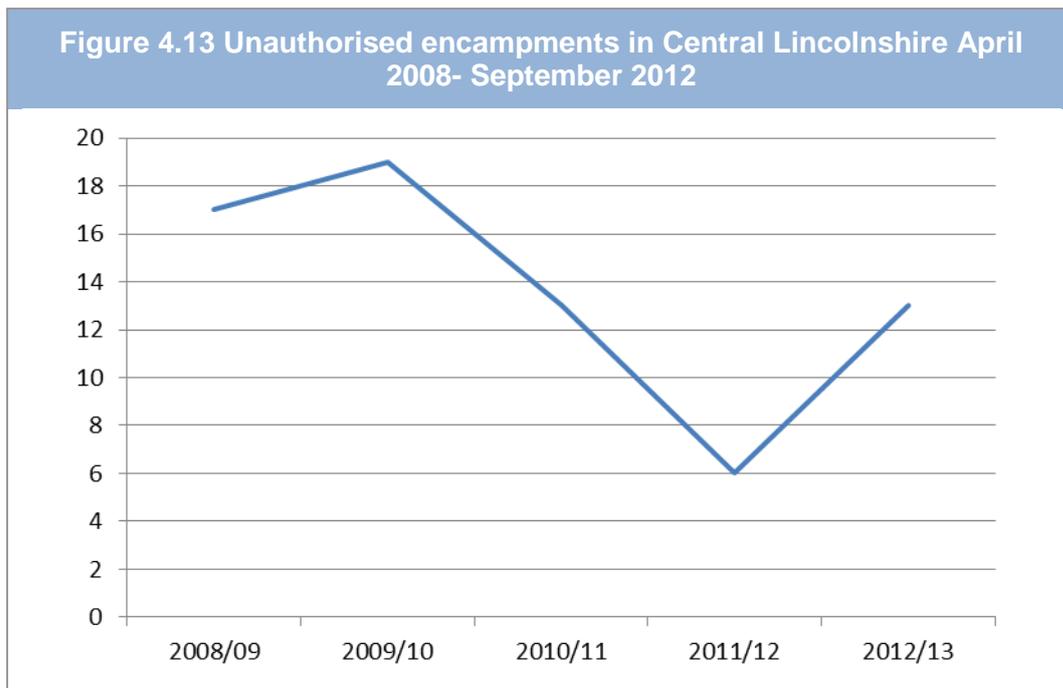
4.34 An interesting trend is that unauthorised but tolerated encampments have declined substantially at local level, have increased substantially at regional level, and remained around the same at national level.



Source: CLG Caravan Count January 2013

4.35 For unauthorised encampments (not tolerated), there has been some fluctuation in relation to Central Lincolnshire (albeit reflecting very small numbers) with numbers increasing from 2 caravans in January 2011 to 25 in July 2011 and then reducing to 6 in January 2012, 1 in July 2012, and 6 in January 2012. Both regionally and nationally the numbers of 'not tolerated' unauthorised caravans have remained fairly steady throughout the same period.

4.36 As previously noted, the CLG data on unauthorised encampments is of limited accuracy, although it may indicate general trends. For Central Lincolnshire, more accurate data is available from the County Council. As can be seen from the Figure 4.13 below, there has been a slight increase in unauthorised encampments in Central Lincolnshire since 2011/12. It should, however, be noted that this does not include any tolerated, long-term unauthorised encampments which are not included when calculating caravan days as they would distort the figures.



Source: Lincolnshire County Council 2013

Summary

- 4.37 There are two major sources of data on Gypsy and Traveller numbers in Central Lincolnshire – the national CLG Caravan Count and the local County Council data. The CLG count has significant difficulties with accuracy and reliability. Both break down the caravans or pitches counted according to type and tenure.
- 4.38 The CLG count indicates that the East Midlands has a relatively low number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans. Similarly, Central Lincolnshire has a low number of caravans per population compared with surrounding areas.
- 4.39 There are slightly more private authorised sites than authorised social rented in Central Lincolnshire, with a small number of unauthorised encampments. The Lincoln City area contains only local authority provision, and North Kesteven only private provision whilst West Lindsey contains both types of provision. There are a small number of unauthorised developments. Planning data reflects the above findings with West Lindsey containing the largest number of caravans in January 2013.

- 4.40 Data is also available in Central Lincolnshire covering provision for Travelling Showpeople. There is currently no known Travelling Showpeople provision in the study area.
- 4.41 The number of caravans on authorised sites in England has increased slightly since January 2011, while it has decreased in both Central Lincolnshire and the East Midlands.
- 4.42 Central Lincolnshire also has some short term (tolerated) unauthorised encampments. They have declined substantially at local level, have increased substantially at regional level, and remained around the same at national level.
- 4.43 For unauthorised encampments (not tolerated), there has been some fluctuation in relation to Central Lincolnshire (albeit reflecting very small numbers) with numbers increasing from 2 caravans in January 2011 to 25 in July 2011 and then reducing to 6 in January 2012, 1 in July 2012, and 6 in January 2012. Both regionally and nationally the numbers of 'not tolerated' unauthorised caravans have remained fairly steady throughout the same period
- 4.44 County council data shows differing patterns of unauthorised caravan days in the three Central Lincolnshire areas. The total number of caravan days has varied widely throughout the 5-year period with a downward trend from 985 caravan days in 2008/09 to 662 in 2012/13. The total number of caravan days in the Central Lincolnshire area peaked at 1,380 in 2009/10.
- 4.45 There were relatively small numbers of unauthorised caravan days in the Central Lincolnshire area during the last year. Also, a large proportion of unauthorised encampments were due to the movements of a small number of families. These factors combined with evidence derived from stakeholders suggest the need for emergency stopping places rather than transit sites.

5. Stakeholder consultation

Introduction

- 5.1 A consultation with a range of stakeholders was conducted in March 2013 to provide in-depth qualitative information about the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The aim was to obtain both an overall perspective on issues facing Gypsies and Travellers, and an understanding of local issues that are specific to the study area.
- 5.2 In recognition that Gypsy and Traveller issues transcend geographical boundaries and the need to cooperate the consultation consisted of stakeholders and representatives from Central Lincolnshire and neighbouring local authorities including: District council officers with responsibility for Gypsy and Traveller issues (including the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit, Planning Policy, Planning, Housing Strategy and enforcement officers).
- 5.3 Themes covered in the interviews included: the need for additional provisions and facilities; travelling patterns; the availability of land; accessing services; and work taking place to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. This chapter presents brief summaries of the focus group and highlights the main points that were raised.

The Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)

- 5.4 The focus group discussed the significance and role of the Central Lincolnshire Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). Some stakeholders regarded it as a planning exercise undertaken primarily to determine the need for additional pitches. One said that there is a need to look at “how need is determined – how many pitches are needed for Irish Travellers and how many for Romany Gypsies”. It was also noted that it is important to determine the ideal number of pitches per site and ideal size of pitches.
- 5.5 One stakeholder spoke about how some officers regard the assessment of accommodation needs as being confined within local authority boundaries although the issue is far more dynamic: “...all the areas are inter-linked. It’s more to do with issues such as the availability of land rather than administrative boundaries. Gypsies and Travellers don’t see the accommodation need as being about one district ending and another beginning”.
- 5.6 It was noted how recent changes to planning guidance have removed some planning restrictions for the provision of new sites. There is now greater emphasis on local authorities [rather than regions] to determine accommodation need targets. It was agreed that it remains important to ensure that the determination of need is based on robust evidence.
- 5.7 It was suggested by some stakeholders that GTAA’s were sometimes regarded by local authorities as determining targets, when they should be regarded as a guide to the level of

need. As one stakeholder stated: “we have got to be realistic about all of this – the GTAA is a guide [to accommodation need]”. The need for an ‘integrated approach’ to the GTAA which drew on a broad evidence base was also emphasised.

Accommodation

- 5.8 The Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit (JPU) area consists of those areas covered by City of Lincoln Council, West Lindsey District Council and North Kesteven District Council. There is currently one local authority site located in Lincoln and one in Gainsborough. Lincoln also contains a transit site which is currently out of commission. West Lindsey contains nine private sites whilst North Kesteven contains four (there are none in Lincoln). Additionally, North Kesteven contains one Travelling Showpeople yard (no longer in use).
- 5.9 The need for the new provision of transit sites was discussed. It was felt that the “fact that unauthorised encampments are occurring indicates that more provision is needed – whether permanent or transit”. It was not widely known amongst stakeholders that the Lincoln transit site is currently out of commission. One stakeholder stated that “we try to encourage families to use the transit site, but they are reluctant to go on it”.
- 5.10 It was suggested that some Gypsies and Travellers may object to the provision of transit sites as they can become problematic if more than one family occupies the site. Travellers sometimes don’t want members of the community from outside the locality residing in the area. For this reason, it was suggested that new transit site provision should not be located close to existing permanent provision.
- 5.11 It was noted that it can be difficult to manage transit sites and that the Lincoln transit site had been vandalised. It was suggested that emergency stopping sites located in suitable locations with basic facilities could be an alternative to transit sites. They would be: “a safe place to stop. It doesn’t cost a lot to provide them but they provide temporary accommodation – a ‘win-win situation for all”.
- 5.12 Some stakeholders advised against the expansion of existing social rented and private sites as large sites can be difficult to manage. A stakeholder commented that some local authority sites had been vandalised by occupants and visitors and had been subject to anti-social behaviour. Also, planning applications for new provision tended to indicate the desire for smaller sites on Gypsy and Traveller owed land.
- 5.13 Stakeholders reported differences in terms of demand for accommodation across the county. For example, it was reported that there is demand for accommodation at the Boston Redstone site although it is currently fully occupied. Alternatively, both the Gainsborough and Lincoln local authority sites currently have vacant pitches.
- 5.14 Some stakeholders mentioned that it is preferable to have separate provision for Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers. This can make allocating provision difficult. For example, the

use of a points-based system may identify a particular family as being in priority need for accommodation. However, if the only provision available is at a site consisting of a different ethnic group then it may be necessary to consider if that allocation is suitable i.e. it is important to consider cultural identities when allocating pitches. Also, it was noted that sites can tend to become dominated by single family groups. This means that other families may be discouraged from living on the site.

Barriers

- 5.15 Barriers to providing new accommodation provision were discussed. Key barriers identified included issues around sustainability, the affordability of land, the need to identify potential land for sites, the complexity of the planning system, and community opposition.
- 5.16 It was suggested that community attitudes towards Gypsies and Travellers had “hardened” in recent years. The arrival of even one family in a rural community can cause “uproar” as there is the misconception that this will inevitably lead to the arrival of many more families. Stakeholders spoke about the impact of public opposition to new provision.
- 5.17 One stakeholder stated “people don’t want a Gypsy and Traveller site near their house because there is a misapprehension of increased crime”. According to another stakeholder: “you will always get some local issues. It doesn’t matter what we do, you won’t change those views”.
- 5.18 It was suggested that the barriers mentioned above were not specific to the Central Lincolnshire area, but impact on the provision of new sites across the country. This has meant that new provision throughout the country in recent years had been fairly limited – a factor which placed further demand on current provision. There was agreement that alternative means of providing new accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers needs to be considered.

Travelling Patterns

- 5.19 The travelling patterns of Gypsies and Travellers were discussed. In North Kesteven, there is a tendency for Gypsy and Traveller families to simply pass through the area. One stakeholder stated that “they tend not to stay for long”. Stakeholders from Lincoln and West Lindsey agreed that families tend not to stay too long in their areas but usually pass through. It was noted that Travellers tend to return to places they have stayed in the past. In Lincoln, for example, they usually stay on the South Common and the West Common.
- 5.20 The main reasons for travelling were discussed including: to be close to friends and family, for employment reasons and holidays. During the summer Gypsies and Travellers may travel more for cultural reasons i.e. to reinforce their cultural identity. Also, they may travel

to provide help and support to family members residing elsewhere: “they will suddenly up sticks to help – and then return just as quick”.

- 5.21 It was discussed how for cultural reasons Gypsies and Travellers continue to gather at fairs up and down the country: “it is part of their culture and part of their calendar. It is a way for them to get together, like at horse fairs and Christian conventions”.
- 5.22 In relation to work, it was discussed how casual farm labour, landscaping, scrap metal work, tarmacking are main areas of employment. One stakeholder mentioned that they: “do all sort of things. They’re adaptable and very entrepreneurial”.
- 5.23 However, it was noted that it’s becoming more difficult for them to find work during the economic recession. One reason may be that immigrants from Eastern Europe may be undertaking casual and agricultural work traditionally associated with Gypsies and Travellers.
- 5.24 Some stakeholders mentioned how families looking for work may temporarily locate at pitches on another site. The pitch may become temporarily vacant because the occupying family are travelling. Alternatively, families may temporarily ‘double up’ on pitches. Those families travelling to seek work but with less money and fewer contacts are more likely to reside on unauthorised locations on the roadside: “those are the ones who are struggling”.

Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation

- 5.25 Stakeholders agreed that it is very difficult to measure or estimate the number of Gypsy and Traveller families living in bricks and mortar accommodation. They talked about little awareness or knowledge of where housed Gypsy and Traveller families were living and acknowledged that there are clear gaps in information. They also commented on how the 2011 census is very interesting as it did include a Gypsy and Traveller category and how the information could be broken down by ward.
- 5.26 It was mentioned that there can be cultural differences between Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation and members of the settled community which can lead to tensions.
- 5.27 Gender differences in relation to living in bricks and mortar accommodation were discussed – men have a much stronger desire to live on the road side whilst women appear keener to live in bricks and mortar accommodation. This is because families with children or containing older people are more likely to need access to education or health services.
- 5.28 One stakeholder spoke about how some Gypsies and Travellers would prefer live on site but reside in bricks and mortar accommodation to avoid social stigma and to improve the health and education opportunities of children. However, recent changes to benefit

regulations may impact on the potential for Gypsies and Travellers living in the private rented sector to travel if they are in receipt of welfare benefits.

- 5.29 They discussed how it is a “cultural thing to be in caravans and sleeping with family right next to them” and how living in a house is “often a last resort often.” One spoke about how children they’ve spoken to who live in houses “miss the sound of the rain on the roof”.
- 5.30 Stakeholders discussed how families living in bricks and mortar accommodation attempt and copy certain elements of living on a site. One spoke about how spaces in front of houses are often used to accommodate caravans or horses.
- 5.31 It was mentioned that for Gypsies and Travellers living in a house is often “a complete culture shock”. Some live in private housing not through their own choice, but because they do not meet conditions set by the local authority to gain access to affordable housing. Also, many are not used to the commitments or processes involved in living in a house including financial commitments. In some cases, this results in tenancies ‘failing’.
- 5.32 Some stakeholders felt that not enough thought is always put into which properties are allocated to Gypsies and Travellers. They also talked about how it is important that allocations are made in appropriate locations. An example given was of a family offered housing in an area over 60 miles away from their preferred location. However, it was agreed that this could be due to limited availability. It was also felt that housing allocations staff should be better informed about what help and support for Travellers could be provided.
- 5.33 The main reasons for Gypsies and Travellers wanting to be housed in bricks and mortar accommodation included people fleeing domestic violence, a lack of adaptations and facilities for disabled people on sites, and the need for young families to access health and education facilities. It was agreed that families who require re-housing in bricks and mortar accommodation “usually have a genuine reason why they come to us. It’s never just because they want to move – there’s usually always a real need”.
- 5.34 It was mentioned that some families living on unauthorised encampments seek identification as being homeless. However, it was agreed that not all families considered homeless were seeking bricks and mortar accommodation: “only those at the end of their tether”.

Availability of land

- 5.35 It was suggested that it can be difficult for Gypsy and Traveller families to access suitable land⁴⁶. Also, it was suggested that it is impossible to apply criteria based rules in respect of ethnicity i.e. to only lease or sell land to one particular Gypsy and Traveller ethnic group. The compulsory purchase of land for Gypsy and Traveller sites is difficult for a number of reasons, not least the available funds of Local Authorities and the timeframe and legal costs associated with compulsory purchase. This means that land is likely to be either Local Authority, or privately owned but with a willingness to sell for the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.
- 5.36 Sustainability is a key issue for site selection e.g. criteria that new sites should not be located too far away from existing communities. This can lead to opposition from Gypsy and Traveller representatives as they frequently want to live away from the settled community. In these instances it is important to apply the sustainability criteria more loosely compared with similar instances.
- 5.37 Few people will sell land to Gypsies and Travellers. One problem is that applicants do not know if they will gain planning permission. So, even if Gypsy and Traveller families have finance available to buy land, it is difficult for them to gain planning permission and to develop it.
- 5.38 A neighbouring authority talked about how, through local agents, they are looking for land that would be available for Gypsies and Travellers. This way they identify land so that they can tell the Gypsies and Travellers looking for land. Another talked about how this does not give a 100% guarantee as they still have to go through the Local Development Framework (LDF) process and once it goes to planning and public consultation there will be public and political reaction: “that’s all planning department can do – identify sites when going to consultation – it’s then all out of our hands”.
- 5.39 It was mentioned that Gypsy and Traveller families tend not to want help from local authorities to find land as there can be a lack of trust. Also, many Gypsies and Travellers have literacy problems and are unable to understand the planning system.
- 5.40 It was agreed that Gypsies and Travellers face difficulties determining land suitable for development. This factor could lead to ‘reactive approaches’ to sites i.e. unauthorised developments. One spoke about how “a housing development team will come to the council and investigate a site before buying, while a traveller, due to the problems they face, will buy land and then put their stuff on it and wait for the council to react”. It was felt that it had to be made easier for Gypsies and Travellers to enquire about land before purchasing it.

⁴⁶ According to CLG (March 2012) guidance a suitable site is one which is developable and from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.

- 5.41 One stakeholder spoke about how they have a pre-planning process in place and suggested that as a way forward but highlighted that they need to be careful with the formal process they have, as it does cause problems for gypsies and travellers as “they are often put off by formal arrangements”.
- 5.42 One idea was for local authorities to incorporate sites into affordable housing development schemes. They also talked about how affordability is an issue even on Local Authority sites as unlike local authority housing where houses are provided, Travellers require money to buy caravans. Stakeholders commented how those families with limited funds are less likely to live on private sites: “we have to recognise that there will always be families out there who can’t afford their own land, and therefore there should always be local authority sites”.
- 5.43 It was acknowledged that there are complications involved in providing mixed use sites (work and living spaces on same site). However, Gypsies and Travellers tend to have mixed views about such sites – some may want them for work purposes, whilst others are concerned about problems that may occur such as increased traffic. It was also noted the larger size of pitches on mixed use sites may limit their pitch numbers.

Access to Services

- 5.44 It was noted that most Gypsy and Traveller children attend school until Year 7. It was felt that some families have faced difficulties with schools (for example, some children have experienced bullying and harassment). However, it was generally acknowledged that there is a good relationship between local schools and Traveller families.
- 5.45 School attendance amongst Gypsy and Traveller children usually tends to be good in Central Lincolnshire although the education of some children was occasionally disrupted by long periods of travel. Alternative education provision within the county is provided in the form of home education. One stakeholder spoke about how, for a number of reasons, there are a lot of children undertaking home education. However, many families are now comfortable sending Traveller children to local schools. It was agreed that illiteracy issues can make families reluctant to access services. This is particularly the case with older Gypsies and Travellers.
- 5.46 Stakeholders spoke about how Gypsies and Travellers continue to face problems when accessing services and how this is ignorance on the part of service providers. They talked about examples they have of travellers being turned away from gaining access to services, such as GP practices and dentists. They spoke about how not having a permanent address should not limit access to services but does, and how it is usually a matter of getting past the receptionist.
- 5.47 The need to ensure that new permanent and transit sites were located close to services and facilities was discussed. In particular, it was acknowledged that not all Gypsies and Travellers have access to cars.

- 5.48 Stakeholders discussed how there is a need for more and better information about Travellers and how changing attitudes takes time. It was discussed how many people only get the negative news and how this adds to problems.
- 5.49 One stakeholder spoke about how they had recently developed an education pack about Travellers and how it could be used to help address a number of issues discussed, particularly integration, providing the settled community and agencies with a better awareness of the Traveller communities.

Communication

- 5.50 The stakeholder group discussed issues concerning cooperation on Gypsy and Traveller issues between different authorities and agencies. It was noted that local authorities have a duty to cooperate with one another in a planning context although no formal channels in the county exist. It was agreed that communication between local authorities varies.
- 5.51 The Gypsy and Traveller liaison officers felt that communication and joint working between them was working well, but others questioned the level of cooperation between departments, agencies and neighbouring authorities. They said that the “communication depends on the purpose”.
- 5.52 Stakeholders talked about how there is no specific responsibility for dealing with Gypsies and Travellers, and how it went across the board and “falls across different departments.” They felt that this emphasised the need for further cooperation and communication between departments and agencies.
- 5.53 Stakeholders commented on the cost benefits of working with Gypsies and Travellers compared to the cost of not doing so increased costs relating to housing, health and dealing with unauthorised encampments.
- 5.54 It was agreed that there is a need to be more creative in the provisions for Gypsies and Travellers and communication with Gypsies and Travellers and between agencies, departments and neighbouring authorities with long term financial benefits. They argued that “they are never going to get the right outcomes that are wanted unless they all link up, ensuring the gypsies and travellers feel safe, are housed right, and are in education”.

Summary

- 5.55 The focus group with key stakeholders offered important insights into the main issues faced by Gypsies and Travellers within the area.
- 5.56 In terms of new accommodation for Gypsy and Traveller families, it is apparent that there is a preference for small sites. It was suggested that larger sites can be difficult to manage and some stakeholders spoke against meeting future need by expanding existing sites.

- 5.57 Importantly, there was general agreement against the provision of new transit sites. Alternatively, it was suggested that there may be a need for temporary (or emergency) stopping places. These are areas that can be used temporarily, for a short period of up to a couple of weeks, as an alternative to unauthorised camping. The provision of temporary stopping places would help to maintain social order as Gypsies and Travellers could be directed away from unauthorised encampments.
- 5.58 Although the preferred accommodation type for many Gypsy and Traveller families may be small sites located on land owned by themselves, the focus group acknowledged difficulties in Gypsies and Travellers either buying or developing land for new accommodation.
- 5.59 Stakeholders acknowledged the needs of Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation. It was noted that there can be cultural differences between Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation and members of the settled community.
- 5.60 The focus group acknowledged many of the barriers faced by Gypsies and Travellers. Some stakeholders suggested that the attitude towards Gypsies and Travellers had hardened in recent years. There is a need for education on the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and to foster better relations between Gypsies and Travellers and the settled community.
- 5.61 It is apparent that the nomadic lifestyle of Gypsies and Travellers, especially during summer months, can adversely impact on children's educational attainment. Nonetheless, there is good evidence that the relationship between local schools and Gypsy and Traveller families has improved in recent years.
- 5.62 To summarise, the focus group provided a wealth of qualitative data on the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Traveller families. There is evidence that accommodation need within the area has not yet been fully met although there was agreement about the need for smaller sites and temporary, rather than transit, sites. Despite barriers it is apparent that there is a need to consider alternative means of providing Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.

SECTION B: NEED ASSESSMENTS

The second section of this report contains the accommodation need assessments. Chapter 6 presents key findings drawn from analysis of the surveys undertaken with Gypsy and Traveller families living on sites. Chapter 7 discusses the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Traveller families living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Chapter 8 discusses the accommodation needs of Travelling Showpeople. Chapter 9 contains the assessments for Gypsies and Travellers, and outlines need in terms of residential pitches, transit/emergency pitches and bricks and mortar accommodation. Chapter 10 draws conclusions on the research findings.

6. Gypsies and Travellers living on sites

Introduction

- 6.1 This chapter examines the key findings derived from the Gypsy and Traveller survey (primary research). It looks at key issues such as satisfaction with current accommodation, access to services, and health and education needs. It is based on a survey of 77 households⁴⁷ living on sites in the survey area.
- 6.2 Face-to-face interviews were undertaken with household representatives between April 2013 and August 2013. Interviews were often conducted in the presence of partners, children or extended family members. In order to maximise response rates, sites were visited on several occasions. Although Gypsies and Travellers usually travel during the summer months very few families were travelling during the survey period.

Table 6.1 Breakdown of sample living on sites			
	Auth. Site	Unauth. site	Total
Lincoln	10 (13%)	1 (1%)	11 (14%)
N. Kesteven	17 (22%)	8 (10%)	25 (32%)
W. Lindsey	35 (45%)	6 (8%)	41 (53%)
Total	62 (81%)	15 (19%)	77 (100%)

Source: 2013 GTAA

- 6.3 Weighting was applied to the survey in order to ensure that it represented the whole population. This was calculated by comparing the proportion of occupied authorised pitches to the number of completed surveys:

Table 6.2 Sample weighting			
	Lincoln	N. Kesteven	W. Lindsey
Pitches	10	21	40
Sample	10	17	35
%	100.0%	81.0%	88.5%
Weight	1.000	1.235	1.143

Source: 2013 GTAA

⁴⁷ The definition of 'household' is used flexibly. The survey assumes that a pitch is occupied by a single household although it acknowledges that this may also include e.g. extended family members or hidden households.

Gypsies and Travellers living on sites

Population Characteristics

- 6.4 The survey represented 307 Gypsies and Travellers living on authorised and unauthorised sites consisting of 31 Gypsies and Travellers living on sites in Lincoln, 115 Gypsies and Travellers living in North Kesteven, and 161 Gypsies and Travellers living on sites in West Lindsey. Interestingly, this compares with figures derived from the 2011 Census which suggests there are 80 Gypsies and Travellers living in Lincoln, 74 Gypsies and Travellers living in North Kesteven, and 161 Gypsies and Travellers living in West Lindsey.⁴⁸ However, the Census figures are likely to reflect a larger proportion of Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation and a smaller proportion living on sites.
- 6.5 Also, there are slight differences regarding household size between families living in Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The average size of families living on the survey sites is 3.7 people compared to a 2011 UK average of 2.4. However, the average family size of sample households living on sites in Lincoln is 2.8 people compared with 3.6 in West Lindsey and 4.3 people in North Kesteven. One reason may be that the socially rented site in Lincoln is more strictly managed compared with the privately owned sites in North Kesteven and West Lindsey.
- 6.6 There are also differences regarding households living on social rented sites and those on private sites with very few (1%) of the former containing 6 or more people compared to over two fifths (44%) of the latter.
- 6.7 The survey was completed by respondents representing a fairly wide range of age groups. Around a third (30%) of respondents were aged between 31-40 compared to a fifth aged 21-30 (20%) and 41-50 (20%). Smaller proportions of respondents were aged 51-60 (12%), 61-70 (16%) or aged 71 or over (2%).
- 6.8 However, the households represented by the survey contained high proportions of younger people with nearly half (46%) of all respondent household members aged 20 or under. This compares with Census 2011 findings which suggests that around a quarter (24%) of the population of England is aged 19 or under.
- 6.9 Interestingly, the age composition of household members undertaking the 2013 GTAA survey broadly reflects the findings of the 2011 Census which suggests that over a third (39%) of Gypsy and Traveller household members residing in Central Lincolnshire were aged 20 or under.
- 6.10 Around two thirds (65%) of respondents completing the survey were female compared with one third (35%) males. Although the survey was undertaken throughout all times during the

⁴⁸ See ONS 2011 Census Table KS201EW Ethnic Group located at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

day (usually between 9am and 7pm), the gender difference may reflect the likelihood that females (especially those with young children) are more likely to reside on site during the day.

- 6.11 However, the gender composition of household members is more balanced with 51% males and 49% females. Again, this broadly reflects the findings of the 2011 Census which suggests half of all Gypsy and Traveller family members residing in Central Lincolnshire were male (50%) and half (50%) female.
- 6.12 Most Gypsies and Travellers living on sites in the study area described themselves as Romany Gypsies (84%) compared with Irish Travellers (16%) (two respondents described themselves as 'other'). There are some differences regarding tenure with two thirds of respondents living on social rented sites describing themselves as Romany Gypsies compared with 93% of respondents living on private sites. Very few (6%) of Irish Travellers live on private sites.

Table 6.3 Number of people in household (sites)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
1	4	36%	4	15%	9	20%	17	20%	11	100%	6	22%	17	20%
2	0	0%	2	7%	10	22%	12	14%	7	64%	5	19%	12	14%
3	3	27%	4	15%	7	16%	14	17%	6	55%	8	30%	14	17%
4	3	27%	8	30%	4	9%	15	18%	5	45%	10	37%	15	18%
5	0	0%	3	11%	8	18%	11	13%	1	9%	10	37%	11	13%
6-10	1	9%	5	19%	7	16%	13	16%	1	9%	12	44%	13	16%
11 or more	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	4%	1	1%
Total	11	100%	27	100%	45	100%	83	100%	31	282%	52	193%	83	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.4 Respondent age

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
21-30	2	18%	6	22%	8	18%	16	20%	3	10%	13	25%	16	20%
31-40	5	45%	7	26%	13	30%	25	30%	13	43%	12	23%	25	30%
41-50	2	18%	8	30%	6	14%	16	20%	6	20%	10	19%	16	20%
51-60	1	9%	3	11%	6	14%	10	12%	2	7%	8	15%	10	12%
61-70	0	0%	3	11%	10	23%	13	16%	4	13%	9	17%	13	16%
71+	1	9%	0	0%	1	2%	2	2%	2	7%	0	0%	2	2%
Total	11	100%	27	100%	44	100%	82	100%	30	100%	52	100%	82	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.5 Age of household members (2013 GTAA)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
0-15	16	52%	44	38%	50	31%	110	36%	25	32%	85	37%	110	36%
16-20	2	6%	15	13%	13	8%	30	10%	6	8%	24	10%	30	10%
21-30	3	10%	23	20%	20	13%	46	15%	5	6%	41	18%	46	15%
31-40	5	16%	11	10%	29	18%	45	15%	21	27%	24	10%	45	15%
41-50	3	10%	12	10%	15	9%	30	10%	10	13%	20	9%	30	10%
51-60	1	3%	7	6%	13	8%	21	7%	3	4%	18	8%	21	7%
61-70	0	0%	3	3%	16	10%	19	6%	5	6%	14	6%	19	6%
71+	1	3%	0	0%	5	3%	6	2%	3	4%	3	1%	6	2%
Total	31	100%	115	100%	161	100%	307	100%	78	100%	229	100%	307	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.6 Age of household members (2011 Census)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-15	18	23%	26	35%	46	29%	90	29%
16-20	7	9%	7	9%	16	10%	30	10%
21-30	27	34%	12	16%	17	11%	56	18%
31-40	8	10%	8	11%	27	17%	43	14%
41-50	9	11%	7	9%	26	16%	42	13%
51-60	3	4%	8	11%	15	9%	26	8%
61-70	6	8%	5	7%	8	5%	19	6%
71+	2	3%	1	1%	6	4%	9	3%
Total	80	100%	74	100%	161	100%	315	100%

Source: 2013 NOMIS

Table 6.7 Respondent gender (2013 GTAA)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Male	6	55%	6	21%	18	40%	30	35%	15	48%	15	28%	30	35%
Female	5	45%	23	79%	27	60%	55	65%	16	52%	39	72%	55	65%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.8 Gender of household members (2013 GTAA)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Male	15	48%	57	50%	86	53%	158	51%	40	55%	118	50%	158	51%
Female	16	52%	58	50%	75	47%	149	49%	33	45%	116	50%	149	49%
Total	31	100%	115	100%	161	100%	307	100%	73	100%	234	100%	307	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.9 Gender of household members (2011 Census)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	42	53%	37	50%	80	50%	159	50%
Female	38	48%	37	50%	81	50%	156	50%
Total	80	100%	74	100%	161	100%	315	100%

Source: 2013 NOMIS

Table 6.10 Ethnicity

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Rom/Gypsy	0	0%	29	100%	41	95%	70	84%	20	65%	50	93%	70	82%
Irish Trav	11	100%	0	0%	2	5%	13	16%	10	32%	3	6%	13	15%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%	2	2%	1	3%	1	2%	2	2%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	43	100%	83	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Residency characteristics

- 6.13 Respondents were asked the tenure of their current pitch. A large proportion (45%) of respondents own the pitch they are currently occupying compared with 36% renting from the local authority, 16% describing their current tenure as 'other' (living on unauthorised encampments or developments), and 2% renting privately.
- 6.14 There was some difference in responses between the three local authority areas with nearly all (91%) of households living on Lincoln sites renting from the local authority whilst most households (69%) living on North Kesteven sites own their pitch. There was a fairly even proportion of families living in West Lindsey living in local authority accommodation (47%) or owning their own pitch (40%). These characteristics reflect the tenure mix of authorised sites available in the Central Lincolnshire area.
- 6.15 Around four fifths (82%) of respondents were currently residing in their main home. Most of the remaining 18% were living on unauthorised encampments or developments (with just one respondent not in their main home currently residing on a private rented pitch).
- 6.16 By far, the largest majority of respondents (79%) had lived on site for more than five years. However, 16 respondents (19%) had lived on site for less than one month, although this included 15 respondents living on unauthorised encampments and developments. No respondents had lived on site for between 1- 3 months, whilst only 1 (1%) respondent had lived on site for between 7-12 months, 1 (1%) for between 1-2 years, and none (0%) for between 3-5 years.
- 6.17 There were some differences regarding tenure with over a quarter (28%) of households living in private sites (all unauthorised) having resided there for less than one month compared with on 1 (3%) of households residing on social rented sites. These findings

emphasise the residential longevity of Gypsies and Travellers living on authorised sites in the study area.

- 6.18 The commitment of families to remaining on existing sites is reflected in the fact that two over thirds (69%) stated that they did not intend to move in the future. Only 8 (10%) respondents (including 7 living on unauthorised sites) stated that they intended to move in less than 1 month, whilst no respondents were intending to move between 1-3 months or 7-12 months. One respondent (1%) intended to move in between 1-2 years, whilst 16 (19%) didn't know when they were intending to move from their existing site.
- 6.19 Satisfaction rates on sites located in North Kesteven and West Lindsey are generally high with over nine tenths (92%) of respondents being either satisfied or very satisfied. No respondents living in North Kesteven sites and only 1 (2%) of respondents living on West Lindsey sites stated that they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the site. The exception is the Washingborough Road site located in Lincoln with 100% of 10 families living on the site stating they were very dissatisfied with site conditions. Again, this is reflected by tenure with only 55% of households living on social rented sites stating that they are satisfied with site conditions compared with 97% living on private sites.
- 6.20 Satisfaction with site location is generally high with two thirds (66%) of respondents stating that their site's location is 'good' compared with around one fifth (19%) who believed it is 'fair' and only 13% 'poor'. There are some minor differences between families living on sites within the three local authority areas with 64% of families living in the Lincoln Washingborough Road site stating its location is 'good' compared with 79% for families living on sites located in North Kesteven and 73% for families living in sites in West Lindsey. Households living on social rented sites (55%) were less likely to rate their site's location as 'good' compared to households living in private sites (76%).
- 6.21 Nearly half (49%) of respondents cited 'living next to family' as the main reason for satisfaction with the site they live on. Similarly, respondents cited 'living in a peaceful area' (21%), the site itself (14%), 'living close to facilities' (11%), and feeling safe (8%) as reasons for satisfaction. Again, there were some differences between families living in the Lincoln Washingborough Road site and those residing on sites in North Kesteven and West Lindsey with none of the former citing reasons other than residing close to family as a source of satisfaction. Households living on social rented sites (62%) were more likely than those residing on private sites (40%) to cite being close to family as the main reason for satisfaction.
- 6.22 The reasons for dissatisfaction with living on sites are more varied with the most common reason being the condition of sheds (19%) (an amenity block containing basic plumbing facilities). However, there are substantial differences between families living on the Lincoln Washingborough Road site and those residing on sites on North Kesteven and West Lindsey with almost all (90%) of the former citing the poor condition of sheds (amenity

blocks) as a reason for dissatisfaction compared to almost none in the latter local authority areas.

- 6.23 There were some differences regarding tenure with the three most common reasons for dissatisfaction cited by households living on social rented sites being 'poor sheds' (29%), 'no repairs done' (24%), and 'noise and pollution' (24%). In contrast, three most common reasons for dissatisfaction cited by households living on private sites are 'poor services' (30%), 'dangerous roads' (25%), and 'being moved on' (25%) (the latter being stated by households living on unauthorised sites).
- 6.24 In terms of spatial requirements, few (19%) respondent households stated that there is currently a lack of space on pitches. Most (81%) agreed that there is currently sufficient space for a large trailer, a touring caravan, for drying clothes, for a lockable shed, and for two parking spaces. Also, most households (81%) stated that there is a minimum 3m space between caravans and the pitch boundary.
- 6.25 The exception was respondent households living on the Lincoln Washingborough Road site with nearly all (91%) stating that there is currently a lack of space. As half of all pitches on the site were vacant during the survey period existing households were able to 'over-spill' onto adjacent, vacant pitches. Whilst this provides a short-term solution to a lack of space a longer-term solution should be considered.
- 6.26 There was no demand from respondent households for mixed use spaces i.e. sites that combine work and living spaces. However, some families stated that there will be a future need to accommodate more caravans as their families grow. Also, some respondents stated that it was disappointing that planning regulations restricted the number of vehicles allowed on each pitch.
- 6.27 An important issue mentioned by respondent households regarded fuel and electricity costs. The government recently (July 2013) defined a family as being 'fuel poor' if their income is below the poverty line (taking into account energy costs), and their energy costs are higher than is typical for their household type⁴⁹.
- 6.28 As the GTAA survey does not directly ask questions about household income, it is not possible to determine the extent of fuel poverty amongst respondent households. However, analysis of survey data shows that households spent an average of £71.93 per week on electricity, gas and other fuels costs including an average weekly expenditure of £36.38 per week on gas and £35.45 per week on electricity. This compares with an average weekly

⁴⁹ Department of Energy and Climate Change, *Fuel Poverty: a Framework for Future Action*, July 2013 located at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/211180/FuelPovFramework.pdf

household expenditure of £22.10 on electricity, gas and other fuels for all UK households in 2010⁵⁰.

- 6.29 One reason for the higher than average fuel costs could be due to the reliance of respondent households on gas bottles for heating or cooking rather than mains gas. Three quarters (75%) of respondent households spent £30 or more per week on gas bottles whilst more than a quarter (27%) spent £50 or more per week on bottled gas. Over nine tenths (92%) of households living on private sites spent £30 or more per week on gas bottles compared with nearly half (45%) of households living on social rented sites. Similarly, over two thirds (69%) of respondent households spent £30 or more per week on electricity including nearly three quarters (74%) of households living in social rented sites and over two thirds (68%) living on private sites. However, due to the nature of the accommodation good energy efficiency levels are difficult to achieve particularly around heating and affordable warmth.
- 6.30 Residents, irrespective as to which type of site they live on, suggested that it would be advantageous for them to be connected to the mains gas supply. Also, the electricity supply at the Lincoln site is fed from the meters that are housed in the warden's office. Residents suggested that it would be useful if the electricity supply was transferred to the responsibility of individual families.

Table 6.11 Tenure

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Own pitch	0	0%	20	69%	18	40%	38	45%
Renting from LA	10	91%	0	0%	21	47%	31	36%
Other	1	9%	7	24%	6	13%	14	16%
Private rent	0	0%	2	7%	0	0%	2	2%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.12 Is this your main home?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	10	91%	21	72%	39	87%	70	82%	31	100%	39	72%	70	82%
No	1	9%	8	28%	6	13%	15	18%	0	0%	15	28%	15	18%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

⁵⁰ Office for National Statistics (ONS), *Household expenditure edges higher, while spending patterns differ by income*, December 2012 located at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp29904_289553.pdf

Table 6.13 Length of residency

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
<1month	2	18%	8	29%	6	13%	16	19%	1	3%	15	28%	16	19%
1-3 mths	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4-6 mths	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7-12 mths	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%
1-2 yrs	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%
3-5 yrs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5+ yrs	9	82%	19	68%	38	84%	66	79%	29	94%	37	70%	66	79%
Total	11	100%	28	100%	45	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.14 Intention to stay

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
<1month	0	0%	7	24%	1	2%	8	10%	1	3%	7	13%	8	10%
1-3 mths	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4-6 mths	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7-12 mths	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 yrs	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%
3-5 yrs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5+ yrs	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%
Not move	10	91%	16	55%	32	73%	58	69%	26	84%	32	60%	58	69%
DK	1	9%	5	17%	10	23%	16	19%	3	10%	13	25%	16	19%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.15 Satisfaction with the site

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Very sat	0	0%	2	7%	10	23%	12	14%	0	0%	12	23%	12	14%
Sat	1	9%	27	93%	28	64%	56	67%	17	55%	39	74%	56	67%
Neither	0	0%	0	0%	5	11%	5	6%	3	10%	2	4%	5	6%
Dis	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%
Very dis	10	91%	0	0%	0	0%	10	12%	10	32%	0	0%	10	12%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.16 Rating of the site's location

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Good	6	55%	20	69%	32	71%	58	68%	17	55%	41	76%	58	68%
Fair	3	27%	4	14%	9	20%	16	19%	10	32%	6	11%	16	19%
Poor	2	18%	5	17%	4	9%	11	13%	4	13%	7	13%	11	13%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.17 Reasons for satisfaction

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Close to family	8	100%	9	43%	18	43%	35	49%	18	62%	17	40%	35	49%
Peaceful area	0	0%	5	24%	10	24%	15	21%	4	14%	11	26%	15	21%
Site	0	0%	2	10%	6	14%	8	11%	3	10%	5	12%	8	11%
Close to facilities	0	0%	4	19%	3	7%	7	10%	3	10%	4	10%	7	10%
Safety	0	0%	1	5%	5	12%	6	8%	1	3%	5	12%	6	8%
Total	8	100%	21	100%	42	100%	71	100%	29	100%	42	100%	71	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.18 Reasons for dissatisfaction

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Poor sheds	9	50%	0	0%	1	4%	10	19%	10	29%	0	0%	10	19%
No repairs done	3	17%	0	0%	5	19%	8	15%	8	24%	0	0%	8	15%
Noise/ pollution	3	17%	0	0%	5	19%	8	15%	8	24%	0	0%	8	15%
Poor services	0	0%	4	40%	2	8%	6	11%	0	0%	6	30%	6	11%
Dangerous roads	0	0%	5	50%	1	4%	6	11%	1	3%	5	25%	6	11%
Being moved on	1	6%	0	0%	4	15%	5	9%	0	0%	5	25%	5	9%
Poor drainage	2	11%	0	0%	3	12%	5	9%	5	15%	0	0%	5	9%
Lack of facilities	0	0%	1	10%	2	8%	3	6%	1	3%	2	10%	3	6%
Harassment	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%	2	4%	1	3%	1	5%	2	4%
Lack of security	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	1	2%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Total	18	100%	10	100%	26	100%	54	100%	34	100%	20	100%	54	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.19. Sufficient space

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	1	9%	27	93%	41	91%	69	81%	20	63%	49	92%	69	81%
No	10	91%	2	7%	4	9%	16	19%	12	38%	4	8%	16	19%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	32	100%	53	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.20 Expenditure on gas bottles

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
£0-£9	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%	2	2%	2	6%	0	0%	2	2%
£10-£19	0	0%	1	3%	3	7%	4	5%	3	10%	1	2%	4	5%
£20-£29	1	9%	1	3%	13	30%	15	18%	12	39%	3	6%	15	18%
£30-£39	2	18%	14	48%	14	32%	30	36%	5	16%	25	47%	30	36%
£40-£49	6	55%	2	7%	2	5%	10	12%	5	16%	5	9%	10	12%
£50+	2	18%	11	38%	10	23%	23	27%	4	13%	19	36%	23	27%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.21 Expenditure on electricity

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
£0-£9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
£10-£19	0	0%	1	3%	3	7%	4	5%	2	6%	2	4%	4	5%
£20-£29	0	0%	8	28%	13	30%	21	25%	6	19%	15	28%	21	25%
£30-£39	2	18%	12	41%	20	45%	34	40%	12	39%	22	42%	34	40%
£40-£49	8	73%	2	7%	3	7%	13	15%	8	26%	5	9%	13	15%
£50+	1	9%	6	21%	5	11%	12	14%	3	10%	9	17%	12	14%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

- 6.31 Generally, respondents stated access to services such as shops, post offices, health services, and primary and secondary schools as being 'easy' or 'okay'. Respondents reported access to shops as being 'easy' (62%) or 'okay' (28%) whilst only 8 (9%) reported access as 'hard'.
- 6.32 A similar proportion reported access to post office services as being 'easy' (62%) or 'okay' (27%). Only 9 (11%) respondents reported access to post office services as being 'hard'. Again, a similar proportion stated access to health services as being 'easy' (62%), 'okay' (24%) or 'hard' (12%).
- 6.33 Just under two thirds (64%) of respondents reported easy access to primary schools compared with 27% stating 'okay' and 9% 'hard'. A similar proportion stated access to secondary schools as being 'easy' (63%) or 'okay' (22%), compared with 13 (16%) respondents who reported access as being 'hard'. In comparison to those living on the North Kesteven or West Lindsey sites, respondents living on the Lincoln Washingborough Road site stated access to secondary education was difficult. Residents residing at the Beckingham site in North Kesteven consistently found access to services 'hard' due to the rural location of the site.
- 6.34 The preferred method of gaining information about services was through a liaison or support worker visiting the site (31%), through word of mouth (28%) or through a site warden (12%). Smaller proportions of respondents preferred to receive information by a newsletter (9%), through social media (7%), from a housing officer (3%), on a site notice board (2%) or through a health officer (1%). Literacy problems amongst some respondents emphasised the need for non-written forms of communication. Also, some respondents stated that they prefer to rely on members of their own community for support and information.
- 6.35 Just over half (54%) of all respondents stated that they had suffered discrimination when trying to access services. Similarly, 71 (84%) stated that they had been a victim of racism or bullying. However, none of the Gypsies and Travellers experiencing harassment or bullying had reported the incidence to the police. The main reasons for not doing so

included wanting to deal with such problems within the Gypsy and Traveller community or believing that reporting incidences to authorities would be ineffective.

Table 6.22 Access to services (shops)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Easy	3	27%	13	45%	37	82%	53	62%	22	71%	31	57%	53	62%
Okay	7	64%	9	31%	8	18%	24	28%	9	29%	15	28%	24	28%
Hard	1	9%	7	24%	0	0%	8	9%	0	0%	8	15%	8	9%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.23 Access to services (post office)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Easy	3	27%	13	45%	37	82%	53	62%	22	71%	31	57%	53	62%
Okay	6	55%	9	31%	8	18%	23	27%	8	26%	15	28%	23	27%
Hard	2	18%	7	24%	0	0%	9	11%	1	3%	8	15%	9	11%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.24 Access to services (health services)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Easy	3	27%	13	45%	37	82%	53	62%	22	71%	31	57%	53	62%
Okay	5	45%	7	24%	8	18%	20	24%	7	23%	13	24%	20	24%
Hard	3	27%	9	31%	0	0%	12	14%	2	6%	10	19%	12	14%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.25 Access to services (primary school)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Easy	4	36%	13	45%	37	82%	54	64%	22	71%	32	59%	54	64%
Okay	6	55%	9	31%	8	18%	23	27%	7	23%	16	30%	23	27%
Hard	1	9%	7	24%	0	0%	8	9%	2	6%	6	11%	8	9%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.26 Access to services (secondary school)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Easy	3	33%	12	41%	37	82%	52	63%	22	71%	30	58%	52	63%
Okay	5	56%	5	17%	8	18%	18	22%	7	23%	11	21%	18	22%
Hard	1	11%	12	41%	0	0%	13	16%	2	6%	11	21%	13	16%
Total	9	100%	29	100%	45	100%	83	100%	31	100%	52	100%	83	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.27 Information about services

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Liaison officer	11	48%	13	48%	5	14%	29	31%	11	34%	18	29%	29	31%
Word of mouth	6	26%	8	30%	12	32%	26	28%	8	25%	18	29%	26	28%
Warden	1	4%	0	0%	10	27%	11	12%	10	31%	1	2%	11	12%
Newsletter	0	0%	0	0%	8	22%	8	9%	1	3%	7	11%	8	9%
Social media	4	17%	3	11%	0	0%	7	7%	0	0%	7	11%	7	7%
Housing officer	1	4%	1	4%	1	3%	3	3%	0	0%	3	5%	3	3%
Site Notice Board	0	0%	2	7%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	2	3%	2	2%
Health officer	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%
Don't know	0	0%	5	19%	2	5%	7	7%	1	3%	6	10%	7	7%
Total	23	100%	27	100%	37	100%	94	100%	32	100%	62	100%	94	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.28 Discrimination accessing services

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	100%	13	45%	22	49%	46	11	18	56%	28	53%	46	54%
No	0	0%	16	55%	23	51%	39	0	13	41%	26	49%	39	46%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	11	31	97%	54	102%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.29 Victim of racism or bullying

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	100%	29	100%	31	69%	71	84%	21	66%	50	94%	71	84%
No	0	0%	0	0%	14	31%	14	16%	10	31%	4	8%	14	16%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	97%	54	102%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Health, education and employment

6.36 Respondents were asked if they, or anyone else in their household, experienced health issues. The most common health issue cited was asthma (43% of all respondent households) followed by health issues due to old age (16%). 7 households (9%) contain a person with a physical disability whilst 7 households (9%) contain a person with a long-term health problem. 4 (5%) households contain a person with a learning disability, 3 (4%) a

child with a physical disability, 3 (4%) contain a person with some form of sensory impairment and 2 (3%) households contain someone who suffers from mental health issues.

- 6.37 Most of families either had a permanent (86%) or temporary (13%) registration with a General Practitioner (GP). Only one respondent household (currently residing in North Kesteven) stated that they were not registered with a GP. However, one third (33%) of respondents stated that they had experienced problems accessing health services in the local area. There were substantial differences according to site location with 91% of households living on the Lincoln Washington Road site stating they have difficulty accessing health services in the local area compared to 28% of respondent households living in North Kesteven and 22% living in West Lindsey. Also, there were some differences regarding tenure with all (100%) households living on social rented sites being permanently registered with a GP compared to 78% of households living in private sites.
- 6.38 The survey asked households with children whether they attended school. Around two fifths (41%) of all respondent households contain school-age children. Some families have children who all attended school (34%), who all receive home tutoring (34%), whilst some families contain children who attend school and some who receive home tutoring (31%).
- 6.39 The main reasons cited for children not attending school included 'bullying' and 'cultural reasons'. There were some differences regarding tenure with only 27% of households living on social rented sites stating that their children attend school compared to 83% of households living on private sites.
- 6.40 Respondents were asked about their own and their partner's employment status. Nearly half (48%) of all respondents described themselves as 'housewife' whilst 21% are self-employed and 9% retired. Only 1 respondent described themselves as being employed full-time. However, the employment status of respondent partners is slightly broader with 57% described as self-employed, 27% as housewife, 6% as retired and 2% as employed full-time. Nearly half (48%) of all respondents stated that they experience difficulties in finding work including nearly two thirds (65%) living on social rented sites and 39% living on private sites.

Table 6.30 Health issues

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Asthma	6	35%	16	55%	12	36%	34	43%	12	36%	22	48%	34	43%
Old age	1	6%	2	7%	10	30%	13	16%	5	15%	8	17%	13	16%
Physical disability	4	24%	2	7%	1	3%	7	9%	3	9%	4	9%	7	9%
Long-term illness	4	24%	2	7%	1	3%	7	9%	4	12%	3	7%	7	9%
Learning disability	1	6%	0	0%	3	9%	4	5%	3	9%	1	2%	4	5%
Phys dis (child)	1	6%	2	7%	0	0%	3	4%	1	3%	2	4%	3	4%
Sensory imprmt	0	0%	0	0%	3	9%	3	4%	3	9%	0	0%	3	4%
Mental Health	0	0%	1	3%	1	3%	2	3%	1	3%	1	2%	2	3%
Other	0	0%	4	14%	2	6%	6	8%	1	3%	5	11%	6	8%
Total	17	100%	29	100%	33	100%	79	100%	33	100%	46	100%	79	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.31 Registered with a GP

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Permanent	10	91%	23	79%	40	89%	73	86%	31	100%	42	78%	73	86%
Temporary	1	9%	5	17%	5	11%	11	13%	0	0%	11	20%	11	13%
No	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.32 Problems accessing health services in the area

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	10	91%	8	28%	10	22%	28	33%	14	44%	14	26%	28	33%
No	1	9%	21	72%	35	78%	57	67%	17	53%	40	75%	57	67%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	97%	54	102%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.33 School age children in family

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	6	55%	13	45%	16	36%	35	41%	12	39%	23	43%	35	41%
No	5	45%	16	55%	29	64%	50	59%	19	61%	31	57%	50	59%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.34 Type of education

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
School	0	0%	5	38%	7	44%	12	34%	0	0%	12	50%	24	34%
Home	4	67%	1	8%	7	44%	12	34%	8	73%	4	17%	24	34%
Both	2	33%	7	54%	2	13%	11	31%	3	27%	8	33%	22	31%
Total	6	100%	13	100%	16	100%	35	100%	11	100%	24	100%	70	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.35 Employment status

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Housewife	5	45%	21	72%	15	33%	41	48%	10	32%	31	57%	41	48%
Self-emp	2	18%	5	17%	11	24%	18	21%	4	13%	14	26%	18	21%
Other	3	27%	3	10%	11	24%	17	20%	13	42%	4	7%	17	20%
Retired	1	9%	0	0%	7	16%	8	9%	3	10%	5	9%	8	9%
Emp FT	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.36 Partner's employment status

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Housewife	1	50%	12	75%	16	48%	29	57%	6	38%	23	66%	29	57%
Self-emp	1	50%	3	19%	10	30%	14	27%	4	25%	10	29%	14	27%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	4	12%	4	8%	4	25%	0	0%	4	8%
Retired	0	0%	0	0%	3	9%	3	6%	1	6%	2	6%	3	6%
Emp FT	0	0%	1	6%	0	0%	1	2%	1	6%	0	0%	1	2%
Total	2	100%	16	100%	33	100%	51	100%	16	100%	35	100%	51	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.37 Difficult to find work?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	8	73%	12	41%	21	47%	41	48%	20	65%	21	39%	41	48%
No	0	0%	2	7%	12	27%	14	16%	6	19%	8	15%	14	16%
DK	3	27%	15	52%	12	27%	30	35%	5	16%	25	46%	30	35%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Support needs

6.41 Although the survey did not explicitly ask questions about support needs it did glean general information about the issue. The need for adaptations can be estimated by determining the number of households which contain members who have problems due to old age, an adult with a disability, a child with a disability or a person with a sensory

impairment. Nearly two fifths (29%) of respondent households contain someone who may require adaptations due to old age, disability or sensory impairment.

Table 6.38 Need for adaptations

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	5	45%	7	24%	13	29%	25	29%	9	29%	16	30%	25	29%
No	6	55%	22	76%	32	71%	60	71%	22	71%	38	70%	60	71%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

- 6.42 Some families living on sites spoke about being in need of support, but said that a culture of self-reliance amongst Gypsies and Travellers meant that they are sometimes reluctant to ask for help from support agencies.
- 6.43 Current levels of support vary across the sites. The two local authority sites in Central Lincolnshire (Washingborough Road in Lincoln and Summergangs Lane in Gainsborough) share a warden who visits each site 5 days a week. In contrast, the private sites are self-managed with individual families being responsible for the maintenance of their own pitches.
- 6.44 Residents living on both local authority sites spoke about the need for further support. Some suggested that liaison and support officers could help determine support needs and liaise with support agencies. They also said it would be useful if representatives from support agencies could periodically visit sites to help determine support needs.
- 6.45 Families living on sites emphasised the importance of receiving educational support. Three sites (Washingborough Road in Lincoln, Summergangs Lane in Gainsborough and the Beckingham site in North Kesteven) receive support from the Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative (LTI).
- 6.46 LTI workers visit each site once a week during school term times offering educational support and home tutoring to children living on the sites. They also provide informal support to families including help with completing forms and offering signposting advice regarding support issues. However, it was suggested that it would be useful to formalise help with completing forms and signposting support services. Similarly, some families living on private sites said that it would be useful if similar support could be provided for them.
- 6.47 One key issue which impacted on support needs was transport. Families (especially those living on the Beckingham site) said that better access to public transport would help improve school attendance rates and increase access to support agencies and facilities.
- 6.48 Low levels of literacy were a concern for some adults who spoke about how this impacts on their ability to apply for benefits or access support services. They said that support

agencies need to be aware that some Gypsies and Travellers may require help understanding written forms of communication.

- 6.49 Some families said that literacy issues also impacted on their knowledge and understanding of welfare rights and possible support structures. This is particularly the case when setting up on a new pitch which may require communicating with several agencies. For example, some families talked about missing important medical appointments as they cannot read. They talked about how agencies need to be aware of literacy issues amongst Gypsies and Travellers when communicating with them.
- 6.50 Older Gypsies and Travellers living on both the local authority and private sites talked about how sites and pitches usually lack suitable adaptations that could help residents with mobility or health issues. Some talked about how amenity blocks should be designed in a way that considers health and mobility needs. However, families tend to be unsure of the process involved in applying for help with adaptations.
- 6.51 Finally, families living on transit or unauthorised sites spoke about feeling how their support needs are usually overlooked. They talked about how not having a permanent address makes access to support, health and employment services harder.

Travelling

- 6.52 Generally, vehicle ownership amongst respondent households is high. Very few (2%) of respondent households did not own either a car or van compared to a nearly a third (32%) who own one car or van, over a third (37%) owning two cars or vans, and over a quarter (29%) owning three or more cars or vans. Nearly half (46%) of all households own one caravan whilst a similar proportion (43%) own two caravans. A smaller proportion of respondent households (11%) own three or more caravans. There is less ownership of mobile homes amongst respondent households with only around a quarter (23%) owning one or more mobile homes. Similarly, ownership of motor homes is very low with only one (1%) respondent household (residing in West Lindsey) owning one or more motor homes.
- 6.53 Importantly, the survey asked households the extent to which they had travelled during the last 12 months. Perhaps reflecting the length of residency characteristics discussed above, over one third (37%) of respondents stated that they had not travelled during the last 12 months, whilst 5 (6%) respondents stated that they had travelled once during the same period. 15 (18%) respondent households had travelled twice during the last 12 months, 7 (9%) respondent households three times, 6 (7%) households four times, and 3 (4%) households five times. However, 16 (20%) households had travelled six or more times during the last 12 months. One third (33%) of households living on private sites had travelled 6 or more times during the last 12 months compared to only 10% living on unauthorised sites.
- 6.54 In terms of main travelling routes, respondent households were likely to state 'anywhere' or 'all over' rather than state specific routes. However, they did state that the type of vehicles

they drive can determine routes. For example, families were less likely to use traditional forms of transport such as horse-drawn caravans and more likely to use larger vehicles such as motorhomes. As such, they stated that they are more likely to use main arterial routes within Central Lincolnshire such as the A15, A17 and A46. Also, some respondent households stated that travelling routes were sometimes determined by the accessibility of stopping places. However, they said that the number of stopping places throughout the country have declined in recent years in response to stronger local authority responses to unauthorised encampments.

- 6.55 Respondents were asked their reasons for travelling (they could state more than one reason). Main reasons included for cultural reasons (50%), to find work (29%), to visit family (11%) or for holidays (9%). In terms of the type of accommodation respondent households had used in the last 12 months just over a third (34%) were on private sites, 24% were unauthorised encampments, 13% were on Council sites, and only 1 (1%) was described as an unauthorised development.
- 6.56 Half (50%) respondent households had remained for less than 1 month at their previous site, whilst 25 (46%) had stayed for between 1-3 months. Very few (2%) households had stayed for between 4-6 months, none (0%) for between 7-12 months, none (0%) for between 1-2 years, 1 (2%) for between 3-5 years and none (0%) had stayed for more than 5 years. Over a quarter (23%) of all respondents stated that they had been evicted or moved on from a site within the last 12 months.
- 6.57 Nearly four fifths (79%) of respondents stated that they would never stop travelling, compared to 11 (13%) who stated that they had already stopped, and 5 (6%) said that they would stop travelling in the future. Reasons for stopping travelling included 'health and/or support needs' (47%), 'age/too old' (22%), 'lack of transit sites' (4%), 'employment' reasons (2%) and 'threat of evictions' (1%). Importantly, most Gypsies and Travellers said that even if they were unable to do so, travelling remained an essential component of their cultural identity.

Table 6.39 Vehicle ownership (cars or vans)														
	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
0	2	18%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	2	6%	0	0%	2	2%
1	4	36%	4	15%	18	41%	27	32%	14	45%	13	25%	27	32%
2	4	36%	13	46%	14	32%	31	37%	12	39%	19	36%	31	37%
3+	1	9%	11	38%	12	27%	24	29%	3	10%	21	40%	24	29%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.40 Vehicle ownership (caravans)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1	8	73%	16	55%	15	34%	39	46%	16	52%	23	43%	39	46%
2	3	27%	10	34%	23	52%	36	43%	15	48%	21	40%	36	43%
3+	0	0%	3	10%	6	14%	9	11%	0	0%	9	17%	9	11%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.41 Vehicle ownership (mobile homes)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
0	10	91%	21	72%	34	77%	65	77%	29	94%	37	69%	66	78%
1	1	9%	7	24%	8	18%	16	19%	2	6%	14	26%	16	19%
2	0	0%	1	3%	2	5%	3	4%	0	0%	3	6%	3	4%
3+	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.42 Vehicle ownership (motor homes)

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
0	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	53	98%	84	99%
1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3+	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.43 Number of times travelled during last 12 months

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
0	1	9%	11	39%	18	42%	30	37%	11	37%	19	37%	30	37%
1	0	0%	2	7%	3	7%	5	6%	1	3%	4	8%	5	6%
2	5	45%	5	18%	5	12%	15	18%	7	23%	8	15%	15	18%
3	2	18%	1	4%	4	9%	7	9%	4	13%	3	6%	7	9%
4	0	0%	1	4%	5	12%	6	7%	3	10%	3	6%	6	7%
5	0	0%	1	4%	2	5%	3	4%	1	3%	2	4%	3	4%
6-10	3	27%	7	25%	6	14%	16	20%	3	10%	13	25%	16	20%
Total	11	100%	28	100%	43	100%	82	100%	30	100%	52	100%	82	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.44 Reasons for travelling

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Cultural	10	48%	22	58%	35	47%	67	50%	27	52%	40	49%	67	50%
Work	5	24%	13	34%	21	28%	39	29%	15	29%	24	30%	39	29%
Family	3	14%	2	5%	10	14%	15	11%	6	12%	9	11%	15	11%
Holidays	3	14%	1	3%	8	11%	12	9%	4	8%	8	10%	12	9%
Total	21	100%	38	100%	74	100%	133	100%	52	100%	81	100%	133	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.45 Type of accommodation used in last 12 months

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Private site	10	26%	19	40%	25	35%	54	34%	19	27%	35	40%	54	34%
Un. not own land	10	26%	13	27%	15	21%	38	24%	16	23%	23	26%	38	24%
Council site	9	23%	1	2%	11	15%	21	13%	18	25%	3	3%	21	13%
Un. on own land	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
Other	10	26%	14	29%	20	28%	44	28%	18	25%	26	30%	44	28%
Total	39	100%	48	100%	71	100%	158	100%	71	100%	88	100%	158	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.46 How long at last site

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
<1month	6	60%	9	53%	12	44%	27	50%	14	70%	13	38%	27	50%
1-3 mths	4	40%	7	41%	14	52%	25	46%	6	30%	19	56%	25	46%
4-6 mths	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	1	2%	0	0%	1	3%	1	2%
7-12 mths	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 yrs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3-5 yrs	0	0%	1	6%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	1	3%	1	2%
5+ yrs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	10	100%	17	100%	27	100%	54	100%	20	100%	34	100%	54	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.47 Evicted or moved on in the past year

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	3	30%	6	21%	8	22%	17	23%	6	25%	11	22%	17	23%
No	7	70%	23	79%	28	78%	58	77%	18	75%	40	78%	58	77%
Total	10	100%	29	100%	36	100%	75	100%	24	100%	51	100%	75	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.48 Will stop travelling

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	0	0%	2	7%	3	7%	5	6%	0	0%	5	9%	5	6%
No	11	100%	20	69%	36	80%	67	79%	28	90%	39	72%	67	79%
Stopped	0	0%	5	17%	6	13%	11	13%	3	10%	8	15%	11	13%
DK	0	0%	2	7%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	2	4%	2	2%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.49 Reasons for stopping travelling

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Health	4	36%	16	55%	21	47%	41	48%	11	35%	30	56%	41	48%
Age	1	9%	7	24%	11	24%	19	22%	5	16%	14	26%	19	22%
No Transit	0	0%	0	0%	3	7%	3	4%	3	10%	0	0%	3	4%
Employment	1	9%	0	0%	1	2%	2	2%	2	6%	0	0%	2	2%
Evictions	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%
Other	5	45%	6	21%	8	18%	19	22%	9	29%	10	19%	19	22%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Current accommodation need

- 6.58 Households were asked if there are enough spaces for Gypsies and Travellers in the area. Perhaps unsurprisingly, only 2 (2%) felt that there were enough spaces whilst 81 (95%) believe that there is not. Similarly, 92% of respondents believe that there is a need for additional transit pitches or emergency stopping places with the Central Lincolnshire area. Importantly, nearly a third (31%) of respondents said that one or more family members had moved out of the local area due to a lack of accommodation provision. However, over half (58%) of respondents said that family members would return to the local area if space was available.
- 6.59 Reflecting the discussion in Chapter 5 regarding stakeholder views on Gypsy and Traveller accommodation preferences, nearly half (47%) of respondents stated that they would like to buy their own land on which to live including 81% of respondents living on social rented sites and 26% living on private sites. However, only 1 (1%) respondent stated that they could afford to buy land on which to live in the Central Lincolnshire area, compared with 34 (40%) who stated they were unable to buy land. Most commented that even if they could afford to buy land, they would still face problems gaining planning permission.
- 6.60 Importantly, in relation to the assessment of accommodation needs only 11 (13%) of respondent households stated that they need or are likely to move to a different home within the next five years. The main reasons for wanting to move included for employment reasons (36%), due to harassment (18%), to receive care or support (18%) or because they currently do not have enough space (9%).

6.61 In terms of accommodation preferences, 2 (18%) respondents stated that they would prefer to live in a social rented house, 1 (9%) on a site owned by themselves, 1 (9%) on a site owned by another Gypsy or Traveller, and 1 (9%) in an owner occupied house. However, 55% of respondents who need to move didn't know their preferred type of accommodation.

Table 6.50 Enough spaces in the area for Gypsies and Travellers?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%	2	2%	2	6%	0	0%	2	2%
No	11	100%	29	100%	41	91%	81	95%	27	87%	54	100%	81	95%
DK	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%	2	2%	2	6%	0	0%	2	2%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.51 Need for transit/emergency stopping spaces in the study area?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	11	100%	29	100%	38	84%	78	92%	28	90%	50	94%	78	92%
No	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	1	3%	0	0%	1	1%
DK	0	0%	0	0%	6	13%	6	7%	2	6%	3	6%	6	7%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	53	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.52 Do you think more permanent sites are required in the area?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	11	100%	29	100%	37	82%	77	91%	25	81%	52	98%	77	91%
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
DK	0	0%	0	0%	8	18%	8	9%	6	19%	2	4%	8	9%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	102%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.53 Family members moved out of area due to lack of pitches?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	0	0%	10	34%	16	36%	26	31%	4	13%	22	41%	26	31%
No	11	100%	19	66%	29	64%	59	69%	27	87%	32	59%	59	69%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.54 Would they move back?2

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	7	78%	8	47%	15	58%	0	0%	15	68%	15	58%
No	0	0%	2	22%	9	53%	11	42%	4	100%	7	32%	11	42%
Total	0	0%	9	100%	17	100%	26	100%	4	100%	22	100%	26	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.55 Would you like to develop a site?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	10	91%	10	34%	20	44%	40	47%	26	81%	14	26%	40	47%
No	0	0%	0	0%	8	18%	8	9%	6	19%	2	4%	8	9%
DK	0	0%	3	10%	0	0%	3	4%	0	0%	3	6%	3	4%
Not say	1	9%	16	55%	17	38%	34	40%	0	0%	34	64%	34	40%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	32	100%	53	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.56 Are you able to buy/develop a site?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	1	4%	0	0%	1	1%
No	10	91%	8	28%	16	36%	34	40%	22	81%	12	21%	34	40%
DK	0	0%	5	17%	4	9%	9	11%	4	15%	5	9%	9	11%
Not say	1	9%	16	55%	23	52%	40	48%	0	0%	40	70%	40	48%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	44	100%	84	100%	27	100%	57	100%	84	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.57 Need /likely to move to a different home?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	0	0%	8	28%	3	7%	11	13%	3	10%	8	15%	11	13%
No	11	100%	20	69%	37	82%	68	80%	23	74%	45	83%	68	80%
DK	0	0%	1	3%	1	2%	2	2%	1	3%	1	2%	2	2%
Not say	0	0%	0	0%	4	9%	4	5%	4	13%	0	0%	4	5%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	31	100%	54	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.58 Reasons for wanting to move?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	0	0%	4	50%	0	0%	4	36%	0	0%	4	50%	4	36%
Harassment	0	0%	1	13%	1	33%	2	18%	1	33%	1	13%	2	18%
Care/support	0	0%	1	13%	1	33%	2	18%	1	33%	1	13%	2	18%
No space	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	1	9%	0	0%	1	13%	1	9%
Other	0	0%	1	13%	1	33%	2	18%	1	33%	1	13%	2	18%
Total	0	0%	8	100%	3	100%	11	100%	3	100%	8	100%	11	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.59 Preferred type of accommodation?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SR prop	0	0%	1	13%	1	33%	2	18%	1	33%	1	13%	2	18%
Own site	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	1	9%	0	0%	1	13%	1	9%
Site owned by G/T	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	1	9%	1	33%	0	0%	1	9%
Owner occ prop	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	1	9%	1	33%	0	0%	1	9%
Don't know	0	0%	6	75%	0	0%	6	55%	0	0%	6	75%	6	55%
Total	0	0%	8	100%	3	100%	11	100%	3	100%	8	100%	11	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Future accommodation need

- 6.62 Although few respondents stated that they need to move within the next 5 years, 29 (34%) of respondents stated that they contain household members who require separate accommodation. However, none stated that they require separate accommodation now or within a year, whilst 4 (14%) require it within 1-2 years, and 24 (83%) within 3-5 years.
- 6.63 In contrast to the findings above suggesting that most Gypsy and Traveller families would prefer to live on land owned by themselves, 62% of households requiring accommodation in the future would prefer to live on their existing site, 10% in a social rented house, 10% on a site owned by another Gypsy and Traveller, and 9% in an 'other' type of accommodation. Respondents emphasised the need for Gypsies and Travellers to reside closely to family members.
- 6.64 Finally, it is important that Councils recognise the cultural differences between different Gypsy and Traveller groups. As such, the survey asked households if they would feel comfortable living next to households from a different Gypsy or Traveller ethnic group. This was to help gauge the feelings and attitudes of the Gypsies and Travellers to other Gypsy and Traveller families and find ways to address them in order to avoid any possible future tensions and grievances between individuals or groups. The results show that there are some mixed perspectives on this issue with around third (35%) saying they would be comfortable living next door to households from a different Gypsy or Traveller ethnic group, over a third (39%) saying that they would not be comfortable, and around a quarter (26%) saying they didn't know.

6.65 However, households living on private sites were more likely (47%) to say they would be comfortable compared with households living on social rented sites (13%). One reason may be that some of the private sites are occupied by a single family and so are less likely to share the site with other families.

Table 6.60 People in household need separate accommodation in the next 5 years?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	4	36%	14	48%	11	24%	29	34%	9	28%	20	38%	29	34%
No	7	64%	15	52%	34	76%	56	66%	23	72%	33	62%	56	66%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	32	100%	53	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.61 When need separate accommodation in the next 5 years?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Now	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Within 1 year	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 years	0	0%	3	21%	1	9%	4	14%	1	13%	3	14%	4	14%
3-5 years	4	100%	10	71%	10	91%	24	83%	7	88%	17	81%	24	83%
Don't know	0	0%	1	7%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	1	5%	1	3%
Total	4	100%	14	100%	11	100%	29	100%	8	100%	21	100%	29	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.62 Which would they prefer?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
With family	4	100%	10	71%	10	91%	24	83%	7	88%	17	81%	24	83%
Separate site	0	0%	3	21%	1	9%	4	14%	1	13%	3	14%	4	14%
DK	0	0%	1	7%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	1	5%	1	3%
Total	4	100%	14	100%	11	100%	29	100%	8	100%	21	100%	29	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.63 Type of home required?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
On existing site	3	75%	8	57%	7	64%	18	62%	6	75%	12	57%	18	62%
Social rented prop	0	0%	1	7%	2	18%	3	10%	0	0%	3	14%	3	10%
Site owned by G/T	1	25%	1	7%	1	9%	3	10%	1	13%	2	10%	3	10%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	1	3%	1	13%	0	0%	1	3%
Don't know	0	0%	4	29%	0	0%	4	14%	0	0%	4	19%	4	14%
Total	4	100%	14	100%	11	100%	29	100%	8	100%	21	100%	29	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 6.64 Feel comfortable living next to a different G&T ethnic group?

	LN		NK		WL		TOT		LA		PRIV		TOT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Yes	1	9%	16	55%	13	29%	30	35%	4	13%	26	47%	30	35%
No	0	0%	8	28%	25	56%	33	39%	14	47%	19	35%	33	39%
Don't know	10	91%	5	17%	7	16%	22	26%	12	40%	10	18%	22	26%
Total	11	100%	29	100%	45	100%	85	100%	30	100%	55	100%	85	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Summary

- 6.66 The survey was undertaken with 11 (100%) households living on sites in the Lincoln area, 25 (81%) living in the North Kesteven area, and 41 (90%) living on sites in the West Lindsey area. Within the 77 households a large proportion (45%) of respondents own the pitch they are currently occupying compared with 36% renting from the local authority, 16% describing their current tenure as 'other' (living on unauthorised encampments or developments), and 2% renting privately. There was some difference in responses between the three local authority areas with nearly all (90%) of families living on Lincoln sites renting from the local authority whilst most families living on North Kesteven sites own their pitch. The survey covered 307 Gypsies and Travellers living on authorised and unauthorised sites.

- 6.67 It is apparent that there are some slight differences regarding household size between families living in Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The average size of families living on the survey sites is 3.7 people compared to a 2011 UK average of 2.4. However, the average family size of sample households living on sites in Lincoln is 2.8 people compared with 3.6 in West Lindsey and 4.3 people in North Kesteven. One reason may be that the socially rented site in Lincoln is more strictly managed compared with the privately owned sites in North Kesteven and West Lindsey.

- 6.68 One factor reflecting the residential longevity of the survey respondents was that nearly four fifths (79%) had lived on site for more than five years. However, 16 respondents (19%) had lived on site for less than one month, although this included 15 respondents living on unauthorised encampments and developments. No respondents had lived on site for between 1- 3 months, whilst only 1 (1%) respondent had lived on site for between 7-12 months, 1 (1%) for between 1-2 years, and none (0%) for between 3-5 years. These findings emphasise the residential longevity of Gypsies and Travellers living in the study area.

- 6.69 Satisfaction rates on sites located in North Kesteven and West Lindsey are generally high with over nine tenths (92%) of respondents being either satisfied or very satisfied. No respondents living in North Kesteven sites and only 1 (2%) of respondents living on West Lindsey sites stated that they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the site. The exception is the Washingborough Road site located in Lincoln with 100% of 10 families living on the site stating they were very dissatisfied with site conditions. This is reflected by

tenure with only 55% of households living on social rented sites stating that they are satisfied with site conditions compared with 97% living on private sites.

- 6.70 Nearly (49%) of respondents cited 'living next to family' the main reason for satisfaction with the site they live on. Similarly, respondents cited 'living in a peaceful area' (21%), the site itself (14%), 'living close to facilities' (11%), and feeling safe (8%) as reasons for satisfaction. Again, there were some differences between families living in the Lincoln Washingborough Road site and those residing on sites in North Kesteven and West Lindsey with none of the former citing reasons other than residing close to family as a source of satisfaction. Households living on social rented sites (62%) were more likely than those residing on private sites (40%) to cite being close to family as the main reason for satisfaction.
- 6.71 The reasons for dissatisfaction with living on sites are more varied with the most common reason being the condition of sheds (19%) (an amenity block containing basic plumbing facilities). However, there are substantial differences between families living in the Lincoln Washingborough Road site and those residing on sites in North Kesteven and West Lindsey with almost all (90%) of the former citing the poor condition of sheds (amenity blocks) as a reason for dissatisfaction compared to almost none in the latter local authority areas.
- 6.72 In terms of spatial requirements, few (19%) respondent households stated that there is currently a lack of space on pitches. The exception was respondent households living on the Lincoln Washingborough Road site with nearly all (91%) stating that there is currently a lack of space. As half of all pitches on the site were vacant during the survey period existing households were able to 'over-spill' onto adjacent, vacant pitches. Whilst this provides a short-term solution to a lack of space a longer-term solution should be considered. There was no demand from respondent households for mixed use spaces i.e. sites that combine work and living spaces.
- 6.73 An important issue mentioned by respondent households regarded fuel and electricity costs. The survey data showed that households spent an average of £71.83 per week on electricity, gas and other fuels costs including an average weekly expenditure of £36.38 per week on gas and £35.45 per week on electricity. One reason for the higher than average fuel costs could be due to the reliance of respondent households on gas bottles for heating or cooking rather than mains gas. However, there's little difference in energy costs between residents living on sites and those in bricks and mortar with the former paying an average of £71.93 per week compared to an average of £70.95 for the latter.
- 6.74 Generally, respondents stated access to services such as shops, post offices, health services, and primary and secondary schools as being 'easy' or 'okay'. Just over half (54%) of all respondents stated that they had suffered discrimination when trying to access services. Similarly, 84% stated that they had been a victim of racism or bullying. However, none of the Gypsies and Travellers experiencing harassment or bullying had reported the

incidence to the police. The main reasons for not doing so included wanting to deal with such problems within the Gypsy and Traveller community or believing that reporting incidences to authorities would be ineffective.

- 6.75 Perhaps reflecting the length of residency characteristics discussed above, over one third (37%) of respondents stated that they had not travelled during the last 12 months, whilst 5 (6%) respondents stated that they had travelled once during the same period. 15 (18%) respondent households had travelled twice during the last 12 months, 7 (9%) respondent households three times, 6 (7%) households four times, and 3 (4%) households five times. However, 16 (20%) households had travelled six or more times during the last 12 months.
- 6.76 Few respondents felt that there are enough spaces for Gypsies and Travellers in the area. Only 2 (2%) felt that there were enough spaces whilst 81 (95%) believe that there is not. Similarly, 92% of respondents believe that there is a need for additional transit pitches or emergency stopping places with the Central Lincolnshire area. Nearly a third (31%) of respondents said that one or more family members had moved out of the local area due to a lack of accommodation provision. However, over half (58%) of respondents said that family members would return to the local area if space was available.
- 6.77 Importantly, in relation to the assessment of accommodation needs only 11 (13%) of respondent households stated that they need or are likely to move to a different home within the next five years. However, 29 (34%) of respondents stated that they contain household members who require separate accommodation. Nearly two thirds (62%) of households containing someone who requires future accommodation said that they would prefer to live on their existing site. This reflects the cultural desire of Gypsies and Travellers to stay close to family.

7. Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation

Introduction

- 7.1 This chapter examines the key findings derived from the survey undertaken with Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation. It looks at key issues such as satisfaction with current accommodation, access to services, and health and education needs. It is based on a survey of 17 households living in bricks and mortar accommodation within the survey area. The survey households were identified by the Lincolnshire Travellers Initiative, and by Gypsy and Traveller families either currently living on sites or in housing.
- 7.2 Weighting was applied to the survey in order to ensure that it represented the whole population. This was calculated by comparing the proportion of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation to the number of completed surveys:

Table 7.1 Sample weighting			
	Lincoln	N. Kesteven	W. Lindsey
Households	10	11	22
Sample	2	5	10
%	20.0%	45.5%	45.5%
Weight	5.0	2.2	2.2

Housing Characteristics

- 7.3 Over three-fifths (63%) of Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation were residing in the private rented sector with few families either renting from a social landlord (21%) owning their property outright (16%). Over a third of families living in bricks and mortar accommodation (37%) had previously lived in private rented housing with a third (33%) having previously lived on a council owned site. Fewer families had either previously lived on an unauthorised encampment, in a council house (9%) or on a site owned someone else (9%).
- 7.4 Similar to the findings relating to Gypsies and Travellers living on sites, those residing in bricks and mortar accommodation showed longevity of tenure with over a third (37%) having lived in their current accommodation for between 3-5 years and the same proportion (37%) for more than 5 years. However, 16% of families had lived in their current accommodation for up to 6 months, 5% for between 6-12 months and 5% for between 1-2 years. Families living in owner occupied housing were most likely to have resided in their property for more than 5 years.

- 7.5 Nearly half of all families (49%) had previously lived in their current local area (i.e. in the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven or West Lindsey), whilst 21% had previously lived elsewhere within the study area and some (12%) elsewhere within Lincolnshire. Only 19% of families currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation had previously lived in accommodation located outside the county.
- 7.6 Families stated a fairly wide range of reasons as to why they were currently residing in bricks and mortar accommodation. The most common was for security (37%) whilst over a quarter (26%) stated it is to improve access to services for their children. Fewer families stated that they are currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation because they are now used to living in housing (9%), due to health issues (9%), because there is no alternative (9%), for privacy reasons (9%), or because they previously had problems living on a site (5%).
- 7.7 Importantly, although most families living in bricks and mortar accommodation no longer regularly travel they said that travelling remained an essential component of their cultural identity. Only one family (2%) stated they are very dissatisfied with living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 7.8 The majority of families were either very satisfied or satisfied (72%) with living in their current accommodation although over a quarter (26%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. Only one family (2%) stated they are very dissatisfied with living in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Table 7.2 Housing tenure type (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rents privately	5	50%	2	18%	20	91%	27	63%
Rents from council	5	50%	2	18%	2	9%	9	21%
Owns outright	0	0%	7	64%	0	0%	7	16%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.3 Tenure of previous accommodation

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
house private rented	5	0%	2	0%	9	41%	16	37%
council site	5	0%	0	0%	9	9%	14	33%
unauth encampment	0	100%	5	50%	0	32%	5	12%
rented from council	0	0%	2	50%	2	9%	4	9%
site owned by other	0	0%	2	0%	2	9%	4	9%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.4 Length of residency (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 6 months	0	0%	0	0%	7	32%	7	16%
6-12 months	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
1-2 years	0	0%	2	18%	0	0%	2	5%
3-5 years	5	50%	2	18%	9	41%	16	37%
More than 5 years	5	50%	7	64%	4	18%	16	37%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.5 Length of residency (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 6 months	5	19%	2	22%	0	0%	7	16%
6-12 months	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
1-2 years	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
3-5 years	9	33%	2	22%	0	0%	11	26%
More than 5 years	9	33%	5	56%	7	100%	21	49%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.6 Where lived before (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Local area	10	100%	0	0%	11	50%	21	49%
Within study area	0	0%	0	0%	9	41%	9	21%
Within Lincolnshire	0	0%	5	45%	0	0%	5	12%
Outside Lincolnshire	0	0%	6	55%	2	9%	8	19%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.7 Where lived before (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Local area	14	140%	2	18%	5	23%	21	49%
Within study area	9	90%	0	0%	0	0%	9	21%
Within Lincolnshire	0	0%	3	27%	2	9%	5	12%
Outside Lincolnshire	4	40%	4	36%	0	0%	8	19%
Total	27	270%	9	82%	7	32%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.8 Reason for moving into housing (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Security	10	100%	6	55%	0	0%	16	37%
For children	0	0%	3	27%	8	36%	11	26%
Used to living in house	0	0%	2	18%	2	9%	4	9%
Health issues	0	0%	0	0%	4	18%	4	9%
No alternative	0	0%	0	0%	4	18%	4	9%
Privacy	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Problems living on site	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.9 Reason for moving into housing (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Security	9	33%	5	56%	2	29%	16	37%
For children	8	30%	1	11%	2	29%	11	26%
Used to living in house	1	4%	2	22%	1	14%	4	9%
Health issues	3	11%	1	11%	0	0%	4	9%
No alternative	2	7%	0	0%	2	29%	4	9%
Privacy	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
Problems living on site	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.10 Satisfaction with current accommodation (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Satisfied	5	50%	9	82%	15	68%	29	67%
Neither	5	50%	2	18%	4	18%	11	26%
Dissatisfied	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Very dissatisfied	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	1	2%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.11 Satisfaction with current accommodation (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
Satisfied	22	81%	2	22%	5	71%	29	67%
Neither	2	7%	7	78%	2	29%	11	26%
Dissatisfied	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Very dissatisfied	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Access to services

- 7.9 Generally, respondents stated access to services such as shops, post offices, health services, and primary and secondary schools as being 'easy' or 'okay'. Respondents reported access to shops as being 'easy' (49%) or 'okay' (37%) whilst only 6 (14%) reporting access as 'hard'. A similar proportion reported access to post office services as being 'easy' (49%) or 'okay' (37%). Only 6 (14%) respondents reported access to post office services as being 'hard'. Again, a similar proportion stated access to health services as being 'easy' (42%), 'okay' (44%) or 'hard' (14%).
- 7.10 Nearly half (49%) of respondents reported easy access to primary schools compared with 37% stating 'okay' and 14% 'hard'. A similar proportion stated access to secondary schools as being 'easy' (49%) or 'okay' (37%), compared with 6 (14%) respondents who reported access as being 'hard'. One family stated that living in bricks and mortar accommodation has lessened the cultural impetus to either travel and, as such, to remove children from school.
- 7.11 The preferred method of gaining information about services was through word of mouth (74%), through a liaison or support worker (16%), through a housing officer (5%), or through a newsletter (5%). This reflected the findings in relation to Gypsies and Travellers living on sites that they prefer to rely on members of their own community for support and information. However, some respondents stated that it was culturally inappropriate for them to ask local services for help or support.
- 7.12 Nearly half (47%) of families living in bricks and mortar accommodation stated that they had suffered discrimination when trying to access services (one family stated that they were currently experiencing harassment from the settled community).
- 7.13 Over three quarters of families (79%) stated that they had been a victim of racism or bullying although only 21% of the Gypsies and Travellers experiencing harassment or bullying had reported the incidence to the police. The main reasons for not doing so included wanting to deal with such problems within the Gypsy and Traveller community or believing that reporting incidences to authorities would be ineffective.

Table 7.12 Access to services (shops) (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	5	50%	2	18%	14	64%	21	49%
Okay	5	50%	7	64%	4	18%	16	37%
Hard	0	0%	2	18%	4	18%	6	14%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.13 Access to services (shops) (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	11	41%	7	78%	3	43%	21	49%
Okay	12	44%	2	22%	2	29%	16	37%
Hard	4	15%	0	0%	2	29%	6	14%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.14 Access to services (post office) (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	5	50%	2	18%	11	50%	18	42%
Okay	5	50%	7	64%	7	32%	19	44%
Hard	0	0%	2	18%	4	18%	6	14%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.15 Access to services (post office) (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	9	33%	7	78%	2	29%	18	42%
Okay	14	52%	2	22%	3	43%	19	44%
Hard	4	15%	0	0%	2	29%	6	14%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.16 Access to services (health) (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	5	50%	2	18%	11	50%	18	42%
Okay	5	50%	7	64%	7	32%	19	44%
Hard	0	0%	2	18%	4	18%	6	14%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.17 Access to services (health) (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	9	33%	7	78%	2	29%	18	42%
Okay	14	52%	2	22%	3	43%	19	44%
Hard	4	15%	0	0%	2	29%	6	14%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.18 Access to services (primary school) (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	5	50%	2	18%	14	64%	21	49%
Okay	5	50%	7	64%	4	18%	16	37%
Hard	0	0%	2	18%	4	18%	6	14%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.19 Access to services (primary school) (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	11	41%	7	78%	3	43%	21	49%
Okay	12	44%	2	22%	2	29%	16	37%
Hard	4	15%	0	0%	2	29%	6	14%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.20 Access to services (secondary school) (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	5	50%	2	18%	11	50%	18	42%
Okay	5	50%	7	64%	7	32%	19	44%
Hard	0	0%	2	18%	4	18%	6	14%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.21 Access to services (secondary school) (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	9	33%	7	78%	2	29%	18	42%
Okay	14	52%	2	22%	3	43%	19	44%
Hard	4	15%	0	0%	2	29%	6	14%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.22 Information about services (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Word of mouth	10	100%	11	100%	11	50%	32	74%
Liaison officer	0	0%	0	0%	7	32%	7	16%
Housing officer	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Newsletter	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.23 Information about services (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Word of mouth	16	59%	11	100%	11	50%	32	74%
Liaison officer	7	26%	0	0%	7	32%	7	16%
Housing officer	2	7%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Newsletter	2	7%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Total	27	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.24 Discrimination accessing services (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	50%	6	55%	9	41%	20	47%
No	5	50%	5	45%	13	59%	23	53%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.25 Discrimination accessing services (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	30%	7	78%	5	71%	20	47%
No	19	70%	2	22%	2	29%	23	53%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.26 Victim of racism or bullying (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	10	100%	9	82%	15	68%	34	79%
No	0	0%	2	18%	7	32%	9	21%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.27 Victim of racism or bullying (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	18	67%	9	100%	7	100%	34	79%
No	9	33%	0	0%	0	0%	9	21%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.28 Report crime to the police (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	5	45%	2	15%	7	21%
No	10	100%	6	55%	11	85%	27	79%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	13	100%	34	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.29 Report crime to the police (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	12%	0	0%	5	71%	7	21%
No	15	88%	10	100%	2	29%	27	79%
Total	17	100%	10	100%	7	100%	34	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Health, education and employment

- 7.14 Respondents were asked if they, or anyone else in their household, experienced health issues. The most common health issues cited by respondent households were mental illness (18%), physical disability (17%) and long-term illness (17%). A smaller proportion of respondent households stated that they contain a person suffering from asthma (14%), a child with a disability (11), sensory impairment (11%), a learning disability (8%), a person suffering from problems due to old age (3%), or diabetes (3%).
- 7.15 Most families either had a permanent (91%) or temporary (5%) registration with a General Practitioner (GP). Only two respondent households (currently residing in West Lindsey) stated that they were not registered with a GP. Similarly, the same two respondent households (5%) residing in West Lindsey stated that they have problems accessing health services in the local area.
- 7.16 The survey asked households with children whether they attended school. Over half (58%) of all respondent households living in bricks and mortar accommodation contain school-age children. Some families have children who all attend school (76%), who all receive home tutoring (8%), whilst some families contain children who attend school and some who receive home tutoring (16%).
- 7.17 Respondents were asked about their own and their partner's employment status. Over two fifths (44%) of all respondents living in bricks and mortar accommodation described themselves as 'housewife' whilst 40% are self-employed. No respondents described themselves as being retired or employed full-time. The employment status of respondent partners is similar with 44% described as housewife and 40% as self-employed. Nearly a quarter (23%) of respondents stated that they experience difficulties in finding work.

Table 7.30 Health issues (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mental Health	5	17%	0	0%	7	25%	12	18%
Physical disability	5	17%	2	25%	4	14%	11	17%
Long-term illness	5	17%	2	25%	4	14%	11	17%
Asthma	0	0%	2	25%	7	25%	9	14%
Phys disability (child)	5	17%	2	25%	0	0%	7	11%
Sensory impairment	5	17%	0	0%	2	7%	7	11%
Learning disability	5	17%	0	0%	0	0%	5	8%
Problems due to old age	0	0%	0	0%	2	7%	2	3%
Diabetes	0	0%	0	0%	2	7%	2	3%
Total	30	100%	8	100%	28	100%	66	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.31 Health issues (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mental Health	7	21%	5	17%	0	0%	12	18%
Physical disability	9	27%	0	0%	2	50%	11	17%
Long-term illness	4	12%	5	17%	2	50%	11	17%
Asthma	7	21%	2	7%	0	0%	9	14%
Phys disability (child)	0	0%	7	24%	0	0%	7	11%
Sensory impairment	2	6%	5	17%	0	0%	7	11%
Learning disability	0	0%	5	17%	0	0%	5	8%
Problems due to old age	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
Diabetes	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
Total	33	100%	29	100%	4	100%	66	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.32 Registered with a GP (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent	10	100%	11	100%	18	82%	39	91%
Temporary	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
No	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.33 Registered with a GP (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent	25	93%	7	78%	7	100%	39	91%
Temporary	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
No	0	0%	2	22%	0	0%	2	5%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.34 Problems accessing health services in the area (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
No	10	100%	11	100%	20	91%	41	95%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.35 Problems accessing health services in the area (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
No	25	93%	9	100%	7	100%	41	95%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.36 School age children in family (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	50%	5	45%	15	68%	25	58%
No	5	50%	6	55%	7	32%	18	42%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.37 School age children in family (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	56%	7	78%	2	29%	24	56%
No	12	44%	2	22%	5	71%	19	44%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.38 Type of education (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
School	5	100%	5	100%	9	60%	19	76%
Home	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
Both	0	0%	0	0%	4	27%	4	16%
Total	5	100%	5	100%	15	100%	25	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.39 Type of education (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
School	9	60%	7	100%	3	100%	19	76%
Home	2	13%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%
Both	4	27%	0	0%	0	0%	4	16%
Total	15	100%	7	100%	3	100%	25	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.40 Employment status (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Housewife	10	100%	5	45%	4	18%	19	44%
Self-employed	0	0%	6	55%	11	50%	17	40%
Didn't say	0	0%	0	0%	7	32%	7	16%
Retired	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Employed full-time	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.41 Employment status (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Housewife	11	41%	4	44%	4	57%	19	44%
Self-employed	10	37%	5	56%	2	29%	17	40%
Didn't say	6	22%	0	0%	1	14%	7	16%
Retired	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Employed full-time	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.42 Employment status (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Housewife	10	100%	5	45%	4	18%	19	44%
Self-employed	0	0%	6	55%	11	50%	17	40%
Didn't say	0	0%	0	0%	7	32%	7	16%
Retired	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Employed full-time	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.43 Employment status (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Housewife	11	41%	4	44%	4	57%	19	11
Self-employed	10	37%	5	56%	2	29%	17	10
Didn't say	6	22%	0	0%	1	14%	7	6
Retired	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Employed full-time	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	27

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.44 Partner's employment status (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Housewife	5	100%	5	56%	2	15%	12	44%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	11	85%	11	41%
Self-employed	0	0%	2	22%	0	0%	2	7%
Employed full-time	0	0%	2	22%	0	0%	2	7%
Total	5	100%	9	100%	13	100%	27	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.45 Partner's employment status (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	6	55%	4	18%	10	23%
No	0	0%	5	45%	0	0%	5	12%
Don't know	10	100%	0	0%	18	82%	28	65%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.46 Difficult to find work? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	6	55%	4	18%	10	23%
No	0	0%	5	45%	0	0%	5	12%
Don't know	10	100%	0	0%	18	82%	28	65%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.47 Difficult to find work? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	11%	2	22%	5	71%	10	23%
No	3	11%	0	0%	2	29%	5	12%
Don't know	21	78%	7	78%	0	0%	28	65%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Current accommodation need

- 7.18 Households were asked if there are enough spaces for Gypsies and Travellers in the area. Perhaps unsurprisingly, no families felt that there were enough spaces whilst 43 (100%) believe that there is not. Similarly, 95% of respondent households believe that there is a need for more permanent sites within the study area. All (100%) respondent households believe that there is a need for additional transit pitches or emergency stopping places with the Central Lincolnshire area.

- 7.19 Over two fifths (44%) of respondents living in bricks and mortar accommodation stated that one or more family members had moved out of the local area due to a lack of accommodation provision. Nearly all (89%) stated that family members would move back if sufficient accommodation was available.

- 7.20 Over two fifths (46%) of respondent households stated that that they would like to develop or buy a site. However, reflecting both difficulties obtaining planning permission and the cost of buying land no families stated that they are able to buy land to develop a site.

- 7.21 Importantly, in relation to the assessment of accommodation needs around two fifths (44%) of respondent households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation stated that they need or are likely to move to a different home within the next five years. The main reasons for wanting to move included not enough space (53%), due to harassment (21%), cultural reasons (11%), health reasons (11%), and other reasons (5%).

- 7.22 In terms of accommodation preferences, more than a third (37%) stated that they had no preference whilst around a quarter (26%) would prefer to live in a private rented house. Fewer families would prefer to live on a social rented site (16%), in a social rented property (11%) or on a private site they own themselves (11%).

Table 7.48 Enough spaces in the area for Gypsies and Travellers (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%
Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.49 Enough spaces in the area for Gypsies and Travellers (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%
Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.50 More permanent sites are required in the area? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	10	100%	11	100%	20	91%	41	95%
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	5%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.51 More permanent sites are required in the area? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	25	93%	9	100%	7	100%	41	95%
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Don't know	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.52 More transit/emergency stopping spaces needed? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.53 More transit/emergency stopping spaces needed? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.54 Family moved out of area due to lack of pitches? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	50%	7	64%	7	32%	19	44%
No	5	50%	4	36%	15	68%	24	56%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.55 Family moved out of area due to lack of pitches? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	26%	7	78%	5	71%	19	44%
No	20	74%	2	22%	2	29%	24	56%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.56 Would they move back? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	100%	5	71%	7	100%	17	89%
No	0	0%	2	29%	0	0%	2	11%
Total	5	100%	7	100%	7	100%	19	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.57 Would they move back? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	100%	7	100%	2	50%	17	89%
No	0	0%	0	0%	2	50%	2	11%
Total	8	100%	7	100%	4	100%	19	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.58 Would you like to develop/buy a site? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	7	78%	11	55%	18	46%
No	10	100%	2	22%	9	45%	21	54%
Total	10	100%	9	100%	20	100%	39	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.59 Would you like to develop/buy a site? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	41%	2	29%	5	100%	18	46%
No	16	59%	5	71%	0	0%	21	54%
Total	27	100%	7	100%	5	100%	39	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.60 Able to develop/buy a site? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No	0	0%	7	100%	11	100%	18	100%
Total	0	0%	7	100%	11	100%	18	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.61 Able to develop/buy a site? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No	11	100%	2	100%	5	100%	18	100%
Total	11	100%	2	100%	5	100%	18	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.62 Need /likely to move to a different home? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	50%	5	45%	9	41%	19	44%
No	5	50%	6	55%	13	59%	24	56%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.63 Need /likely to move to a different home? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	33%	9	100%	0	0%	18	42%
No	18	67%	0	0%	7	100%	25	58%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.64 Reasons for wanting to move? (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not enough space	5	50%	5	56%	0	0%	10	53%
Harassment	2	20%	2	22%	0	0%	4	21%
Cultural reasons	0	0%	2	22%	0	0%	2	11%
Health reasons	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	11%
Other	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%
Total	10	100%	9	100%	0	0%	19	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.65 Reasons for wanting to move? (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not enough space	5	50%	5	56%	0	0%	10	53%
Harassment	2	20%	2	22%	0	0%	4	21%
Cultural reasons	0	0%	2	22%	0	0%	2	11%
Health reasons	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	11%
Other	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%
Total	10	100%	9	100%	0	0%	19	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.66 Preferred type of future accommodation? (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No preference	5	100%	2	40%	0	0%	7	37%
Priv rented house	0	0%	3	60%	2	22%	5	26%
Social rented site	0	0%	0	0%	3	33%	3	16%
Social rented property	0	0%	0	0%	2	22%	2	11%
Own private site	0	0%	0	0%	2	22%	2	11%
Total	5	100%	5	100%	9	100%	19	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.67 Preferred type of future accommodation? (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No preference	2	40%	5	100%	0	0%	7	37%
Priv rented house	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%	5	26%
Social rented site	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	3	16%
Social rented property	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	2	11%
Own private site	0	0%	2	40%	0	0%	2	11%
Total	8	160%	11	220%	0	0%	19	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Future accommodation need

7.23 Nearly three fifths of respondents (58%) stated that they contain household members who will require separate accommodation in the future. However, none (0%) stated that they

require separate accommodation either now or within a year, whilst 4 (16%) require it within 1-2 years, and 21 (84%) within 3-5 years.

- 7.24 There was no clear finding as to which type of accommodation future households would like to reside in with two fifths (40%) stating 'don't know', 28% preferring to live on a private site owned by themselves, 8% on a social rented site, 8% in owner occupied housing, 8% in a social rented house, and 8% in a private rented site. One common response to the question about the preferred accommodation of future families was that it was dependent on the current accommodation of the person they will marry.

Table 7.68 Type of future accommodation required? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Don't know	5	100%	0	0%	5	33%	10	40%
Own private site	0	0%	3	60%	4	27%	7	28%
Council/social rented site	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
Owner occupied housing	0	0%	2	40%	0	0%	2	8%
LA/HA house	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
Private rented house	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
Total	5	100%	5	100%	15	100%	25	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.69 Future accommodation needed in next 5 years? (by district)

	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	50%	5	45%	15	68%	25	58%
No	5	50%	6	55%	7	32%	18	42%
Total	10	100%	11	100%	22	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.70 Future accommodation needed in next 5 years? (by tenure)

	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	56%	5	56%	5	71%	25	58%
No	12	44%	4	44%	2	29%	18	42%
Total	27	100%	9	100%	7	100%	43	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.71 When need future accommodation? (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Now	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Within a year	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 years	0	0%	2	0%	2	13%	4	16%
3-5 years	5	0%	3	0%	13	87%	21	84%
Total	5	0%	5	0%	15	100%	25	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.72 When need future accommodation? (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Now	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Within a year	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 years	2	0%	0	0%	2	13%	4	16%
3-5 years	13	0%	5	0%	3	20%	21	84%
Total	15	0%	5	0%	5	33%	25	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.73 Type of future accommodation required? (by district)								
	Lincoln		N. Kesteven		W. Lindsey		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Don't know	5	100%	0	0%	5	33%	10	40%
Own private site	0	0%	3	60%	4	27%	7	28%
Council/social rented site	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
Owner occupied housing	0	0%	2	40%	0	0%	2	8%
LA/HA house	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
Private rented house	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
Total	5	100%	5	100%	15	100%	25	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Table 7.74 Type of future accommodation required? (by tenure)								
	Priv rent		LA rent		Owned		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Don't know	4	80%	5	100%	1	7%	10	40%
Own private site	5	100%	0	0%	2	13%	7	28%
Council/social rented site	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%
Owner occupied housing	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	2	8%
LA/HA house	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%
Private rented house	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%
Total	15	300%	5	100%	5	33%	25	100%

Source: 2013 GTAA

Summary

7.25 The survey was undertaken with 17 households living in bricks and mortar accommodation in the study area. Over three-fifths (63%) of Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and

mortar accommodation were residing in the private rented sector with few families either renting from a social landlord (21%) owning their property outright (16%).

- 7.26 Similar to the findings relating to Gypsies and Travellers living on sites, those residing in bricks and mortar accommodation showed longevity of tenure with over a third (37%) having lived in their current accommodation for between 3-5 years and the same proportion (37%) for more than 5 years. findings emphasise the residential longevity of Gypsies and Travellers living in the study area.
- 7.27 Families stated a fairly wide range of reasons as to why they were currently residing in bricks and mortar accommodation. The most common was for security (37%) whilst over a quarter (26%) stated it is to improve access to services for their children. The majority of families were either very satisfied (5%) or satisfied (84%) with living in their current accommodation.
- 7.28 The majority of families were either very satisfied or satisfied (72%) with living in their current accommodation although over a quarter (26%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. Only one family (2%) stated they are very dissatisfied with living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 7.29 Compared with families currently living on sites, those residing in bricks and mortar accommodation were even more likely to report access to services such as shops, post offices, health services, and primary and secondary schools as being 'easy' or 'okay'. However, nearly half (47%) of families living in bricks and mortar accommodation stated that they had suffered discrimination when trying to access services (one family stated that they were currently experiencing harassment from the settled community).
- 7.30 Families living in bricks and mortar accommodation were less likely to report health issues compared to families living on sites. Also, nearly all families living in bricks and mortar accommodation have either a permanent (91%) or temporary (5%) registration with a General Practitioner (GP). Similarly, children living in bricks and mortar accommodation are more likely to regularly attend school compared with children living on sites.
- 7.31 No respondents felt that there are enough spaces for Gypsies and Travellers in the area. Similarly, all respondents living in bricks and mortar accommodation felt that there is a need for additional transit pitches or emergency stopping places with the Central Lincolnshire area. Although over two fifths (46%) of respondent households stated that that they would like to develop or buy a site none stated that they are able to do so.
- 7.32 Importantly, in relation to the assessment of accommodation needs nearly three fifths of respondents (58%) of respondent households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation stated that they need or are likely to move to a different home within the next five years. In terms of accommodation preferences, more than a third (37%) stated

that they had no preference whilst around a quarter (26%) would prefer to live in a private rented house.

- 7.33 Nearly three fifths of respondents (58%) stated that they contain household members who will require separate accommodation in the future. There was no clear finding as to which type of accommodation future households would like to reside in with two fifths (40%) stating 'don't know' and 28% preferring to live on a private site owned by themselves. One common response to the question about the preferred accommodation of future families was that it was dependent on the current accommodation of the person they will marry.

8. Travelling Showpeople

Introduction

- 8.1 As described in Chapter 1, Travelling Showpeople are included in the definition of Gypsies and Travellers for the purposes of housing strategies, but are subject to separate planning guidance. Given the presence of Travelling Showpeople in Central Lincolnshire and that they face similar accommodation issues to Gypsies and Travellers in the area they have been included in this report.
- 8.2 Since January 2011, CLG has published an experimental caravan count of Travelling Showpeople. That only two caravans were registered on an unauthorised site in North Kesteven in January 2013 may reflect the count’s experimental⁵¹ nature or seasonal trends.

Table 8.1 CLG Travelling Showpeople Caravan Count January 2012	
	Total
Lincoln	0
North Kesteven	2
West Lindsey	0
Total	2

Source: CLG 2013

- 8.3 There is currently no permanent site accommodation for Travelling Showpeople (known as ‘yards’) within the Central Lincolnshire area. However, there is a long history of fairs and circuses taking place within the study area. At the time the survey was undertaken (April-July 2013) fairs were taking place at Lincoln’s South Common and on a site in North Kesteven.
- 8.4 As such, surveys were completed by two Travelling Showpeople families temporarily residing on Lincoln’s South Common and one family temporarily residing on The Village Green, North Kesteven. A fourth Travelling Showpeople family situated on an unauthorised encampment located on the periphery of Lincoln was also interviewed. The families located at the fairs in Lincoln and North Kesteven derived from Nottinghamshire whilst the family on the unauthorised encampment was from Lincoln.

⁵¹ These are statistics that are in the testing phase and are not fully developed. See: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6545/2154492.pdf

Lincoln Travelling Showpeople Families

- 8.5 The Travelling Showpeople temporarily residing on Lincoln's South Common said that their families had been visiting Lincoln to host fairs for several generations. They usually host fairs in Lincoln for four weeks per year – two weeks in April and two weeks in September. One issue raised regarding the land on South Common was that it lacked proper facilities for Travelling Showpeople families.
- 8.6 For example, the Travelling Showpeople families said that they had themselves arranged for a permanent power supply to be installed on the South Common site. This is sufficient for domestic use but the fair rides still have to rely on expensive generators. They stated that an increased access to electricity would enable them to more quickly set up equipment and to avoid unnecessary generator costs.
- 8.7 The families also spoke about a lack of hard standing areas at South Common. Such areas would be used to improve vehicular access and provide temporary spaces for the storage of equipment.
- 8.8 In terms of safety, the families said that there is a need for a permanent public crossing between the South Common and the adjacent road. This would improve access to the site and improve public safety. The Travelling Showpeople families currently provide a temporary crossing when the fair is taking place. They found it unfair that the local authority provides a temporary crossing place when circuses take place at the South Common but not when they are hosting fairs. Importantly, the families said that they didn't mind paying for improved provisions.
- 8.9 Another issue raised by the families was that the cost of renting land on the South Common was becoming increasingly prohibitive. There is currently an arrangement whereby the local authority leases land on the South Common to the Showman's Guild (a body representing the views of Travelling Showpeople), and the Guild sub-leases the land to Travelling Showpeople. According to the families, increased rental costs during the last few years were making hosting fairs increasingly prohibitive. In response, they would like help from local authorities to help them set up their own sites.
- 8.10 In relation to social issues the families said that they were concerned about the impact of travelling on children's education. They feared that the number of days children are away from school would negatively impact on their children's educational opportunities. However, they felt that the education system does not do enough to accommodate the educational and cultural needs of Travelling Showpeople children.
- 8.11 The families currently liaise with the schools their children attend (in Nottinghamshire) Gypsy and Traveller Education Liaison Officer. Families had occasionally enrolled their children in local schools but withdrawn them when the children experienced bullying or discrimination. The families were keen to emphasise that the cultural identity of Travelling

Showpeople is very different from Gypsies and Travellers but that the settled community frequently confuse the two ethnic groups.

- 8.12 One Travelling Showpeople family living on an unauthorised site on the periphery of Lincoln was also interviewed. The family stated that they derived from Lincoln but travelled around the city and areas of North Kesteven and West Lindsey seeking accommodation and work. The family tend to camp on roadsides but are constantly moved on.
- 8.13 The family said that they had Lincoln roots and have many friends and family members residing in the local area. A friend collects post for them and passes it on when they are in the local area. Many of their Travelling Showpeople friends also constantly travel due to a lack of permanent accommodation in the local area.
- 8.14 They stated that they are not members of the Showman's Guild as membership is too expensive. Not being members limits the number of sites they can use. However, they said that they still require safe accommodation. The family had tried living in bricks and mortar accommodation but found this was not compatible with their cultural identity.
- 8.15 The family had frequently experienced discrimination from the settled community. On a number of occasions the family had been attacked by local people. Similar to the findings above, they felt that the settled community confused the cultural identities of Travelling Showpeople with Gypsies and Travellers.

North Kesteven Travelling Showpeople Family

- 8.16 The Travelling Showpeople family residing in North Kesteven reflected many of the views expressed by the families who were residing on Lincoln's South Common. The family stated that there is a need for additional spaces on which to hold fairs and circuses in North Kesteven. Also, they stated that there is a need for additional hard spaces on such sites as the current lack of spaces limits access during bad weather. Finally, they said that there is a need for better water and electricity provision on fairground sites but that rents should be minimised in order to reduce costs.

Summary

- 8.17 Although there are currently no known Travelling Showpeople yards located in Central Lincolnshire interviews were undertaken with three families in Lincoln and one family in North Kesteven. Although the two families temporarily residing at Lincoln's South Common did not require permanent accommodation within the study area they stated that there is a need for more space and better provisions for Travelling Showpeople families whilst they are hosting fairs in local areas. Those views were shared by the Travelling Showpeople family temporarily located in North Kesteven. Analysis of data collected from the family living in the unauthorised encampment suggests that there is some need for both permanent and temporary accommodation within the Lincoln area.

9. Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need

Introduction

- 9.1 This chapter presents the detailed technical calculation of the Gypsy and Traveller needs assessment. The model used is based on the example given in the CLG Guidance. General comments on the findings are contained in Chapter 9.
- 9.2 The chapter contains the following sections:
- Requirements for residential pitches in the study area 2013-2018
 - Requirements for transit pitches: 2013-2018
 - Requirement for housing 2013-2018: summary
 - Requirement for housing 2013-2018: steps of the calculation
 - Requirement for residential pitches and housing 2013-2018: summary
 - Requirements for transit pitches: 2018-2033
 - District and sub-regional summaries 2018-2033
 - District breakdowns 2013-2033

Requirement for residential pitches 2013-2018: summary⁵²

- 9.3 The need for residential pitches in the study area is assessed according to a 15-step process, based on the model suggested in CLG guidance and supplemented by data derived from the survey. The results of this are shown in the Table 9.1 below, while the subsequent section contains explanations of the sourcing and calculation of the figures for each step.
- 9.4 The overall need is for 16 new pitches across the study area. This amounts to a total need for approximately 3.2 pitches per annum for the 2013-2018 period.

⁵² Please note that due to rounding column totals may differ slightly from row totals

Table 9.1 Estimate of the need for permanent residential site pitches, 2013-2018

1) Current occupied permanent / residential site pitches	85
<i>Current residential supply</i>	
2) Number of unused residential pitches available	14.0
3) Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant through mortality 2013-2018	2.3
4) Number of family units on sites expected to leave C. Lincs in next 5 years	5.8
5) Number of family units on sites expected to move into housing in next 5 years	6.2
6) Residential pitches planned to be built or to be brought back into use 2013-2018	0.0
7) Additional supply generated by movement within the stock	17.8
8) Less pitches with temporary planning permission	-2.0
Total Supply	44.1
<i>Current residential need: Pitches</i>	
9) Family units (on pitches) seeking residential pitches in the area, 2013-2018, excluding those already counted as moving due to overcrowding in step 11	12.0
10) Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area	1.9
11) Family units on unauthorised developments requiring residential pitches in the area	3.0
12) Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those containing an emerging family unit	5.8
13) New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere	5.9
14) New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites	26.9
Total Need	55.5
<i>Current residential need: Housing</i>	
15) Family units in housing but with a psychological aversion to housed accommodation	4.1
Total Need	59.6
<i>Balance of Need and Supply</i>	
Total Additional Pitch Requirement	15.5 → 16
Annualised Additional Pitch Requirement	3.2

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Requirement for residential pitches, 2013-2018: steps of the calculation

9.5 The calculations depend on base information derived from the GTAA using data corroborated by local authorities in Central Lincolnshire. The key variables used to inform the calculations include:

- The number of Gypsies and Travellers housed in bricks and mortar accommodation
- The number of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitches
- The number of caravans on unauthorised encampments requiring accommodation
- The number of caravans on unauthorised developments
- The number of vacant pitches
- The number of planned new pitches

Table 9.2 Base data used for G&T need calculations (2013)

Area	Housed G&Ts	Authorised Pitches	Unauth. encamp	Unauth. dev's	Vacant pitches	New pitches
Lincoln	10	19	1	0	9	0
N. Kesteven	11	22	0	2	1	0
W. Lindsey	22	44	6	1	4	0
Total	43	85	7	3	14	0

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

9.6 The subsequent calculations described below are dependent on a combination of results obtained through the 2013 GTAA survey and existing research or data on Gypsies and Travellers. For example, the proportion of family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the study area was determined by the survey to be 6.8%:

- Existing pitches: 85
- Proportion of overcrowded pitches: 6.8%
- $85 \times 0.68 = 5.8$

9.7 The remainder of this chapter describes both the process and results of the Gypsy and Traveller needs calculations.

Supply of pitches 2013-2018

Step 1: Current permanent residential site pitches

9.8 Based on information provided by the County Council and districts and corroborated by information from site surveys. There are currently 85 authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the study area. These sites include those owned by local authorities and privately.

Step 2: Number of unused residential pitches available

9.9 According to County Council and survey data there are currently 14 vacant pitches on authorised sites in Central Lincolnshire.

Step 3: Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant, 2013-2018

9.10 This is calculated using mortality rates as applied in conventional Housing Needs Assessments. The figures for mortality, however, have been increased in line with studies of Gypsy and Traveller communities suggesting a life expectancy approximately 10 years lower than that of the general population.⁵³ The table below shows the relevant calculation.

⁵³ E.g. L. Crout, *Traveller health care project: Facilitating access to the NHS*, Walsall Health Authority, 1987. NB: For Travelling Showpeople, the standard mortality rate is used.

Table 9.3 Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant 2013-2018

<i>From Authorised Pitches</i>	
Current supply of occupied permanent / residential site pitches	85
Pitches released from this number by mortality per year according to adjusted mortality rates (assuming inheritance of pitch by any remaining adult residents of pitch)	2.401
Expected pitches released 2013-2018	2.401 → 2.4

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Step 4: Number of family units in site accommodation expressing a desire to leave Central Lincolnshire

- 9.11 This was determined by survey data. It was assumed, given that development of sites is likely to occur in the areas surrounding Central Lincolnshire as well as in the planning area itself, that those currently living on sites expecting to leave the area permanently in the next five years – out of choice (step 9) or due to overcrowding (step 12) would generally be able to do so.
- 9.12 In total, given the low level of interest in leaving the study area, this resulted in the supply of 5.8 pitches.

Step 5: Number of family units in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing

- 9.13 This was determined by survey data. It was assumed that all those currently living on sites planning to move into housing in the next five years (step 5), or preferring to move into housing from an overcrowded pitch (step 12), would be able to do so. This excluded those planning to move due to site management issues, since it was assumed that these could be resolved in the light of the findings of this study.
- 9.14 A supply of 6.2 pitches was expected from this source, excluding those moving out of the study area, since these are already counted in step 4.

Step 6: Residential pitches planned to be built or brought back into use, 2013-2018

- 9.15 This is determined by local authority data. No new pitches are planned to be built or brought back into use in the study area during the period 2013-2018.

Step 7: Additional supply generated by movement within the stock

- 9.16 This figure, although not included in the CLG model, allows for the fact that movement of families from pitches onto different pitches (steps 9 and 12) not only generates demand/need but also supply. Pitches vacated by moves out of Central Lincolnshire or into housing are excluded, since these are already counted in steps 4 and 5 above. This generates a total supply of 17.8 pitches.
- 9.17 It is recognised that of course those moving from overcrowded pitches will not release pitches large enough for every family. However, there are many smaller newly forming family units within the total households generating need.

Step 8: Pitches with temporary planning permission

9.18 This is determined by local authority data. It is assumed families living on pitches whose planning permission expires within the period 2013-2018 will still require accommodation within the study area. There are currently 2 pitches with temporary planning permission located in West Lindsey.

Need for pitches 2013-2018

Step 9: Family units on pitches seeking residential pitches in Central Lincolnshire, 2013-2018

9.19 This was determined by survey data. The guidance suggests that those moving from pitch to pitch should be included in the need section. The supply also generated by this is taken into account in step 7. These family units reported that they 'needed or were likely' to move to a different home in the next five years, and wanted to stay on an authorised site, or that they were currently seeking accommodation.

9.20 This category of need overlaps with those moving due to overcrowding, counted in step 11, and so any family units which are both overcrowded and seeking accommodation are deducted from this total. This generates a total need from this source of 12.0 pitches.

Step 10: Family units on unauthorised encampments seeking residential pitches in the area

9.21 This was determined by survey data. Guidance indicates that all those living on unauthorised encampments must be provided with alternative accommodation. Using survey data, it has been calculated how many families on unauthorised encampments (including long term ones tolerated by councils) want residential pitches in Central Lincolnshire. They generate a need for 1.9 residential pitch (please note that only Gypsies and Travellers requiring permanent accommodation within Central Lincolnshire have been included in this calculation – transiting Gypsies and Travellers are included in separate calculations).

Step 11: Family units on unauthorised developments seeking residential pitches in the area

9.22 This was determined by survey data. The guidance also indicates that all those living on unauthorised developments must be provided with alternative accommodation. Regularising families living on their land without planning permission would reduce the overall level of need by the number of pitches given planning permission. A need of 3 pitches currently arises from unauthorised developments within the study area.

Step 12: Family units on overcrowded pitches seeking residential pitches in the area

9.23 This was determined by survey data. Guidance indicates that those on overcrowded pitches should be provided with pitches of an adequate size. Households which also contain a newly formed family unit that has not yet left are excluded. This is because it is assumed that once the extra family unit leaves (included in the need figures in step 12) their accommodation will no longer be overcrowded. The calculations suggest that there is a need for around 5.8 pitches to resolve overcrowding over the period 2013-2018.

Step 13: New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere

9.24 In the absence of any data derivable from secondary sources on the moving intentions of those outside Central Lincolnshire, it is assumed that the inflow of Gypsies and Travellers into the area will be equivalent to the outflow. In addition, inflow equivalent to the outflow of newly forming family units must be considered. Together, these amount to an inflow of 5.9 family units.

Step 14: New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites

9.25 This was determined by survey data. The number of individuals needing to leave pitches to create new family units was estimated from survey data. Allowing for those planning to leave the area, and for estimated rates of marriages to both Gypsies and Travellers and non-Gypsies and Travellers, it is thought that this will result in the formation of 26.9 new households requiring residential pitches during the 2013-2018 period.

Step 15: Family units in housing with a psychological aversion to housed accommodation

9.26 This was determined by survey data. It was decided for the purposes of the GTAA survey that only those households that had demonstrated through their answers to the questionnaire a psychological aversion to housing could be considered to be in need of a pitch. This was determined by identifying those respondents who said in their questionnaire responses that they had been forced to live in a house or that they suffered adverse psychological effects due to living in bricks and mortar accommodation.

9.27 Even if the family unit in question was in overcrowded or unsuitable housing, psychological aversion was taken into account, since if no psychological aversion was present, the need for larger accommodation could potentially be met within the housing stock. This generated a total need for 4.1 housing units from Gypsies and Travellers (shown as step 15 in Table 9.1).

Requirements for transit/emergency stopping places: 2013-2018

9.28 Many of the family units living on unauthorised encampments present a need for permanent, residential pitches or housing in Central Lincolnshire. Based on CLG and County Council data from the past year (analysed in Chapter 4), the number of unauthorised encampments in Central Lincolnshire declined from 1,365 caravan days in 2011/12 to 662 caravan days in 2012/13.

9.29 According to County Council data between April 2008 and March 2013 there was a total of 5,056 unauthorised caravan days in the study area areas. This equates to an average of 1,339 unauthorised caravan days per annum or 2.8 unauthorised caravans per day. Some of these families are regularly found in Central Lincolnshire and their needs will be met through the residential provision already outlined. The remainder are classified as irregular visitors passing through the area for work or holiday reasons.

9.30 The number of transit or emergency pitches required is determined by calculating the annual average of unauthorised caravan days between April 2008 and March 2013. A daily

figure is then determined by dividing the annual average by 365. The actual need the families present is for 4 transit or emergency pitches.

Requirement for housing 2013-2018: summary

9.31 The need for housing generated by Gypsies and Travellers in the study area is assessed according to an 11-step process, based upon the inputs and outputs to the pitch requirements model above (which itself is based upon CLG Guidance). The results of this analysis are shown in the tables below, while the subsequent section contains explanations of the sourcing and calculation of the figures for each step.

9.32 Table 9.4 shows 8 additional family units requiring bricks and mortar accommodation.

Table 9.4 Estimate of the need for bricks and mortar dwellings, Gypsies and Travellers 2013-2018	
<i>Dwellings currently occupied by Gypsies and Travellers</i>	
1) Dwellings occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	43.0
<i>Current supply of dwellings from Gypsy and Traveller sources</i>	
2) Number of dwellings expected to become vacant through mortality 2013-2018	1.2
3) Dwellings vacated by those with a psychological aversion to housing moving onto sites	4.0
4) Number of family units on sites expected to leave C. Lincs in next 5 years	0.0
5) Dwellings vacated by movement within the stock (steps 6 and 8 below)	9.8
Total Supply	15.0
<i>Current need for dwellings</i>	
6) Family units (currently in housing) seeking new accommodation without psychological aversion to housing and therefore not moving onto a site, 2013-2018	7.6
7) Family units on unauthorised pitches seeking housing in the study area	0.0
8) Family units in overcrowded housing without a psychological aversion to housing and therefore not moving onto a site (minus those releasing space through the movement of an emerging family unit)	2.2
9) Households moving into C. Lincs (100% of outflow)	0.0
10) Newly forming family units	7.2
11) Households moving into housing from sites	6.2
Total Need	23.2
<i>Additional Need</i>	
Total Additional Housing likely to be occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	8.2
Annualised Additional Housing	1.6

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Requirement for housing 2013-2018: steps of the calculation

Supply of housing 2013-2018

Step 1: Current numbers of dwellings occupied by Gypsies and Travellers

9.33 Currently there are estimated to be 43 houses occupied by Gypsies and Travellers in the study area based on an estimate of 50% of pitches available in the study area⁵⁴.

Step 2: Number of existing houses expected to become vacant, 2013-2018

9.34 This is calculated using modified mortality rates based on lower life expectancy of Gypsies and Travellers.

Table 9.5 Number of houses currently inhabited by Gypsies and Travellers expected to become vacant 2013-2018

Number of dwellings currently occupied	43
Dwellings released from this number by mortality per year according to adjusted mortality rates (assuming inheritance of pitch by any remaining adult residents of pitch)	1.201
Expected dwellings released 2013-2018	1.201 → 1.2

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Step 3: Number of dwellings vacated by those with a psychological aversion to housing

9.35 This supply arises from family units moving onto sites that were considered to have a psychological aversion to housing, as detailed in step 13 of the assessment of pitch requirements. This leads to an estimated supply of 4.0 pitches.

Step 4: Number of family units in site accommodation expected to leave Central Lincolnshire in the next 5 years

9.36 It is assumed in this study that all those planning to move out of Central Lincolnshire would be able to do so. The components of this are the outflow from Central Lincolnshire associated with psychological aversion to housing (step 13 of the assessment of pitch requirements), families seeking new housed accommodation outside the Central Lincolnshire (step 6 of this assessment), and families needing to move due to overcrowding preferring to move out of Central Lincolnshire (step 8 of this assessment).

9.37 In total, given the low level of interest in leaving Central Lincolnshire, this resulted in no additional supply of housing.

Step 5: Dwellings vacated by movement within the stock

9.38 This figure, although not included in the CLG model, allows for the fact that movement of families from one house into another (steps 6 and 8) not only generates demand/need but

⁵⁴ See Shelter, Working with housed Gypsies and Travellers, February 2008 located at: http://england.shelter.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/57772/Working_with_housed_Gypsies_and_Travellers.pdf

also supply. Dwellings vacated by moves out of the Central Lincolnshire and by those with a psychological aversion to housing are excluded, to prevent overlap with the supply counted in steps 3 and 4 above.

- 9.39 It is recognised that those moving from overcrowded dwellings will not release dwellings large enough for every family; however there are many newly forming family units within the total households generating demand, which are likely to be seeking smaller units.

Demand for housing 2013-2018

Step 6: Family units seeking new accommodation (without a psychological aversion to housing and therefore not moving onto a site)

- 9.40 It is assumed in this model that only the need will be met, rather than demand. Therefore any household not determined to have a psychological aversion to housing but declaring that they 'need or are likely to move' in the next five years is considered to be likely to generate a need for a house.
- 9.41 The calculation provides the total number moving into bricks and mortar dwellings from this source. Deductions are made to avoid overlap with those moving for reasons of overcrowding or psychological aversion to housing.

Step 7: Family units on unauthorised pitches seeking housing in the area

- 9.42 When need arising from unauthorised pitches was considered in the assessment of pitch requirements, no family units were identified as wanting to move into housing.

Step 8: Family units in overcrowded housing (without a psychological aversion to housing and therefore not moving onto a site)

- 9.43 Many family units living in overcrowded housing do not have a psychological aversion to housing and therefore generate a need for a house rather than a pitch. Households which also contain a newly formed family unit that has not yet left are excluded. This is because it is assumed that once the extra family unit leaves (included in the need figures in step 12) their accommodation will no longer be overcrowded.

Step 9: New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere

- 9.44 In the absence of any data derivable from secondary sources on the moving intentions of those outside Central Lincolnshire, movement into the area was expected to equal movement out of the area, both from existing and emerging households, in this case zero.

Step 10: New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units in housing

- 9.45 The number of individuals needing to leave bricks and mortar dwellings to create new family units was estimated over the next five years. Allowing for those planning to leave Central Lincolnshire and for estimated rates of marriages to both Gypsies and Travellers

and non-Gypsies and Travellers, it is thought that this will result in the formation of 7.2 new households during the 2013-2018 period.

Step 11: Family units voluntarily moving into housing from sites

9.46 This is the result of steps 8 and 12 of the assessment of pitch requirements, which showed that 6.2 households located on a pitch need or expect to move into housing in the next five years.

Requirement for residential pitches and housing 2018-2023: summary

9.47 Looking further into the future, with all those with a psychological aversion assumed to be already moved onto sites, only natural increase, mortality, and movement into and out of the area need be taken into account. Since movement within the stock is largely neutral in terms of pitches or dwellings released, this is not taken into account. The base figures for this calculation are shown below.

Table 9.6 Base figures as at 2018 assuming all need is met for 2013-2018 (C. Lincs)			
	2013 Base	Change 2013-2018	2018 Base
Authorised pitches	85	16	101
Unauthorised pitches	7	-7	0

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

9.48 Following CLG (2007) guidance an annual family growth rate of 3.9% (equating to 16.9% over a five year) is applied. Currently, the rate of new family unit formation will vary between sites and housing, probably due to differing household types found in each. However, due to the projected movements between these accommodation types in 2013-2018 it was considered more realistic to use the average rate across both given above. It is suggested that these rates are likely to continue in the period 2018-2023.

9.49 Mortality rates are projected to be the same as in 2013-2018, although due to the changing size of population, the absolute numbers of pitches and houses freed will vary. Movement into and out of Central Lincolnshire is also assumed to continue at the 2013-2018 rate (6.82% each way).

Table 9.7 Estimate of the need for residential pitches 2018-2023

<i>Pitches as at 2018</i>	
1) Pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	101.0
<i>Supply of pitches</i>	
2) Pitches expected to become vacant due to mortality 2018-2023	2.9
3) Number of family units on pitches expected to move out of C. Lincs 2018-2023	6.9
Total Supply	9.7
<i>Need for pitches</i>	
4) Family units moving into Central Lincolnshire (100% of outflow)	6.9
5) Newly forming family units	17.1
Total Need	24.0
<i>Additional Need</i>	
Total additional pitch requirement, 2018-2023	14.2
Annualised additional pitch requirement	2.8

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 9.8 Estimate of the need for bricks and mortar dwellings 2018-2023

<i>Known dwellings currently occupied by Gypsies and Travellers</i>	
1) Dwellings occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	50.5
<i>Current supply of dwellings from Gypsy and Traveller sources</i>	
2) Dwellings expected to become vacant due to mortality 2018-2023	1.4
3) Number of family units in housing expected to move out of C. Lincs 2018-2023	8.1
Total Supply	9.5
<i>Need for dwellings</i>	
4) Households moving into C. Lincs (100% of outflow)	8.1
5) Newly forming family units	8.5
Total Need	16.6
<i>Additional Need</i>	
Total additional housing likely to be occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	7.1
Annualised additional housing	1.4

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Requirements for transit pitches/emergency stopping places: 2018-2033

9.50 The assumption for transit or emergency stopping places for 2018-2033 allows a vacancy rate and spare capacity. It is unlikely that the extent of travelling will increase in the future, so no further transit or emergency pitches will be needed. This assumption should however be kept under review.

District and sub-regional summaries 2013-2033

9.51 The following table gives an overview of projected need for residential pitches by district and housing sub-region, over the 2013-2033 period. It is important to emphasise that these figures are evidence of need and are not targets for new provision – the final district targets may well vary and should be kept under review.

Table 9.9: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller net accommodation needs 2013-33

Period	Lincoln	N. Kesteven	W. Lindsey	Total
Total at 2013	19	22	44	85
Need 2013-18	-4	7	13	16
Total at 2018	15	29	57	101
Need 2018-23	3	4	9	16
Total at 2023	18	33	66	117
Need 2023-28	4	5	10	19
Total at 2028	22	38	76	136
Need 2028-33	4	6	11	21
Total at 2033	26	44	87	157
Total Need 2013-33	7	22	43	72
Annualised need	0.4	1.1	2.1	3.6

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

District breakdowns

9.52 The following tables show a detailed breakdown of projected need for residential pitches and for housing units for the study area over the 2013-2033 period. They first show the calculations of need for residential pitches for both 2013-2018, broken down into contributions from overcrowding, planned moves and newly forming family units. The summary table further down each sheet shows the overall need broken down equally over each five year period, and an annual average need figure. (NB: due to rounding, the sum of the district totals may exceed the area wide totals).

9.53 These are based on the proportions of pitches and houses showing these needs or demands on the planning area basis, rather than individual cases within the district. This is because the statistical sample for individual districts and boroughs is relatively small, and therefore analysing small subgroups within individual districts and boroughs, especially where the overall Gypsy and Traveller population is small, may create significant anomalies.

9.54 In addition the summaries show the projected changes to the overall Gypsy and Traveller population in housing, although this change is dependent on the provision of the pitches reported to be required. Finally, the summary provides an overview of the resulting situation in terms of the location of the Gypsy and Traveller population over the 2013-2033 period, starting with the base figures at the current time (2013).

City of Lincoln

Table 9.10 Five year estimate of the need for permanent / residential site pitches (2013-2018)	
1) Current occupied permanent / residential site pitches	19.0
<i>Current residential supply</i>	
2) Number of unused residential pitches available	9.0
3) Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant through mortality 2013-2018	0.5
4) Number of family units on sites expected to leave Lincoln District in next 5 years	1.3
5) Number of family units on sites expected to move into housing in next 5 years	1.4
6) Residential pitches planned to be built or to be brought back into use 2013-2018	0.0
7) Additional supply generated by movement within the stock	4.0
8) Less pitches with temporary planning permission	0.0
Total Supply	16.2
<i>Current residential need: Pitches</i>	
9) Family units (on pitches) seeking residential pitches in the area, 2013-2018, excluding those already counted as moving due to overcrowding in step 12	2.7
10) Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area	0.3
11) Family units on unauthorised developments requiring residential pitches in the area	0.0
12) Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those containing an emerging family unit	1.3
13) New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere	1.3
14) New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites	5.6
Total Need	11.2
<i>Current residential need: Housing</i>	
15) Family units in housing but with a psychological aversion to housed accommodation	1.0
Total Need	12.2
<i>Balance of Need and Supply</i>	
Total Need	12.2
Less total supply	16.2
Total Additional Pitch Requirement	-4.0 → -4
Annualised Additional Pitch Requirement	-0.8

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 9.11 Twenty year summary (2013 – 2033) (Lincoln)							
	Base Numbers 2013	Additional need 2013- 2018	Additional need 2018- 2023	Additional need 2023- 2028	Additional need 2028- 2033	Additional need 2013- 2033*	Numbers as at 2033
Unauth. encamp	1	-	-	-	-		
Unauth. dev	0	-	-	-	-		
Res. pitches	19	-4	3	4	4	7 (0.35)	26
Housing	10	2	2	2	2	8 (0.40)	18

* annualised figures shown in brackets

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

N. Kesteven

Table 9.12 Five year estimate of the need for permanent / residential site pitches (2013-2018)	
1) Current occupied permanent / residential site pitches	22.0
<i>Current residential supply</i>	
2) Number of unused residential pitches available	1.0
3) Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant through mortality 2013-2018	0.6
4) Number of family units on sites expected to leave N. Kesteven in next 5 years	1.5
5) Number of family units on sites expected to move into housing in next 5 years	1.6
6) Residential pitches planned to be built or to be brought back into use 2013-2018	0.0
7) Additional supply generated by movement within the stock	4.6
8) Less pitches with temporary planning permission	0.0
Total Supply	9.4
<i>Current residential need: Pitches</i>	
9) Family units (on pitches) seeking residential pitches in the area, 2013-2018, excluding those already counted as moving due to overcrowding in step 12	3.1
10) Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area	0.0
11) Family units on unauthorised developments requiring residential pitches in the area	2.0
12) Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those containing an emerging family unit	1.5
13) New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere	1.5
14) New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites	6.8
Total Need	14.9
<i>Current residential need: Housing</i>	
15) Family units in housing but with a psychological aversion to housed accommodation	1.1
Total Need	16.0
<i>Balance of Need and Supply</i>	
Total need	16.0
Less total supply	9.4
Total Additional Pitch Requirement	6.6 → 7
Annualised Additional Pitch Requirement	1.3

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 9.13 Twenty year summary (2013 – 2033) (N. Kesteven)							
	Base Numbers 2013	Additional need 2013- 2018	Additional need 2018- 2023	Additional need 2023- 2028	Additional need 2028- 2033	Additional need 2013- 2033*	Numbers as at 2033
Unauth. encamp	0	-	-	-	-		
Unauth. dev	2	-	-	-	-		
Res. pitches	22	7	4	5	6	22 (1.1)	44
Housing	11	2	2	2	2	8 (0.4)	19

* annualised figures shown in brackets

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

W. Lindsey

Table 9.14 Five year estimate of the need for permanent / residential site pitches (2013-2018)	
1) Current occupied permanent / residential site pitches	44.0
<i>Current residential supply</i>	
2) Number of unused residential pitches available	4.0
3) Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant through mortality 2013-2018	1.2
4) Number of family units on sites expected to leave N. Kesteven in next 5 years	3.0
5) Number of family units on sites expected to move into housing in next 5 years	3.2
6) Residential pitches planned to be built or to be brought back into use 2013-2018	0.0
7) Additional supply generated by movement within the stock	9.2
8) Less pitches with temporary planning permission	-2.0
Total Supply	18.7
<i>Current residential need: Pitches</i>	
9) Family units (on pitches) seeking residential pitches in the area, 2013-2018, excluding those already counted as moving due to overcrowding in step 12	6.2
10) Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area	1.6
11) Family units on unauthorised developments requiring residential pitches in the area	1.0
12) Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those containing an emerging family unit	3.0
13) New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere	3.0
14) New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites	14.4
Total Need	29.3
<i>Current residential need: Housing</i>	
15) Family units in housing but with a psychological aversion to housed accommodation	2.0
Total Need	31.3
<i>Balance of Need and Supply</i>	
Total need	31.3
Less total supply	18.7
Total Additional Pitch Requirement	12.6 → 13
Annualised Additional Pitch Requirement	2.6

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 9.15 Twenty year summary (2013 – 2033) (W. Lindsey)							
	Base Numbers 2013	Additional need 2013- 2018	Additional need 2018- 2023	Additional need 2023- 2028	Additional need 2028- 2033	Additional need 2013- 2033*	Numbers as at 2033
Unauth. encamp	6	-	-	-	-		
Unauth. dev	1	-	-	-	-		
Res. pitches	44	13	9	10	11	43 (2.2)	87
Housing	22	4	4	4	5	17 (0.9)	39

* annualised figures shown in brackets

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 9.16 Twenty year summary (2013 – 2033) (Housing)

	Base Numbers 2013	Additional need 2013- 2018	Additional need 2018- 2023	Additional need 2023- 2028	Additional need 2028- 2033	Additional need 2013- 2033*	Numbers as at 2033
Lincoln	10	2	2	2	2	8 (0.4)	18
N. Kesteven	11	2	2	2	2	8 (0.4)	19
W. Lindsey	22	4	4	4	5	17 (0.9)	39
Total	43	8	8	8	9	33 (1.7)	76

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Summary

9.55 The following table summarises the number of residential and transit pitches/temporary stopping places required. It shows that a further 72 residential pitches are needed over twenty years. Additionally 4 emergency stopping places are required in the first five years of the plan period.

Table 9.17: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller net accommodation needs 2013-33

Period	Residential pitches	Emergency stopping places
Total 2013-18	16	4
Total 2018-23	16	0
Total 2023-28	19	0
Total 2028-33	21	0
Total 2013-2033	72	4

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

10. Conclusions on the evidence

Introduction

- 10.1 This final chapter draws conclusions from the evidence. The main source of this is the quantitative analysis in Chapter 6 on Gypsies and Travellers, although reference is also made to qualitative findings.
- 10.2 Due to the complexity of any attempt to calculate the need for this type of accommodation, it is necessary to specify quite narrowly what is measured and what is not. As such, this chapter will summarise some of the earlier discussion in Chapters 1 and 2. It then makes a series of recommendations relating to meeting the identified need for new pitches, site management and facilities, and recording and monitoring processes.

Accommodation measurement issues

- 10.3 Calculating levels of need for Gypsies and Travellers is a complex process, due to the number of factors involved. Firstly, Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments (GTAAs) differ significantly from conventional models for assessing housing need. As recognised in the CLG guidance, accommodation need goes beyond standard categories of suitability and affordability to encompass Gypsies' and Travellers' need to maintain their way of life by living in caravans. The need is not simply for accommodation, but for accommodation which acknowledges their cultural identity based on a mobile lifestyle.
- 10.4 Secondly there is an issue of data gathering. GTAAs do not possess such large samples sizes as conventional housing need surveys. Nor is it culturally feasible to collect the detailed financial data which is conventionally achieved in mainstream surveys of housing need. The sample sizes required by conventional studies are never achieved in GTAAs. The 2013 Central Lincolnshire GTAA has a large sample size comparable to others carried out so far in England, but is still too small for conventional housing needs analysis. As such, the analysis has to include qualitative data rather than solely quantitative.
- 10.5 Thirdly, in conventional housing needs analysis it is important to separate analysis of need from the aspirations of respondents. For example, respondents may aspire for one type of accommodation housing (for instance a detached bungalow) but in practice (unless financially capable of choosing) be obliged to accept whatever is available that meets their household size requirements.

- 10.6 It is far harder to make such a distinction in a GTAA. The traditional method of distinguishing need and demand, by considering the ability to buy the required accommodation on the open market cannot be applied to Gypsies and Travellers: firstly since the barriers to accessing pitches are not always cost-related, and secondly because gathering reliable financial and employment information from Gypsies and Travellers, due to cultural barriers, can be difficult.
- 10.7 This background provides the basis for the definition of need given in the guidance and used in this report (see Chapter 1). This goes beyond the definition used for the settled community based on financial constraints and the standard categories of unsuitability; it also includes accommodation made unsuitable due to the psychological effects brought about by giving up the traditional, caravan-based life.

Policy Changes

- 10.8 As noted in Chapter 1, in 2012 the Coalition Government brought about new legislation regarding Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. This emphasises a more localist way of providing sites for travellers, building on earlier commitments to strengthen measures to ensure fair and equal treatment for Gypsies and Travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.
- 10.9 The new planning policy gives councils the freedom and responsibility to determine the right level of Gypsy and Traveller site provision in their area, in consultation with local communities, while ensuring fairness in the planning system. It sits within a broader package of reforms to abolish the previous Government's Regional Strategies and return planning powers to councils and communities.

New pitch provision

- 10.10 Table 10.1 summarises the results from Chapter 9:

Table 10.1: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller net accommodation needs 2013-33		
Period	Residential pitches	Emergency stopping places
Total 2013-18	16	4
Total 2018-23	16	0
Total 2023-28	19	0
Total 2028-33	21	0
Total 2013-2033	72	4

Source: Table 9.18 Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

- 10.11 There is a need for permanent residential pitches equivalent to an 85% increase of the current supply (85 authorised pitches, including two temporary, in 2013) over the next

twenty years. The main drivers of need are from overcrowding and newly forming families on authorised sites.

10.12 Table 10.2 shows permanent pitch requirements for the whole of Central Lincolnshire for the period 2013/14 to 2033/34. West Lindsey has the largest requirement for new pitches, mainly due to overcrowding, new family formations and psychological aversion to housing. Table 10.3 shows that there is a need for one Travelling Showpeople yard between 2013-2033.

10.13 Table 10.4 shows housing requirements between 2013-2033. The low need for additional housing during the first five years is due to few households currently living on site wanting to live in bricks or mortar accommodation, whilst some Gypsies and Travellers currently living in bricks in mortar accommodation display psychological aversion (so would prefer to live on site). Future need is mainly due to population growth.

10.14 New housing provision for Gypsies and Travellers may need to accommodate larger families. Similarly, there may be a requirement for space to accommodate trailers and caravans. Also, it is important to acknowledge the cultural sensitivities involved in allocating housing to Gypsy and Traveller families. For example, allocating housing without access to open space may negatively impact on re-housed families' satisfaction with accommodation.

10.15 Also, as discussed in Chapter 2, Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation sometimes face discrimination and hostility from the settled community. It may be useful to consider the provision of alternative accommodation which directly meet the needs Gypsies and Travellers such as group housing schemes.

10.16 Table 10.5 shows emergency stopping place requirements for the period 2013-2033.

Table 10.2: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller net accommodation needs 2013-33				
Period	Lincoln	N. Kesteven	W. Lindsey	Total
Total at 2013	19	22	44	85
Need 2013-18	-4	7	13	16
Total at 2018	15	29	57	101
Need 2018-23	3	4	9	16
Total at 2023	18	33	66	117
Need 2023-28	4	5	10	19
Total at 2028	22	38	76	136
Need 2028-33	4	6	11	21
Total at 2033	26	44	87	157
Total Need 2013-33	7	22	43	72
Annualised need	0.4	1.1	2.1	3.6

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 10.3 Summary of Travelling Showpeople accommodation needs 2013-33

	2013-2018	2018-2033
Lincoln	1	0
N. Kesteven	0	0
W. Lindsey	0	0
Total	1	0

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 10.4: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller bricks and mortar needs 2013-33

Period	Lincoln	N. Kesteven	W. Lindsey	Total
Total at 2013	10	11	22	43
Need 2013-18	2	4	10	16
Total at 2018	12	15	32	59
Need 2018-23	2	2	4	8
Total at 2023	14	17	36	67
Need 2023-28	2	2	4	8
Total at 2028	16	19	40	75
Need 2028-33	2	2	5	9
Total at 2033	18	21	45	84
Total Need 2013-33	8	10	17	35
Annualised need	0.4	0.5	0.85	1.75

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

Table 10.5 G&T Emergency stopping place requirements 2013-2033

	2013-2018	2018-2033
Lincoln	1	0
N. Kesteven	1	0
W. Lindsey	2	0
Total	4	0

Source: Central Lincolnshire GTAA 2013

The location of new sites

10.17 Based on survey responses, most Gypsies and Travellers living in the Central Lincolnshire area would prefer small, family sized sites. Stakeholder comments suggested that smaller sites are preferred by Gypsy and Traveller households.

10.18 This distribution is based on where need arises and is not necessarily where it should be met i.e. need could be met throughout the whole Central Lincolnshire area. Specific sites suitable for development should be outlined by local authorities and guidance offered on the type of land that is likely to obtain planning permission as well as land that is *unlikely* to. Advice on the planning process should also be offered.

- 10.19 Ongoing monitoring of site provision and vacant pitches should be undertaken by the local authorities alongside discussions with Gypsies and Travellers to ensure that any additional need that may arise over the study period is identified. The precise location (along with design and facilities) will, however, need to be drawn up in consultation with Gypsies and Travellers to ensure the extra provision meets their needs. Government guidance on site design stresses the importance of access to services and the promotion of 'integrated co-existence' between the site and surrounding community.⁵⁵
- 10.20 Ensuring that new sites are located in a safe environment is important although the impact of land costs on determining feasibility must also be considered. The settled community neighbouring the sites should also be involved in the consultation from an early stage. There may be scope for expanding existing sites to meet some of the need. However, the preference is for smaller sites which tend to be easier to manage.
- 10.21 Table 10.4 identifies a requirement for 4 emergency stopping places in the 2013-2018 period to help further reduce the number of unauthorised encampments within Central Lincolnshire. However, it is important to be aware that if these are provided before the shortfall in residential pitches is met, there is a risk that they will effectively be used as permanent/residential sites with all the ensuing management issues that would incur.
- 10.22 In terms of identifying broad locations for new sites, there are a number of factors which could be considered including:

Costs

- How do land costs impact on feasibility i.e. is it affordable?
- Implementation of service – is it possible for the new site to connect to nearby mains services e.g. electricity, gas, water or sewage?
- Can good drainage be ensured on the new site?

Social

- Does the proposed location of the new site lie within a reasonable distance of school catchment areas?
- Sustainability – is the proposed location close to existing bus routes?
- Proximity of social and leisure services – is the proposed location close to leisure facilities such as sports centres, cinemas etc. or welfare services such as health and social services etc.

Availability

- Who owns the land and are they willing to sell?
- Is access easy or will easements across other land be needed both for humans and services/utilities?

⁵⁵ CLG Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Good Practice Guide, May 2008 located at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/designinggypsiesites.pdf>.

- Are utilities close enough to service the site at realistic prices?

Deliverability

- Does the proposed location meet existing general planning policy in terms of residential use?
- Are there likely to be objections to the location of the proposed site?
- Can the owner sell the land easily and quickly?
- Can utilities connect to the proposed site?
- Can highways connect to the proposed site?

10.23 Considering the evidence gathered throughout the GTAA, it likely that the key factors determining new provision in Central Lincolnshire are:

- The affordability of land suitable for the development of new sites and the cost of development
- The need to ensure that new sites are within reasonable travelling distance of social, welfare and cultural services
- The need to carefully consider the proximity of new sites to existing sites i.e. to consider the social tensions that may arise if new sites are located too close to existing sites
- The sustainability of new sites i.e. ensuring that they do not detrimentally impact on the local environment and do not place undue pressure on the local infrastructure

10.24 Evidence derived from the survey suggested that most respondents did not identify preferred locations for new sites in the Central Lincolnshire area. However, some respondents stated that new sites should be located away from busy roads or industrial areas.

10.25 Gypsies and Travellers undertaking the survey suggested that it is important that new sites are located close to amenities such as shops, schools and health facilities and have good transport links. Also, there was concern by residents of some sites that new sites have paved access and good lighting as they currently have to walk alongside busy traffic.

10.26 CLG (2012) guidance suggests that local planning authorities should strictly limit new Gypsy and Traveller site development in the open countryside that is away from existing settlements or outside areas allocated in the development plan. Local planning authorities should ensure that sites in rural areas respect the scale of, and do not dominate the nearest settled community, and avoid placing an undue pressure on the local infrastructure.

10.27 It also states that when considering applications, local planning authorities should attach weight to the following matters:

- a. effective use of previously developed (brownfield), untidy or derelict land

- b. sites being well planned or soft landscaped in such a way as to positively enhance the environment and increase its openness
- c. promoting opportunities for healthy lifestyles, such as ensuring adequate landscaping and play areas for children
- d. not enclosing a site with so much hard landscaping, high walls or fences, that the impression may be given that the site and its occupants are deliberately isolated from the rest of the community
- e. that they should determine applications for sites from any Gypsies or Travellers and not just those with local connections

10.28 As shown in Table 10.2, West Lindsey has the largest requirement for new residential pitches. However, it is important to note that need does not have to be met where it arises i.e. it could be met throughout the three Central Lincolnshire local authorities. As noted in Chapter 3, the local authority has issued its own interim guidance⁵⁶ in relation to the siting of new pitches.

10.29 By considering the guidance outlined above as well as the results of the Gypsy and Traveller survey and stakeholder consultation, it is possible to identify broad locations for the provision of new sites in relation to each Central Lincolnshire local authority:

City of Lincoln Council

10.30 In terms of existing provision there is potential for the Washingborough Road site to be refurbished. The survey suggests that residents perceive the need for improved 'sheds' (amenity blocks). Also, the current under-occupation of the site means that there is potential to increase the size of current pitches although this would lead to fewer pitches. It is important to consider that any reduction in the number of pitches at the Washingborough Road site will impact on its ability to meet current and future need. Consequently, it may be useful to consider using the land occupied by the disused transit site as a potential location for an expansion of the Washingborough Road site

10.31 The predominately urban character of Lincoln and relative lack of suitable open spaces within its boundaries places constraints on potential locations for new sites. It is likely that any new site would be best placed on the periphery of the city and in a position that is close to existing services. Importantly, given the previous conflict between residents of the Washingborough Road site and the (now disused) transit site, it is important to consider the impact of any new permanent or transit provision on existing sites.

10.32 Any new transit site/emergency stopping place may be best located close (but not adjacent) to main arterial roads to provide transiting families with easy access to key transport routes.

⁵⁶West Lindsey District Council, *Guidance on Locations for Additional Residential Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Provision and Site Assessment Criteria in West Lindsey*, May 2010 p. 9.

In relation to Travelling Showpeople it is recommended that any new provision is located close to the South Common.

North Kesteven District Council

- 10.33 In terms of current provision, the largest site in North Kesteven is the Beckingham site which currently contains 17 pitches. Given its relatively large size, and considering that many of its residents stated they find it hard to access services, it is recommended that careful consideration is given to any future plans for site expansion.
- 10.34 The relatively rural character of North Kesteven means that there is potential for the location of new sites. There is evidence that transiting families tend to use the key arterial routes such as the A15, A17 and A46, and some set up unauthorised encampments within or close to North Hykeham. As such, it is recommended that any new permanent or transit site/emergency stopping place provision be located close to services with good access to the main arterial routes. Given the proximity of North and South Hykeham to Lincoln both North Kesteven DC and City of Lincoln Council may consider jointly providing new provision.

West Lindsey District Council

- 10.35 Of the three local authorities West Lindsey District Council has the largest need for new pitches over the period 2013-33 (although, as stated above, need does not necessarily need to be met where it arises). In terms of current provision, the district currently contains a mix of social rented and private sites.
- 10.36 The one social rented site located in at Summergangs Lane, Gainsborough contains 21 pitches. Given the tensions between residents living in permanent and transit pitches it is important to consider the impact of any new permanent or transit provision on existing sites.
- 10.37 The largest private site located in West Lindsey is the Westrum Lane, Brigg site which contains 11 pitches with potential for expansion. Currently, although the site contains relatively large pitches residents are constrained as to the number of vehicles allowed on each pitch. To accommodate future need it may be useful to consider increasing the number of vehicles allowed on each pitch.
- 10.38 The relatively rural character of West Lindsey means that there is potential for the location of new sites. Evidence suggests that there is a need for new sites located in areas with easy access to services.
- 10.39 Unfortunately, the site located at Kettleby Caravan Park, Brigg is currently (October 2013) not available to Gypsy and Traveller families. However, a caravan site located in Brigg is being used by transiting Gypsy families. These two factors suggest that there may be a need for West Lindsey District Council and North Lincolnshire Council to jointly work to

provide new provision within the Brigg area and to legitimise the use of the Westrum Lane, Brigg transit site.

The size of new pitches

10.40 CLG (2008) guidance states that there is no one-size-fits-all measurement of a pitch as, in the case of the settled community, this depends on the size of individual families and their particular needs. However, they do suggest that as a general guide, it is possible to specify that an average family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan, (or two trailers, drying space for clothes, a lockable shed (for bicycles, wheelchair storage etc)), parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area.

10.41 Based on CLG guidance, it can be determined that a pitch of approximately 325 square metres would take into account all minimum separation distance requirements between caravans and pitch boundaries as stipulated in guidance and safety regulations for caravan development. A pitch size of at least 500 square metres would comfortably accommodate the following on-pitch facilities:

- Hard standing for 1 touring/mobile caravan and 1 static caravan
- 2 car parking spaces
- 1 amenity block
- Hard standing for storage shed and drying
- Garden/amenity area

Summary

10.42 There is an overall shortfall in Central Lincolnshire over the next twenty years of some 72 residential pitches, 4 emergency stopping places for Gypsies and Travellers and 1 Yard for Travelling Showpeople. The policy process that follows on from this research will also need to consider how Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople can be helped through the planning process to find suitable sites. The study also highlighted a number of issues relating to the management and condition of sites i.e. that funding for sites must take into account management costs and that smaller sites are easier to manage.

10.43 Finally, this report recommends that local authorities can promote race equality towards Gypsies and Travellers by⁵⁷:

- Developing a holistic vision for their work on Gypsies and Travellers, and embedding it in Community and Homelessness Strategies, Local Development Frameworks and planning and reporting obligations under the Equality Act 2010.

⁵⁷ Equality and Human Rights Commission, *Gypsies and Travellers: Simple Solutions for Living Together*, March 2009 located at: http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/gypsies_and_travellers.pdf

- Reviewing all policies on accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers.
- Supporting the training of elected members and officers using courses such as those developed by the Local Government Association (LGA).
- Advising Gypsies and Travellers on the most suitable land for residential use and provide help with the application process.
- Developing an internal policy on how to deal with racist representations in the planning approval process.

10.44 We would recommend following the collation of this evidence that the Local Authorities collectively do the following:

- Develop criteria and process for determining suitability of gypsy and traveller sites, as indicated above.
- Review existing provision for opportunities for expansion where suitable and appropriate.
- Review temporary and unauthorised provision to consider whether permanent permission would be appropriate.
- Identify locations for new provision.

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