

HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT

GYPSY & TRAVELLER
ACCOMMODATION ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

2006



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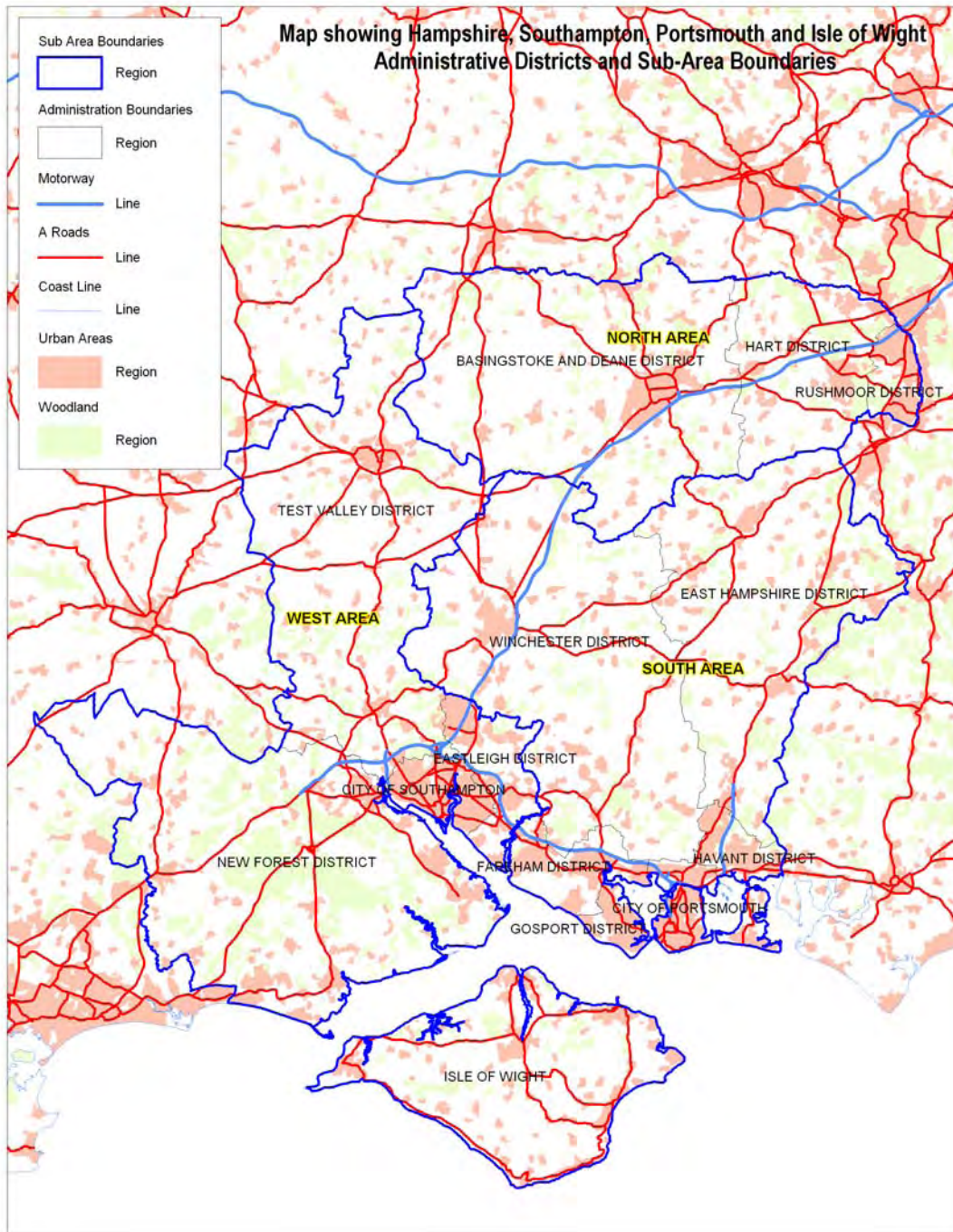
Finally DCA would like to thank the Steering Group for their guidance and input during the project.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Key Aims and Objectives

1.1.1 The Local Authorities in Hampshire, Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight commissioned the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) jointly in January 2006.

1.1.2 A map of the study area is shown below.



- 1.1.3 The study has been carried out in line with the latest Draft Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (February 2006).
- 1.1.4 *“The assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need is a statutory requirement under s225 of the Housing Act 2004”* (Draft Guidance February 2006 paragraph 1).
- 1.1.5 This report does not include Travelling Show People; this is in line with Government Planning Circular 1/2006. However guidance coming into force in January 2007 expanded the definition of Gypsy and Travellers for the purposes of the 2004 Housing Act to include Show People. DCA recommend and the Steering Group accept, that a separate study of the needs of Travelling Show People be carried out sub-regionally in the autumn of 2007.
- 1.1.6 The methodology adopted for the study comprised:
- Secondary data analysis;
 - A specialist survey of Gypsy and Traveller households;
 - Stakeholder engagement.
- 1.1.7 There are many difficulties inherent in producing a robust and defensible GTAA. The key challenges are:
- The often hidden elements of the community;
 - The small size of the Gypsy and Traveller population in relation to the overall population;
 - The lack of data on ethnicity reflecting Gypsy and Traveller as a separate ethnic group;
 - The mobile nature of the community;
 - The lack of historic data on the needs of the community.
- 1.1.8 A total of 145 site-based interviews were completed including 64 on unauthorised sites across Hampshire, and Southampton. No interviews were carried out in Portsmouth as there are no authorised sites and no unauthorised encampments or developments found during the study period. A further 22 interviews were completed on unauthorised encampments on the Isle of Wight, which are analysed in a separate report.
- 1.1.9 22 interviews were completed with households living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 1.1.10 The survey response rate was 65.9% on authorised sites and 79% on unauthorised encampments and developments.

Table 1-1 **Number of Households and Response Rate**

	Estimated number of households		Number of interviews achieved	
	Authorised	Unauthorised	Authorised	Unauthorised
	N ^{os.}	N ^{os.}	N ^{os.}	N ^{os.}
Hampshire districts	109	78	67	61
Portsmouth	0	0	0	0
Southampton	14	3	14	3
Total	123	81	81	64

- 1.1.11 Following debate within the Steering Group and discussions with DCLG it was agreed that the Caravan Count provides a sound and credible starting base from which to establish the total number of households living on sites in Hampshire and Southampton.
- 1.1.12 Site based interviews in Hampshire and Southampton have been grossed to the known population of Gypsy and Traveller households to represent the whole site based community.
- 1.1.13 The sample of households living in Bricks and Mortar accommodation and the sample of site-based travellers on the Isle of Wight has not been grossed, as there is no credible baseline available.
- 1.1.14 It was also agreed that DCA should apply weighting factors at a local authority level, which eliminates the potential bias resulting from differing response rates in different local authority areas.
- 1.1.15 In the case of Hampshire and Southampton, the Caravan Count provides a credible baseline from which DCA has been able to estimate the number of Gypsy and Traveller households living on authorised and unauthorised sites.
- 1.1.16 Table 2 of the July 2006 Caravan Count provides information on the number of pitches available on local authority sites, with a pitch being let to a single household. Local management data is available to confirm the number of vacancies on these sites, allowing DCA to calculate the number of occupied pitches and therefore the number of resident households.
- 1.1.17 The information available from local authorities and the Caravan Count on private authorised sites also provides a credible baseline from which to work. DCA applied the number of living units per household as found in the DCA Gypsy and Traveller household survey to the July 2006 Caravan Count, to derive the number of households living on authorised private sites, a total of 47 for Hampshire and Southampton. There are no private sites in Portsmouth.
- 1.1.18 To address the fluctuation both seasonally and over the years in relation to households on unauthorised sites, and to achieve a credible baseline for DCA to work with, we used the average number of unauthorised caravans recorded in the study area over the last 3 July Counts (2004, 2005 and 2006).

- 1.1.19 The survey data showing the average number of living units per household on unauthorised sites was then applied to the Caravan Count data to derive the number of households on unauthorised sites. The household figure was further refined during the fieldwork period where in some cases a higher number of households was found. This local knowledge was used to adjust the estimated number of households before the data was grossed and weighted.
- 1.1.20 In line with Draft Guidance, grossing the data to a total known population allows the study to reflect the needs of all Gypsy and Traveller households within the study area, “enabling the local authority or partnership to derive overall figures by which to identify accurately the current level of Gypsy and Traveller households and accommodation need in that area” (Draft Guidance February 2006 paragraph 76).

1.2 Secondary Data Analysis

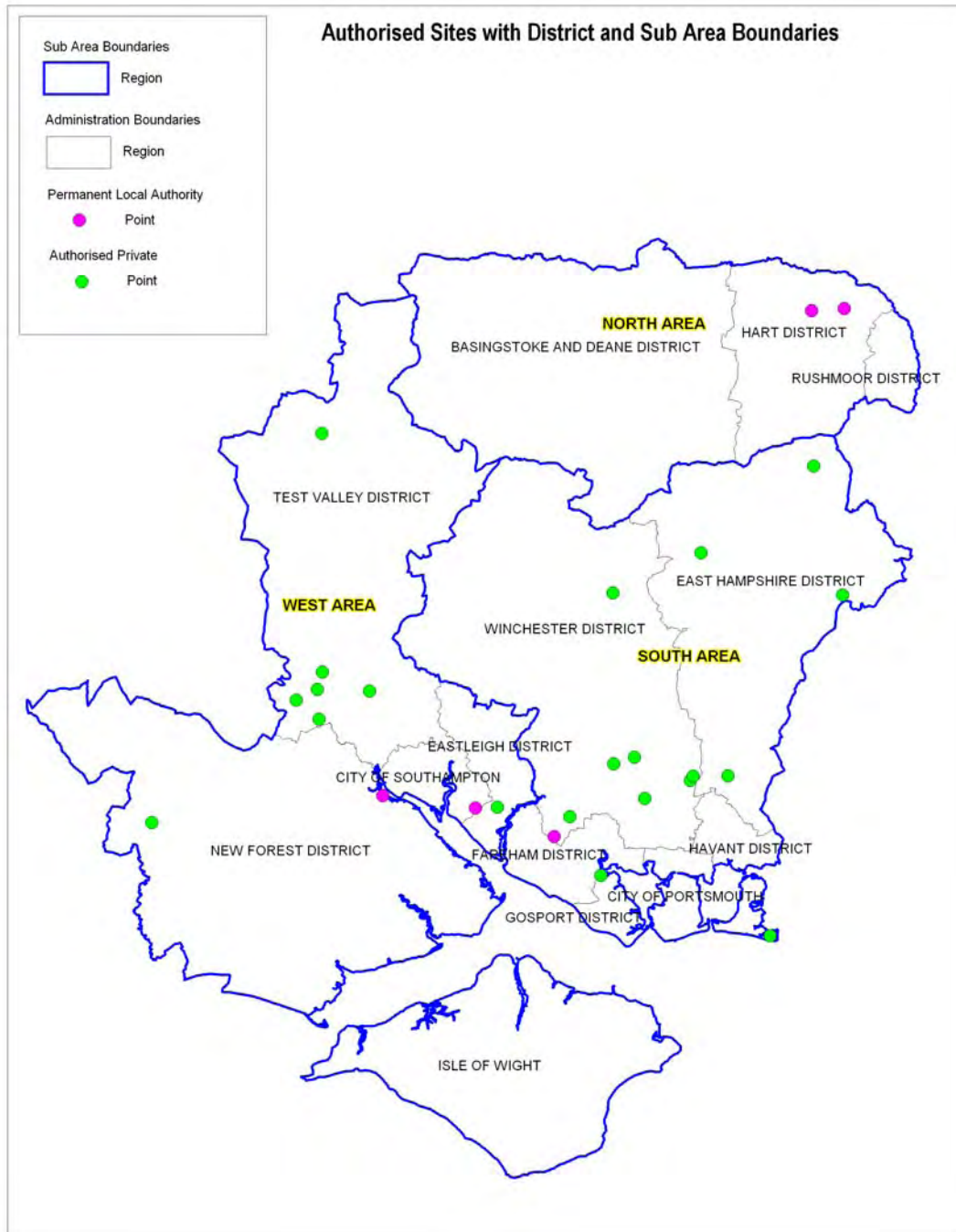
- 1.2.1 A wide range of secondary data was collected and analysed as part of the GTAA. The project brief required an analysis of existing statistical information on Gypsy and Traveller households; in addition DCA requested secondary data from all local authorities to supplement and verify the survey findings. Local policies and strategies for housing, health education and supporting people to create some context for the study.
- 1.2.2 The Caravan Count provides the only national published data on Gypsy and Traveller households. Although the Caravan Count is widely recognised as an imperfect record it none the less provides a nationally established baseline from which to work.
- 1.2.3 In the 1970s and 1980s Local Authorities had a statutory duty to provide permanent sites. There were 6 sites in the study area providing approximately 118 pitches.
- 1.2.4 Since 1995 one site at Peaks Copse Dummer has closed and another in Kanesh Hill in Southampton has been refurbished with fewer pitches. There are now five permanent local authority sites in the study area providing 92 pitches.
- 1.2.5 Local authority sites are concentrated in the west and central districts; there is a lack of provision in the north of the study area and on the Isle of Wight.
- 1.2.6 Apart from the Caravan Count there are no other formal records of how many authorised private sites were in the study area before the survey nor how many pitches they provided. On the basis of the Caravan Count and survey data the GTAA estimates 21 authorised private sites in the study area. The numbers of pitches are unknown for three sites. The rest provide between one and four spaces totalling an estimated 36 pitches. Six pitches were identified in Test Valley with time limited planning permission that will expire by 2011.
- 1.2.7 Analysis of the Caravan Count over the last 25 years suggests that across Hampshire private authorised sites are not developing as rapidly as private sites in other parts of the country. The reasons for this need to be explored and may include, planning decisions and restrictions, the high cost of land, or a shortage of land.
- 1.2.8 A parallel trend within the Caravan Count shows a growth in unauthorised camping across the study area over the last 25 years. This increase is part of national pattern and may be due to a number of factors, for example a general increase in the numbers of people in Gypsy and Traveller populations, a reduction in the number of permanent sites, the loss of land previously used for unauthorised encampments, and the numbers of people now living in bricks and mortar accommodation who may travel for short periods of time.

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- 1.2.9 Apart from the Caravan Count there are no formal records of how many unauthorised developments there are in the study area, or how many pitches they provide. On the basis of the Caravan Count and information collected during the fieldwork period the study has recorded an average of 30 households on unauthorised developments and 29 on unauthorised encampments over the last 3 years.
- 1.2.10 There are no formal records of how many Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar housing, DCA recommend that procedures be put in place to monitor the number of households in bricks and mortar accommodation to inform future GTAAs.
- 1.2.11 Local staff working with the community report that Gypsies and Travellers are living in bricks and mortar accommodation are a significant minority ethnic community in some parts of Hampshire. Some people have lived in housing for several generations but still wish to travel.
- 1.2.12 Nationally there is evidence to show that increasing numbers of Gypsies and Travellers have felt forced to stop travelling because of the lack of legal stopping places and the difficulty of accessing services for children or vulnerable people when they are not living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 1.2.13 In addition to the information provided by the Caravan Count a wide range of site management and planning data was collected for the study. However, consistent data across Local Authority areas was difficult to obtain, and DCA recommend improved monitoring of site management and planning data to inform future GTAAs.
- 1.2.14 The study also found a lack of reference to Gypsy and Traveller needs in local plans and strategies, DCA recommend that future plans and strategies should more fully reflect the needs of this community and be developed in consultation with the Gypsy and Traveller community.
- 1.2.15 It is recommended that all Hampshire districts develop Gypsy and Traveller strategies which will ensure that the Gypsy and Traveller community are engaged in planning for their future needs. Southampton has already developed a Gypsy and Traveller Strategy which could provide a good practice model for the other Hampshire districts.

1.3 Key Findings From Households on Authorised Sites

1.3.1 There are five permanent local authority sites providing 92 pitches, and 21 authorised private sites providing around 47 pitches across the study area. There are no authorised sites in Basingstoke and Deane, Fareham, Rushmoor or Portsmouth.

1.3.2 Authorised sites have been mapped using grid references in the map below.

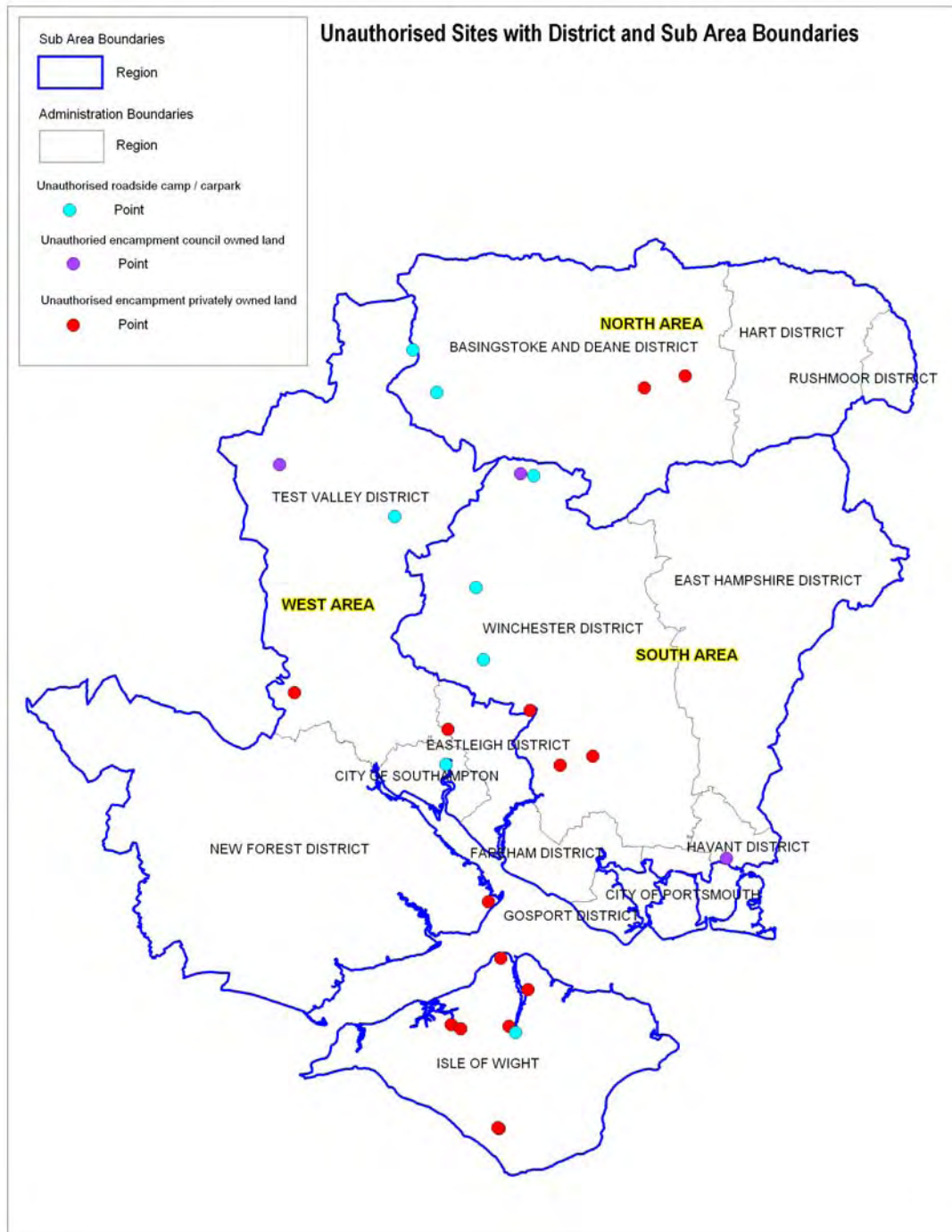


- 1.3.3 The study found that households living on authorised sites were generally very settled.
- Half are living in a mobile home and 99% are living on their main base;
 - 55% of households on local authority sites and 71% on private sites had lived there for more than 5 years.
- 1.3.4 Based on a basic overcrowding calculation comparing the number of beds to the number of people in the household, the survey found 19 households on authorised sites who were overcrowded in their current accommodation.
- 1.3.5 The data does not allow for a more detailed analysis of overcrowding, and the study assumes that two pitches will be required to accommodate each overcrowded household. However, depending on the circumstances of the individual family and the particular site it may be possible to deal with individual cases in a number of ways. For example by expanding the boundaries of the site or increasing the size of the individual pitch, in other cases it may be possible for the family to have an additional living unit on the pitch. DCA recommend that the options for tackling overcrowding be considered on a site-by-site basis.
- 1.3.6 75% (92) of households on authorised sites felt their home was adequate for their needs. The main problem was that the accommodation was too small.
- 1.3.7 55% (65) of households on authorised sites had concerns about Health and Safety, the main worries were rats / vermin and poor drainage / sewerage.
- 1.3.8 Overall levels of satisfaction with sites were far higher on authorised private sites (94%) than any other type of site. Levels of satisfaction were higher on unauthorised developments than on local authority sites.
- 1.3.9 Levels of access to services such as health and education were high on authorised sites. 89% (109) of households were registered with a doctor and only three households were identified with school age children not in school. There was a significant gap in level of access to doctors on authorised sites (89%) compared to unauthorised sites (48%).
- 1.3.10 9% (11) of households on authorised sites included a person with a long term illness or disability. The main problems were asthmatic / respiratory problems and walking difficulty. One household indicated that they needed adaptations to their home.
- 1.3.11 Just 10 (8%) households on authorised sites had experienced harassment at their current site. However, 74% (81) of households on authorised sites would take harassment into consideration if moving to another site.
- 1.3.12 A high proportion of respondents currently living on an authorised local authority site aspire ideally to living on a private authorised site 58% (41). However, just under a third of the sample provided details of their income, of which 96% indicated that their income was below £10,000. Low incomes will have an impact on the ability of households to meet their aspirations for a private site.
- 1.3.13 22 applications had been received for private site development in the last three years, resulting in 12 approvals (four per year).

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- 1.3.14 Travel is an integral part of the Gypsy and Traveller lifestyle, however only 15% (18) of households living on an authorised site had travelled in the last 12 months. Those who had travelled gave 'way of life' as the main reason for travelling.
- 1.3.15 Only 12% (15) of households currently living on an authorised site had moved sites in the last 12 months. Of this group 36% (5) had moved from another location within the study area and 64% (10) had moved from outside the study area.
- 1.3.16 Only 11% (13) of households currently living on an authorised site had any plans to move from their current location. The main reasons given were the quality of the site and to be nearer family and friends.
- 1.3.17 A further six (5%) of households on authorised sites wanted to move but were unable to do so. The fact that there were no sites available or that waiting lists were too long were the main reasons given.
- 1.3.18 Eight concealed households were identified on authorised sites. Two wanted to live in bricks and mortar accommodation, and six wanted a local authority site. All demand from this group was for accommodation within the study area with most wanting to remain in the local authority area where they currently live.
- 1.3.19 53% (55) of households on authorised sites felt that a mobile home on a public permanent site would be their ideal type of accommodation, and almost a quarter said that an authorised private site was their ideal type of site.

1.4 Key Findings From Households on Unauthorised Encampments and Developments

- 1.4.1 In July 2006 there were 69 caravans equating to approximately 29 households living on unauthorised encampments and 47 caravans equating to approximately 30 households on unauthorised developments within Hampshire and Southampton, no sites were identified in Portsmouth.
- 1.4.2 Unauthorised sites identified during the fieldwork period have been mapped across the study area



- 1.4.3 While unauthorised developments on Gypsy and Traveller land tend to be relatively settled, households living on encampments are more mobile and tend to be living a more insecure and vulnerable lifestyle, with lower levels of access to services and facilities and higher likelihood of eviction.
- 1.4.4 As would be expected, the survey found that households living on unauthorised sites were less settled than those on authorised sites.
- 98% of households who had lived on their current site for less than a month were on unauthorised sites.
 - 31 households on unauthorised sites (38%) were not living on their main base. All of whom were on encampments. Of this group 15 were permanently travelling and 18 had a base elsewhere.
- 1.4.5 In spite of the high level of insecurity however, the survey found that 92% (68) of households on unauthorised sites felt their home was adequate for their needs. 8% (10) felt it was inadequate, the main problem identified were a lack of facilities.
- 1.4.6 23.3% (17) of households on unauthorised sites were worried about health and safety on their site. The main issues were lack of basic amenities, lack of washing facilities and rubbish collection.
- 1.4.7 Access to both health and education was far lower for those living on unauthorised sites. 27 of the 29 households whose school age children did not go to school were living on unauthorised sites. And only 48% of households on unauthorised sites were registered with a doctor, on encampments this fell to 39%.
- 1.4.8 13 households on unauthorised sites included a person with a long term illness or disability. The main problems were walking difficulties and other physical disabilities. These individuals are likely to be especially vulnerable given their low level of access to health facilities and their more insecure accommodation situation.
- 1.4.9 The experience of harassment was higher amongst families living on unauthorised sites. 15% (12) of households on unauthorised sites had experienced harassment at their current site, of which 67% (8) were living on unauthorised encampments. 67% of households on all unauthorised sites would take harassment into consideration if moving to another site, similar to the level for those on authorised sites.
- 1.4.10 Households living on unauthorised sites were also far more likely than those on authorised sites to have travelled in the last 12 months, the data showed that those living on encampments were the most likely to have travelled. 68% of the 73 households who had travelled in the last 12 months were living on an unauthorised encampment. The main reason given for travelling was way of life.
- 1.4.11 73% (58) of households currently living on an unauthorised site had moved in the last 12 months, of whom 91% (53) were currently living on an encampment. Of this group 62% had moved from another location within the study area and 38% (18) had moved from outside the study area.
- 1.4.12 Eviction is a key factor in the move-on patterns of households living on unauthorised sites. Local data provided evidence of eviction, with a total of 33 enforcement actions resulting in eight evictions over a 12 month period. The highest level of enforcement action and unauthorised camping was found in Basingstoke and Deane.
- 1.4.13 45 households had plans to move from their current location (56% of the sample), of this group 41% (41) were currently living on an unauthorised encampment. The site not being permanent and threat of eviction were the most common reasons given.

- 1.4.14 A further 10 (12.3%) households living on unauthorised sites wanted to move but were unable to do so, all of these were on unauthorised encampments. The fact that there were no sites available or that waiting lists were too long were the main reasons given.
- 1.4.15 Seven concealed households were identified on unauthorised sites. Two of those responding wanted a local authority site, and one wanted a transit site. 33% of demand from this group was for accommodation within the study area with most wanting to remain in the local authority area in which they currently live.
- 1.4.16 46% (36) of households on unauthorised sites felt that a mobile home on a permanent site would be their ideal type of accommodation, and over two thirds said that an authorised private site was their ideal type of site with the remaining third opting for a local authority site.

1.5 Key Findings From Households in Bricks and Mortar

- 1.5.1 22 households were interviewed in bricks and mortar accommodation. The data for this group has not been grossed or weighted as the total number of households in bricks and mortar accommodation is not known, and there is no credible baseline from which to work.
- 1.5.2 DCA recommend that local authorities put in place systems to monitor the number of Gypsy and Traveller households in bricks and mortar accommodation and promote ethnic monitoring across service areas. A credible baseline should be available for future GTAA's, enabling the needs of Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar accommodation to be more fully reflected in the future.
- 1.5.3 Research shows that across England Gypsy and Traveller households are living increasingly settled lifestyles, DCA research, in line with research by CURS (2005), has noted a trend towards settlement in bricks and mortar accommodation or on permanent authorised sites, with a preference for households to travel for short periods to retain their cultural identity.
- 1.5.4 The majority of those interviewed were well settled, living in permanent accommodation, 59% (13) were renting from a social landlord, 40.9% (9) were owner-occupiers.
- 1.5.5 A higher proportion of those in bricks and mortar accommodation were couples with children (50%) compared to households living on sites. Accessing schooling for children was the single biggest reason for settlement in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 1.5.6 Ten households (47.6%) indicated that they included a member with a disability or long term illness. This is far higher than the site based sample although only one household living in bricks and mortar accommodation had moved from a site because of health reasons. The proportion of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation who were registered with a doctor was slightly higher than for the site based sample.
- 1.5.7 Two households (9.1%) had travelled in the last 12 months, however seven households (31.8%) had vans or trailers that would enable them to travel. When considering their reasons for travelling a wide range of reasons were given with family and community event, and work being the most common reasons.
- 1.5.8 Only four households (18.2%) had previously lived on a site; and only one household (4.5%) had any plans to move house. There was no demand for site based accommodation from existing households within the bricks and mortar sample.

- 1.5.9 Four existing households (18.2%) from the bricks and mortar sample included a member needing independent accommodation in the next three years. One (25%) wanted to live on a site, and three (75%) would prefer owner occupied bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 1.5.10 On the basis of the sample the demand for site based accommodation from households living in bricks and mortar accommodation is very limited. The site based sample found 14 existing households and five new forming households planning to move to bricks and mortar accommodation.

1.6 Transit Pitch Requirements

- 1.6.1 Transit sites are managed sites to enable movement around and through the study area. Transit sites may also be used to facilitate move-on from unauthorised encampments.
- 1.6.2 Emergency Stopping Places may be available in addition to formal transit sites. These are tolerated stopping places that will have a lighter touch in terms of management and a lower level of facilities. Emergency Stopping Places are a short-term response and not a solution to the need for permanent pitches and transit sites.
- 1.6.3 There are no existing transit sites within the study area. The lack of transit sites locally has a number of impacts:
- It contributes to the high level of unauthorised camping, especially during peak summer travel periods.
 - It restricts the ability of the Police and other authorities to move families on from unauthorised sites.
 - It increases the cost of enforcement. Evidence from Southampton Gypsy and Traveller Strategy suggests that it would be more cost effective to provide managed transit sites than maintain a high level of enforcement.
- 1.6.4 Evidence from local secondary data, the specialist survey of Gypsy and Traveller households, and discussions with local stakeholders suggests a need for transit provision:
- The Caravan Count shows an average of 146 caravans on unauthorised encampments in the Hampshire districts during the last three July Caravan Counts.
 - Local secondary data and the survey data suggest the majority of movement is within the Hampshire districts.
 - 61.5% of households on an unauthorised encampment within the study area had moved from a previous location within the study area; 65.0% plan to move on within the study area.
 - There is no evidence from DCA studies in adjoining districts (Wiltshire and West Sussex) of households planning to move into Hampshire. However, a cross tabulation showed 27 households had moved into the study area in the last 12 months, a rate of in migration of 13.7%. 40.1% had come from elsewhere in the south of England.

- 1.6.5 DCA recommend the provision of four well-managed transit sites to accommodate 41 households per year. There is a need for one transit site covering the north of Hampshire (Basingstoke and Deane), one in the south (Winchester), and one in the west (Test Valley / Eastleigh / New Forest).
- 1.6.6 Because of the restrictions within Section 62 powers preventing the Police from moving households across unitary boundaries, a separate site is needed in the unitary authority of Southampton. No need has been identified in the unitary authorities of Portsmouth.
- 1.6.7 DCA also recommend a network of Emergency Stopping Places to deal with peak flows of travellers through the study area during the summer months. It should be noted that although Emergency Stopping Places would not be available as move-on sites under Section 62 powers they could ease the problems of unauthorised camping in the short term. Emergency stopping places should focus on known travel routes through Test Valley, Basingstoke and Deane, and Winchester to the coast along the M3 corridor.
- 1.6.8 DCA recommend a Hampshire-wide policy to deal with unauthorised camping; policies developed in Basingstoke and Deane and Southampton provide good practice examples.
- 1.6.9 There is a clear need for transit provision across the study area. However, DCA recommend that a full review of transit provision be undertaken as part of the GTAA in 2011. It is likely that as local authorities increase their provision of permanent pitches the need for transit provision will be reduced.

1.7 Permanent Site Pitch Requirements

- 1.7.1 The 2006 GTAA has calculated a need for an additional 44 permanent pitches across the study area, this includes 16 within the South Group area of Havant, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, East Hampshire and Winchester; 18 in the West Group area, including Southampton, Test Valley, Eastleigh, and New Forest; 10 in the North Group area, including Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor.
- 1.7.2 A full breakdown of the need for each district is given in Table 7-10 of the report. In addition there is a need for 24 pitches on the Isle of Wight, which is analysed in a separate report.
- 1.7.3 The GTAA needs model used in this report is based on latest Government Guidance (February 2006), projections of need are made for the next 5 years and will need to be updated in 2011.
- 1.7.4 DCA recommend that new planning approvals are monitored against the recommendations of the 2006 GTAA and fed into future GTAAs. Once the backlog of need identified in this report has been addressed, though the provision of permanent authorised site pitches, local authorities will need to plan for new family formation and in-migration in future years.
- 1.7.5 There is a total supply of 139 authorised site pitches across Hampshire and Southampton but there are no authorised pitches in Portsmouth. This includes 92 pitches on local authority sites and 47 on private sites.

- 1.7.6 There is a backlog of 63 pitches needed to meet demand from households on unauthorised sites, overcrowded households on authorised sites and concealed households on all sites across the study area. Local data showed just 50 households on a waiting list for a local authority pitch, suggesting that many of those with a need are not registered on a waiting list.
- 1.7.7 There is a projected need for 26 new pitches to meet the needs of new forming households up to 2011, and for those living on sites with temporary permissions due to expire before 2011.
- 1.7.8 The survey data showed a high correlation between existing and desired locations for all the needs groups reflected in the survey. DCA recommend that the strategy for new pitch provision takes as a starting point an assessment of the viability of extending existing sites to accommodate overcrowded and new forming households already living on those sites.
- 1.7.9 There is a projected supply of 45 pitches expected to become vacant as a result of pitch turnover on local authority sites from 2006 – 2011, a pitch turnover of 9.8%. The survey data was broadly consistent with local management data showing 7 vacancies on local authority sites over the last 12 months.
- 1.7.10 The level of vacancies will vary depending on individual family circumstances and the availability of other accommodation options. Pitch turnover on Local authority sites should be monitored across the study area.
- 1.7.11 There are no plans to provide additional permanent local authority pitches across the study area within the next 12 months and no applications for private site development or extension in the pipeline that are likely to be approved. Historic data shows an average of four private pitches approved per year over the last three years.
- 1.7.12 The survey data suggested that 64.4% of all new site provision should be on private sites, 29.5% on public sites. The ability of households to achieve their aspirations for private site development is constrained by low income as well the availability of suitable land for site development. DCA recommend that local policies be developed to help Gypsy and Traveller households through the planning system and that financial options are developed to enable families to access finance for site development either independently or in partnership with a RSL.
- 1.7.13 The distribution of new pitches across the study area will be a matter for each local planning authority to determine. DCA recommends a distribution of new pitches on the basis of preferences expressed through the survey. This methodology is in line with general Housing Needs Assessments.

1.8 Key Recommendations and Action Plan

Recommendation	Action Points	Targets
New permanent pitch provision	Provide accommodation for 44 households across Hampshire districts, including:	By 2011
	- 10 Pitches in the North area (Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor)	By 2011
	- 16 Pitches in the South area (Havant, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, East Hampshire, Winchester)	By 2011
	- 18 Pitches in the West area (Southampton, Test Valley, Eastleigh, New Forrest)	By 2011
	Provide 64.4% of new pitches on private authorised sites	By 2011
	All new pitch approvals to accommodate 2 living units, plus space for an additional 2 vehicles	On going 2006 – 2011
New transit pitch provision	Develop 4 managed transit sites to accommodate 41 households per year.	By 2011
	Transit sites should be provided in Basingstoke and Deane, Winchester, and one in the west of Hampshire. Separate provision should be made in Southampton.	By 2011
	Develop a sub-regional policy and procedure monitoring and management of unauthorised encampments	By 2011
	Identify and agree a network of emergency stopping places across Hampshire, focusing on Basingstoke and Deane, Winchester and Test Valley.	Summer 2008
	Identify and agree emergency stopping places in Southampton and Portsmouth	Summer 2007
	Complete a review of the level of transit provision	2010

Recommendation	Action Points	Targets
Planning Policy	Make provision for identified needs through Local Development Frameworks	2007
	Undertake a feasibility study to assess the viability of expanding existing sites to accommodate overcrowded or concealed households	2007
	Develop site search criteria alongside a proactive approach to identifying suitable land for site development	2007
	Develop a policy to provide support to Gypsy and Traveller households accessing the planning system	2011
	Develop financial options to enable Gypsy and Traveller households to access finance for site development individually or in partnerships with local RSLs	2011
	Monitor the level of new planning approvals against the recommendations of this report, encouraging the Gypsy and Traveller community to identify potential sites themselves	Ongoing 2006 - 2011
	Put in place systems to monitor the number of Gypsy and Traveller households in bricks and mortar accommodation, and promote ethnic monitoring across all service areas	2007
	Carry out a study of the needs of Show People	2007
	Carry out future Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments every 3 - 5 years	2011

Recommendation	Action Points	Targets
Partnership working	Develop a policy to ensure all future housing, planning and supporting people strategies are developed in consultation with the community and reflect their needs	2011
	Develop a Gypsy and Traveller strategy for the Hampshire districts, and separately for Portsmouth	2011
	Continue to develop links between the Gypsy and Traveller community and education service	2011
	Develop a health promotion policy for the Gypsy and Traveller community	2011
	Develop community capacity building in the Gypsy and Traveller community	2010
	Develop positive images of the Gypsy and Traveller community in local authorities and train staff accordingly	2010
	Develop a code of guidance to enable Gypsy and Traveller households to access adaptations to their homes	2011
	Establish a joint protocol for dealing with allegations of harassment	2011
Local Authority Site management	Develop and support a local authority site management structure led by a senior manager that ensures consistent monitoring of site management information across the study area, improved site standards and appropriate and consistent responses to illegal encampments	2011
	Develop a code of standards for all sites in consultation with the community	2011
	Complete a review of permanent site provision	2010

2 INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Summary:

- The study was commissioned jointly by Local Authorities in Hampshire, including Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight in January 2006.
- The study was carried out in line with latest Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (February 2006).
- The definition of Gypsy and Traveller household need used in the study is in line with that issued by Government for the purposes of the 2004 Housing Act and coming into force in January 2007.
- The methodology adopted for the study comprises:
 - Secondary data analysis
 - A specialist survey
 - Stakeholder engagement
- A total of 145 site based interviews were completed including 64 on unauthorised sites. 22 interviews were completed with households living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- The survey response rate was 65.9 on authorised sites and 79% on unauthorised sites.

2.2 Introduction

- 2.2.1 The Local Authorities in Hampshire (including the unitary authorities of Southampton and Portsmouth), Hampshire County Council and the Isle of Wight formally commissioned David Couttie Associates (DCA) in January 2006 to carry out a study of the accommodation needs and aspirations of Gypsies and Travellers who are housed or living on authorised or unauthorised sites across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.
- 2.2.2 The work was co-ordinated by the Strategic Housing Officers' group via a Steering Group representing all authorities in the Hampshire region, authorised by the Joint Authorities' Panel on Gypsies and Travellers (JAGTP).
- 2.2.3 The assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs is a statutory requirement under Section 225 of the Housing Act 2004, which also requires Local Authorities to produce a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Strategy to meet the needs identified.
- 2.2.4 A Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessment is required either as part of the Housing Market Assessment for the general population or, as in this case, as a separate study. It is recognised that a general Housing Needs Assessment does not allow for adequate assessment of the needs of this transient community.
- 2.2.5 Guidance for carrying out Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments is currently in draft form (February 2006), and is due to be re-issued in its final format in 2007.

- 2.2.6 The methodology developed for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight study reflects the requirements of the brief. The study meets the requirements of Draft Guidance for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments, issued by ODPM in February 2006, and has built on DCA's experience carrying on Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessments in other areas, and recent discussions with DCLG on emerging Guidance.
- 2.2.7 The Local Authorities in Hampshire (including the unitary authorities of Southampton and Portsmouth), Hampshire County Council and the Isle of Wight commissioned this study jointly. A separate report was also commissioned for the Isle of Wight. Guidance clearly recommends that Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments be carried out at a sub regional level in order to achieve:-
- a larger sample producing more accurate results, and a better understanding of needs and travelling patterns across administrative boundaries;
 - a common approach and consistency across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight;
 - economies of cost and scale for the Authorities;
 - reduction in the risk of double counting respondents when they cross administrative boundaries;
 - opportunities for Authorities to work together to devise a strategic approach to Gypsy and Traveller accommodation shortages and enforcement against unauthorised sites.
- 2.2.8 Mill Field Services, an independent interview company, were commissioned by DCA to conduct the fieldwork for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Study.

2.3 Definition of need

- 2.3.1 The definition of need for Gypsy and Traveller households takes as its starting point the understanding of "housing needs" as defined in Housing Market Assessment Draft Guidance (December 2005):-
- "Households who lack their own housing or live in unsuitable housing and who can not afford to meet their need in the housing market".*
- 2.3.2 DCLG draft Planning Policy Statement 3 similarly defines housing need as:-
- "Households who are unable to access suitable housing without some financial assistance".*
- 2.3.3 In conventional (bricks and mortar) housing need assessments "demand" is defined in market terms as the quantity of housing that households are willing or able to rent or buy. The conventional definition of need and demand relies heavily on an assessment of affordability and an understanding of the "market" for accommodation within the study area.
- 2.3.4 In terms of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs, the standard definition of needs requires some adjustment to take account of those households:-
- who have no authorised site on which to reside;
 - whose existing site accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable and are unable to obtain more suitable accommodation;

- who contain suppressed households who are unable to set up separate family units, and are unable to access a place on an authorised site, or to afford land to develop one.
- 2.3.5 Draft Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments also recognises that there may be no real “market” in sites as supply is generally very limited and low income and local hostility to the travelling community may effectively restrict the ability of Gypsy and Traveller households to exercise a free choice in the accommodation market.
- 2.3.6 Finally the standard definition of housing needs relies heavily on an assessment of affordability, which in turn depends on accurate data on household incomes related to market costs. Experience of Gypsy and Traveller studies in other areas has shown that households are often reluctant to disclose financial information, making an assessment of affordability difficult. In the Hampshire and Isle of Wight study the income question was answered by just under a third of households, and supplemented with a further question on financial support.

2.4 Definition of Gypsy and Traveller Household

- 2.4.1 The definition of the term “Gypsy and Traveller” for the purposes of the 2004 Housing Act is set out in a consultation paper issued by DCLG in February 2006.
- 2.4.2 At the time when this study was commissioned there were two definitions of Gypsies and Travellers. The planning definition defined Gypsies and Travellers in quite a closed context specifically for the purposes of regulating the use and development of land. As such the planning definition was limited to those who could demonstrate a specific land use requirement arising from their nomadic lifestyle.
- 2.4.3 There was also a housing definition; this was broader, and intended to be a pragmatic definition enabling Local Authorities to understand the possible future accommodation needs of this group.
- 2.4.4 The planning definition specifically excludes organised groups of Show People, and travelling circus people, whose needs are addressed under a separate planning circular (22/91 Travelling Show People); these groups is not specifically excluded from the housing definition.
- 2.4.5 The planning definition covers:-
“Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ education or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such.”
- 2.4.6 The proposed housing definition was:-
“Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ education or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, and all other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism and / or caravan dwelling but not excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such.”
- 2.4.7 Government recognises that it may not always be clear-cut whether a particular group falls within the housing definition, however, Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessments are now being carried out alongside general housing needs and market assessments as a requirement of section 8 of the 1985 Housing Act and, if a particular group is not assessed under section 225 (Gypsy and Traveller assessment) they will need to be included as part of the wider section 8 requirement.

2.4.8 Final guidance on the definition of Gypsy and Traveller households for the purposes of the 2004 Housing Act came into force in January 2007, amends the proposed housing definition slightly, and covers:

“(a) persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan; and

(b) all other persons of nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, including –

(i) such persons who, on the grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependant’s educational or health needs or old age, have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently; and

(ii) members of organised groups of travelling Show People or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such”

2.4.9 DCA recommends, and the Steering group agree that a separate study of the needs of Show People should be carried out in 2007.

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 In line with the requirements of the brief the study has included both a review of existing secondary data, and stakeholder engagement alongside a specialist survey of Gypsy and Traveller households.

Secondary Data review

2.5.2 The secondary data review included collection and analysis of local and national data, reports and strategies. A full analysis of the data is provide in chapter 3 of this report and accompanying appendices.

2.5.3 National data, including the Caravan Count for the last 25 years was obtained from DCLG. Other national reports were sourced from an internet search and from other company contacts.

2.5.4 Local data was provided by the Hampshire County Council Gypsy and Traveller liaison team, and local staff in Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Strategic documents for planning, housing and supporting people provided helpful background and context for the study and also revealed some significant gaps in engaging the Gypsy and Traveller community.

2.5.5 Planning data was gathered from all Local Authorities and used in the analysis of unauthorised encampments to inform the need for Transit sites locally. Planning data was difficult to obtain and analyse largely because the data is recorded and stored in different ways across the districts.

2.5.6 Secondary data analysis also unearthed good practice across the study area. This included the development of a Gypsy and Traveller Strategy in Southampton, and in plans and strategies to address unauthorised camping in Southampton and Basingstoke and Deane.

Specialist Survey

2.5.7 A specialist survey was undertaken with the aim of conducting up to 200 interviews with Gypsy and Traveller households across the study area. After consultation with the Steering Group it was agreed that the fieldwork would be carried out in two phases, with phase one focusing on families living on authorised sites, those in bricks and mortar accommodation and picking up interviews with those on unauthorised sites where possible. Phase one took place between 13th and 24th March 2006.

- 2.5.8 Phase two took place between 17th and 22nd July 2006 and focused on households living on unauthorised encampments and developments.
- 2.5.9 For all the site-based interviews quotas were set, based on the Caravan Count and agreed with the Steering Group, to ensure a fair distribution of interviews across the study area. All Local Authorities provided site addresses and contact details.
- 2.5.10 In addition to the site based interviews, DCA aimed to carry out 22 interviews with Gypsy and Traveller households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 2.5.11 The actual number of interviews achieved depended on a number of factors, including the willingness of households to take part and the level of unauthorised activity during the fieldwork period. Although quotas were set it was likely that some districts would get a better response rate than others. In order to address this, and ensure that the data was not biased DCA agreed to weight the data at a Local Authority level to reflect the number of households identified on authorised sites in the July 2006 Caravan Count, and the average number of households identified on unauthorised sites over the last 3 July Caravan Counts.
- 2.5.12 The findings reported reflect the implied needs of all Gypsy and Traveller households within the study area. It should be noted that the use of “implied” throughout the assessment reflects the total estimated Gypsy and Traveller household population, derived from the grossing and weighting of the survey data. Where multiple choice is not involved, this will generally equate to the household population of the Local Authority as a whole but some individual questions may not be answered by all respondents, giving a marginally lower total.
- 2.5.13 It was also agreed that DCA should apply weighting factors at a Local Authority level, which eliminates the potential bias resulting from differing response rates in different Local Authority areas.
- 2.5.14 In the case of Hampshire and Southampton, the Caravan Count provides a credible baseline from which DCA has been able to estimate the number of Gypsy and Traveller households living on authorised and unauthorised sites.
- 2.5.15 Table 2 of the July 2006 Caravan Count provides information on the number of pitches available on Local Authority sites, with a pitch being let to a single household. Local management data is available to confirm the number of vacancies on these sites, allowing DCA to calculate the number of occupied pitches and therefore the number of resident households.
- 2.5.16 The information available from Local Authorities and the Caravan Count on private authorised sites also provides a credible baseline from which to work. DCA applied the number of living units per household as found in the DCA Gypsy and Traveller household survey to the July 2006 Caravan Count, to derive the number of households living on authorised private sites, a total of 47 for Hampshire and Southampton. There are no private sites in Portsmouth.
- 2.5.17 To address the fluctuation both seasonally and over the years in relation to households on unauthorised sites, and to achieve a credible baseline for DCA to work with, we used the average number of unauthorised caravans recorded in the study area over the last 3 July Counts (2004, 2005 and 2006).
- 2.5.18 The survey data showing the average number of living units per household on unauthorised sites was then applied to the Caravan Count data to derive the number of households on unauthorised sites. The household figure was further refined during the fieldwork period where in some cases a higher number of households was found. This local knowledge was used to adjust the estimated number of households before the data was grossed and weighted.

Table 2-1 Caravan Count Adjusted to Show Estimated Number of Households

	Caravan Count				Estimated number of households	
	Caravans on Authorised sites July 2006		Caravans on UEs and UDs average over 3 years (July 04 / 05 / 06)		Authorised	Unauthorised
	N ^{os.}	%	N ^{os.}	%	N ^{os.}	N ^{os.}
Basingstoke & Deane	0	0.0	25	17.1	0	13
East Hampshire	3(*)	1.5	5	3.4	0	0
Eastleigh	6	3.0	24	16.4	0	11 (***)
Fareham	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0
Gosport	0	0.0	10	6.8	0	0
Hart	75	37.5	2	1.4	35	0
Havant	0	0.0	6	4.2	0	11 (***)
New Forest	52	26.0	10	6.9	36	5
Rushmoor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Test Valley	11	5.5	19	13.0	4	17
Winchester	34	17.0	28	19.2	34	21
Portsmouth	0	0.0	11	7.5	0	0
Southampton	19	9.5	5	3.4	14 (**)	3
	197	100.0	146	100.0	109	46

Notes:-

- (*) The July 2006 Caravan Count indicated that East Hampshire had 3 authorised caravans, and during fieldwork the interview company were given details for 4 authorised sites, however no authorised interviews were completed as 1 site could not be found by the interview team, 1 was not a Gypsy or Traveller site and at the other 2 sites there was no one on the site when the Council visited with site letters / flyers or when the interview team visited. Therefore there was no data to weight against the Caravan Count.
- (**) Based on the July 2006 Caravan Count it was estimated that 9 households were living on authorised sites in Southampton, 14 households were actually found and interviewed during the fieldwork period, therefore the data was weighted to 14 households.
- (***) For the number of households living on unauthorised encampments in these areas more interviews were carried out than caravans estimated on the basis of a three year average in the Caravan Count. Therefore the number of households has been based on the number of interviews undertaken.

Stakeholder Engagement

- 2.5.19 Stakeholder engagement in this project included liaison directly with members of the community, and their representatives, and interviews with other key local stakeholders, including the Police and PCT.
- 2.5.20 Community liaison is a key part of DCA's fieldwork methodology in Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessments.

- 2.5.21 Without strong links to the community it would not be possible for the fieldwork team to achieve high response rates from both authorised and unauthorised sites in the study area.
- 2.5.22 Strong community liaison also potentially has an important long-term impact. If the community accept both the methodology and results of the study it is hoped that future planning disputes can be minimised.
- 2.5.23 The community consultation approach developed by DCA respects the fact that Gypsy and Traveller households may have different expectations of an accommodation needs assessment compared to the settled community. In particular as an often marginalised group within the community there is a need to build trust in the process.
- 2.5.24 DCA also recognise that the standard methods of raising awareness through letters and flyers may not be sufficient to engage the Gypsy and Traveller community, and that face to face contact from known officers and community leaders may be more effective.
- 2.5.25 DCA's community liaison process included:-
- consultation with key community representatives, Local Authority and County liaison officers and site management staff in agreeing the questionnaire design;
 - a Community liaison meeting held two weeks before interviews started. This explained the purpose of the survey and enlisted the support of community leaders and local staff in promoting the survey;
 - one to one contact between the interview team (Mill Field Services), local site managers and Gypsy and Traveller liaison officers to arrange visits to sites and introduce the interviewers on site;
 - letters and flyers promoting the survey distributed by local Gypsy and Traveller liaison staff to all authorised sites in the week before the interviews started;
 - personal invitations to Gypsy and Traveller households in Bricks and Mortar accommodation, through local liaison officers, inviting them to take part in the study;
 - feedback of interim results to the community liaison group;
 - interviews with key stakeholders working with the community, including the Police and PCT. Findings from these interviews are reported in Appendix XIII of this report;
 - feedback of draft final results to a wider group of households living on sites within the study area, the findings from this stage of the research are included as Appendix XI;
 - feedback of the draft final report to a stakeholder seminar in Winchester. This included local Members, Gypsy and Traveller liaison staff, site managers, and members of the local Gypsy and Traveller community. Feedback from this meeting is provided as Appendix X of this report.

- 2.5.26 All Mill Field interviewers working on this project had taken part in cultural awareness training and had experience of carrying out Gypsy and Traveller interviews in other Districts. The cultural awareness session was a full day event focusing on the specific cultural issues of Irish Travellers and English and Romany Travellers. The session was carried out by experts in the field and Travellers themselves.
- 2.5.27 All interviewers taking part in the study were subject to a CRB check prior to fieldwork commencing.

2.6 Survey Questionnaire

- 2.6.1 Draft questionnaires addressing the specific needs of both housed and site based Gypsies and Travellers were circulated to community representatives and members of the Steering Group for comments.
- 2.6.2 These questionnaires had already been tried and tested in East Sussex and West Kent before being run in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. None the less it was important to fully consult on the draft to ensure that local concerns and issues were fully reflected.
- 2.6.3 Mill Field Services were provided with the questionnaires by DCA. Mill Field Services and DCA produced field materials as well as preparing a field ready version of the questionnaire for distribution to interviewers.

2.7 Response rate

- 2.7.1 The fieldwork for this project was conducted between 13th and 24th March 2006 (phase one) and 17th and 22nd July 2006 (phase two). 167 interviews were completed in total, 145 on sites and 22 with households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 2.7.2 A number of issues were encountered during the fieldwork:-
- there were no authorised sites or unauthorised encampments found in either phase of fieldwork for Portsmouth, East Hampshire, Rushmoor, Gosport or Fareham;
 - in East Hampshire there were 4 private authorised sites identified, however 1 could not be found by the interview team, 1 was not a Gypsy or Traveller site, and there was no one on the site when the Council visited the other 2 sites with site letters / flyers, or when the interview team visited;
 - during the second phase of the fieldwork, all unauthorised encampments that were identified by local liaison officers were visited by the interview company. Across Hampshire all site information was exhausted;
 - minor errors were found on the questionnaire in phase one. These were dealt with during the fieldwork period and a new version of the questionnaire was printed for phase two;
 - the fieldwork team were given a limited number of leads for households in bricks and mortar accommodation. Every effort was made to follow up any contacts given through Liaison Officers and through “snowballing” of contacts received from relatives living on sites;

- the success of the fieldwork was not only down to the energy and enthusiasm of the interview team, but also the invaluable contribution of members of the local community, local site staff, liaison officers and other local contacts in accompanying interviewers to each house / site and making initial introductions;

2.7.3 The actual response rate is shown in Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2 *Number of Households and Response Rate*

	Estimated number of households		Number of interviews achieved	
	Authorised	Unauthorised	Authorised	Unauthorised
	N ^{os.}	N ^{os.}	N ^{os.}	N ^{os.}
Basingstoke & Deane	0	13	0	10
East Hampshire	0	0	0	0
Eastleigh	0	11	0	11
Fareham	0	0	0	0
Gosport	0	0	0	0
Hart	35	0	24	0
Havant	0	11	0	11
New Forest	36	5	22	1
Rushmoor	0	0	0	0
Test Valley	4	17	3	7
Winchester	34	21	18	21
Portsmouth	0	0	0	0
Southampton	14	3	14	3
Total	123	81	81	64

2.7.4 The response rate on authorised sites was 65.9%. Interviews achieved on unauthorised sites were also high with over three quarters being achieved (79.0%). These response rates are consistent to rates found in other recent Gypsy and Traveller studies.

2.8 Study Outputs

2.8.1 In line with latest Draft Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (February 2006) data has been gathered and analysed at a sub regional level (i.e. Hampshire and Isle of Wight).

2.8.2 In line with latest Draft Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (February 2006: paragraph 42) data tables will be provided to each Local Authority showing the findings broken down by Local Authority area. These will be provided both in SNAP / Excel and in PDF as a copy of the data tables. The data remains robust at a local level; however the statistical validity of the data broken down at a local level will depend on the response rate locally.

2.8.3 This report produces a global figure identifying the need for additional permanent authorised and Transit site pitches across the study area. DCA's recommendations also cover the apportioning of sites between Local Authorities based on the study findings.

- 2.8.4 Decisions on the exact location of sites across the sub region will ultimately be a matter for local debate, supported by local and sub regional plans and strategies and DCA's robust Accommodation Needs Assessment. Guidance recommends that local Development Schemes and Local Development Documents setting out local policies for site allocation should be supported by local strategies for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs. We would recommend a separate strategy for the Isle of Wight as this represents a separate and distinct market area.
- 2.8.5 Research was published in January 2007 by the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies at the University of Birmingham, The Centre for Urban Studies Unit at the University of Salford and the Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research at Sheffield Hallam University, to support the preparation of RSS reviews on Gypsies and Travellers by regional planning bodies. This research examines published GTAAs and examines the methodology used for allocation of pitches between Local Authority areas.
- 2.8.6 The distribution of need at a local level is contentious. DCA recommend that new pitches are distributed on the basis of preferences expressed through the survey. Across the study area however, joint working between Hampshire authorities is recommended.

3 SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

3.1 Summary:

- Over the last 25 years the Caravan Count has shown a growth in unauthorised camping across the study area.
- Analysis of the Caravan Count highlights that Hampshire districts are falling behind the national trends in provision of private authorised sites.
- Locally, authorised sites are concentrated in the west and central districts of Hampshire with a lack of provision in the north and on the Isle of Wight. Our recommendations for new pitch provision however reflect the continuing need identified through the study in central and western areas.
- Local secondary data was difficult to obtain, we recommend improved monitoring of site management and planning data to inform future studies.
- There is a lack of reference to Gypsy and Traveller needs in local plans and strategies, therefore future plans and strategies should be developed in consultation with the community.
- A Gypsy and Traveller Strategy is recommended for the Hampshire districts and a separate strategy for Portsmouth; the Southampton Strategy provides a good practice model.

3.2 Introduction

- 3.2.1 The brief required a review of the existing statistical information on Gypsy and Traveller households.
- 3.2.2 DCA requested secondary data from all Local Authorities at the start of the project. Secondary data was required to supplement and verify the findings of the survey and to provide some context in terms of current housing, planning and supporting people policy.

3.3 The Caravan Count

- 3.3.1 DCLG provided a disc detailing the Caravan Count between 1980 – 2005. Portsmouth City Council provided graphs showing the trend in the number of caravans counted over time, these are shown below. The data has been analysed nationally, regionally and across the study area to show trends in the number of caravans recorded over time.
- 3.3.2 Although questions have been raised about the validity of the Caravan Count data, and our own experience in other areas would suggest considerable variation the reliability of the count, this exercise has provided some interesting trends over time.
- 3.3.3 National trends show a fairly equal split between authorised private, Local Authority and unauthorised caravans counted, with a similar trend across the South East region. In contrast Hampshire is dominated by unauthorised and Local Authority sites, with a very low level of private site provision.

Chart 3-1

ENGLAND GYPSY & TRAVELLER CARAVAN COUNTS - 25 YEAR TRENDS
Totals are from a single day in July for the three main types of caravan site

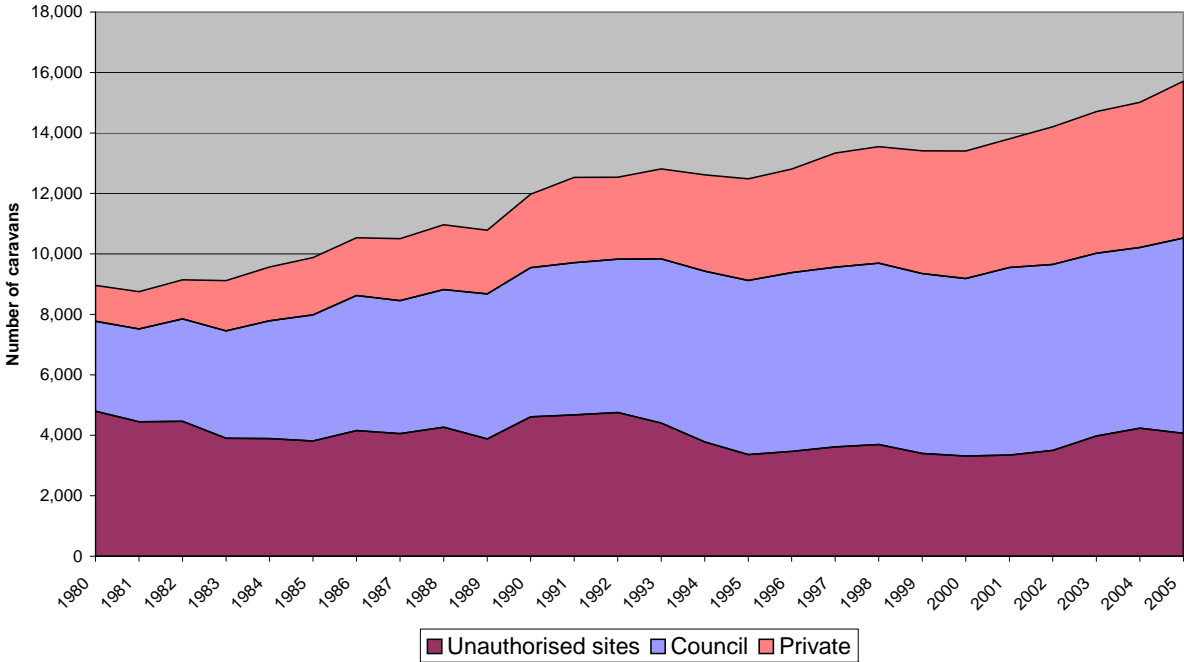
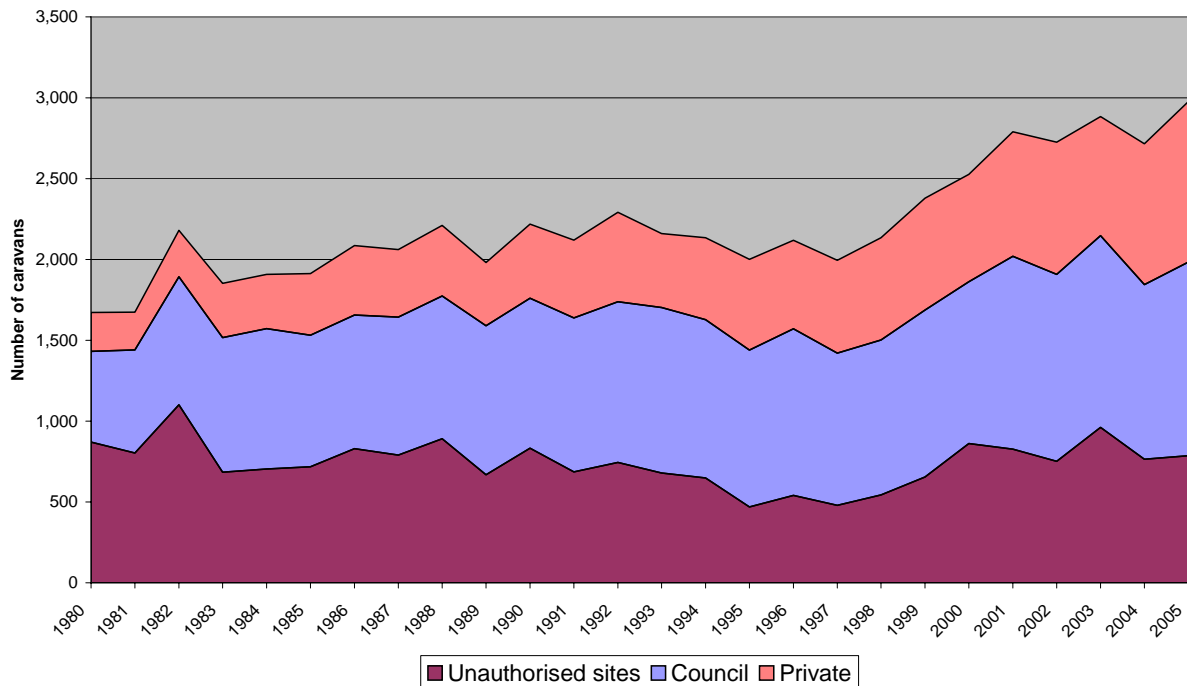
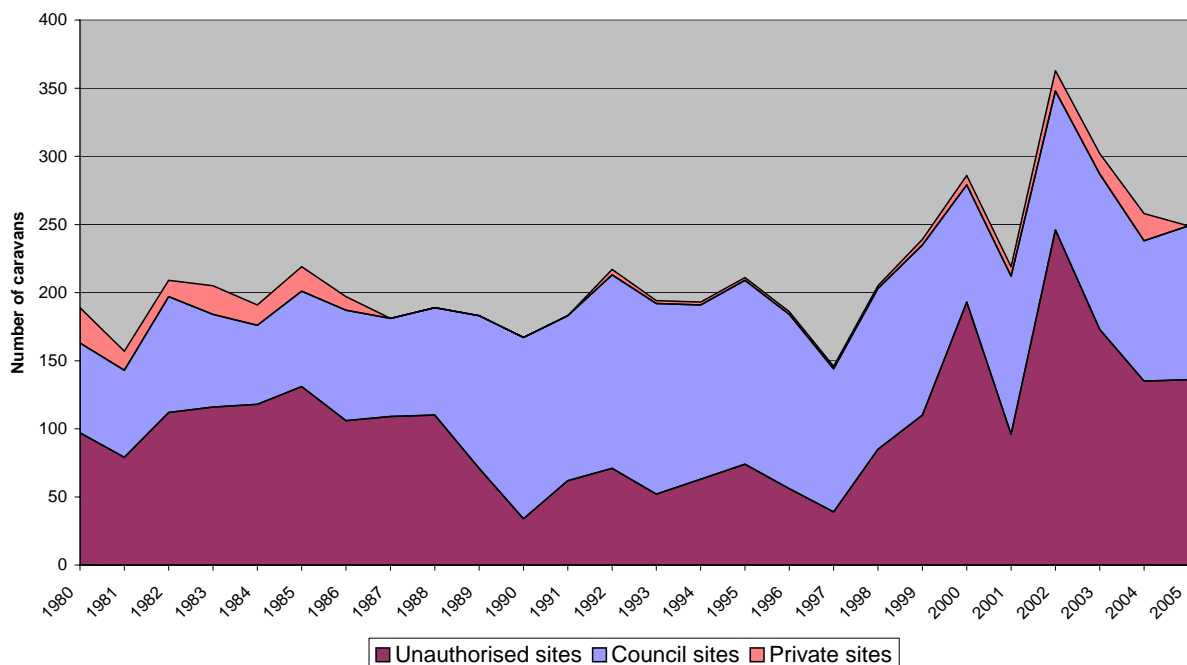


Chart 3-2 and Chart 3-3

S. E. REGION GYPSY & TRAVELLER CARAVAN COUNTS - 25 YEAR TRENDS
Totals are from a single day in July for the three main types of caravan site



HAMPSHIRE GYPSY & TRAVELLER CARAVAN COUNTS - 25 YEAR TRENDS
Totals are from a single day in July for the three main types of caravan site



3.3.4 In the 1970's and 1980's Local Authorities had a statutory duty to provide permanent sites. There were 6 sites in the study area providing approximately 118 pitches.

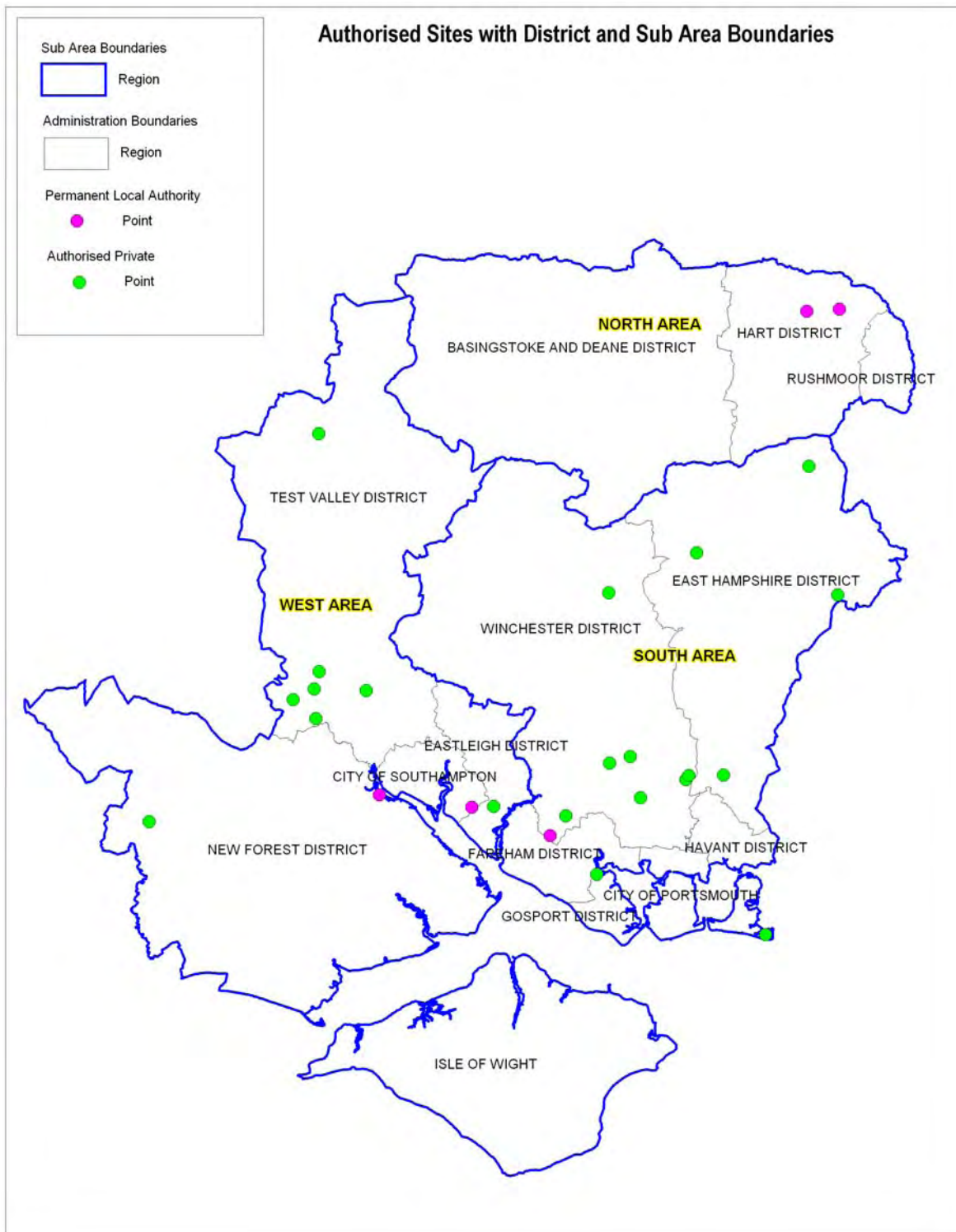
3.3.5 Since 1995 1 site at Peaks Copse Dummer has closed and another in Kanes Hill in Southampton has been refurbished with fewer pitches. There are now 5 permanent Local Authority sites in the study area providing 92 pitches.

- 3.3.6 Local authority sites are concentrated in the west and central districts; there is a lack of provision in the north of the study area and on the Isle of Wight.
- 3.3.7 Apart from the Caravan Count there are no other formal records of how many authorised private sites were in the study area before the survey nor how many pitches they provided. On the basis of the Caravan Count and survey data the GTAA estimates that there are 21 authorised private sites in the study area. Numbers of pitches are unknown for 3 sites with the rest providing between 1 and 4 spaces totalling an estimated 36 pitches. 6 pitches were identified in Test Valley with time-limited planning permission that will expire by 2011.
- 3.3.8 Analysis of the Caravan Count over the last 25 years suggests that although Local Authority site pitches have increased by around 50%, private authorised sites across Hampshire are not developing as rapidly as private sites in other parts of the country. The reasons for this need to be explored and may include, planning decisions and restrictions, high cost of land, or shortage of land.
- 3.3.9 A parallel trend within the Caravan Count shows a growth in unauthorised camping across the study area over the last 25 years. This increase is part of national pattern and may be due to a number of factors, for example a general increase in the numbers of people in Gypsy and Traveller populations, a reduction in the number of permanent sites, the loss of land previously used for unauthorised encampments, and the numbers of people now living in bricks and mortar accommodation who may travel for short periods of time.
- 3.3.10 Our recommendations in section 8 of this report reflect the need to redress the balance between public and private pitch provision across Hampshire, with 64.4% of new pitch provision recommended to be on private sites.
- 3.3.11 The Caravan Count over the previous 5 counts, available from the DCLG web site, also gave us a starting point in understanding the number of caravans on authorised and unauthorised sites across the study area over the last 3 years. An analysis of the Caravan Count within each district and across the study area (July 2004 to July 2006) is also provided in Appendix XII.
- 3.3.12 The number of Gypsy and Traveller households was also derived from the Caravan Count. The Caravan Count provides a credible starting baseline for estimating the number of Gypsy and Traveller households living on sites within the study area and enabled the research team to estimate the number of interviews likely to be achieved and on completion of the fieldwork interviews DCA was able to gross and weight the raw data to reflect the total number of Gypsy and Traveller households on sites in the study area. Further details on the weighting methodology are provided in Appendix VI.

3.4 Local Site Details

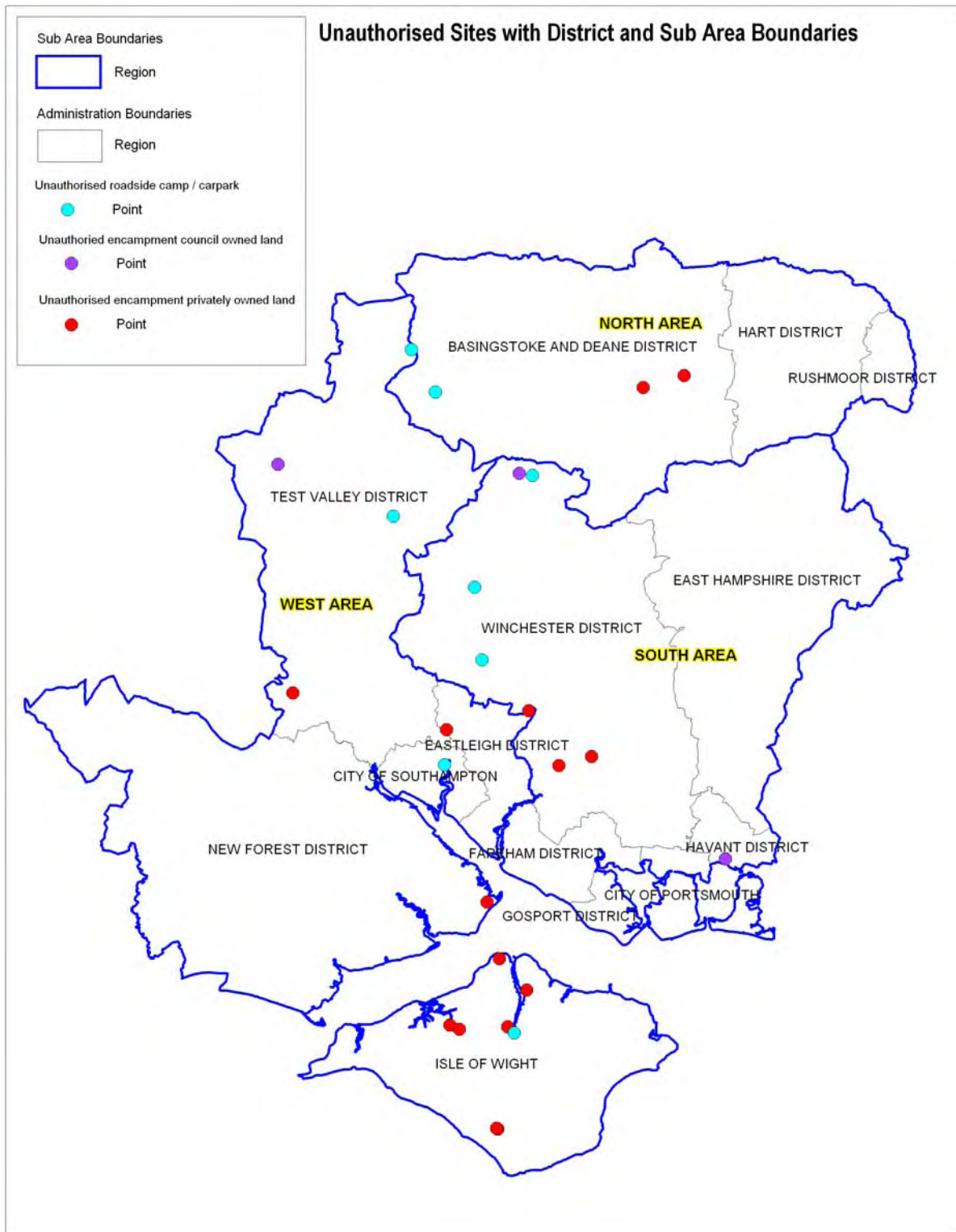
- 3.4.1 All Local Authorities were asked to provide details of authorised Local Authority and private sites, including contact names and addresses for site owners / managers and the location of any known unauthorised encampments and developments. This information enabled the fieldwork team to plan their interviews and the Research team to map the current supply of sites through out the study area.

3.4.2 The map below shows the distribution of authorised sites across the study area. Locations were mapped using grid references.



- 3.4.3 Table 3-1 shows the distribution of sites across the study area, including information on the type of site and site location and also the number of pitches / caravans on each site for all the Local Authority sites. The number of pitches on the authorised private sites is not known but information received from the Local Authorities has been added to the table. A pitch will be let to a single household; however, one pitch may have the capacity to accommodate more than a single caravan.
- 3.4.4 The data showed the distribution of authorised sites across the study area with a concentration in the west and central districts and a significant lack of authorised provision in the north of the study area and the Isle of Wight. Analysis of the Caravan Count showed caravans on unauthorised sites were also concentrated in the west and central districts, with a significant number also in Basingstoke and Deane.

3.4.5 The map below shows the distribution of unauthorised sites identified during the fieldwork period.



3.4.6 Our recommendations on new pitch distribution in section 8 of this report reflect the need for additional pitches to meet needs in central and western areas.

Table 3-1 Existing Authorised Sites in the Hampshire Study Area

Name of Site	Status	Borough / District	N^{os} of Pitches / caravans capacity
Bentley	Authorised Private	East Hants	2 caravans
Liphook	Authorised Private	East Hants	1 caravan
Four Marks	Authorised Private	East Hants	NK
Catherington Lith	Authorised Private	East Hants	NK
Bursledon	Authorised Private	Eastleigh	NK
Fareham Rd (A32)	Authorised Private	Gosport	4 caravans
Penny Hill	Permanent Local Authority site	Hart	20 pitches
Star Hill	Permanent Local Authority site	Hart	20 pitches
Hayling Island	Authorised Private	Havant	4 caravans
Bury Brickfield	Permanent Local Authority site	New Forest	20 pitches
Ibsley, Nr Ringwood	Authorised Private	New Forest	1 caravan
Kanes Hill	Permanent Local Authority site	Southampton	14 pitches
Weyhill	Authorised Private	Test Valley	3 caravans
Loveacres, Awbridge	Authorised Private	Test Valley	2 caravans
Merryhills, Awbridge	Authorised Private	Test Valley	1 caravan
Tree Tops, East Wellow	Authorised Private	Test Valley	1 caravan
Wellow Way, East Wellow	Authorised Private	Test Valley	Permission for 4 caravans
Whinwhistle Road, East Wellow	Authorised Private	Test Valley	1 caravan
Tynefield	Permanent Local Authority site	Winchester	18 pitches
The Haven Denmead	Authorised Private	Winchester	2 caravans
Wickham	Authorised Private	Winchester	1 caravan
Soberton	Authorised Private	Winchester	2 caravans
Swanmore	Authorised Private	Winchester	2 caravans
Hipley	Authorised Private	Winchester	2 caravans
Alresford	Authorised Private	Winchester	1 caravan
Windy Ridge, Denmead	Authorised Private	Winchester	1 caravan

3.5 Data for the Model

3.5.1 DCA also asked Local Authorities to supply key data to enable the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs model to be calculated (see section 7 of this report). The following information was requested:

➤ Local Authority Site Management Data:-

- ◆ Number of pitch vacancies in the last 12 months on Local Authority sites;
- ◆ Number of households on Local Authority site waiting lists;
- ◆ Local Authority sites likely to be brought back into use (number of pitches).

➤ Planning Data:-

- ◆ Number of new Local Authority pitches planned in the next 12 months;
- ◆ Number of current applications for private site development / extension likely to gain planning permission in the next 12 months;
- ◆ Number of households on unauthorised developments unlikely to gain planning permission;
- ◆ Number of pitches on unauthorised sites that have been tolerated for more than 10 years.

3.5.2 All the key Local Authority site management data was made available from the Gypsy and Traveller Team at Hampshire County Council, and from site management staff for the Kanes Hill site in Southampton.

3.5.3 The key planning data was more difficult to obtain as it had to come from contacts in individual Local Authority planning departments. Data appears to be collected and stored in different formats and was not always easily available. All the information requested was eventually supplied.

3.5.4 DCA recommends that the Hampshire site management structure, led by a senior manager, be developed and supported to ensure consistent monitoring of site management information across Hampshire and consistency with the neighbouring unitary authorities of Southampton, Portsmouth and Isle of Wight.

3.5.5 DCA recommends that future Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments should be carried out every 5 years. The quality and robustness of these studies will be enhanced by improved local data.

3.6 Other Local Data

3.6.1 Other secondary data was requested to supplement and verify the findings of the survey. This data, where available, is analysed throughout the report. Information requested included:-

➤ Local Authority Site Management Data:

- ◆ Pitch turnover / length of tenure / vacancy trends in the last 5 years;
- ◆ Cost of rent and service charges.

-
- Information Relating to Private Authorised Sites:
 - ◆ Number of caravans permitted on each site;
 - ◆ Number of pitches on each site;
 - ◆ Number of vacancies on private sites in the last 12 months;
 - ◆ Planning status: temporary or permanent;
 - ◆ Planning restrictions, e.g. restricted occupancy.
 - Information Relating to Unauthorised Encampments and Developments:
 - ◆ Historic data on unauthorised encampment activity over the last 3 years;
 - ◆ Number of caravans / number of families on each site: current and historic trends;
 - ◆ Length of occupation: current and historic trends;
 - ◆ Up to date position regarding appeals and enforcement action;
 - ◆ Outcomes of appeals / enforcement action.
 - Planning Data:
 - ◆ Historic data on planning applications, determinations and appeals over the last 3 years.
- 3.6.2 All the Local Authority site management data was made available from the Gypsy and Traveller Team at Hampshire County Council and site management staff for Kanes Hill site in Southampton.
- 3.6.3 Information relating to private authorised sites was more difficult to obtain. When asked about the number of caravans permitted on each site and the number of pitches, in some cases data was provided on the number of caravans, in other cases the number of pitches, as shown in Table 3-1 of this report. The number of vacancies on private sites was not known for any area.
- 3.6.4 Information on unauthorised encampments and developments was patchy. Although a comprehensive report on the number of encampments in the study area during the fieldwork period was received, planners were understandably reluctant to predict the likelihood of any developments being authorised in the next 12 months and from the data received it was difficult to build a picture of the nature of encampments moving through the study area.
- 3.6.5 The most comprehensive data was received from Southampton, detailing encampments over the last 4 years, including length of stay, ethnicity, number of children and adults, reasons for visit, whether they were on a waiting list for a site in Southampton and whether they were known to have visited before. Only Southampton and Eastleigh were able to provide data on the length of occupation.
- 3.6.6 The data available on enforcement action and appeals was also very patchy and not usable in the study. An analysis of this data is given in section 5 of this report, and helps inform our recommendations on the need for Transit pitches.

- 3.6.7 All Local Authorities were asked to provide historic data on planning applications and appeals over the last 3 years and this was also difficult to obtain. An analysis of this data is given in 4.7 of this report.

3.7 Local and National Strategies and Plans

- 3.7.1 Finally DCA gathered local and national reports and strategies. A list of the national publications consulted in the preparation of this report is given in section 9 (References).
- 3.7.2 The local reports gathered included Housing and Homelessness Strategies for each Local Authority, Supporting People Strategies, Local Plans and Core Strategies, the Inclusive Education Policy for Portsmouth and the report from the Gypsy and Traveller Gathering (April 2006). These documents were all checked for reference to Gypsy and Traveller households.
- 3.7.3 Local Plans generally do include policies for Gypsy and Traveller sites, these all seek to control development through criteria based policies. There is little reference to Gypsy and Traveller households in most Housing, Homelessness or Supporting People strategies.
- 3.7.4 The Portsmouth Inclusive Education strategy aims to promote inclusive education for all children, young people and adults. The Strategy recognises the need for enhanced joint working supported by local protocols and information packs for households to ensure Gypsy and Travellers within the city gain access to education services. In terms of provision for Gypsy and Traveller families the strategy aims to provide access to the full range of services and give options for support of children at home where parents opt to teach their children, this would include the provision of distance learning packs to support home teaching.
- 3.7.5 While the known Gypsy and Traveller population within Portsmouth is acknowledged to be small monitoring also found that this group had the lowest results and highest risks of educational failure of any minority ethnic group within the City.
- 3.7.6 An analysis of the strategies and plans received is provided in Appendix XIV of this report.
- 3.7.7 DCA recommend that future plans and strategies be developed in consultation with the community.
- 3.7.8 Only Southampton has a separate Gypsy and Traveller Strategy (September 2005). The Southampton Strategy is referred to in the recommendations to this report as an example of good practice. It is recommended that the Hampshire districts develop a Hampshire wide Strategy to take forward the recommendations of this report and set in place structures for engaging with the community; a separate report will be required for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

4 FINDINGS FOR RESPONDENTS LIVING ON SITES

4.1 Summary:

- There are five permanent Local Authority sites providing 92 pitches, and 21 authorised private sites providing around 47 pitches across the study area. There are no authorised sites in Basingstoke and Deane, Fareham, Rushmoor or Portsmouth.
- In July 2006 there were 69 caravans equating to approximately 29 households living on unauthorised encampments and 47 caravans equating to approximately 30 households on unauthorised developments within Hampshire and Southampton, no sites were identified in Portsmouth.
- The study found that Households living on authorised sites were generally very settled.
 - ◆ Half are living in a mobile home and 99% are living on their main base.
 - ◆ 55% of households on Local Authority sites and 71% on private sites had lived there for more than 5 years.
- As would be expected, the survey found that households living on unauthorised sites were less settled than those on authorised sites.
 - ◆ 98% of households who had lived on their current site for less than a month were on unauthorised sites.
 - ◆ 31 households on unauthorised sites (38%) were not living on their main base, all of these were on encampments. Of this group 15 were permanently travelling and 18 had a base elsewhere.
- Based on a basic overcrowding calculation comparing the number of beds to the number of people in the household, the survey found 19 households on authorised sites who were overcrowded in their current accommodation.
- 75% (92) of households on authorised sites felt their home was adequate for their needs. The main problem was that the accommodation was too small. 92% (68) of households on unauthorised sites felt their home was adequate for their needs. 8% (10) felt it was inadequate, the main problem identified were a lack of facilities.
- 55% (65) of households on authorised sites had concerns about Health and Safety, the main worries were rats / vermin and poor drainage / sewerage. The proportion was 23.3% (17) of households on unauthorised sites, the main issues on unauthorised sites were lack of basic amenities, lack of washing facilities and rubbish collection.
- Overall levels of satisfaction with sites were far higher on authorised private sites (94%) than any other type of site. Levels of satisfaction were higher on unauthorised developments than on Local Authority sites.
- Levels of access to services such as health and education were high on authorised sites. 89% (109) of households were registered with a doctor and only three households were identified with school age children not in school. 27 of the 29 households whose school age children did not go to school were living on unauthorised sites.

- There was a significant gap in level of access to doctors on authorised sites (89%) compared to unauthorised sites (48%), and this fell further on encampments to 39%.
- 9% (11) of households on authorised sites included a person with a long term illness or disability. The main problems were asthmatic / respiratory problems and walking difficulty. One household indicated that they needed adaptations to their home.
- 13 households on unauthorised sites included a person with a long term illness or disability. The main problems were walking difficulties and other physical disabilities. These individuals are likely to be especially vulnerable given their low level of access to health facilities and their more insecure accommodation situation.
- Just 10 households (8%) on authorised sites had experienced harassment at their current site. However, 74% (81) of households on authorised sites would take harassment into consideration if moving to another site.
- The experience of harassment was higher amongst families living on unauthorised sites. 15% (12) of households on unauthorised sites had experienced harassment at their current site, of which 67% (8) were living on unauthorised encampments. 67% of households on all unauthorised sites would take harassment into consideration if moving to another site, similar to the level for those on authorised sites.
- A high proportion of respondents currently living on an authorised Local Authority site aspire ideally to living on a private authorised site 58% (41). Just under a third of the sample provided details of their income, of which 96% indicated that their income was below £10,000. Low incomes will have an impact on the ability of households to meet their aspirations for a private site.
- 22 applications had been received for private site development in the last 3 years, resulting in 12 approvals (4 per year).
- Travel is an integral part of the Gypsy and Traveller lifestyle, however only 15% (18) of households living on an authorised site had travelled in the last 12 months. Those who had travelled gave 'way of life' as the main reason for travelling. Households living on unauthorised sites were more likely than those on authorised sites to have travelled in the last 12 months, and the data showed that those living on encampments were the most likely to have travelled.
- Only 12% (15) of households currently living on an authorised site had moved in the last 12 months. Of this group 36% (5) had moved from another location within the study area and 64% (10) had moved from outside the study area.
- Only 11% (13) of households currently living on an authorised site had any plans to move from their current location. The main reasons given were the quality of the site and to be nearer family and friends.
- A further 6 of households (5%) on authorised sites wanted to move but were unable to do so. The fact that there were no sites available or that waiting lists were too long were the main reasons given.
- 8 concealed households were identified on authorised sites. 2 wanted to live in bricks and mortar accommodation and 6 wanted a Local Authority site. All demand from this group was for accommodation within the study area with most wanting to remain in the Local Authority area where they currently live.

4.2 Current Accommodation Circumstances

- 4.2.1 The data obtained from the site interviews was weighted to the total number of households identified in each district, as set out in Table 4-1 below, giving a total of 204 Gypsy and Traveller households in the study area as a whole.
- 4.2.2 Based on 204 implied respondents the survey found that 26.9% (55 implied) of the group were living on sites in Winchester, 20.1% (41 implied) in New Forest, 17.2% (35 implied) in Hart and 10.3% (21 implied) in Southampton. East Hampshire, Fareham, Gosport, Rushmoor and Portsmouth had no interviews.

Table 4-1 Households by Area

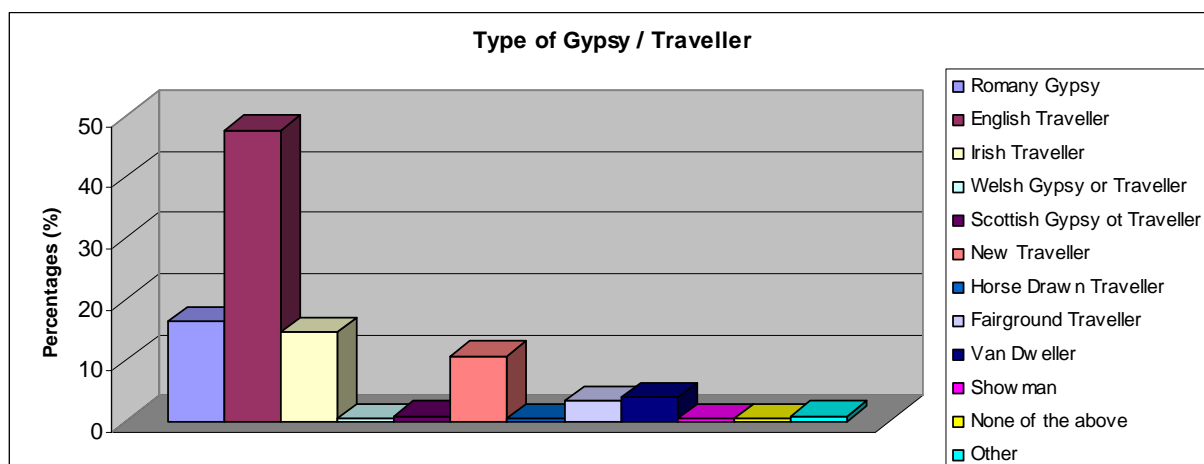
	Authorised	Unauthorised	Total	
			%	N ^{os.}
Basingstoke & Deane	0.0	16.1	6.4	13
East Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Eastleigh	0.0	13.6	5.4	11
Fareham	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Gosport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Hart	28.4	0.0	17.2	35
Havant	0.0	13.6	5.4	11
New Forest	29.4	6.2	20.1	41
Rushmoor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Test Valley	3.2	21.0	10.3	21
Winchester	27.6	25.8	26.9	55
Southampton	11.4	3.7	8.3	17
Portsmouth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	204

- 4.2.3 39.3% (35 implied) of Gypsy and Traveller households who said that they lived on Local Authority sites lived in Hart and a further 29.2% (26 implied) in New Forest. Of those who stated that they lived on private sites the majority lived in Winchester (50.0%, 17 implied) or New Forest (29.4%; 10 implied).
- 4.2.4 In terms of households on unauthorised developments, 76.9% (10 implied) lived in Winchester. There was a fairly wide distribution of unauthorised encampments, across the study area with 22.1% (15 implied) in Test Valley, 19.1% (13 implied) in Basingstoke & Deane, 16.2% (11 implied) in both Havant and Winchester respectively and 14.7% (10 implied) in Eastleigh.

Table 4-2 Type Of Gypsy / Traveller

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	Total	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Romany Gypsy	26.8	17.3	23.0	47
English Traveller	65.9	34.6	53.4	109
Irish Traveller	7.3	18.5	11.8	24
Welsh Gypsy or Traveller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Scottish Gypsy or Traveller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
New Traveller	0.0	22.2	8.8	18
Horse Drawn Traveller	0.0	1.2	0.5	1
Fairground Traveller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Van Dweller	0.0	2.5	1.0	2
Showman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
None of the above	0.0	1.2	0.5	1
Other	0.0	2.5	1.0	2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	204

Chart 4-1



4.2.5 The largest group of respondents in the survey were English Travellers (53.4%). A further 23.0% were Romany Gypsy and 11.8% Irish Travellers. 8.8% of respondents were identified as New Travellers.

4.2.6 Cross tabulations looking at differences between Local Authority and private authorised sites, showed that 71% of households on Local Authority sites were English Travellers, 21% were Romany Gypsies and 8% were Irish Travellers. The majority of households on authorised private sites also described themselves as English Travellers (53%) or Romany Gypsies (41%).

- 4.2.7 34.6% of households on unauthorised sites were English Travellers, 22.2% were New Travellers, 18.5% were Irish Travellers and 17.3% Romany Gypsy Travellers.
- 4.2.8 The ethnicity of those living on unauthorised sites was further analysed by the type of unauthorised site. Of those living on unauthorised encampments, the majority identified themselves as English Travellers (37%), Irish Travellers (22%) and New Travellers (21%).
- 4.2.9 Of the 13 households who identified themselves as living on an unauthorised development, 54% defined themselves as Romany Gypsy, 31% as New Travellers and 15% described themselves as English Travellers. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.2.10 The “Cambridge Sub Regional Travellers Needs Assessment 2005” showed Irish Travellers to be the fastest growing group of Gypsy and Traveller households. Anecdotal evidence in other DCA study areas (e.g. Kent and Sussex) suggest that Irish Travellers are becoming increasingly visible on unauthorised encampments since the introduction of stricter enforcement against unauthorised camping in Ireland.
- 4.2.11 Data from Local Authorities in Hampshire also showed that Irish Travellers were increasingly found on unauthorised encampments (See Appendix XVII). The survey data identified smaller numbers of Irish Travellers on authorised Local Authority and Private sites as compared to the numbers of households living on unauthorised encampments, with 62.5% of the 24 Irish Traveller households identified living on unauthorised encampments.

Table 4-3 Type / Number Living Units (%) – Existing Site

Question 3a

	Existing Site					
	One Living Unit (%)	N ^{os.}	Two Living Units (%)	N ^{os.}	Three or more Living Units (%)	N ^{os.}
Mobile Home	94.2	96	2.9	3	2.9	3
Touring Caravan / Trailer	80.8	101	17.6	22	1.6	2
Vans	83.3	10	16.7	2	0.0	0
Work Vehicles	87.2	41	6.4	3	6.4	3
Additional vehicles	100.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0

- 4.2.12 Respondents were asked what type of accommodation they had at this existing site. Households living on authorised sites were more likely to have more than one living unit. In Hampshire, the average number of living units per household on unauthorised sites was 1.76 compared to 1.8 on authorised sites.

- 4.2.13 These findings are consistent with discussions with the community, suggesting that Gypsies and Travellers living on sites typically have around 2 caravans each.

Table 4-4 Is This Your Main Accommodation / Home?

Question 3b

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	Total	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	99.2	61.7	84.3	172
No	0.8	38.3	15.7	32
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	204

- 4.2.14 84.3% of respondents living on a site were living in their main accommodation. 32 implied (15.7%) were not at their main accommodation, of which 31 households were living on unauthorised encampments.
- 4.2.15 16 of the 32 respondents who said that this site was not their main base were English Travellers and 10 were Irish Travellers.
- 4.2.16 Respondents were asked if they had a base / site / pitch / regular stopping place somewhere else. 86 households responded to the question.

Table 4-5 Do You Have A Base / Site / Pitch / Regular Stopping Place / Home Somewhere Else?

Question 3c

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	2.9	34.6	22.1	19
No	97.1	40.4	62.8	54
No permanently travelling	0.0	25.0	15.1	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	86

- 4.2.17 62.8% (54 implied) of households responding in the sample said that they had no other base / site / pitch or regular stopping place / home elsewhere. 19 implied households (22.1%) said that they did have another such base, of which 18 currently live on an unauthorised encampment.
- 4.2.18 15.1% (13 implied) households said that they had no other base elsewhere as they were permanently travelling; all of whom were currently living on an unauthorised encampment of which 6 were Irish Travellers.

- 4.2.19 The 19 implied households who said they had a base or stopping place elsewhere were asked what type of accommodation they had elsewhere and the findings are highlighted in the table below. 11 said that they had a house / bungalow / flat / maisonette, 4 said that they had a mobile home, 5 said they had one touring caravan / trailer and 3 said they had two touring caravans / trailers. The data suggests that around 7 households had more than one type of living accommodation elsewhere.

Table 4-6 Type / Number Living Units (%) – Site Elsewhere

Question 3f

	Elsewhere					
	One Living Unit (%)	N ^{os.}	Two Living Units (%)	N ^{os.}	Three or more Living Units (%)	N ^{os.}
House / Bungalow / Flat / Maisonette	100.0	11	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mobile Home	100.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0
Touring Caravan / Trailer	62.5	5	37.5	3	0.0	0
Vans	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Work Vehicles	60.0	3	40.0	2	0.0	0
Additional vehicles	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

- 4.2.20 Those who were not currently in their main accommodation were asked where their accommodation was situated. 21 households responded, giving a total of 28 choices. Of these the majority 25.0% (7 implied in both cases) said their main accommodation was in Hart or the South of England region.

Table 4-7 Where Is Your Main Base?

Question 3d

Area	%	N ^{os.}
Basingstoke & Deane	21.4	6
Hart	25.0	7
Portsmouth	7.1	2
Winchester	3.6	1
South of England Region	25.0	7
North of England Region	14.3	4
West of England Region	3.6	1
Total	100.0	28

No responses for other areas

- 4.2.21 Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding space and adequacy. Of the 196 implied households who responded, 86.2% said that they have space for trailers / vans at their current site.
- 4.2.22 The number of beds each household had available was evenly spread. Of 196 implied responses, 24.5% (48 implied) had one bed accommodation, 29.6% (58 implied) two bed accommodation, 32.7% (64 implied) said they had three bed accommodation and 16.8% (33 implied) said they had four or more beds.

- 4.2.23 There is little guidance on how to calculate overcrowding in a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment as distinct from a general housing needs assessment. The definition of overcrowding given in the Draft Guidance states that a pitch will be overcrowded where “family members have grown to the extent that there is now insufficient space for the family within its caravan accommodation and insufficient space on the pitch to site a further caravan”.
- 4.2.24 A basic overcrowding calculation was made on the basis of a cross tabulation comparing the number of beds available to the number of people in the household. It is assumed that the first 2 members of the household could share a bed while all other household members would require their own bed.
- 4.2.25 On this basis 26 implied households living on sites (15.6% of 167 respondents) were identified as being overcrowded. The proportion was 19.1% for those on authorised sites compared to 10.3% for those on unauthorised sites.
- 4.2.26 The survey did not allow us to consider the extent to which overcrowding might be addressed by the provision of an additional living unit on the pitch or elsewhere on the same site although Table 2 of the Caravan Count tells us that all authorised Local Authority sites within the study area have capacity for 2 living units per pitch. The survey indicated that households living on authorised sites have an average of 1.8 living units per household, suggesting little scope for adding additional living units on existing sites.

Table 4-8 Is This Current Accommodation Adequate For Your Needs?

Question 5a

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	Total sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{OS.}
Adequate	75.4	87.8	80.1	157
Adequate but still want to travel	0.8	4.1	2.0	4
Not adequate – too small	17.2	8.1	13.8	27
Not adequate – too big	1.6	2.7	2.0	4
Not adequate – lack of or poor facilities	2.5	1.4	2.0	4
Not adequate – problems with neighbours	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not adequate - harassment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not adequate – want to travel again	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not adequate – security	2.5	0.0	1.5	3
Not adequate – needs repair work	3.3	2.7	3.1	6
Not adequate – temporary accommodation	3.3	0.0	2.0	4
Not adequate - other	4.1	1.4	3.1	6
Total				215

- 4.2.27 196 implied households responded to the question on adequacy, giving 215 choices. Overall, 80.1% of households (157 implied) said their accommodation was adequate for their needs. Looking at the site type breakdown, 87.8% of those living on unauthorised sites and 75.4% of those living on authorised sites (85% private and 74% Local Authority) said their accommodation was adequate. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

- 4.2.28 The main reason for inadequate accommodation from those living on authorised sites was that the accommodation was too small (21 implied households) and 16 of these households were living on Local Authority sites. The main reason for inadequate accommodation from those living on unauthorised sites was that their accommodation was too small or that there was a lack of or poor facilities.
- 4.2.29 Households were also asked about the adequacy of their site / pitch. 189 implied households responded to this question with 62.8% of those living on authorised sites and 50.6% of those living on unauthorised sites stating that their site / pitch was adequate for their needs.
- 4.2.30 The reported adequacy of current site / pitch was significantly lower than the adequacy of the current accommodation. This is particularly true for households living on Local Authority sites where 53% felt their pitch was adequate (compared to 74% who felt their accommodation was adequate) and those on unauthorised encampments where only 55% found their pitch / site was adequate (compared to 93% who felt their accommodation was adequate). A high level of inadequacy is expected on unauthorised encampments due to factors such as a lack of facilities.
- 4.2.31 The main single reason for inadequacy on authorised sites was the need for repair work (14.1%; 16 implied households). The main reasons for inadequacy on unauthorised sites was the lack of, or poor facilities on site (30.0%; 23 implied households), of which 20 households were living on unauthorised encampments, and the fact that their accommodation was temporary (24.7%; 19 implied households).

4.3 How Well Do Sites Meet the Needs of Households

- 4.3.1 Households living on a site were asked a set of questions relating to their site circumstances and many of the issues raised were management issues. The site management structure in Hampshire, with a county team dedicated to management and liaison across the County ensures consistent standards on authorised public sites, good links to private sites and effective management of unauthorised developments and encampments and helps to ensure that the risks of living on unauthorised sites are minimised.
- 4.3.2 Southampton City Council manages their own Local Authority site, and both Portsmouth and Southampton have their own Liaison Officers to work with households on unauthorised sites.
- 4.3.3 Members of the community attending the community liaison meetings advocated developing close links to the community and strong local liaison to strengthen local management and address the problems raised through the study.

Table 4-9 What Type Of Site Are You Currently On?

Question 4c

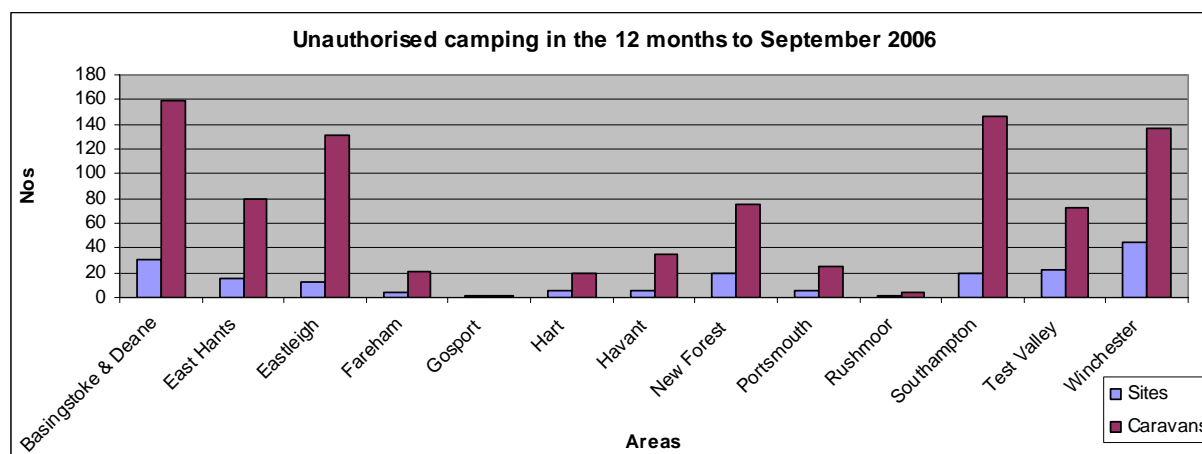
Tenure	%	N ^{os.}
Authorised Local Authority (Council Site)	43.6	89
Authorised Private Site	16.7	34
Unauthorised encampment – Local Authority owned land, public highway incl. verges and other privately owned land	33.3	68
Unauthorised Development – Private Gypsy & Traveller owned land	6.4	13
Total	100.0	204

- 4.3.4 43.6% of the sample was living on an authorised Local Authority site. It is estimated that 81 implied households responding to the question live on unauthorised sites, of which 68 live on Local Authority land (including highways) and other privately owned land without permission (encampments), and 13 on private Gypsy & Traveller owned land (developments).
- 4.3.5 Of the 68 households living on unauthorised encampments, 15 were found in Test Valley, 13 in Basingstoke & Deane, 11 each in Havant and Winchester, 10 in Eastleigh, 5 in New Forest and 3 in Southampton.
- 4.3.6 Hampshire County Council and individual Local Authorities (excluding Hart, New Forest and Test Valley) provided data on unauthorised camping across the study area. The table below provides a summary of the unauthorised encampment activity recorded for the 12 months to September 2006.

Table 4-10 Unauthorised Camping In The 12 Months To September 2006

	Total for the year	
	Sites	Caravans
Basingstoke & Deane	31	159
East Hants	15	80
Eastleigh	12	131
Fareham	4	21
Gosport	1	2
Hart	5	20
Havant	6	35
New Forest	19	76
Portsmouth	5	25
Rushmoor	1	4
Southampton	19	146
Test Valley	23	73
Winchester	44	137
Total	185	763

Chart 4-2



- 4.3.7 Gosport and Rushmoor have had a very low level of activity, consistent with findings from the Caravan Count. In contrast Basingstoke and Deane, Eastleigh and Winchester have seen a high level of activity, also consistent with the last 3 years Caravan Count.
- 4.3.8 Separate data was received from Southampton which has had a higher level of activity with 19 encampments in the 12 months to January 2006, totalling 146 vehicles. 15 of the families on encampments in Southampton were Irish. Reasons given for being in the area were well spread across a number of options including wanting to settle (5 families), travelling (5 families), visiting family (5 families) and working (3 families).
- 4.3.9 Further analysis of unauthorised camping is given in section 5 of this report, in relation to the need for Transit sites, and in Appendix XVII.
- 4.3.10 Stopping in unauthorised locations causes inconvenience and anger within the settled community (Select Committee of ODPM report on Gypsy and Traveller Sites 2004). Although the Police and Local Authorities have extensive powers to move people on from unauthorised sites, under section 62a of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (1994) they are unable to do this unless they have first identified a legal place to move-on to.
- 4.3.11 Gypsy and Traveller families are statutory homeless under the 1996 Housing Act if they have accommodation but: *“it consists of a movable structure, vehicle or vessel designed or adapted for human habitation and there is no legal place he is entitled or permitted both to place it and reside in it”*. 81 implied households were living on unauthorised sites, or sites without planning permission within the study area (Table 1-1). On the basis of this definition a significant homelessness problem exists within the Gypsy and Traveller community within Hampshire to which Local Authorities are obliged to respond. The survey showed that only 19 of those households had another stopping place elsewhere.
- 4.3.12 Of those living on a private site 56.3% said that they either owned the site or a family member owned the site with planning permission granted. 22.9% said they live on a private site where planning permission is not granted (11 implied cases) and the need for an authorised site for households in this group is reflected in the model.

4.3.13 All households living on sites were asked about the types of amenities they currently have access to.

Table 4-11 What Amenities Do You Currently Have Access To?
Question 5b

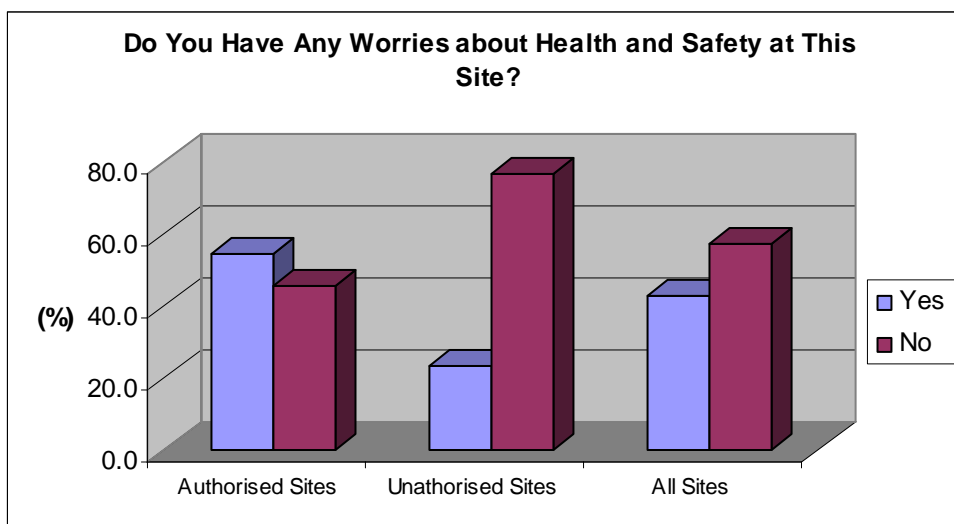
	Sole Use		Shared Use		Don't Have	
	%	N ^{os.}	%	N ^{os.}	%	N ^{os.}
Water Supply (external)	61.9	120	12.4	24	25.7	50
Electricity supply (mains)	64.6	113	0.0	0	35.4	62
Electricity supply (generator)	43.4	63	1.4	2	55.2	80
Gas (mains)	2.1	3	0.0	0	97.9	138
Gas (bottled)	92.9	171	0.0	0	6.7	13
Rubbish storage & collection (council supplied)	60.4	113	15.0	28	24.6	46
Rubbish storage & collection (privately supplied)	5.7	8	0.0	0	94.3	133
Shed / amenity building	56.8	92	4.3	7	38.9	63
WC	61.9	122	11.2	22	26.9	53
Bath	45.6	88	9.8	19	44.6	86
Shower	59.8	110	8.2	15	32.0	59
Kitchen facilities	84.0	157	5.9	11	10.1	19
Laundry facilities	52.0	92	10.7	19	36.7	65
Fire prevention	51.8	85	25.0	41	23.2	38
Space for eating or sitting	86.1	142	4.8	8	9.1	15
Play space	45.9	73	27.7	44	26.4	42
Space for animals	37.8	62	22.0	36	40.2	66
Space for visitors to stay	39.2	65	12.0	20	48.8	81
Work space	34.0	55	10.5	17	55.5	90
Equipment storage	33.9	57	16.1	27	50.0	84
Parking	59.7	77	28.7	37	11.6	15

- 4.3.14 Only 61.9% (120 implied) of respondents said that they had sole access to a water supply on the site and only 61.9% (122 implied) had sole access to a WC. The most common facility available for sole use was bottled gas (92.9% of respondents 171 implied).
- 4.3.15 A cross tabulation looked at the difference between authorised and unauthorised site amenities and found a far lower level of access to basic amenities on unauthorised encampments. The survey found that 96.0% of those with no access to a water supply and 94.3% of those without access to a WC lived on an unauthorised encampment, the remainder living on unauthorised developments.
- 4.3.16 25.7% of the sample said that they have no water supply, and 24.6% said that they do not have a rubbish collection or storage service provided by the Council. General space for living and working appears to be an issue, with 40.2% of the sample saying that they have no space for animals, 48.8% no space for visitors, 55.5% no space for work and 50.0% no space for equipment storage. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

Table 4-12 Do You Have Any Worries about Health and Safety at This Site?
Question 7

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	54.6	23.3	42.7	82
No	45.4	76.7	57.3	110
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	192

Chart 4-3



- 4.3.17 192 implied households responded to the question on health and safety worries with 42.7% (82 implied) said that they had worries about health and safety on their site. 79.3% of whom were on an authorised site of which 74.4% were on a site owned by the Local Authority.

- 4.3.18 20.7% of those with health and safety worries lived on unauthorised sites. A cross tabulation looked at the difference between health and safety concerns on developments and encampments, this showed that 24.2% of respondents on unauthorised encampments had concerns compared to just 18.2% on unauthorised developments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.3.19 Overall, 30.5% of those with a health and safety worry lived in Hart, 24.4% in New Forest, 18.3% in Winchester and 13.4% in Southampton.
- 4.3.20 The following question asked what specific worries people had about health and safety with 89 implied households responding to the question and an average of 2.9 responses was made per household. The main single worry was rats / vermin (49 implied households).
- 4.3.21 72% of those with a concern were residents on Local Authority sites. Poor drainage / sewerage was a concern for 38 implied households, this was again a major concern for households on Local Authority run sites, along with rubbish collection (30 households). Lack of basic amenities was the top concern for those who lived on unauthorised sites, in particular those on unauthorised encampments.

Table 4-13 What Are Your Worries About Health And Safety?

Question 8

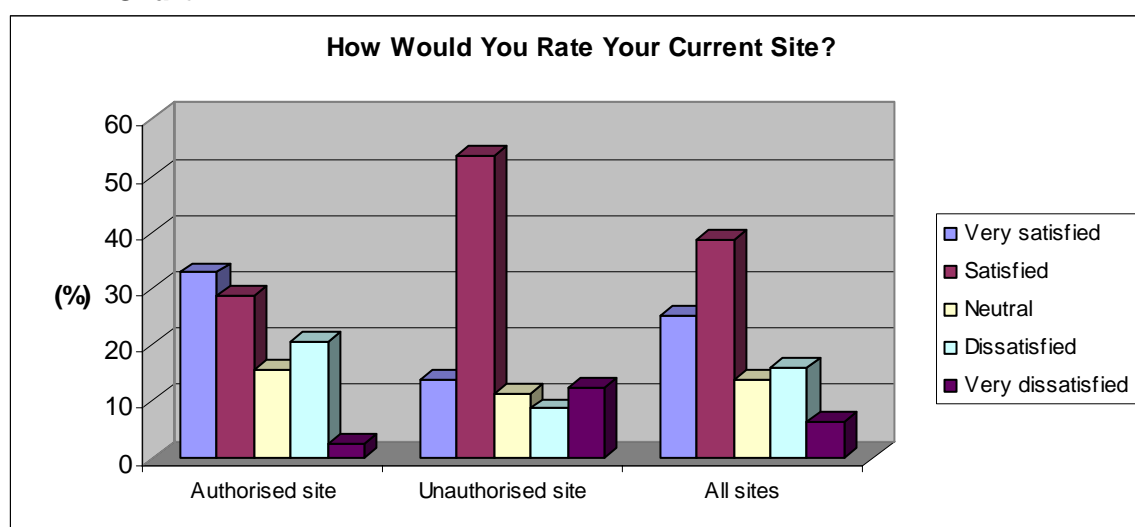
	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Harassment / Vandalism	7.4	25.0	11.2	10
Lack of basic amenities	7.4	75.0	22.5	20
Poor drainage / sewer	47.1	35.0	42.7	38
Flooding	11.8	0.0	9.0	8
Close to road	7.4	40.0	14.6	13
Close to pylons	16.2	0.0	12.4	11
Close to rubbish tip / landfill	27.9	10.0	23.6	21
Too far from doctors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Doctor will not visit the site	2.9	15.0	5.6	5
Overcrowding	0.0	5.0	1.1	1
Lack of heating fuel	0.0	15.0	3.4	3
Rubbish collection	14.7	50.0	23.6	21
Lack of washing facilities	0.0	50.0	11.2	10
Fire prevention issues	16.2	20.0	16.9	15
Rats / vermin	63.2	30.0	55.1	49
Noise and air pollution	14.7	10.0	13.5	12
Close to phone mast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Industrial land	1.5	5.0	2.2	2
Access rights	0.0	5.0	1.1	1
Other	26.5	5.0	21.3	19
Total				259

Table 4-14 How Would You Rate Your Current Site?

Question 6

	Authorised site	Unauthorised site	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Very satisfied	32.8	13.8	25.2	51
Satisfied	28.7	53.7	38.6	78
Neutral	15.6	11.3	13.9	28
Dissatisfied	20.5	8.7	15.9	32
Very dissatisfied	2.4	12.5	6.4	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	202

Chart 4-4



- 4.3.22 In spite of the varying level of access to basic facilities and concerns over health and safety, 63.8% (129) of respondents living on a site said that they were very satisfied / satisfied with the site. The proportion saying they were very satisfied was higher on authorised than unauthorised sites.
- 4.3.23 A cross tabulation looked at the tenure of the site compared to level of satisfaction, and found that 50.0% of those living on authorised Local Authority sites were satisfied / very satisfied, compared to 67.5% of those who were living on unauthorised sites.
- 4.3.24 Respondents were asked about the good and bad things about where they lived. In terms of the good things, 198 implied respondents living on sites answered the question giving an average of 4.8 responses each, a response rate of 97.1%. Access to shops (57.6% - 114 implied cases) and location (52.0% - 103 implied cases) were the most positive aspects. Responses were similar for authorised and unauthorised sites, with unauthorised site respondents putting slightly less emphasis on the quality of the site and more on the neighbourhood and location; less emphasis on access to schools and doctors and more on access to work.
- 4.3.25 There was a lower response rate when considering the bad things about the area (74.0%), with 151 respondents living on sites giving an average of 2.6 responses each. The main concerns were the legality of the site (35.1% - 53 implied), health issues (30.5% - 46 implied), access to amenities (26.5% - 40 implied), and quality of site and safety issues (25.8% - 39 implied in both cases). Quality of the site was a bigger issue for respondents from authorised Local Authority sites.

4.3.26 The overriding issue for households on unauthorised developments was the legality of the site, all households said this was an issue for them. Other major issues included access to amenities and safety issues; the latter was a particular issue for households on unauthorised encampments of which 46% said that safety issues were a bad thing about their current site.

Table 4-15 **What Are The Good / Bad Things About Where You Live Now?**
Question 10

	% Good	N ^{os.}	% Bad	N ^{os.}
Quality of site	44.9	89	25.8	39
Neighbourhood	31.3	62	3.3	5
Neighbours / other people	49.5	98	2.6	4
Location	52.0	103	7.9	12
Access to shops	57.6	114	22.5	34
Access to doctors	46.5	92	18.5	28
Access to schools	24.7	49	11.3	17
Access to work	20.7	41	11.9	18
Access to family	33.8	67	9.9	15
Access to amenities	11.6	23	26.5	40
Health issues	11.1	22	30.5	46
Surrounding environment	26.8	53	7.3	11
Safety issues	11.6	23	25.8	39
The accommodation is temporary	30.3	60	14.6	22
Legality of site	22.2	44	35.1	53
Regeneration	0.0	0	1.3	2
Other	2.0	4	4.6	7
Total		944		392

4.4 Other Recent Accommodation

4.4.1 This section looks at the previous accommodation occupied by households currently living on sites. 202 implied households responded to a question asking what sort of accommodation they had previously occupied.

Table 4-16 *What Sort Of Accommodation Did You Have Before?*

Question 11a

	%	N ^{os.}
This is my first / only accommodation	17.8	36
House / Bungalow / Flat / Maisonette	18.3	37
Supported housing (Inc sheltered)	0.0	0
Mobile home (permanent site)	16.8	34
Mobile home (unauthorised site)	3.5	7
Mobile home (Transit site)	7.4	15
Touring caravan / trailer (permanent site)	6.4	13
Touring caravan (unauthorised site)	14.4	29
Touring caravan / trailer (Transit site)	14.9	30
Van (i.e. camper van as living accommodation)	0.5	1
Don't know	0.0	0
Total	100.0	202

4.4.2 17.8% (36 implied households) were living in their first accommodation and 18.3% said they had previously lived in a house / bungalow / flat / maisonette. 14.4% (29 implied) had previously lived in a touring caravan on an unauthorised site. A further 16.8% (34 implied) had previously lived in a mobile home on a permanent site.

4.4.3 52.6% of respondents (51 implied) said they had never lived in a house / flat / maisonette or bungalow (bricks and mortar).

4.4.4 Those who had previously lived in bricks and mortar accommodation were asked the tenure of their previous accommodation. 47 implied households responded to this question, suggesting that in addition to the 37 who had previously lived in bricks and mortar, 10 others had also lived in bricks & mortar accommodation at some time in the past.

Table 4-17 *Did You Own Your House or Rent It?*

Question 11c

	%	N ^{os.}
Owner	19.1	9
Council tenant	38.4	18
RSL / HA tenant	34.0	16
Renting from private landlord	8.5	4
Rent from family / friend or employer	0.0	0
Total	100.0	47

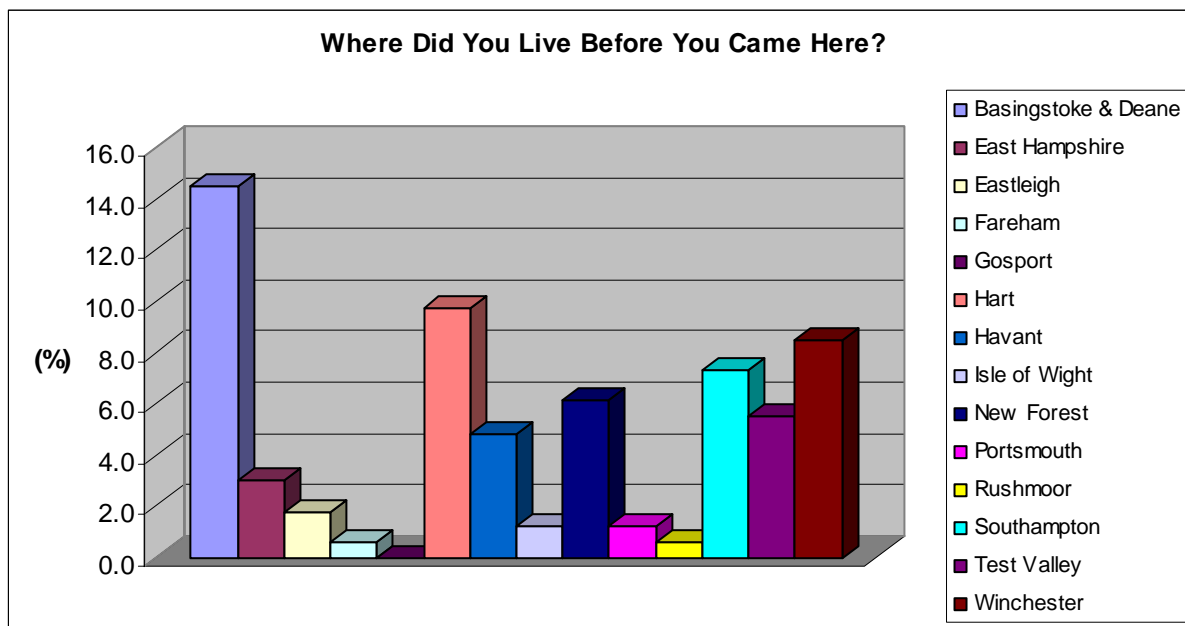
4.4.5 Of the 47 implied households indicating tenure, 72.4% said that they had been in social rented accommodation (34 implied), of whom 38.4% were Council tenants (18 implied households) and 34.0% were RSL tenants (16 implied households).

Table 4-18 *Where Did You Live Before You Came Here?*

Question 12

	%	N ^{os.}
Basingstoke & Deane	14.5	24
East Hampshire	3.0	5
Eastleigh	1.8	3
Fareham	0.6	1
Gosport	0.0	0
Hart	9.7	16
Havant	4.8	8
Isle of Wight	1.2	2
New Forest	6.1	10
Portsmouth	1.2	2
Rushmoor	0.6	1
Southampton	7.3	12
Test Valley	5.5	9
Winchester	8.5	14
South of England Region	21.8	36
North of England Region	6.8	11
East of England Region	2.4	4
West of England Region	3.0	5
Scotland	0.0	0
Northern / Southern Ireland	0.0	0
Wales	0.0	0
Other	1.2	2
Outside UK	0.0	0
Total	100.0	165

Chart 4-5



- 4.4.6 165 implied households responded to a question asking them the location of their previous accommodation. As found in other DCA studies of Gypsies and Travellers the majority of respondents come from a previous location within, or close to the study area, and can therefore be defined as “local”. 64.8% (107 implied) of households who responded had previously moved from elsewhere within the study area, the most popular area was Basingstoke and Deane.
- 4.4.7 The extent of migration from areas outside the study area is lower (58 implied cases), of whom 36 came from the “South of England Region”. 27 households had moved into the study area in the last 12 months, an annual rate of in-migration of 13.7%.

Table 4-19 How Long Did You Live There?

Question 14

	%	N ^{os.}
Less than 1 week	4.8	8
Less than 1 month	10.8	18
Less than 3 months	4.8	8
Less than 6 months	7.8	13
6 months but less than 1 year	11.5	19
1 year but less than 5 years	20.5	34
Over 5 years	39.8	66
Total	100.0	166

- 4.4.8 Of the 166 implied households who responded, 39.8% (66 implied) of households had lived in their previous home for 5 years or more and a further 20.5% (34 implied) had lived in their previous home for between 1-5 years.
- 4.4.9 All households were asked how long they had lived in their current accommodation, 201 implied households living on sites responded to the question. 40.3% (81 implied) of the group said that they had lived in their current accommodation for more than 5 years. 36.8% (74 implied) said that they had lived in their current home for less than a year, reflecting the transitory nature of the sample, and the high proportion of households living on unauthorised encampments.
- 4.4.10 Respondents from authorised sites were more settled than those from unauthorised sites, as would be expected. Looking at the different types of sites, 55% of households living on Local Authority sites and 71% of households on private authorised sites had been at their current location for more than 5 years. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.4.11 Of the 44 households who said that they had lived at their present location for less than a month, 43 households are currently living on an unauthorised encampment. However, there were 8 implied households currently living on an unauthorised site said that they had lived there for more than 5 years. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

Table 4-20 How Long Have You Lived At Your Present Location?

Question 9

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
A day or two	0.8	16.3	7.0	14
Less than one week	0.0	31.3	12.4	25
Less than one month	0.0	6.3	2.5	5
Less than 3 months	2.5	11.2	6.0	12
Less than 6 months	1.7	2.5	2.0	4
6 months but less than 1 year	7.4	5.0	7.0	14
1 year but less than 5 years	28.1	16.2	22.9	46
5 years and over	59.5	11.2	40.2	81
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	201

4.4.12 A cross tabulation looked at the previous location of households who had moved in the last year and 61 of the 74 implied households who had moved in the last year responded. The data suggest that 46% (28 implied) had moved from outside the study area, of which 18 implied households had moved from the South of England region.

4.4.13 Of those who had moved in the last year, 37 (59% of those responding) said that they had also lived in their previous location for less than 12 months.

4.5 Travel Patterns

4.5.1 All households were asked if they were willing to answer questions about their travelling patterns. This section gives details of the travelling behaviour of Gypsies and Travellers currently living on sites in the Hampshire sample.

4.5.2 Based on a response rate of 99.0%, the majority of households living on sites, said they had not gone travelling in the last 12 months (63.9%; 129 implied). Only 36.1% (73 implied) said that they had travelled in the last 12 months and 50 of these lived on unauthorised encampments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.) However the survey data also showed that 16 households on authorised Local Authority sites and 3 households on private sites travel away from their main accommodation.

4.5.3 The ability to travel is influenced by a wide variety of factors, including the availability of Transit sites and stopping places (discussed in section 5 of this report), conditions of tenancy / licence, the availability of space for additional mobile vehicles on sites or other locations, and the ability to take children out of school.

4.5.4 Travelling is an integral part of cultural identity for Gypsy and Traveller households and the ability to travel, as a way of life, is one of a number of factors that defines the Gypsy and Traveller community. The courts have accepted that nomadism, and living in a caravan is a reflection of the cultural heritage of Gypsy and Irish Traveller families, not simply a lifestyle choice. Of the 73 households saying they had gone travelling in the last 12 months, 26% (19 implied) were Irish Travellers, representing 79.2% of the Irish Traveller sample, showing a higher level of mobility within the Irish Traveller community.

Table 4-21 When Have You Gone Travelling in the Last 12 Months?

Question 15b

	%	N ^{os.}
Seasonal	8.8	7
Weekly	1.3	1
Monthly	7.5	6
Holiday period	28.8	23
When forced to move on	27.5	22
When work dries up	11.2	9
Occasions e.g. weddings and funerals	3.7	3
Other	11.2	9
Total	100.0	80

4.5.5 80 implied responses were given from households who had travelled in the last 12 months. The survey found that seasonal travel accounts for 8.8% of movement (7 implied), these households will have a need for transit provision in other districts. 27.5% (22 implied) said that they had travelled when forced to move on.

4.5.6 Of the 72 implied respondents who answered the question on the number of times they had travelled in the last 12 months, the majority (73.6%; 53 implied) said that they had travelled five or more times. 15.3% (11 implied) said they had travelled twice and 4.5% (3 implied) travelled in the last 12 months three or four times. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

Table 4-22 When You Travel How Many Households Travel?

Question 15da

	% Households	N ^{os.}
Own household only	33.3	24
One other household	5.6	4
2-5 households	43.1	31
6-10 households	15.3	11
11-15 households	0.0	0
16 or more households	2.7	2
Total	100.0	72

Table 4-23 When You Travel How Many Vehicles Travel?

Question 15db

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	% Vehicles	N ^{os.}
One	16.7	9.6	11.4	8
Two	33.3	11.5	18.6	13
Three	11.1	3.8	5.7	4
Four	11.1	7.7	8.6	6
Five	0.0	5.8	4.3	3
Six	0.0	5.8	4.3	3
Seven	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Eight	22.2	26.9	24.3	17
Nine or more	5.6	28.9	22.8	16
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	70

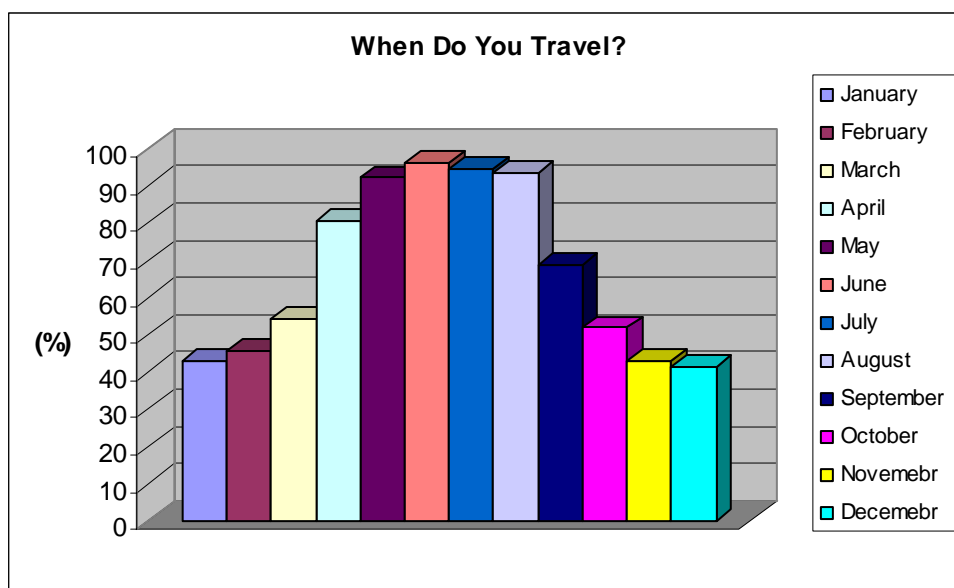
- 4.5.7 72 implied households responded to the question asking how many households travel together and 43% travel with between 2 – 5 households.
- 4.5.8 70 implied households responded to the question on the number of vehicles travelling, an average of 6.4 vehicles are travelling per group. 36 households travel with six or more vehicles of which 83% currently live on unauthorised encampments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.5.9 Of those who do travel, 29.3% (17 implied) said that they are away from their main accommodation for up to a month and a further 32.7% (19 implied) for between 1 and 3 months. The majority said that they travel regularly as a way of life with other reasons including holiday, family event, festivals and work. Those travelling were asked when they travel with 77 implied households responding to the question.

Table 4-24 When Do You Travel?

Question 15j

	%	N ^{os.}
January	42.9	33
February	45.5	35
March	54.5	42
April	80.5	62
May	92.2	71
June	96.1	74
July	94.8	73
August	93.5	72
September	68.8	53
October	51.9	40
November	42.9	33
December	41.6	32
Total		620

Chart 4-6



- 4.5.10 Those who travelled were travelling on average during 8.1 months of the year with the most popular travelling times being May, June, July and August.
- 4.5.11 73 households responded to a question asking where they travel to, providing 130 responses, an average of 1.8 responses each. 39.7% (29 implied) indicated that they travel elsewhere in the South of England region, 27.4% (20 implied) travel elsewhere in the West of England region and 26.0% (19 implied) said that they travel to Southampton.

4.6 Eviction

- 4.6.1 Evidence from the survey suggests that most Gypsy and Traveller families prefer to travel seasonally and few households choose to be highly mobile. Enforcement action creates what the CRE has described as “*enforced nomadism through constant eviction*”. In Hampshire the level of eviction is similar to that found in other recent DCA study areas, with a similar pattern of a few households subject to repeated eviction.
- 4.6.2 Individual Local Authorities reported on the level of enforcement action in their Districts, this information, where available, is shown in the table below.

Table 4-25 Enforcement Activities In The 12 Months To May 2006

	Total for the year	
	Other enforcement action (e.g. warrant, moving people on etc)	Evictions
Basingstoke & Deane	15	NK
East Hants	1	2
Eastleigh	3	
Fareham	NK	NK
Gosport	NK	1
Hart	NK	NK
Havant	NK	4
IOW	4	NK
New Forest	NK	NK
Portsmouth	2	1
Rushmoor	NK	NK
Southampton	8	NK
Test Valley	NK	NK
Winchester	NK	NK
Totals	33	8

- 4.6.3 A total of 33 enforcement actions were recorded, resulting in 8 evictions in the 12 months to May 2006. Basingstoke and Deane saw the highest level of enforcement activity, corresponding to the high level of unauthorised camping in the District.
- 4.6.4 The survey also asked households how many sites had they occupied in the last 12 months when a period of stopping time was successfully negotiated, and where they were allowed to stay without court proceedings. 134 implied households (65.7% of the sample) responded to this question and the majority of households (59.0%) said that they had occupied one site. 23 implied households, 20 of whom currently live on an unauthorised encampment, said that they had occupied more than 5 sites where they had stayed for a period of time without court proceedings. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

- 4.6.5 36.6% (56 implied) of those living on sites said that they had left a site in the last 12 months because they had either been evicted from the site or forced to leave because of enforcement action, this is significantly higher than local data in Table 4-25 would suggest, although local data was not available for all districts. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.)
- 4.6.6 Of households who had been moved on, 46 implied were living on unauthorised encampments, 6 on a Local Authority site, 3 on an unauthorised development and 2 were currently living on an authorised private site.
- 4.6.7 Households who had been subject to eviction proceedings were asked if they left the site voluntarily, rather than as a result of an enforced eviction. 78.2% (43 implied) said that they had left voluntarily; of those who had not left voluntarily 72.7% were evicted by Police and 27.3% by bailiffs.

Table 4-26 How Often Have You Been Evicted In The Last 12 Months?

Question 16d

	%	N ^{os.}
1	6.1	3
2-5	42.9	21
6-10	6.1	3
11-15	6.1	3
16-20	8.2	4
21 or more	30.6	15
Total	100.0	49

- 4.6.8 Of those who had been evicted, only 6.1% (3 implied) said that they had been evicted once in the last 12 months, the majority had been evicted more than 20 times (30.6% - 25 implied).
- 4.6.9 The level of eviction was far higher for those living on unauthorised sites. 43 implied households said that they had been evicted from unauthorised sites (41 of whom currently live on unauthorised encampments and 2 on unauthorised developments); all those who had been evicted more than 6 times were currently living on unauthorised encampments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.6.10 Insecurity of tenure is however also an issue for those living on authorised sites and has been identified by Government (Select Committee of ODPM report on Gypsy and Traveller Sites 2004) as an issue for Gypsy and Traveller families. A Pitch let on licence is less secure than a secure or assured tenancy let to a social housing tenant.
- 4.6.11 Government recognises that a balance needs to be struck between the needs of well established families to maintain their tenancy and the needs of site managers to act quickly to resolve conflicts as necessary. The survey found an urgent need to balance the cultural needs of Gypsy and Traveller families to maintain a mobile life style, with their need to develop some measure of security in terms of their accommodation, to be able to travel, but to avoid a constant cycle of eviction.

4.7 Planning Permissions

- 4.7.1 Government research (Select Committee of ODPM report on Gypsy and Traveller Sites 2004) has found that the planning system tends to discriminate against Gypsy and Travellers, with 80% of Gypsy and Traveller applications refused nationally, compared to just 10% of applications from the settled community.

- 4.7.2 All Local Authorities were asked to provide data on planning applications received, outcomes and appeals over the last 3 years. Appendix XV provides an analysis of the data received. No data was received from Rushmoor.
- 4.7.3 A total of 22 applications had been received in the last 3 years, resulting in 12 approvals (4 per year). The data suggests an approval rate of 54.5%, however, the overall number of applications is low.
- 4.7.4 The reasons for the low level of applications for private sites within the study area is not known, however, this is critical given the divergence already identified between the Hampshire districts and the regional and national trends in the growth of private site provision, in section 3.2.
- 4.7.5 This report includes a number of recommendations to increase the level of private authorised sites within the study area. Local Development Frameworks must make specific provision for meeting identified needs, DCA suggest that this be done in consultation with the community. We also recommend that Local Authorities develop specific policies to support Gypsy and Traveller families wishing to pursue a planning application, and options to enable Gypsy and Traveller families to access finance for site development individually or in partnership with RSLs.
- 4.7.6 Although planners were not willing to speculate on the number of private site approvals likely in coming years historic data would suggest around 4 per year. If this level of approval is sustained this will have a significant impact on the level of need identified over the next 5 years, planning approvals should be monitored against the need identified in this report and fed into future GTAA's.
- 4.7.7 The survey also probed for information on planning applications.

Table 4-27 Have You Ever Applied For Planning Permission?

Question 16

	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	18.7	38
No	81.3	165
Total	100.0	203

- 4.7.8 203 implied households responded to the question asking if they had ever made a planning application. 18.7% had made an application, 21 had been successful (11 were in Winchester, 2 in Southampton and 1 in Test Valley), 6 had been approved at appeal, and 2 had been refused.
- 4.7.9 Two households had current applications and 6 were awaiting decision of an application / appeal. Of those households awaiting a decision of application / appeal, 55.6% said that they had been awaiting a decision for more than 6 months.
- 4.7.10 32 implied households gave details of where they applied for planning permission, 28 households said that they had applied within the Hampshire and Isle of Wight study area with 17 applying in Winchester, 6 in Test Valley, 4 in Southampton and 1 case in Eastleigh.
- 4.7.11 Finally, respondents were asked if they had ever applied for a site license to live on a permanent site or develop their own site. 54.0% (109 implied) of households said that they had applied for a site license, and of this group 93.6% (102 implied households) had their application granted, 5.5% (6 implied) had a current application in the system and 0.9% (1 implied) had their application refused.

4.8 You and Your Family

4.8.1 Data was collected on the age and sex of individual household members. From the data collected a picture of the households in the sample emerged, and the findings are summarised in the table below.

Table 4-28 Family Composition

Family structure	%	Group %	N ^{os.}
1 adult over 60	5.6	20.0	11
1 adult under 60	14.4		29
1 adult and others	0		0
Couple no children	20.8	64.5	42
Couple with children	41.0		84
Couple and others	2.7		6
Single parent	15.5	15.5	32
Total	100	100	204

4.8.2 204 implied households responded to the question on family structure. 20.0% (40 implied) of those living on sites were single person households. 41.0% of households responding and living on sites (84 implied) were couples with children, a further 15.5% (32 implied) were single parents.

4.8.3 In terms of the age of the head of household and other household members, based on responses from 185 implied heads of household, the survey found 48.6% (90 implied) of heads of household living on sites to be aged between 25 and 44, compared to 19.0% (4 implied) of those living in permanent accommodation. The proportion of under 16s living on sites was 39.0% (225 implied children) compared to 28.3% among those living in bricks & mortar accommodation. These figures reflect the lower proportion of families with children living on sites compared to the bricks and mortar sample, although the number in the housed sample was small.

Table 4-29 Age Of Household Members

Question 21b

Age of household members	Head of household		All household members	
	%	N ^{os.}	%	N ^{os.}
0 – 10	0.0	0	31.5	182
11 – 15	0.0	0	7.5	43
16 – 24	14.1	26	14.9	86
25 – 44	48.6	90	27.2	157
45 – 59	21.1	39	11.1	64
60 – 74	12.4	23	6.2	36
75+	3.8	7	1.6	9
Total	100.0	185	100.0	577

4.8.4 In the survey the average number of people per household was 2.9 amongst respondents living on sites, compared to 3.2 amongst those in permanent accommodation. This is higher than the UK average of 2.4 for settled households as endorsed by the 2001 Census.

4.9 Access to Services and Facilities

- 4.9.1 For those households living on sites, the following section presents data on access to schooling and medical facilities. Data is also presented on the incidence of disability within the household and access to adaptations.
- 4.9.2 The first set of questions in this section focussed on access to education.
- 4.9.3 All Local Authorities and individual schools are required by law to meet the requirements for the 1996 Education Act, which stipulates the compulsory school attendance age, special arrangements for school places for Gypsy and Traveller children and outlines the responsibilities of all the concerned bodies: schools, parents & Local Authority Employees.

Table 4-30 Do Your School Age Children Attend Local Schools?

Question 22a

	Authorised sites	Un authorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Yes (under age of 12)	86.4	25.6	57.8	48
Yes (over age of 12)	9.1	2.6	6.0	5
No	4.5	69.2	35.0	29
Some	0.0	2.6	1.2	1
Total	100	100.0	100.0	83

- 4.9.4 53 households living on sites had school age children in school (63.8% of the group), of which 34 households were on Local Authority sites and 8 on authorised private sites.
- 4.9.5 29 households (35.0%) had school age children who were not in school, of which 27 households were living on unauthorised encampments. The data showed that 27 out of the 29 households with school age children not in school were living on unauthorised sites. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.9.6 27 implied households reported difficulties with schooling because of their accommodation / site. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.) Of those experiencing a problem 12 had disrupted schooling because they were afraid to send their children due to local hostility, 9 due to their mobility and 6 had experienced difficulties getting a school place. Of households living on unauthorised sites, 47.4% said that schooling was disrupted due to mobility.
- 4.9.7 Four implied households had to move to access schooling in the last 12 months, of those 3 had to move once in order to access schooling. Of the 4 implied households that had to move, 3 had moved from outside the current Local Authority area.

Table 4-31 Have You Had To Move to Access Schooling in the Last 12 Months

Question 22c

	%	N ^{os.}
No	91.3	42
Yes, once	6.5	3
Yes, twice	0.0	0
Yes, three or more times	2.2	1
Total	100.0	46

- 4.9.8 This report recommends that new sites should be developed with access to local facilities in mind and that families be supported in home schooling as an alternative to mainstream provision, especially for those who are travelling or living on unauthorised encampments. The Portsmouth Inclusive Education Strategy sets aims and objectives to support the Gypsy and Traveller community.
- 4.9.9 Based on 176 implied respondents 13.1% (23 implied) said that they had not attended school, 23.2% (41 implied) attended up to primary education and the vast majority said that they had attended secondary school (61.9%; 109 implied). A further 2.3% (4 implied) participated in education up to college level. The 2005 study “Cambridge Sub Regional Travellers Needs Assessment” also found that a high percentage of the survey population had experienced time out of education and that levels of adult literacy were low.
- 4.9.10 The following questions looked at access to medical services. The Southampton Gypsy and Traveller Strategy drew on national evidence showing that Gypsies and Travellers have some of the worst health outcomes of all ethnic groups in England. Their life expectancy is lower than that of the general population and levels of heart disease, diabetes, arthritis depression and other illness are also high.
- 4.9.11 The health agencies have an obligation to meet the health needs of Gypsies and Travellers and in Southampton have a track record of delivering high quality, innovative services, with partnerships developed between Health and other agencies to support the Gypsy and Traveller community. They currently provide services to the residents of Kanes Hill site, people on unauthorised encampments in Southampton, and a specialist midwifery service based at the Princess Anne hospital. A joint protocol is being developed between Southampton City Council and health services to formalise roles, responsibilities and procedures. Interviews with Health workers are detailed in Appendix XIII.
- 4.9.12 Based on 202 implied responses, the survey data showed that households currently living on a site were less likely to be registered with a local doctor than all households in the sample. 72.8% (147 implied) of households currently living on a site said that they were registered with a local doctor, compared to 86.4% of all households living in bricks and mortar housing.
- 4.9.13 89.3% of respondents living on authorised sites said that they were registered with a doctor compared to 56.0% of those on unauthorised sites. Cross tabulation of the data by type of site showed that 91% of those living on Local Authority sites and 85% of those on private authorised sites are registered with a local doctor, compared to only 39% of households living on unauthorised encampments. This is to be expected due to the mobility of those people living on unauthorised encampments and the lack of a settled address. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

Table 4-32 Are You Registered With A Doctor In This Area?

Question 23a

	Authorised sites	Unauthorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	89.3	47.5	72.8	147
No	10.7	52.5	27.2	55
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	202

- 4.9.14 Based on 202 implied responses, 52.5% (106 implied) said that they were registered with a dentist, 47.5% (96 implied) were not registered with a local dentist, although 17 implied households said that they were registered with a dentist elsewhere, 13 of whom currently live on unauthorised encampments.
- 4.9.15 89.3% of respondents living on authorised sites said that they were registered with a dentist compared to just 47.5% of those living on unauthorised sites.

Chart 4-7

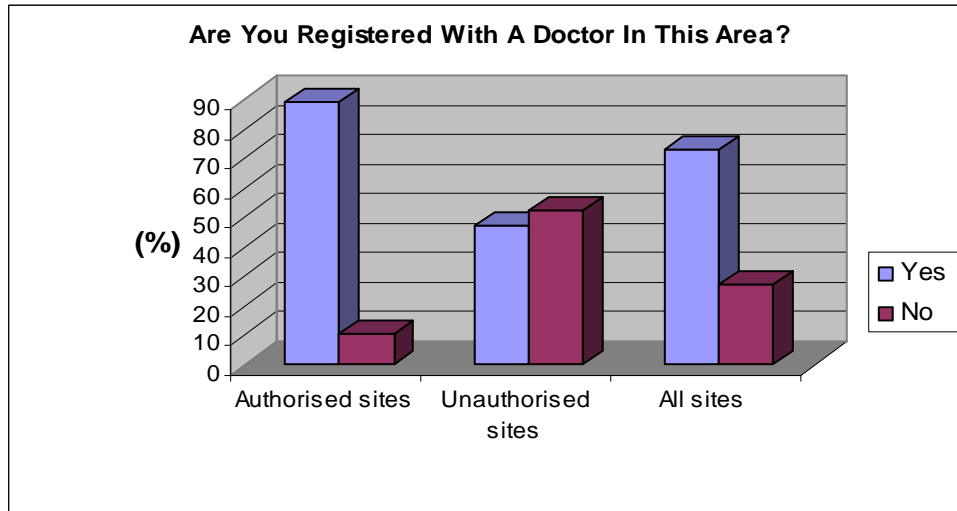


Table 4-33 Are You Registered With A Dentist In This Area?

Question 23a

	Authorised sites	Un authorised sites	All sites	
	%	%	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	69.7	25.0	52.5	106
No	30.3	75.0	47.5	96
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	202

Chart 4-8

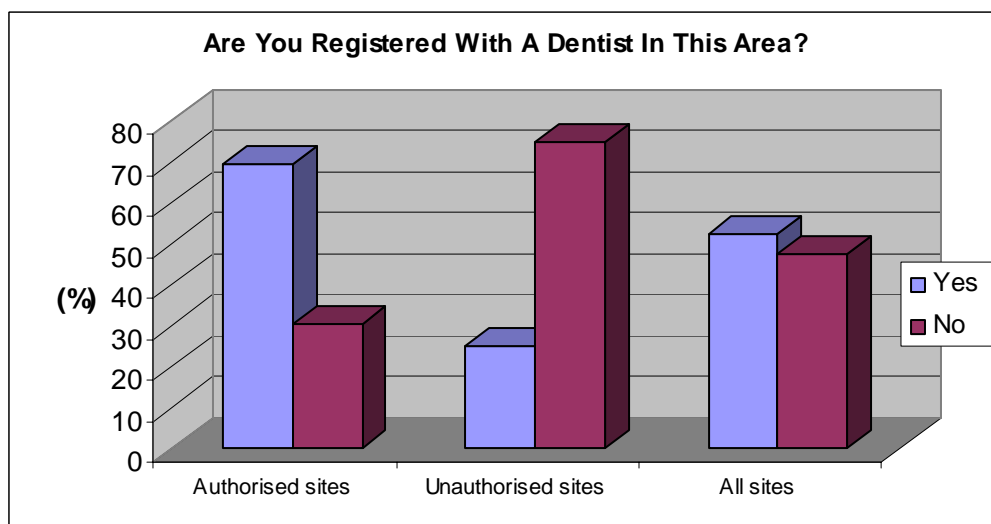


Table 4-34 Do You Consider Anyone In Your Household To Have A Disability Or A Serious Long Term Illness?
Question 24a

	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	11.9	24
No	88.1	178
Total	100.0	202

4.9.16 Based on 202 implied responses, 24 households in the sample had a member with a disability or long-term illness (11.9%) (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site), this is fairly low in comparison to recent DCA studies of Gypsy & Traveller households where 21% has been the average.

4.9.17 Levels of illness and disability were slightly lower than the average recorded in DCA surveys of the general population (15%). Households with a disabled member were asked further questions about the nature of the illness / disability and the adaptations available to support members of the household with a disability.

Table 4-35 What Is The Nature Of The Disability?

Question 24d

	%	N ^{os.}
Wheelchair User	0.0	0
Walking Difficulty (not in wheelchair)	39.1	9
Learning Difficulty	4.3	1
Mental Health Problem	4.3	1
Visual Impairment	13.0	3
Hearing Impairment	13.0	3
Asthmatic / Respiratory Problem	34.8	8
Other Physical Disability	17.4	4
Limiting Illness	21.7	5
Total		34

4.9.18 35 implied respondents answered the question on the nature of the disability. 39.1% (9 implied) said that they had a walking difficulty, 34.8% (8 implied) said that they had asthmatic / respiratory problems and 21.7% (5 implied) a limiting illness.

Table 4-36 Do You Consider the Disability Limits Activity?

Question 24f

	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	54.5	12
No	45.5	10
Total	100.0	22

4.9.19 In 12 implied cases the disability / illness limited activity. The following question found that 33.3% of households (3 implied) indicated that a member with a disability needed adaptations to their home.

Table 4-37 Does The Illness Or Disability Mean You / Family Need Provision Of?

Question 24g

	%	N ^{os.}
Adaptations to your home	33.3	3
Regular medical treatment at doctor or hospital	22.2	2
Both of the above	22.2	2
To move to bricks & mortar accommodation	0.0	0
Care & support from family / friends	22.2	2
Care & support from social services / voluntary	0.0	0
Total		9

4.9.20 Households needing adaptations were asked what type of adaptations was required. 6 implied households responded making an average of 1.2 choices per household. 83.3% said that they required ramps inside / outside, 33.3% required handrails, and 33.3% bath / shower / toilet.

4.9.21 Respondents were asked if any adaptations had been done and if so by whom. One household had adaptations done with the Local Authority and one household had done the adaptations themselves.

4.10 Harassment

4.10.1 10.8% (22 implied) of households currently living on a site said that they had experienced harassment at their current site, 8 of whom were currently living on unauthorised encampments. The proportion of households who had experienced harassment rose to 14.8% for those living on unauthorised sites.

4.10.2 A higher number of households had experienced harassment in their previous home, (28.1%; 56 implied) and this proportion rose to 55.9% amongst those who had previously lived on unauthorised encampments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.)

4.10.3 Of those who had experienced harassment at their current accommodation, 66.7% (14 implied) said that they were harassed by local residents in the area and 23.8% (5 implied) by other Gypsy & Travellers on site. For those who had experienced harassment at their previous accommodation, 81.1% (43 implied) had experienced harassment by local residents and 37.7% (20 implied) from other Gypsy & Travellers. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

4.10.4 27.2% (53 implied) of those living on a site said that they had, at some time, left accommodation as a result of harassment. In the majority of cases the harassment had taken place at the site (80.8%; 42 implied) rather than at work.

4.10.5 Harassment or fear of harassment is clearly an issue for Gypsy and Traveller families with 72.2% (135 implied) of those currently living on a site stating they would take harassment into consideration when deciding to move again.

4.11 Work

4.11.1 The survey looked at working patterns of households currently living on a site, including problems accessing work and issues around travel to work.

Table 4-38 Do You Live Here To Be Near Work?

Question 26a

	%	N ^{os.}
Yes, permanent work	10.1	18
Yes, temporary work	7.8	14
No	82.1	147
Total	100.0	179

4.11.2 Based on responses from 179 implied households (87.7% of the sample), 32 (implied) said they lived at their current site to be close to work.

Table 4-39 Are You?

Question 26c

	%	N ^{os.}
Self-employed	28.1	50
Employed	10.7	19
Unemployed and looking for work	11.2	20
Retired	19.1	34
Cannot work due to disability	3.4	6
Look after the home	27.5	49
Total	100.0	178

4.11.3 39% of respondents were in employment (69 implied), of whom 72.5% were self employed. The high level of self employment within the sample is consistent with other DCA Gypsy and Traveller survey experience.

4.11.4 27.5% of respondents were not working but looking after the home, it may be that some of these families also had members who were working, this is not captured by the survey.

4.11.5 The level of employment and self-employment is higher on unauthorised encampments (56%), and on authorised private sites (41%) than on Local Authority sites (21%). (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site). 34% of respondents on Local Authority sites look after the home.

4.11.6 31 implied respondents (45% of those working) indicated that where they live makes it difficult to get work. When considering the reasons why it is difficult to get work respondents made an average of 1.5 choices each. Lack of a postal address was the single most important issue.

Table 4-40 **What Is the Main Reason Your Address Makes It Difficult To Get Work?**
Question 23f

	%	N ^{OS.}
Location of site	27.6	8
Lack of postal address	44.8	13
Lack of storage for work equipment	17.2	5
Lack of access to work	27.6	8
Transportation / travel time	20.7	6
Other	13.8	4
Total		44

4.11.7 25 implied households said that they had moved in the last 12 months because of problems getting work, 20 of whom had moved 3 or more times.

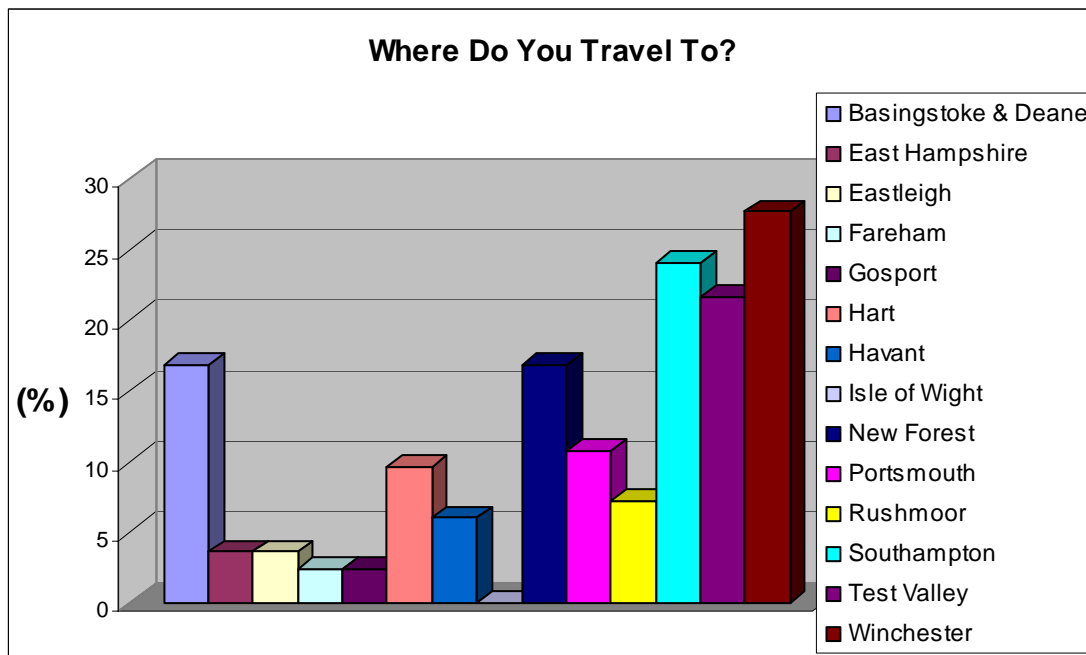
4.11.8 83 (implied) respondents said they had to travel for work, giving an average of 2.2 locations each, most travel outside the study area. Of those who travel within the study area 23 implied households travel to Winchester to work, 20 travel to Southampton and 18 to Test Valley.

Table 4-41 **Where Do You Travel To?**

Question 26i

	%	N ^{OS.}
Basingstoke & Deane	16.9	14
East Hampshire	3.6	3
Eastleigh	3.6	3
Fareham	2.4	2
Gosport	2.4	2
Hart	9.6	8
Havant	6.0	5
Isle of Wight	0.0	0
New Forest	16.9	14
Portsmouth	10.8	9
Rushmoor	7.2	6
Southampton	24.1	20
Test Valley	21.7	18
Winchester	27.7	23
South of England Region	26.5	22
North of England Region	8.4	7
East of England Region	7.2	6
West of England Region	10.8	9
Scotland	3.6	3
Northern / Southern Ireland	0.0	0
Wales	7.2	6
Other	1.2	1
Outside UK	0.0	0
Total		181

Chart 4-9



4.12 Income and Financial Support

- 4.12.1 The income of all household members was recorded to give a total annual income for the household before tax and other deductions.
- 4.12.2 The response rate to the income question was 27.0% for households currently living on a site (55 implied households) (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.) This is in line with expectations, based on other DCA studies of Gypsies and Travellers where the average response has been 32.7%. The results should nonetheless be treated with caution, as they do not represent a highly accurate profile of incomes within the sample.
- 4.12.3 96.4% (53 implied) of respondents said that they had incomes below £10,000.
- 4.12.4 112 implied households indicated that they received financial support, 54.9% of the sample. Respondents made an average of 1.7 choices each when considering the type of support they receive of which 34 households received Housing Benefit, 38.2% of those living on an authorised Local Authority site.

- 4.12.5 Low income will have an impact on the ability of Gypsy and Traveller households to meet their aspirations for private site development. 19 households with a household income of below £10,000 would ideally like a private authorised site.

Table 4-42 Does Your Household Receive Any Financial Support?

Question 27p

	%	N ^{os.}
Housing Benefit	30.4	34
Income Support	35.7	40
Pension Credit	5.4	6
Job Seekers Allowance	8.0	9
Working Family Tax Credit	8.9	10
Disability Living Allowance	6.3	7
Attendance Allowance	0.0	0
State Pension	19.6	22
Child Benefit	49.1	55
Other	8.9	10
Total		193

- 4.12.6 The cost of rent on Hampshire residential sites is £35 per week, plus £5 for water. Pitches on Kanes Hill in Southampton are let for £57.23 per week plus rates and water charges.

4.13 Future Accommodation Needs

4.13.1 Moving Intentions of Households Currently Living on a Site

- 4.13.2 All respondents were asked a set of questions about their moving intentions and future accommodation requirements. The survey found a high level of stability amongst households living on authorised sites, with few intending to move; and a higher level of mobility amongst those on unauthorised sites with a suggestion that the majority of these households are in fact seeking permanent site accommodation.

Table 4-43 Are You Intending To Move From Your Current Site?

Question 27a

	%	N ^{os.}
No	60.2	121
Don't know	3.0	6
Wish to move but cannot	8.0	16
When forced to move on	19.8	41
Yes within a month	5.5	11
Yes within 3 months	2.5	5
Yes within 6 months	0.5	1
Yes within a year	0.5	1
Yes within 3 years	0.0	0
Yes within 5 years	0.0	0
Total	100.0	202

- 4.13.3 Based on responses from 201 implied households, 28.8% of the sample (59 implied households) had plans to move from their current site of which 71% were currently living on unauthorised encampments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.) 5 households on Local Authority sites were planning to move within a month and 5 households on private authorised sites said they were planning to move within 3 months.
- 4.13.4 Of those planning to move, 41 households stated they would move when forced to move on (20%), this reflects the high proportion of movers on unauthorised sites. 35 households (88%) planning to move when forced to do so are currently living on unauthorised encampments and 4 on unauthorised developments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.13.5 Of those who wish to move but cannot (16 implied households), 10 implied households (62.5%) currently live on unauthorised encampments. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.)
- 4.13.6 18 implied households gave reasons for not being able to move. 11 implied households said that this was due to length of waiting lists, 3 implied households were concerned about being accepted somewhere new and the remaining 9 implied households gave other reasons.

Table 4-44 Why Are You Intending To Move From Your Current Site?

Question 27b

	%	N ^{os.}
Quality of site	5.0	3
Neighbourhood	1.7	1
Neighbours / other people	1.7	1
Location	0.0	0
Too far from shops	0.0	0
Too far from Doctors	0.0	0
Too far from schools	0.0	0
Too far from work	0.0	0
Too far from family	0.0	0
Want to travel to a specific event	1.7	1
Always travel at this time of year	8.3	5
Harassment	0.0	0
To be nearer friends and family	5.0	3
Eviction / Enforcement action	25.0	15
Site not permanent	40.0	24
Do not like it here	0.0	0
Other	11.7	7
Total		60

- 4.13.7 Respondents intending to move gave an average of 1.1 reasons for moving. The most common reasons for moving from unauthorised encampments and developments were the site not being permanent and the threat of eviction / enforcement action.

Table 4-45 What Area Are You Moving To When You Leave?

Question 27c

	%	N ^{os.}
Basingstoke & Deane	10.3	7
East Hampshire	0.0	0
Eastleigh	2.9	2
Fareham	1.5	1
Gosport	2.9	2
Hart	13.2	9
Havant	2.9	2
Isle of Wight	0.0	0
New Forest	4.4	3
Portsmouth	10.3	7
Rushmoor	0.0	0
Southampton	11.8	8
Test Valley	0.0	0
Winchester	7.4	5
South of England Region	29.4	20
North of England Region	1.5	1
East of England Region	0.0	0
West of England Region	0.0	0
Scotland	0.0	0
Northern / Southern Ireland	0.0	0
Wales	0.0	0
Other	1.5	1
Outside UK	0.0	0
Total	100.0	68

- 4.13.8 All 59 implied moving households responded to the question asking where they planned to move to, giving a total of 68 responses with some households giving more than one response to the question.
- 4.13.9 29.4% of movers said that they were intending to move to elsewhere in the South of England region. Of districts within the study area 13.2% plan to move to Hart.
- 4.13.10 In total 68% of those planning to move intended to remain within the study area. There was a fairly high correlation between existing and desired locations, although not as high as in some other DCA studies, reflecting the fact that many households move around within the broader Hampshire study area rather than remaining within a single district. All households from Hart planned to remain in the area, 55.5% in the case of Winchester and 50% in the case of Southampton.

4.13.11 When the interviewers were on sites in Havant, some of the respondents said that Portsmouth would probably be their next destination and they would be heading there after about a month. This is reinforced by the survey findings which found that of the 7 implied households who were planning to move to Portsmouth, 4 were currently living in Havant.

Table 4-46 Are You on Any Site / House Waiting Lists?

Question 27d

	%	N ^{os.}
Yes – housing waiting list	22.2	14
Yes – site waiting list	14.3	9
No	68.3	43
Total		66

4.13.12 63 implied households responded to a question asking if they were on a waiting list, suggesting that some households without a definite intention to move were also registered on a waiting list. Of the total, 22.2% (14 implied) were on a housing waiting list and 14.3% (9 implied) on a site waiting list. Local data suggested 50 households on a waiting list for a Local Authority site within the study area.

4.13.13 The main reason given for choosing a particular waiting list was that household needed or wanted to settle.

Table 4-47 What Are The Main Reasons For Choosing That Waiting List?

Question 27e

	%	N ^{os.}
Need / want to settle	66.7	14
Need supported housing	0.0	0
Better accommodation	28.6	6
Better neighbourhood	0.0	0
Neighbours / other people	0.0	0
Location	9.5	2
Close to shops	0.0	0
Close to doctors	0.0	0
Close to schools	14.3	3
Close to work	0.0	0
Close to family	4.8	1
Like it here	0.0	0
Other	4.8	1
Total		27

4.13.14 All 59 implied moving households responded to the question asking about the type of site they intended to move to. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.)

Table 4-48 When You Leave Are You Planning To Move To?

Question 27h

	%	N ^{os.}
Bricks and Mortar Housing	23.7	14
Authorised Local Authority (Council Site)	6.8	4
Authorised Private Site	6.8	4
Authorised Transit Site	11.9	7
Unauthorised encampment – Local Authority owned land & other privately owned land	50.8	30
Unauthorised development – Privately owned Gypsy & Traveller land	0.0	0
Total	100.0	59

4.13.15 23.7% of respondents to the question (14 out of 59) said that they intend to move on to bricks and mortar housing, of whom 10 were currently living on a Local Authority site.

4.13.16 Four households said they plan to move to an authorised Local Authority site, and four said that they plan to move onto an authorised private site.

4.13.17 The majority of movers (50.8%; 30 implied households) said that they were planning to move to unauthorised encampments, of whom 28 households were already on an unauthorised encampment. A further 7 implied households said that they were planning to move to an authorised Transit site, of which 5 said they are currently living on an unauthorised encampment and 2 on an unauthorised development. The high level of planned movement to unauthorised sites reflects the lack of permanent site provision locally.

4.13.18 All respondents were asked if they would ever consider moving to bricks and mortar accommodation and 31 implied households (59.6%) said this would never be an option for them.

4.13.19 Respondents were also asked whether they would consider bricks and mortar housing if support was available. Based on just 6 implied responses, 3 said that they would like help setting up a tenancy / mortgage and 3 would like help to find accommodation to enable a move into bricks and mortar housing.

4.14 Site Accommodation

4.14.1 Those planning on moving to another site were asked about their needs, 50 implied households responded to the question (84.7% of moving households).

Table 4-49 If Moving To A Site How Long Do You Plan To Stay There?

Question 27g

	%	N ^{os.}
As long as possible before eviction	64.0	32
1 – 2 weeks	8.0	4
2 weeks to a month	4.0	2
1 – 3 months	4.0	2
3 - 6 months	12.0	6
6 months – 1 year	0.0	0
1 – 2 years	0.0	0
Permanently	8.0	4
Don't know	0.0	0
Total	100.0	50

4.14.2 64.0% (32 implied) of those responding said that they will remain at their next site as long as possible before eviction, again reflecting the high proportion of movers from unauthorised sites and their intention to move on to unauthorised sites. 8.0% (4 implied) plan to stay at their next site permanently. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.)

4.14.3 Respondents were asked what facilities they would need at their next site. A wide range of facilities was required either for sole or shared use. The most important facilities for sole use were the provision of parking and showers; and for shared use: rubbish storage and collection (Council supplied).

Table 4-50 *In Addition to Essentials What Facilities Will Be Needed At Your Next Site?*
Question 27k

	% Sole use	% Shared use
Electricity supply (mains)	41.7	0.0
Electricity supply (generator)	8.3	0.0
Gas (mains)	6.3	0.0
Gas (bottled)	27.1	0.0
Rubbish Storage and collection (Council supplied)	31.3	81.0
Rubbish storage and collection (privately supplied)	6.3	9.5
Shed / amenity building	33.3	23.8
Bath	15.6	14.3
Shower	45.8	38.1
Kitchen facilities	22.9	23.8
Laundry facilities	27.1	23.8
Fire prevention	33.3	0.0
Play space	16.7	28.6
Space for animals	12.5	23.8
Space for visitors	18.8	9.5
Work space	33.3	4.8
Equipment storage	35.4	0.0
Parking	58.3	28.6

Table 4-51 *How Many Vehicles / Trailers / Vans Would You Require To Accommodate?*
Question 27j

	%	N ^{os.}
One	13.7	7
Two	41.2	21
Three	7.8	4
Four	3.9	2
Five	3.9	2
Six	7.8	4
Seven	0.0	0
Eight	2.0	1
Nine or more	19.7	10
Total	100.0	51

4.14.4 Those moving needed space for an average of 3.9 vehicles per household on their next site, based on responses from 51 implied households. DCA recommend that new sites be designed to accommodate 2 living units plus 2 additional vehicles per household.

4.15 Needs of New Households Forming

4.15.1 12 implied households (6.0%) currently living on a site indicated that they had a family member who would be looking for independent accommodation in the next 3 years. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site.) 5 of the households responding were currently living on a Local Authority site, 2 on an authorised private site and 4 on an unauthorised encampment.

- 4.15.2 In 8 implied cases there was one family member seeking their own accommodation, in 3 implied cases there were two family members looking for independent accommodation and in 1 implied case 3 or more family members looking for independent accommodation. The data suggested a total of 17 individuals seeking to set up their own home within the next 3 years, 8 of whom (66.7%) were currently living on authorised sites within the study area.
- 4.15.3 5 of the concealed household respondents indicated that they wanted to live in bricks and mortar accommodation, of which 4 implied wanted to rent.
- 4.15.4 Those requiring independent site accommodation were asked what type of accommodation they would be looking for. 12 implied households responded to this question and 76.0% (9 implied) wanted to move to an authorised Local Authority site, 15.7% (2 implied) wanted to move to an authorised private site and a single household wanted to move to a Transit site.
- 4.15.5 Of those planning to move to a private site, all wanted to live on a site owned by their family with permission granted.
- 4.15.6 When considering the area they wanted to move to 9 concealed households wanted to live within the Hampshire and Isle of Wight area and 2 implied households would prefer to move elsewhere in the South of England region.
- 4.15.7 When considering locations within the study area, 44.4% (4 implied) wanted to live in Hart, 22.2% (2 implied) in Southampton, 11.1% (1 implied) in Portsmouth and 22.2% (2 implied) in Winchester. Most people wanted to remain in the area they were currently living: 100% in the case of Southampton and Winchester.

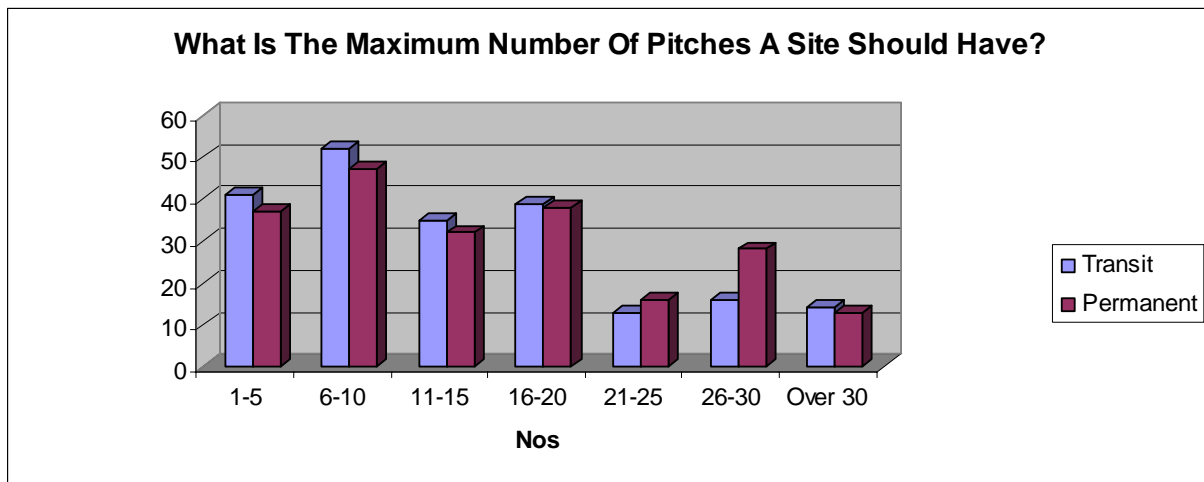
4.16 Ideal Sites

- 4.16.1 The following questions asked all respondents currently living on a site for their ideas on what would make an ideal site.

Table 4-52 *What Is The Maximum Number Of Pitches A Site Should Have?*
Question 29a

	% Transit	N ^{os.}	% Permanent	N ^{os.}
1 -5	20.6	38	21.6	40
6 - 10	26.3	48	20.5	38
11 – 15	18.6	34	17.4	32
16 – 20	20.5	38	18.7	35
21 - 25	6.4	12	9.1	17
26 – 30	3.5	7	9.4	17
Over 30	4.1	7	3.3	6
Total	100.0	184	100.0	185

Chart 4-10



- 4.16.2 In line with other DCA studies, respondents in the Hampshire and Isle of Wight survey preferred smaller sites. Based on a response rate of 90.7% (185 implied), 59.5% (110 implied) of those expressing a view said that they preferred permanent sites with 15 or less pitches.
- 4.16.3 65.5% (120 implied) of those expressing a view on the size of Transit sites would prefer sites of 15 pitches or less, based on a response rate of 89.7% (183 implied). Further examination of the data however showed some difference in the preferences expressed by households living on different types of site. 73.2% of households currently living on Local Authority sites and 63.9% on authorised private sites would prefer Transit sites with 15 or less pitches, compared to 94.8% of households living on the roadside and 36.5% of those on an encampment. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.16.4 In line with our recommendations, sites with 15 pitches would accommodate 15 households with up to 30 living units and perhaps 60 additional vehicles, therefore new sites need to be big enough to accommodate this level of vehicle ownership.
- 4.16.5 Government research suggests that smaller sites have fewer health and safety risks, especially in winter when there is more pressure on sites as families are travelling less. In addition smaller sites are easier to integrate into existing communities and are easier to manage, none the less, even a site with just 15 pitches, accommodating up to 60 vehicles would place considerable demands on the local area.
- 4.16.6 In the view of the Select Committee (Select Committee of ODPM report on Gypsy and Traveller Sites 2004) *“permanent sites should have no more than 18 pitches... all sites should be small and not disproportionate to the size of the community in which they are placed ... a cap should be placed on the number of people who are resident on the site ... The number of long term visitors on a site should be controlled by planning powers and enforced by the site manager”*.

Table 4-53 What Would Be Your IDEAL Type Of Accommodation?

Question 29b

	%	N ^{os.}
Mobile home –permanent site	68.1	124
Touring caravan / trailer - permanent site	14.3	26
Touring caravan / trailer - Transit site	7.9	14
Other	9.1	17
Don't know	0.6	1
Total	100.0	182

4.16.7 Based on 182 implied responses the ideal type of accommodation is a mobile home (68.1%). (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).

Table 4-54 Where Would Be Your IDEAL Location?

Question 29c

	%	N ^{os.}
Basingstoke & Deane	6.3	11
East Hampshire	0	0
Eastleigh	2.0	4
Fareham	1.1	2
Gosport	0	0
Hart	13.7	24
Havant	1.6	3
New Forest	15.5	28
Portsmouth	4.5	8
Rushmoor	0	0
Southampton	9.2	16
Test Valley	6.8	12
Winchester	22.7	40
Isle of Wight	1.4	3
South of England Region	11.3	20
North of England Region	1.1	2
East of England Region	0.6	1
West of England Region	1.3	2
Scotland	0	0
Northern / Southern Ireland	0	0
Wales	0	0
Other	0.9	2
Outside UK	0	0
Total	100.0	178

- 4.16.8 178 implied households responded to a question about their ideal location, with the majority of respondents preferring to remain in the Hampshire Districts. The most popular areas were New Forest (15.5%; 28 implied), Winchester (22.7%; 40 implied) and Hart (13.7%; 24 implied). 20 implied households (11.3%) would prefer to be elsewhere in the South of England. 3 implied households would ideally like to live on the Isle of Wight.
- 4.16.9 The data showed a fairly high level of correlation between current and ideal locations, with all of those living in Southampton saying their current location was their ideal location, 92.0% in the case of respondents from Hart, 78.4% amongst those from Winchester, and 72.1% from New Forest.
- 4.16.10 Recommendations made in this report reflect the strong link between existing and ideal locations, and recommend that the distribution of new 44 pitches across the study area be made on the basis of preference expressed through the survey.
- 4.16.11 The Government Select Committee recommendation (Select Committee of ODPM report on Gypsy and Traveller Sites 2004) is that all sites should be "*located only in areas considered appropriate for general residential use*". 58.7% (105 implied) of Gypsy and Traveller households said that they would prefer to live in the rural areas and a further 23.9% (43 implied) would prefer to live in a village.

Table 4-55 What Would Your Ideal Type Of Site?

Question 31

	%	N ^{os.}
Site owned by you / family with planning permission granted	61.4	90
Site owned by you / family with planning permission not granted	0	0
Site owned by another Gypsy / Traveller with planning permission granted	0.7	1
Site owned by another Gypsy / Traveller with planning permission not granted	0	0
Site owned by Local Authority	29.3	43
Site owned by RSL / HA	0	0
Site owned by private landlord	2.2	3
Unauthorised site – privately owned	0	0
Unauthorised site – council owned	0	0
Don't know	1.0	1
Other	5.4	8
Total	100.0	146

- 4.16.12 Of those expressing a view (146 implied households) 61.4% said that they would prefer to live on a site owned by themselves or their family with planning permission and the proportion was 59.8% amongst those on unauthorised sites.
- 4.16.13 A further 29.3% (43 implied) said that they would prefer a Local Authority owned site. Other DCA studies of Gypsy and Traveller households have also found a high level of preference for family owned sites. (See Appendix IX – Further Breakdown by Type of Site).
- 4.16.14 The following table is a cross tabulation of the household's ideal locations within Hampshire by their ideal type of site, it should be noted that not every household answered the question on ideal type of sites therefore numbers of ideal locations in some areas will be smaller than the numbers that said that this would be their ideal location in Table 4-54.

Table 4-56 Where Would Be Your IDEAL Location?

Question 29c by Question 31

	Site owned by you / family with planning permission granted	Site owned by Local Authority	Site owned by private landlord	Don't know	Other	Total
Basingstoke & Deane	4	4	0	0	0	8
Eastleigh	2	0	0	0	0	2
Fareham	0	2	0	0	0	2
Hart	13	7	0	1	3	24
Isle of Wight	0	0	2	0	0	2
New Forest	13	7	2	0	0	22
Southampton	7	8	0	0	1	16
Test Valley	9	2	0	0	0	11
Winchester	34	7	0	0	0	41

No data for any type of accommodation arrangement

- 4.16.15 Although a number of households specified a preference for Havant and Portsmouth in Table 4-54 these households did not specify their ideal type of site, therefore these areas are not included in the table above.
- 4.16.16 In the "ideal" areas specified by households that already have an existing Local Authority site, i.e. Hart, New Forest, Southampton and Winchester, a number of households stated that a Local Authority run site would be their ideal type of site. A site owned by the Local Authority would also be the ideal arrangement for some households in Basingstoke and Deane, Fareham and Test Valley where there are currently no Local Authority sites.
- 4.16.17 There is a strong preference across the study area for private authorised sites, although in Basingstoke and Deane, Fareham and Southampton there is also a strong preference for Local Authority sites.

5 TRANSIT PROVISION

5.1 Summary:

- Transit sites are managed sites to enable movement around and through the study area. Transit sites may also be used to facilitate move-on from unauthorised encampments.
- Emergency Stopping Places may be available in addition to formal Transit sites. These are tolerated stopping places that will have a lighter touch in terms of management and a lower level of facilities. Emergency Stopping Places are a short-term response and not a solution to the need for permanent pitches and Transit sites.
- There are no existing Transit sites within the study area.
 - The lack of Transit sites contributes to the high level of unauthorised camping, especially during peak summer travel periods.
 - The lack of Transit sites restricts the ability of the Police and other authorities to move families on from unauthorised sites.
 - The lack of Transit sites increases the cost of enforcement. Evidence suggests that it would be more cost effective to provide managed Transit sites than maintain a high level of enforcement.
- Evidence from local secondary data, the specialist survey and discussions with local stakeholders suggests a need for Transit provision:
 - The Caravan Count shows an average of 146 caravans on unauthorised encampments in the Hampshire Districts during the last 3 July counts.
 - Local evidence and the survey data suggest the majority of movement is within the Hampshire districts.
 - 67.2% of households on an unauthorised site within the study area had moved from a previous location within the study area; 68.2% plan to move on within the study area.
- There is no evidence from DCA studies in adjoining districts (Wiltshire and West Sussex) of households planning to move into Hampshire, 13.7% of households had moved into the study area in the last 12 months.
- We recommend well-managed Transit pitches to accommodate 41 households per year. There is a need for one Transit site covering the north of Hampshire (Basingstoke and Deane), one in the south (Winchester), and one in the west (Test Valley / Eastleigh / New Forest). A separate site is needed in Southampton.
- We recommend a network of Emergency Stopping Places to deal with peak flows of travellers through the study area during the summer months, and to allow an immediate response to the problems of unauthorised camping. Emergency stopping places should focus on Basingstoke and Deane, Winchester and Test Valley.
- DCA recommend a Hampshire wide policy to deal with unauthorised camping; Basingstoke and Deane and Southampton provide good practice examples.

5.2 Introduction

- 5.2.1 A Transit site provides accommodation with varying amenities for Gypsies and Travellers who want to stay legally for a period of up to 3 months in an area. A Transit site enables the Local Authority to respond to unauthorised encampments:
- Providing a legal, safe and practical place for Gypsies and Travellers to stop
 - Reducing the impact of travelling on local residents and business communities
 - Enabling wider use of legal powers, especially the new powers under the ASB Act
 - Reducing the costs to the Local Authority in the long term arising from unauthorised encampments
 - Enabling Gypsies and Travellers to carry out their trades without the threat of eviction.
- 5.2.2 There are key challenges in developing Transit sites and these are set out in the Southampton Gypsy and Traveller Strategy and include concerns from local residents about the perceived impact, planning and technical issues pertaining to green / brown field sites, and funding.
- 5.2.3 Partnership working across the study area would enable Local Authorities to maximise the national funding opportunities, and benefit from a greater flexibility of provision as well as minimising the costs and impacts locally.
- 5.2.4 Consideration should also be given to specific management strategies to contribute to the success of Transit sites, drawing on the experiences of other Local Authorities that manage or have managed Transit sites, and bearing in mind the difficult experience of Transit site management reported in other areas.
- 5.2.5 There is currently no Transit provision within the study area. SHOG consider the issue of Transit provision locally to be of prime importance to this study. This view was backed up at the DCA Stakeholder seminar in Winchester on the 28th November 2006 where a high proportion of the questions concerned Transit need.
- 5.2.6 The Hampshire authorities have been working together for some time to identify possible Transit sites. At a meeting of the Gypsy and Traveller Panel on the 19th June 2003 it was resolved that a working groups be set up to investigate the establishment of temporary and short stay sites to meet the needs of families travelling through and within the Hampshire area. This resolution was made on the basis of local evidence of unauthorised encampments moving predominantly from one authority to another within Hampshire.
- 5.2.7 The working groups established included:
- South Group: Havant, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, East Hampshire and Winchester;
 - West Group: Southampton, Test Valley, Eastleigh, New Forest;
 - North Group: Basingstoke & Deane, Hart, Rushmoor.

- 5.2.8 Little progress was made in identifying potential new sites through the working groups. In October 2006 the Joint Authorities Gypsy and Traveller Panel resolved:
- “This Group supports the principle of developing a strategy for the provision of permanent and transient Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in Hampshire, through the three sub groups in the County and in response to the needs identified in the recent Housing Needs Survey and as required by the LDF process.”*
- 5.2.9 In response to this the sub groups have now been re-established and tasked with continuing to identify suitable sites for development. The DCA recommendations for Transit site across the study area are consistent with the Hampshire working group areas.
- 5.2.10 In line with Government guidance and advice from DCLG this study has focused on the need for permanent site provision. The DCA survey showed that all of those expressing a preference (47 implied households) and living on unauthorised encampments or developments, 95.9% would prefer to live on a permanent pitch. Once all households with a need for a permanent pitch have been allocated one it will be easier to understand the residual need for Transit pitches to facilitate movement.
- 5.2.11 There is a danger that the early provision of Transit pitches as a priority over permanent pitches will mask the need for permanent pitches, as the availability of Transit pitches locally enables Local Authorities to keep households moving. However, the data also showed the pressure of unauthorised encampments in some parts of the study area. Permanent site provision may take several years to develop and means that there is a pressing need for some provision to enable Local Authorities to deal effectively with unauthorised encampments.
- 5.2.12 Analysis of the survey data, secondary data from the Caravan Count and other secondary data supplied by Local Authorities enables us to make some recommendations on the number of Transit pitches needed over a 12 month period; and further recommendations on the need for Transit pitches to deal with the immediate pressure of unauthorised camping.

5.3 Caravan Count Analysis

- 5.3.1 An analysis of the Caravan Count shows a significant growth in the level of unauthorised camping within the study area over the last 25 years. Over the past 3 years the majority of recorded unauthorised encampments at the time of the Caravan Count have been within the Hampshire districts rather than within Southampton or Portsmouth. There is clear local evidence that the majority of households on encampments are circulating around Hampshire, and no evidence was found from DCA studies in adjoining districts in Wiltshire or West Sussex that households were planning to move into Hampshire.
- 5.3.2 There has been an average of 146 caravans on unauthorised sites in Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton in the last 3 July counts. In July 2004 there were 162, of which 121 (74.7%) were on encampments; in July 2005 there were 156 all of which were encampments, and in July 2006 there were 126, of which 69 (54.8%) were encampments.
- 5.3.3 The occurrence of unauthorised camping within the study area in January is typically far lower, with a total of 38 caravans on unauthorised encampments in January 2005, and 31 in January 2006. There were no encampments in Portsmouth or Southampton in January 2005 or January 2006.

- 5.3.4 The data suggests that there is a need for Transit provision to cope with peak flows of movement during the summer months. The survey showed that the longer term need is primarily for permanent sites to meet the needs of families living on unauthorised sites.
- 5.3.5 The model (section 7 of this report) identified 11 households living on unauthorised encampments with no permanent base elsewhere, and so representing a need for permanent site based accommodation in the study area. These households will however need short / medium-term Transit provision until permanent pitches have been developed.
- 5.3.6 The data suggests that Transit and emergency stopping places should be fairly flexible in the short and medium term, it is likely that there will be a lower long term need for Transit provision if the recommendation for new permanent pitches is implemented. DCA recommends that Local Authorities review the level of Transit need in the 2011 GTAA.

5.4 Local Secondary Data

- 5.4.1 Information gathered from local Gypsy and Traveller liaison staff and the Police confirmed the impression that unauthorised encampments tend to move between the Hampshire districts and that the busy period for unauthorised camping is, as we would expect, over the summer.
- 5.4.2 In March 2006 local staff reported 44 caravans on unauthorised encampments. By July 2006 there were 59 caravans on unauthorised sites on non Gypsy and Traveller land, a further 17 were tolerated on non Gypsy and Traveller land.
- 5.4.3 Appendix XVII provides an analysis of the local data provided on unauthorised camping for the 3 months April – July 2005, this covers the peak travel period of May – August.
- 5.4.4 The available data shows a total of 30 encampments on public land and 31 on private land over a 3-month period although some of these encampments may have been counted more than once as they moved through the area. Caravans were counted for a total of 536 caravan days and in some cases this may mean that a large number of caravans were counted for a short period of time in one Local Authority area, in other cases it may mean a smaller number, on an encampment for a longer period of time.
- 5.4.5 The legislative framework for dealing with unauthorised encampments is set out in Appendix XVI, however, a search of local data showed that only Basingstoke and Deane and Southampton have a local strategy for responding to unauthorised encampments. DCA recommends that a sub regional policy and procedure be developed for monitoring and management of unauthorised encampments. Details of the Basingstoke and Deane and Southampton polices are summarised in Appendix XVII.
- 5.4.6 The secondary data review also showed that Basingstoke and Deane and Southampton are the only authorities within the study area to have made any firm progress in identifying possible locations for Transit sites locally. The development of a strategic approach may in itself help drive forward plans to develop Transit sites.
- 5.4.7 Although Basingstoke and Deane have no Local Authority sites to move families onto, a site at Peak Copse near Basingstoke closed in the 1990s, the Local Authority is currently working with Hampshire County Council to try and identify a network of suitable stopping places / Transit sites across Hampshire to address the needs of those travelling through the district.

- 5.4.8 Southampton City Council has made a definite commitment to providing a Transit site locally within their Gypsy and Traveller Strategy. A site at Monks Brook in the Stoneham area of the city has been identified as a possible location for a Transit site, this is being discussed with Cabinet. Emergency stopping places will also be considered as a short term option.
- 5.4.9 A recent interim report from the Gypsy and Traveller Task Group on Site Provision and Enforcement (2007) provides evidence from Bristol that the annual cost of enforcement action was reduced from £200,000 to £5,000 when they developed a Transit site (cost £425,000). Southampton City Council have carried out a similar costing exercise.

5.5 Local Stakeholder Consultation

- 5.5.1 Local liaison officers were asked what they felt would be the main use of Transit sites across the study area. For example would they be sites for Gypsies and Travellers to use for a short time (whether it be days or weeks) as they travel through an area; or would the sites be utilised by the Local Authority to facilitate move-on from unauthorised encampments for those people deemed as a vulnerable group e.g. elderly people, those people with disabilities or those people expecting children.
- 5.5.2 The general consensus was that Transit sites across the study area would be used as stopping places for the travelling community moving in and out of the area, including both "local" Travellers and those moving through the county, this assumes that sites would be well managed, and in suitable locations.
- 5.5.3 DCA experience in other areas would suggest Travellers would prefer to remain on the roadside rather than use a poorly managed Transit site, where there is a perceived higher risk. Our experience in other study areas has shown significant problems with managing and maintaining Transit sites. In Wiltshire for example staff reported a high level of voids on Transit sites and in Bedfordshire and Luton Gypsy and Traveller families said that Transit sites were notorious for trouble and disturbances, travellers in Bedfordshire and Luton said they would prefer to remain on the roadside than use a Transit site.
- 5.5.4 Local Police report difficulties managing unauthorised camping across the study area because of a lack of Transit pitches. When moving families on under Section 62a of the Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994 the Police need to have identified a place to move them on to.
- 5.5.5 Health workers also identified a need for Transit pitches. In particular there is a need for a temporary base from which health assessments can be made and treatment maintained.
- 5.5.6 Local liaison staff also acknowledged that it would be helpful to have Transit sites available to facilitate move-on of vulnerable families from unauthorised encampments, this was not expected to be their primary use; as the numbers of those with welfare needs are believed to be fairly low in comparison to the numbers of families who are on the move through the area.
- 5.5.7 Notes from interviews with the Police and health workers are provided in Appendix XIII.

- 5.5.8 It was noted that the Travellers surveyed by Southampton Council in 2004 / 2005 stated that they would generally use a Transit site if they knew it was available and it would be helpful to be able to stop in one place long enough to sort out welfare needs. In Portsmouth two of the regular families who visit the City in the summer months have enquired as to when and where a Transit site will be placed in Hampshire and indicated that they would use one.
- 5.5.9 Hampshire County Council acknowledged however that Travellers from different cultures will not mix, and when asked in this survey why people would not want to use a Transit site, a number of people responded that they did not want to mix with different Gypsy or Traveller groups. Local data on the ethnicity of travellers identified on unauthorised encampments shows a growth in the number of Irish travellers. Management of the mix of families on Transit sites should be given careful consideration.
- 5.5.10 DCA recommend that the Hampshire Authorities develop joint working protocols enabling them to manage movement in Transit across the County, to share information about families who are on the move, and to enable them to make referrals to sites across the study area.

5.6 Survey Data

- 5.6.1 The specialist survey data backs up the theory that the majority of those on unauthorised encampments are moving around within Hampshire, reinforcing our view that these families are settled within Hampshire although they have no permanent stopping place.
- 5.6.2 67.2% of households currently on unauthorised sites had moved from a previous location within the study area. 68.2% plan to move on within the study area, and 71.7% said their ideal location was within the study area.
- 5.6.3 All respondents were asked if they would use a Transit site if one was available. 178 implied households answered the question, of which 46.6% (83 implied) said that they would use a Transit site; 45 of whom said they were currently living on unauthorised encampments.
- 5.6.4 40.8% of those on Local Authority sites and 16.6% of households currently living on authorised private sites, said that they would use a Transit site, compared to 67.6% of those living on the roadside or other unauthorised encampment.
- 5.6.5 All respondents were asked why they would NOT use a Transit site. The most common reason given was that they were simply not needed; other reasons were that respondents did not want to mix with other cultures, the sites were dirty and not well maintained and that there was no privacy.
- 5.6.6 When asked about the cost of Transit sites, all 85 respondents said that they would expect to pay below £60 per week for use of a Transit site.

5.7 The Need for Transit Pitches / Emergency Stopping Places

- 5.7.1 There is little guidance on the requirements for Transit sites (*The Provision and condition of Local Authority Gypsy and Traveller sites in England CURS 2002*) although it is assumed that while Transit sites will require a reasonable level of amenity, stopping places may have a lower level of amenity and a lighter touch in terms of management.

- 5.7.2 There is a need for a network of tolerated Emergency Stopping Places across the study area to:
- Deal with movement through and around Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth, especially during peak summer travel times;
 - Enable the authorities to make immediate use of the new legislative powers in the ASB Act 2000;
 - Provide some provision until permanent Transit sites and long term permanent pitches are developed.
- 5.7.3 Emergency Stopping Places should focus in areas of highest unauthorised camping activity in Basingstoke and Deane, Winchester, and Test Valley. Separate provision should be made in Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.
- 5.7.4 Emergency stopping places should be in locations where families have stopped in the past which are judged suitable for a very short stay. Facilities might be temporarily provided at such locations to enable the Police to use these under section 62a powers.
- 5.7.5 There is also a need for at least 3 managed Transit sites across the Hampshire Districts, one in the north of Hampshire (Basingstoke & Deane), one in the south of Hampshire (Winchester) and one in the west (covering areas of Test Valley, Eastleigh and New Forest). Southampton should make separate provision because of restrictions moving households across unitary boundaries.
- 5.7.6 Section 7 of this report suggests that 41 households will need to be accommodated on managed Transit pitches over a 12-month period. A higher level of short / medium term need has also been identified, with 11 households currently on unauthorised encampments and in need of a permanent pitch. These households will need to be accommodated on a temporary pitch until a permanent pitch is made available.

6 FINDINGS FOR RESPONDENTS LIVING IN BRICKS & MORTAR ACCOMMODATION

6.1 Summary

- 22 households were interviewed in bricks and mortar accommodation. The data for this group has not been grossed or weighted as the total number of households in bricks and mortar accommodation is not known and there is no credible baseline from which to work.
- The majority of those interviewed were well settled, living in permanent accommodation; 59% (13) were renting from a social landlord.
- A higher proportion of those in bricks and mortar accommodation were couples with children (50%) compared to households living on sites. Accessing schooling was the single biggest reason for settlement in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- Ten households (47.6%) indicated that they included a member with a disability or long-term illness. The proportion of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation who were registered with a doctor was slightly higher than for the site based sample.
- Only two (9.1%) households had travelled in the last 12 months, however 7 households (31.8%) had vans and trailers that would enable them to travel.
- Only four households had previously lived on a site and just one household (4.5%) had any plans to move, this household wished to remain in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- Four (18.2%) existing households from the bricks and mortar sample included a member needing independent accommodation in the next 3 years. 1 (25%) wanted to live on a site, three (75%) would prefer owner occupied bricks and mortar accommodation.

6.2 Current Accommodation

- 6.2.1 Across England many Gypsies and Travellers are living increasingly settled life styles. The CURS study (2005) "Assessment of the Accommodation Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in South and West Hertfordshire" noted a trend towards settlement in bricks and mortar housing or on authorised sites, with households travelling for short periods to retain their cultural identity.
- 6.2.2 It is not clear if this is a matter of choice or not. A lack of authorised sites may push some Gypsy and Traveller households into bricks and mortar housing, while others may choose a bricks and mortar home in order to access better facilities and services; the CURS study found ill health to be a spur to settlement.
- 6.2.3 22 respondents identified themselves as Gypsies or Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation within the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Study area. This section considers the current accommodation circumstances of those Gypsies and Travellers in Hampshire living in bricks and mortar accommodation.

- 6.2.4 This data is un-weighted because no baseline data is available on the number of Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar accommodation and there is no credible baseline from which to work.
- 6.2.5 DCA recommend that procedures be put in place to monitor the number of households living in Bricks and Mortar accommodation so that future GTAA studies can reflect need from this group.
- 6.2.6 22.7% (5) of respondents lived in each of the Hart, New Forest, and Winchester Local Authority areas, 18.2% (4) in Southampton, 9.1% (2) in Test Valley and the remaining 4.5% (1) in Eastleigh.

Table 6-1 Accommodation

	%	N ^{os.}
Temporary	0.0	0
Permanent	95.5	21
A care-of address	4.5	1
Total	100.0	22

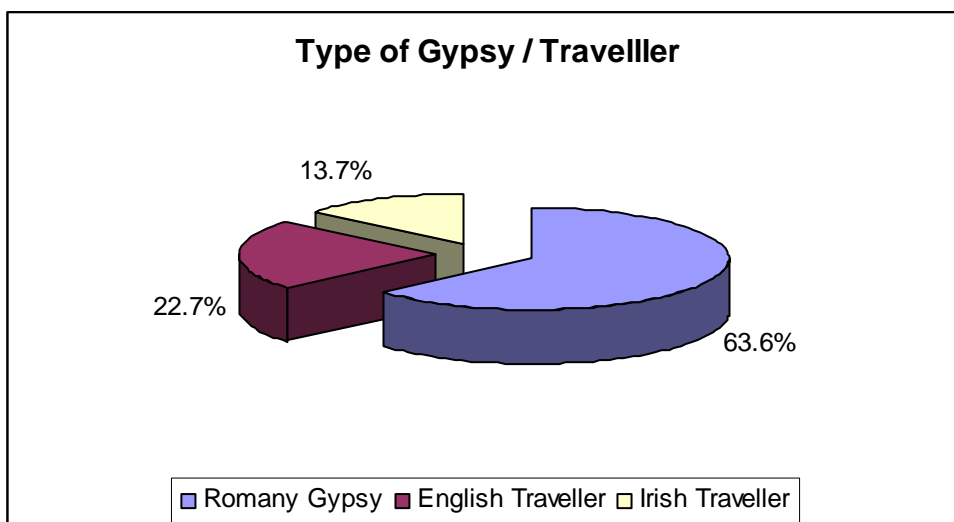
- 6.2.7 Of the 22 respondents, 21 (95.5%) said that they were living in permanent accommodation, 4.5% (1) lived at a “care-of” address.

Table 6-2 Type Of Gypsy / Traveller

	%	N ^{os.}
Romany Gypsy	63.6	14
English Traveller	22.7	5
Irish Traveller	13.7	3
Total	100.0	22

- 6.2.8 63.6% (14) of respondents living in bricks and mortar accommodation were Romany Gypsy, 22.7% (5) were Irish Travellers and 13.7% (3) English Travellers.

Chart 6-1



- 6.2.9 Respondents were asked what type of accommodation they had in their current location or elsewhere. 21 households responded, indicating that they were living in a house / flat / bungalow / maisonette and 1 household indicated that they currently lived in supported housing.

- 6.2.10 In addition to their bricks and mortar accommodation however, 1 household said that they also had a mobile home, 1 household said that they had a van as living accommodation, 5 households had one touring caravan / trailer and 1 household said that they had two touring caravans / trailers. None of the respondents said that they had any living accommodation elsewhere.
- 6.2.11 All of the respondents said that they were living in their main accommodation. Suggesting all the additional vehicles were accommodated at their main accommodation.
- 6.2.12 Respondents were asked how many bedrooms they had in their accommodation. Based on a 100% response rate the majority had 3 beds (68.2%).

Table 6-3 How Many Bedrooms Does Your Accommodation Have?

Question 4b

Number	%	N ^{os.}
One	0.0	0
Two	13.6	3
Three	68.2	15
Four or more	18.2	4
Total	100.0	22

- 6.2.13 Based on a 100% response rate, 86.4% (19) said that their main accommodation was a house, and the remaining 13.6% (3) lived in a bungalow.

Table 6-4 Do You Own the Accommodation or Rent?

Question 4d

	%	N ^{os.}
Owner-Occupied	40.9	9
RSL / HA tenant	40.9	9
Council tenant	18.2	4
Total	100.0	22

- 6.2.14 Based on responses from all 22 households 40.9% (9) of the group were owner occupiers, 59.1% (13) were renting, of whom 40.9% (9) were renting in the social rented housing sector.
- 6.2.15 All households were then asked if their accommodation was adequate for their needs.
- 6.2.16 Based on 100% response, 86.4% (19) said their accommodation was adequate and 13.6% (3) stated that whilst their accommodation was adequate, they wished to travel again. The remaining 4.5% (1) stated that their home was inadequate, giving accommodation too small as the reason for inadequacy.
- 6.2.17 All 22 households responded to the question on how long they had lived in their current accommodation. 4.5% (1) of the group said that they had lived in their home for more than 1 year but less than 5 years and the remaining 95.5% (21) had lived in their current home for more than 5 years. None of the households had lived in their current accommodation for less than a year.

6.2.18 Respondents were asked about the good and bad things about where they lived. In terms of the good things, respondents made an average of ten responses each, with access to doctors 95.5% (21), the neighbourhood 81.8% (18) and access to shops 81.8% (18) being the most positive aspects.

6.2.19 There was a far lower response rate when considering the bad things about the area (45.5%), with respondents making an average of 2.3 responses each. The main concerns were access to amenities 50.0% (5 cases), problems with neighbours and other people, access to schools and access to work 30.0% (3 cases in each choice respectively).

Table 6-5 What Are The Good / Bad Things About Where You Live Now?

Question 7a/7b

	% Good	N ^{os.}	% Bad	N ^{os.}
Access to doctors	95.5	21	10.0	1
Neighbourhood	81.8	18	0.0	0
Access to shops	81.8	18	20.0	2
Location	77.3	17	0.0	0
Neighbours / other people	68.2	15	30.0	3
Access to schools	68.2	15	30.0	3
Access to family	68.2	15	0.0	0
Surrounding environment	63.6	14	10.0	1
Safety	63.6	14	20.0	2
Quality of the accommodation	59.1	13	0.0	0
Health	54.5	12	20.0	2
Legality of accommodation	50.0	11	0.0	0
Access to work	45.5	10	30.0	3
Regeneration	45.5	10	0.0	0
Temporary accommodation	45.5	10	0.0	0
Access to amenities	31.8	7	50.0	5
Other	4.5	1	10.0	1
Total		221		23

6.3 Recent Accommodation

6.3.1 This section looks at where households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation lived before moving to their current accommodation.

Table 6-6 What Sort Of Accommodation Did You Have Before?

Question 8a

	%	N ^{os.}
This is my first / only accommodation	13.6	3
House / Bungalow / Flat / Maisonette	68.2	15
Mobile home – Permanent site	9.1	2
Touring caravan / trailer / Transit	9.1	2
Total	100.0	22

6.3.2 Of the 22 respondents to the question, 68.2% (15) of those currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation previously lived in a house / bungalow / flat / maisonette, 13.6% (3) said this was their first accommodation.

- 6.3.3 Only 4 households had previously lived on a site, 9.1% (2) previously lived in a mobile home on a permanent site and 9.1% (2) in a touring caravan / trailer on a Transit site.
- 6.3.4 Those who had previously lived in a house / flat / bungalow or maisonette were asked a series of questions about living in bricks and mortar accommodation. The first question asked about the tenure of that accommodation, 16 households responded (one more than had said that they previously lived in bricks and mortar accommodation), of whom 8 (50% of respondents) had rented their previous home from the Council/ RSL.

Table 6-7 Tenure of Previous Accommodation?

Question 8b

	%	N ^{os.}
Owner occupied	31.2	5
Council tenant	43.7	7
RSL / HA tenant	6.3	1
Rent from private landlord	12.5	2
Rent from family / friend / employer	6.3	1
Total	100.0	16

Table 6-8 Why Did You Move Into Bricks & Mortar Housing From a Site?

Question 8c

	%	N ^{os.}
Health reasons	8.3	1
Schooling for children	33.3	4
To be near a relative	0.0	0
Employment reasons	16.7	2
Wished to stop travelling	16.7	2
Other	41.7	5
Total		14

- 6.3.5 Respondents who had previously lived on a site were asked why they had moved into bricks and mortar accommodation; 33.3% said that they had moved because of schooling for their children, 16.7% for employment reasons and a wish to stop travelling, respectively. The majority (41.7%) gave other reasons. Only one person had moved to bricks and mortar accommodation for health reasons.
- 6.3.6 All households, apart from those who had never lived anywhere else were then asked where they used to live.

Table 6-9 **Where Did You Used To Live?**

Question 9

	%	N ^{os.}
Hart	22.2	4
New Forest	27.8	5
Rushmoor	5.6	1
Southampton	22.2	4
Test Valley	11.0	2
Winchester	5.6	1
Outside the UK	5.6	1
Total	100.0	18

No responses for other areas

- 6.3.7 The majority of respondents had previously lived in the Hampshire study area. 27.8% had previously lived in New Forest, 22.2% in Hart, and 22.2% in Southampton.

Table 6-10 **How Long Did You Live There?**

Question 11

	%	N ^{os.}
A day or two	0.0	0
Less than 1 week	0.0	0
Less than 1 month	0.0	0
Less than 3 months	0.0	0
Less than 6 months	5.6	1
6 months but less than 1 year	0.0	0
1 year but less than 5 years	38.9	7
5 years and over	55.5	10
Total	100.0	18

- 6.3.8 55.6% (10) of households currently in bricks and mortar accommodation said that they had lived in their previous home for 5 years or more. 38.9% (7) said they had lived in their previous home for 1 year but less than five years and 5.6% (1) for less than 6 months.

6.4 Travel

- 6.4.1 All households were asked if they were willing to answer questions about their travelling patterns. This section gives details of the travelling behaviour of Gypsies and Travellers currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation in the Hampshire and the Isle of Wight sample.
- 6.4.2 The ability of Gypsy and Traveller households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation to travel may be limited by terms of tenancy that restrict the keeping of caravans or other vehicles at their home; or make it difficult to maintain a tenancy when they are away from home for long periods.
- 6.4.3 Of the 22 respondents living in bricks and mortar accommodation, only 9.1% (2) said that they had gone travelling in the last 12 months, both had travelled 4 or 5 times in the last 12 months.
- 6.4.4 One respondent travelled with their own household only and one vehicle, and the other with 2 to 5 households and six vehicles, both said that they regularly travel at this time of year (March), with one respondent also travelling regularly at other times of the year. One respondent travelled to Havant and the other travelled outside Hampshire but in the South of England region.

Table 6-11 **What Is The Main Reason For Travelling?**

Question 12i

	This time of year (March)		Other times	
	%	N ^{os.}	%	N ^{os.}
Holiday	50.0	1	100.0	1
Family event	100.0	2	100.0	1
Community event	100.0	2	100.0	1
Festival	50.0	1	0.0	0
Work	100.0	2	100.0	1
School	0.0	0	0.0	0
Health care	0.0	0	0.0	0
Way of life	50.0	1	100.0	1
Temporary site	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	50.0	1	0.0	0
Total		10		5

- 6.4.5 Both households gave reasons for travelling at this time of year (e.g. March) making an average of 5.0 responses each. Family event, community event and work were the most important reasons given.

6.4.6 Those travelling were also asked at what other times of the year they travel.

Table 6-12 What Times Of Year Do You Regularly Visit?

Question 12j

	%	N ^{os.}
January	0.0	0
February	50.0	1
March	100.0	2
April	100.0	2
May	50.0	1
June	50.0	1
July	50.0	1
August	50.0	1
September	50.0	1
October	50.0	1
November	0.0	0
December	0.0	0
Total		11

6.4.7 Those who travelled were travelling on average during 5.5 months of the year.

6.5 Planning Permissions

Table 6-13 Have You Ever Applied For Planning Permission?

Question 13a

	%	N ^{os.}
Yes	18.2	4
No	81.8	18
Total	100.0	22

6.5.1 All households responded to a question on planning permission. 4 households had applied for planning permission (18.2%), 1 household had permission granted (New Forest), 2 households were refused (Winchester & New Forest) and 1 went to appeal and was refused permission (Winchester).

6.6 You and Your Family

6.6.1 Data was collected on the age and gender of individual household members. From the data collected a picture of the households in the sample emerged. The findings are summarised in the table below.

Table 6-14 Family Composition

Family structure	%	Group %	Nos.
1 adult over 60	4.5	9.0	1
1 adult under 60	0.0		0
1 adult and others	4.5		1
Couple no children	22.8	86.5	5
Couple with children	54.6		12
Couple and others	9.1		2
Single parent	4.5	4.5	1
Total	100.0	100.0	22

6.6.2 Compared to respondents living on a site, a higher proportion of those living in bricks and mortar accommodation were couples and couples with children: 86.5% compared to 61.5% of those on sites. There was also a far lower proportion of single parent households (4.5%) compared to those on sites (13.6%) and compared to the national average (9%).

6.6.3 In terms of age, based on responses from 21 heads of household, DCA found 71.4% (15) of heads of household aged between 45 and 74, compared to 19.5% of those living on a site. The proportion of under 16s living on sites was 37.8% (242 children) compared to 28.3% (13 children) of those living in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Table 6-15 Age Of Household Members

Question 16b

Age of household members	Head of household		All household members	
	%	N ^{os.}	%	N ^{os.}
0 – 10	0.0	0	13.1	6
11 – 15	0.0	0	15.2	7
16 – 24	4.8	1	15.2	7
25 – 44	19.0	4	21.7	10
45 – 59	33.3	7	15.2	7
60 – 74	38.1	8	17.4	8
75+	4.8	1	2.2	1
Total	100.0	21	100.0	46

6.6.4 The average number of people per household was 3.2 amongst those living in bricks and mortar accommodation, compared to 2.7 amongst respondents living on site. The average family size was found to be higher amongst Gypsy and Traveller families than within the general population (2.4 in the Census).

6.7 Access to Services and Facilities

6.7.1 The following section presents data on access to schooling and medical facilities for households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Data is also presented on the incidence of disability within the household and access to adaptations.

6.7.2 6 households indicated that they had school age children in local schools (two under the age of 12 and four over 12), 10 households said their children were not in school. Although none of the households said that their current accommodation affects their child's schooling.

6.7.3 Respondents were also asked if they had attended school, 19 people responded to the question, with 2 saying that they attended primary education, 15 attended to secondary education and 2 attended further education.

6.7.4 86.4% (19) of respondents currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation said that they were registered with a doctor and 68.4% (13) with a dentist in the area. No households said that they were registered with a doctor or a dentist elsewhere.

6.7.5 Of respondents living on a site 73.5% were registered with a doctor in their current area, suggesting a higher level of access amongst households in bricks and mortar accommodation. Closer examination of the data however showed that those on authorised sites had an even higher level of access to doctors (89.3%) than those in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Table 6-16 **Do You Consider Anyone In Your Household To Have A Disability Or A Serious Long Term Illness?**
Question 19a

	%	N ^{os.}
No	52.4	11
Yes	47.6	10
Total	100.0	21

6.7.6 10 households in the sample had a member with a disability or long term illness (47.6%), the incidence of disability was far higher amongst Gypsy and Traveller households in bricks and mortar accommodation and amongst those living on sites (15.6%) suggesting that disability may push some households into bricks and mortar accommodation.

6.7.7 Of the 10 households with a member with a disability or long term illness, 8 households had one member affected, one household had two members affected and one household and more than two members affected. In 7 of the 10 households the disabled member was aged over 60 years old.

6.7.8 Households with a member with a disability were asked further questions about the nature of the illness / disability and the adaptations available to support members of the household with a disability.

Table 6-17 What Is The Nature Of The Disability?

Question 19d

	%	N ^{os.}
Wheelchair User	10.0	1
Walking Difficulty (not in wheelchair)	20.0	2
Learning Difficulty	30.0	3
Mental Health Problem	10.0	1
Visual Impairment	0.0	0
Hearing Impairment	0.0	0
Asthmatic / Respiratory Problem	20.0	2
Other Physical Disability	10.0	0
Limiting Illness	50.0	5
Total		14

- 6.7.9 All 10 respondents answered the question on the nature of the disability, making 14 choices in total. The highest proportion 50.0% (5) said that they had a limiting illness, 30.0% (3) said that they had learning difficulties and 20.0% (2) an asthmatic / respiratory problem.
- 6.7.10 In 5 cases the disability / illness limited daily activity. The following question found that in one case there was a need for adaptations to the home. two households indicated that a member with a disability needed regular medical treatment by a doctor or hospital, and four households said that they required care and support from family / friends.

Table 6-18 Does The Illness Or Disability Mean You / Family Need Provision Of?

Question 19g

Housing Required	%	N ^{os.}
Adaptations to your home	20.0	1
Regular medical treatment at doctor or hospital	40.0	2
Both adaptations & regular medical treatment	20.0	1
Care & support from family / friends	80.0	4
Care & support from social services / voluntary	40.0	2
Total		10

- 6.7.11 Although only one household indicated in Table 6-18 that they needed adaptations, three people responded (30.0% of those with a disability) to a further question asking about the type of adaptations required, making an average of 1.7 choices per household. Two households' required bath / shower and toilet adaptations and stair lift adaptations, and one household required inside and outside handrails.
- 6.7.12 Respondents were asked if any adaptations had been done and if so by whom. Three households had adaptations done by the Local Authority and one respondent had done the adaptations themselves.

6.8 Harassment

- 6.8.1 This section looks at the experiences of harassment amongst Gypsy and Traveller households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation. 18.2% (4) of households said that they had experienced harassment at their current home and 4.8% (1) in their previous home. In all cases the harassment had been inflicted neighbouring residents.
- 6.8.2 5.0% (1) of the sample had left accommodation as a result of harassment. 50.0% (10) of the sample would take harassment into consideration when deciding to move again, suggesting that the fear of harassment is in fact far greater than the actual incidence of harassment.

6.9 Work

- 6.9.1 This section looks at the working patterns of Gypsy and Traveller respondents currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation, including problems with work and issues around travel to work.
- 6.9.2 Three respondents (15.0%) said they live at their current accommodation to be close to work.

Table 6-19 Type of Employment

Question 21c

	%	N ^{os.}
Self-employed	40.0	4
Employed	15.0	3
Unemployed	10.0	2
Retired	25.0	5
Cannot work due to disability	20.0	4
Housewife / look after home	10.0	2
Total		20

- 6.9.3 20 households responded to the question on type of employment. 55.0% of respondents living in bricks and mortar accommodation said that they were employed or self employed (7), compared to 36.9% of those living on sites.
- 6.9.4 Three households indicated that where they live makes it difficult for them to get work.
- 6.9.5 One household said that they had to move more than three times in the last 12 months due to difficulties getting work.
- 6.9.6 One respondent said they had to travel for work. Two respondents answered the question on where they travel to work, with one travelling to Havant and the other outside Hampshire in the South of England region.

6.10 Income and Financial Support

- 6.10.1 The income of all household members was required to give a total annual income for the household before tax and other deductions. The response rate to the income question was 31.8% (7 of 22).
- 6.10.2 85.7% (6) of respondents living in bricks and mortar accommodation said that they had incomes below £10,000, compared to 92.1% of respondents living on a site, and 14.3% (1) said that they had an income between £10,000 and £20,000.
- 6.10.3 14 households indicated that they received financial support, 63.6% of those living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Respondents made an average of two choices each, compared to 1.7 for respondents living on sites, suggesting that households in bricks and mortar accommodation may be better placed to access financial support. It may also be that households in bricks and mortar accommodation need a higher level of financial support because they are older (42.9% of heads of households were over 60 years old), 35.7% receive a state pension.

Table 6-20 Does Your Household Receive Any Financial Support?
Question 22I

	% (of 14)	N ^{OS.}
Housing Benefit	42.9	6
Income Support	35.7	5
Pension Credit	0.0	0
Job Seekers Allowance	0.0	0
Working Family Tax Credit	7.1	1
Disability Allowance	35.7	5
Attendance Allowance	28.6	4
State Pension	35.7	5
Child Benefit	28.6	4
Other	0.0	0
Total		30

6.11 Future Accommodation Needs

- 6.11.1 Of all of the households in the bricks and mortar sample, 21 said that they did not intend to move from their current accommodation, with one household intending to move within 5 years.
- 6.11.2 The household planning to move wanted to stay in bricks and mortar housing rather than move to a site, and had a preference for an owner occupied house.

6.12 Needs of New Households Forming

- 6.12.1 Four households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation indicated that they had a family member who would be looking for independent accommodation in the next 3 years (18.2% of the sample).
- 6.12.2 In three cases there was one family member involved and in one case there were two family members looking for independent accommodation, suggesting five individuals will be seeking their own accommodation.

- 6.12.3 Of the households looking for permanent accommodation in the next three years the majority were aged between 16 and 24.
- 6.12.4 Those requiring independent accommodation were asked whether they wanted to live on a site or in bricks and mortar accommodation, one said that they wanted to live on a Local Authority site.
- 6.12.5 Three would prefer bricks and mortar accommodation, of who all wanted to buy their own accommodation.

6.13 Ideal Sites

- 6.13.1 The following questions asked respondents currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation for their ideas on what would make an ideal site.

Table 6-21 *What Is The Maximum Number Of Pitches A Site Should Have?*

Question 24a

	% Transit	N ^{os.}	% Permanent	N ^{os.}
1 -5	20.0	3	13.3	2
6 - 10	33.3	5	33.3	5
11 – 15	0.0	0	6.7	1
16 – 20	33.3	5	13.3	2
21 - 25	13.3	2	13.3	2
26 – 30	0.0	0	6.7	1
Over 30	0.0	0	13.3	3
Total		15		16

- 6.13.2 Generally respondents preferred smaller sites, with 53.3% (8) of respondents stating that they prefer Transit sites with 10 or less pitches. 46.6% (7) of those expressing a view on the size of permanent sites said that they would prefer sites of 10 pitches or less.

Table 6-22 *What Would Be Your Ideal Type Of Accommodation?*

Question 24b

	%	N ^{os.}
Mobile home – permanent site	50.1	8
Touring caravan / trailer – permanent site	12.5	2
Other	31.3	5
Total		15

- 6.13.3 As with those currently living on a site the ideal type of accommodation is a mobile home on a permanent site, 50.1% (8) of respondents said this was their ideal.

Table 6-23 Where Would Be Your Ideal Location?

Question 24c

	%	N ^{os.}
Gosport	6.3	1
Hart	18.8	3
New Forest	25.0	4
Rushmoor	6.3	1
Southampton	6.3	1
Test Valley	6.3	1
Winchester	31.3	5
Total		16

No responses for other areas

- 6.13.4 31.3% said that they wanted to live in Winchester, 25.0% wanted to live in New Forest, reflecting the distribution of interviews and the fact that most people prefer to remain in the area they are currently living.
- 6.13.5 Of those responding (19 households), 68.4% (13) said that they would prefer to live in rural areas. None of the respondents want to live in a City or coastal area.

Table 6-24 What Would Your Ideal Type Of Type Of Tenure Be?

Question 19f

	%	N ^{os.}
Site owned by you / family with planning permission granted	46.7	7
Site owned by you / family with planning permission not granted	0.0	0
Site owned by another Gypsy / Traveller with planning permission granted	6.7	1
Site owned by another Gypsy / Traveller with planning permission not granted	6.7	1
Site owned by Council	0.0	0
Site owned by RSL / HA	0.0	0
Shared ownership site	0.0	0
Site owned by private landlord	0.0	0
Unauthorised encampment – privately owned	0.0	0
Unauthorised encampment – Council owned	0.0	0
Don't know	13.3	2
Other	26.7	4
Total		15

- 6.13.6 Those living in bricks and mortar accommodation showed a strong preference for sites owned by their family with planning permission granted (46.7%). No household indicated a preference for a Council run site, compared to 31.6% of site based Gypsies and Travellers.

7 GYPSY AND TRAVELLER NEEDS ACCOMMODATION MODEL

7.1 Summary

- The Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs model used in this report is based on latest Government Guidance (February 2006), and relates to the Hampshire districts, Southampton and Portsmouth. A separate report has been prepared outlining the needs for the Isle of Wight.
- Projections of need are made for the next 5 years and will need to be updated in 2011.
- There is a total supply of 139 authorised pitches across Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton.
- There is a backlog of 63 pitches needed to meet demand from households on unauthorised sites, overcrowded households and the backlog of concealed households.
- There is a projected need for 26 new pitches for new forming households up to 2011, and those living on sites with temporary permissions due to expire before 2011.
- There is a projected supply of 45 pitches expected to become vacant as a result of pitch turnover on Local Authority sites between 2006 – 2011.
- **Overall the model projects a net need for 44 new permanent pitches across the Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth districts.**
- 64.4% of all new provision should be on private sites, 29.5% on public sites.
- There is a need for 41 households to be accommodated on Transit pitches each year.
- A further 11 households need a Transit pitch in the short / medium term until a permanent pitch is made available.
- A network of emergency stopping places is needed to enable an immediate response to unauthorised camping.

7.2 Introduction

- 7.2.1 The Gypsy and Traveller Needs Accommodation model used in this report is based on latest Government Guidance (February 2006). Data used in the model is drawn both from the DCA survey of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs (2006) and from secondary data provided by the County Council and individual Local Authorities.
- 7.2.2 Projections of need are made for the next 5 years and this approach is consistent with guidance (recommending projections between 5 – 10 years). This initial study provides a starting point for development of plans and strategies to meet both the backlog of need, and need arising from family formation over the next 5 years.

- 7.2.3 This study will need to be updated after 5 years to monitor progress in meeting the backlog of need. Once the backlog is cleared Local Authorities will be in a very different position in terms of the need to plan for future family formation after 2011.
- 7.2.4 Section 7.3 outlines the supply of permanent pitches available across Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth. This is the total “stock” currently available to accommodate Gypsy and Traveller families locally.
- 7.2.5 Section 7.4 outlines the need for permanent pitches identified through the study. This includes both the backlog of need and newly arising need between 2006 and 2011.
- 7.2.6 The backlog of need is made up from households currently living on unauthorised sites who do not have a base elsewhere; households who are overcrowded living on authorised sites within the study area; and concealed households with a need for their own accommodation.
- 7.2.7 Newly arising need from 2006 to 2011 comes from family formation and from households living on sites with temporary permission that will expire before 2011.
- 7.2.8 Section 7.5 examines the flow of pitches that are expected to become available through vacancies / pitch turnover on authorised Local Authority sites and through new planning approvals over the next 5 years.
- 7.2.9 The supply from vacancies and new approvals will reduce the overall level of need identified, leaving a net figure of 44 additional permanent pitches needed from 2006 to 2011. This is shown in section 7.6.
- 7.2.10 Finally the overall need for new pitches must be apportioned between districts, there are a number of options for this, and these are explored in section 7.7.
- 7.2.11 DCA’s recommendations for the allocation of new pitches at a local level are set out in sections 7.8 to 7.10.
- 7.2.12 Section 7.11 outlines the recommended distribution between public and private pitches.
- 7.2.13 Section 7.12 brings together the findings on the need for Transit pitches.

7.3 Current Supply

Table 7-1 Current Residential Supply

1	Current supply of occupied Local Authority residential site pitches in the Local Authority / partnership area (Caravan Count & Survey Data)	92
2	Current supply of occupied authorised privately owned site pitches in the Local Authority / partnership area (Caravan Count & Survey Data)	47
3	Unauthorised pitches tolerated for more than 10 years (Local Authority Data)	0
4	Total permanent supply	139

7.3.1 The total permanent residential supply of authorised site pitches is based on the Caravan Count July 2006.

7.3.2 Table 2 of the Caravan Count shows that there are 92 pitches on Local Authority sites.

Table 7-2 Pitches On Local Authority Sites

Site	Number of pitches	Caravan Capacity
Star Hill	20	38
Penny Hill	20	40
Bury Brickfield	20	40
Tynefield	18	36
Kanes Hill	14	36
Total	92	190

7.3.3 The number of pitches on private sites is derived from the Caravan Count. The number of pitches in the July 2006 Caravan Count is adjusted by the number of living units per household as shown in the survey data for each district, giving 47 pitches.

7.3.4 The supply of private authorised pitches includes those with temporary planning permission at the time of the study. We were made aware of 6 households living on sites with temporary permission in Test Valley, these pitches had been counted as "authorised private supply" in the July 2006 Caravan Count and depending on the outcome of future planning applications these households may represent a need in future years, as shown in paragraph 7.4.25 and line 15 of the model.

7.3.5 Southampton has one site that has been tolerated for more than 10 years, however the number of pitches was not known. No other pitches were identified on unauthorised developments that that been tolerated for more than 10 years and as a result, no additional supply has been recorded at line 3 in the residential supply table above.

7.3.6 A total of 139 authorised pitches are available across the study area.

7.4 Need

Table 7-3 Current Residential Backlog Of Need And Newly Arising Need

5	Households on unauthorised encampments where planning permission is not expected (Caravan Count & Survey Data)	11
6	Households on unauthorised developments where planning permission is not expected (Caravan Count & Survey Data)	30
7	Households currently overcrowded on authorised sites (Survey Data)	17
8	Current back log of concealed / new family formation within existing households on sites in the next 12 months (Survey Data)	5
9	Total current residential backlog of need	63
10	Less Number of unused Local Authority pitches available in the Local Authority / partnership area and likely to be brought back into use (Local Authority Data)	0
11	Less number of households on unauthorised development pitches likely to gain planning permission (Local Authority Data)	0
12	Current shortfall	63
13	Newly Arising Need	
14	Family formation 2006 – 2011 (Survey Data)	20
15	Pitches with temporary permissions due to expire before 2011 (Local Authority Data)	6
16	Total Need	26

7.4.1 Table 7-3 above examines the need for permanent site pitches within the study area. Lines 5 – 8 show the backlog of need and lines 14 and 15 show the newly arising need from 2006 – 2011.

7.4.2 To validate the level of need identified through the survey data we asked the County Council and Southampton City Council to provide data on waiting lists for Local Authority sites.

Table 7-4 Waiting Lists For Local Authority Site Pitches

	Waiting time	Number of households
Bury Brickfields	3 months – 11 months	4
Penny Hill	NK	12
Star Hill	6m to 2 years	3
Tynefield	6 months to 5 years	5
Kanes Hill	NK	26
Total		50

- 7.4.3 The Local Authority data showed a total of 50 households waiting for Local Authority pitches within the study area. However this did not give details of the household circumstances for example how many households were already on an authorised pitch and wanted to transfer to another, how many were concealed households or how many are overcrowded.
- 7.4.4 In order to avoid double counting the needs Table 7-3 above relies on information from the survey and Caravan Count and seeks to eliminate any double counting by applying cross tabulations to the data.
- 7.4.5 The level of need identified through the waiting list data is lower than that identified through the study, suggesting that some of those with a need are not registered on a waiting list.
- 7.4.6 Based on the July 2006 Caravan Count, 69 caravans, equating to approximately 29 households, were identified on unauthorised encampments in Hampshire and Southampton (there were no encampments in Portsmouth). The survey identified 18 households on unauthorised encampments with a base elsewhere and a need for Transit provision only, leaving 11 households (29 minus 18) reflected in line 5 of the needs model above.
- 7.4.7 In July 2006 there were 47 caravans equating to 30 households on unauthorised developments within the study area, local planning authorities reported no unauthorised developments likely to gain planning approval in the next 12 months, this is the figure used in line 6 of the needs table above.
- 7.4.8 A cross tabulation looked at the ideal location of households currently living on unauthorised sites. This showed that 30.4% of households wanted to live in Winchester, 19.6% in Test Valley, 15.2% in Portsmouth and 13% in Basingstoke and Deane. The data showed some variation between existing and ideal locations for households living on unauthorised sites. Based on existing location we would have expected a higher proportion in Eastleigh and Havant and a lower proportion in Portsmouth.
- 7.4.9 The survey gathered data both on the number of people in the household and number of beds in the accommodation. A basic overcrowding calculation was carried out on the basis of this data.
- 7.4.10 19 households living on authorised sites were identified as being overcrowded (20.7%); further analysis showed that 2 households had already been accounted for because they include a concealed household (included in line 8 of the needs table above), leaving 17 households overcrowded in line 7 of the needs table above.
- 7.4.11 A cross tabulation was used to examine the ideal locational preferences of overcrowded households. 16 households responded, of whom two would prefer to be in Fareham, four in Hart, four in New Forest, two in Southampton and four in Winchester.
- 7.4.12 The data does not allow a more detailed assessment of overcrowding, it is not possible to tell for example whether the pitch itself or the living unit only is overcrowded, or whether there is space for additional living units to be provided to alleviate the overcrowding. Table 2 of the Caravan Count tells us that all Local Authority pitches in Hampshire have a capacity for 2 living units; in Southampton the Kanes Hill sites has 14 pitches with a capacity for 36 caravans.

- 7.4.13 The survey found an average of 1.8 living units on authorised sites across the study area, ranging from 1.4 units in New Forest to 3.0 units in Test Valley, suggesting a limited potential for families to deal with overcrowding by putting an additional living unit on an existing pitch.
- 7.4.14 There is an assumption within the model that two pitches would be required for each overcrowded family. However, depending on the circumstances of the individual family and the particular site it may be possible to deal with individual cases in a number of ways. It may be possible to expand the boundaries of the site or increase the size of the individual pitch either by amalgamating two pitches or expanding the boundary. In some cases it may be possible for the family to have an additional living unit on the pitch, in others there will be a need for an additional pitch to accommodate an overcrowded family. DCA recommend that the options for tackling overcrowding are considered on a site-by-site basis.
- 7.4.15 The backlog of new family formation within existing households is identified as the number of concealed / new forming households currently living on an authorised or unauthorised site and looking for their own site accommodation within the next 12 months, 12 implied households were identified with a total of 17 individuals seeking their own accommodation over 3 years. Two new forming households plan to move out of the study area to other districts in the South East, the remaining 15 represent a need to be met within the study area or 5 per year. 5 households are shown in line 8 of the needs table above. It is not known from the data how many of these households will be forming together, so this is a maximum level of need.
- 7.4.16 DCA recommend that the strategy for new pitch provision takes as a starting point an assessment of the viability of expanding existing sites or pitches to accommodate existing overcrowded and new forming households.
- 7.4.17 The total current residential demand (63 – line 9 of needs model) is the current backlog of unmet need.
- 7.4.18 There are no unused Local Authority pitches likely to be brought back into use, this is reflected at line 10 of the needs model above. And no pitches on unauthorised encampments / developments are expected to gain planning permission, as shown in line 11.
- 7.4.19 Lines 14 and 15 show the need arising from 2006 – 2011.
- 7.4.20 Future new family formation is calculated from the survey data.
- 7.4.21 Five new forming households per year were identified, giving a total of 25 over the next 5 years. Five of these are counted in line 8 of the needs table above leaving 20 reflected in line 14.
- 7.4.22 New family formation growth of 2.5% / year ($5 / 204 \times 100$) is slightly below national trends based on advice from DCLG suggesting an average of between 4% and 5% a year nationally.
- 7.4.23 The locational preferences of new forming households were tested through a cross tabulation. This showed 10 with a preference for Hart, 6 for Winchester, 3 for Portsmouth, and 6 for Southampton.
- 7.4.24 6 households were identified on private sites in Test Valley with temporary planning permission; these pitches are counted as supply in line 2, as they were authorised at the time of the study, however they also appear as need up to 2011 in line 15 because permission will expire before that date.

7.4.25 The following details were provided:

Table 7-5 Households On Private Sites With Temporary Permissions

Name of site	Number of households	Temporary permission granted until:
Wellow way, Test Valley	4	21.07.07
Loveacres, Test Valley	1	31.12.06
Land West of Merryhills, Test Valley	1	31.07.07

(No data from other districts)

7.5 Projected Supply

Table 7-6 Current Projected Supply

16	Number of households planning to leave an authorised Local Authority site in the next 12 months, creating a vacancy (Survey Data)	9
17	New Local Authority pitches already planned in year 1 (Local Authority data)	0
18	Existing applications for private site development / extension likely to gain planning permission during year 1 (number of pitches) (Local Authority data)	0
19	Annual total pitches available	9
20	Pitches available over 5 years	45

7.5.1 Table 7-6 shows the flow of available pitches to offset the need identified in Table 7-4 above. Supply comes both from pitch turnover and new planning approvals.

7.5.2 Nine households were identified through the survey as planning to move from a Local Authority site within the next 12 months, suggesting pitch turnover of 9.8%. In this case all planned to move to bricks and mortar accommodation, 7 from Hart and 2 from New Forest.

7.5.3 The ability to achieve a move from a site to bricks and mortar accommodation will depend on the availability of social housing locally and the cost and availability of owner occupied housing.

7.5.4 Data provided by Hampshire County Council and Southampton Council on the number of vacancies on authorised public sites over the last 12 months was consistent with the survey findings. A total of 7 vacancies were identified in the last 12 months, although 5 of these were in Southampton. The actual number of vacancies arising in any year will depend on a number of factors, including the availability of alternative accommodation and personal family circumstances.

7.5.5 There are no definite plans to provide additional permanent Local Authority pitches in the next 12 months; planners are waiting for the outcome of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment before developing plans to meet the identified needs. A figure of zero is included at line 17 in the current projected supply model above.

- 7.5.6 There are no applications in the pipeline for private site development or extension that are likely to be granted. Historic information on planning applications and approvals over the last 3 years suggested that up to 4 applications may be granted in the next 12 months, however this has not been included at line 18 as approvals depend on suitable applications coming forward and being approved through the planning system.
- 7.5.7 DCA recommends that systems be put in place to monitor new planning applications against the recommendations for new pitch provision in this report.
- 7.5.8 The model assumes that the level of supply identified for year one of 9 pitches (line 19 in current projected supply table above) will be sustained in future years, giving a total supply of 45 (line 20) over 5 years to be off set against the need for 89 pitches identified in Table 7-2.
- 7.5.9 If alternative accommodation is not available to meet the needs of households wishing to move from a site then the level of supply will be lower. As discussed in section 7.6.2, no allowance is made within the model for households wishing to move from bricks and mortar housing onto a site. It is therefore possible that the level of need is slightly under stated while the level of supply maybe overstated. DCA recommends that management records are monitored to record overall pitch turnover and specifically households moving into bricks and mortar accommodation.

7.6 Summary of Needs Accommodation Model

- 7.6.1 Table 7-7 below shows a summary of the need for additional pitches across the study area from 2006 – 2011.

Table 7-7 The Need For Additional Permanent Pitches 2006 - 2011

Backlog of Need	63
Newly Arising need 2006 - 2011	26
Less supply from vacancies	45
Net Need for New Pitches	44

- 7.6.2 In addition to the needs identified through the model 2 concealed households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation are planning to move to a site over the next 5 years. This has not been included in the model because the raw data could not be grossed to a total known population of households in bricks and mortar accommodation. Guidance encourages Local Authorities to collect this data, and DCA recommend that systems be put in place to enable future Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessments to be grossed up to a total known population and weighted at a Local Authority level for those living in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- 7.6.3 No existing households currently living in bricks and mortar accommodation within the sample expressed a desire to move back to a site.
- 7.6.4 SEERA may also wish to make recommendations on the level of need to be met from households migrating into the study area. The needs of these households will be reflected in GTAA's in other areas. DCA found no households in adjoining study areas of Wiltshire or West Sussex planning to move into Hampshire. However, 27 households had moved into Hampshire in the last 12 months from out of the study area. An in migration rate of 13.2%.

7.7 Distribution of Sites

- 7.7.1 The distribution of new sites across the study area will be a matter for each local housing planning authority to determine. The data gathered in the survey is robust at a sub regional level, and provides a clear indication of needs and preferences locally.
- 7.7.2 Local site search criteria based on Guidance (Circular 01/2006 "Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites) should be used to determine the exact location of sites. Local planning authorities should make provision for the identified needs based on their Local Development Frameworks. Needs can be distributed either on the basis of existing locations, or as is done with general housing needs assessments, on the basis of preferred / ideal locations.
- 7.7.3 Firstly, based on previous and intended moving patterns, travel to work and seasonal travel patterns the survey found a strong preference for sites within the study area, and for households to remain in the districts they currently live in.
- 7.7.4 New pitches across the study area can be distributed based on existing locations. Excluding the Isle of Wight, 68 existing households planning to move indicated their preferred location, of which 46 (67.6%) stated a preference to remain within the study area.
- 7.7.5 Distribution of need on the basis of existing location focuses new provision on areas that have already made the greatest efforts to provide sites. This methodology does not allow for the preference of some households to move from one district to another within the study area and assumes that all needs will be met within the district where it is identified.
- 7.7.6 Secondly, the whole interview sample was asked about their ideal locations. The table below shows the distribution of new sites based on ideal locations. The question on ideal location was answered by 178 of the 204 implied households in the survey (excluding the Isle of Wight), of whom 151 (84.8%) wished to remain within the study area.

- 7.7.7 Although preferences closely mirror existing location, this methodology takes account of the preference to move from one district to another.

Table 7-8 Projected Need For New Pitches 2006 - 2011

	Ideal location as a % of the surveyed population	Distribution of new site pitches based on ideal location 2006 – 2011
Basingstoke and Deane	7.4	3
East Hampshire	0	0
Eastleigh	2.7	1
Fareham	1.4	1
Gosport	0	0
Hart	16.2	7
Havant	2.1	1
New Forest	18.9	8
Rushmoor	0	0
Test Valley	8.1	4
Winchester	27.0	12
Portsmouth	5.4	2
Southampton	10.8	5
Total	100.0	44

- 7.7.8 Further cross tabulations can be applied to the data to show the locational preferences of the individual households identified as having a need through the model. This analysis is shown in Table 7-9 below, this table takes no account of the supply of pitches from turnover or new provision, but shows where different elements of need are arising within the study area.
- 7.7.9 Table 7-9 forms the basis of the DCA recommendation on the distribution of new pitches at a local level. Table 7-9 shows a slightly higher level of need in Test Valley, Portsmouth and Southampton among households with a need identified through the model, compared to all households in the survey sample. There is a slightly lower level of need identified for New Forest and Winchester.

Table 7-9 Needs Identified Through The Study, By Area

	Unauthorised Encampments / Developments (ideal location)	Overcrowded households (ideal location)	New Forming Households, preferred location	Reprovision of sites with temporary permission	Summary of needs by District	% need by District
Basingstoke and Deane	5	0	0	0	5	5.6
East Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Eastleigh	2	0	0	0	2	2.2
Fareham	0	2	0	0	2	2.2
Gosport	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hart	1	4	10	0	15	16.9
Havant	1	0	0	0	1	1.1
New Forest	1	4	0	0	5	5.6
Rushmoor	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Test Valley	8	0	0	6	14	15.7
Winchester	13	4	6	0	23	25.8
Portsmouth	6	0	3	0	9	10.2
Southampton	4	2	6	0	12	13.6
No response	0	1	0	0	1	1.1
Total	41	17	25	6	89	100.0

7.7.10 Table 7-10 below sets out our recommended distribution of new pitches across the study area. This is based on the % need by district shown in above applied to the total net need for 44 pitches after supply from pitch turnover has been taken into consideration.

7.7.11 DCA recommend that procedures be put in place to monitor supply from both pitch turnover and new planning approvals across the study area against the recommendations set out in Table 7-10.

Table 7-10 Recommended Distribution Of Pitches Based On Needs And Expressed Preferences

	New provision
Basingstoke and Deane	2
East Hampshire	0
Eastleigh	1
Fareham	1
Gosport	0
Hart	7
Havant	1
New Forest	3
Rushmoor	0
Test Valley	7
Winchester	11
Portsmouth	5
Southampton	6
Total	44

7.7.12 The analysis below brings together the findings from the study. Our recommendations for distribution of sites at a local level are based on preferences expressed through the survey, but draw on broader findings from secondary data and stakeholder engagement.

7.7.13 The Steering Group agreed that recommendations and the breakdown of need across the study area should group the study area into the North, South and West areas; this gives greater flexibility to meet need across Hampshire taking account of environmental constraints and sustainability.

7.8 New Provision – North Area (Basingstoke & Deane, Hart and Rushmoor)

7.8.1 The study found that overall there is a need for 9 new permanent authorised pitches across the north of the study area over the next five year.

7.8.2 There are 40 authorised site pitches in the north of the study area; all of these are in Hart. There is a low level of unauthorised camping in Hart but Basingstoke and Deane have had an average of 25 caravans, equating to 13 households on unauthorised sites over the last 3 July Caravan Counts.

7.8.3 The need in the north of the study area is primarily to accommodate new family formation on existing sites in Hart. The turnover of pitches on Penny Hill and Star Hill sites in Hart will go some way to meeting this need.

7.8.4 In addition to permanent sites there is also an identified need for a Transit site in the north of the study area. The data suggests a location within Basingstoke and Deane.

7.9 New Provision – South Area (Havant, Gosport, Portsmouth, East Hampshire, Winchester and Fareham)

7.9.1 The study found a need for 18 new permanent authorised pitches in the south of the study area over the next 5 years.

7.9.2 There were 37 caravans equating to 34 households on authorised sites in the south of the study area in July 2006 with no authorised sites in Portsmouth, Havant or Fareham and just one Local Authority site: Tynefield in Winchester.

7.9.3 The need identified in the south of the study area was focused in Winchester (11 pitches). This reflects the higher proportion of Gypsy and Traveller households already in Winchester and the need arising from overcrowded households on existing authorised sites and new forming households on all sites in Winchester. The turnover of pitches on the Tynefield site in Winchester will go some way to meeting need within the south of the study area.

7.9.4 There is also a high level of unauthorised camping within Winchester, the Caravan Count recorded an average of 28 caravans, equating to 21 households on unauthorised sites in Winchester over the last 3 July Caravan Counts. The study identified a need for 13 households currently living on unauthorised sites to be accommodated on permanent sites within Winchester. In addition the data suggested a need for a Transit site within Winchester to accommodate movement through the south of the study area.

- 7.9.5 Although no Gypsies or Travellers were identified in Portsmouth during the study period, cross tabulations revealed a preference for a number of new forming households and some on unauthorised sites to move to Portsmouth. DCA recommend 6 permanent authorised pitches are provided in Portsmouth in the next 5 years.
- 7.9.6 There is a small element of demand for both Havant and Fareham; again there are no existing sites in these districts.

7.10 New Provision – West Area (Southampton, Test Valley, Eastleigh and New Forest)

- 7.10.1 The study found a need for a total of 17 new permanent authorised site pitches to be provided in the west of the study area over the next 5 years.
- 7.10.2 There were 88 caravans equating to 49 households living on authorised sites in the West of the study area in July 2006 including 2 Local Authority sites: Kanes Hill in Southampton and Bury Brickfields in New Forest, where pitch turnover is likely to make some contribution to meeting needs.
- 7.10.3 The need identified in the west is spread across the area, with 6 new pitches needed in Southampton, 7 in Test Valley, one in Eastleigh and 3 in New Forest.
- 7.10.4 The low level of need in New Forest suggests that households in the district are well catered for on Bury Brickfield site; there is a low level of overcrowding and new family formation to be accommodated within the district.
- 7.10.5 The need identified in Eastleigh reflects a preference for settlement from households on unauthorised encampments. Test Valley has a need to re-provide for one site with 6 pitches with temporary planning permission due to expire before 2011. Southampton has a need to provide for new forming households on the Kanes Hill site, plus some overcrowding and households on unauthorised sites with a preference for Southampton.
- 7.10.6 An average of 58 households equating to 34 households have been identified on unauthorised sites over the last 3 July Caravan Counts. The needs of this group are focused on Test Valley. The data suggests a need for one Transit site to cover Test Valley, Eastleigh and New Forest and a separate site in Southampton.

7.11 New Provision on Public or Private Sites

- 7.11.1 The survey showed a clear preference for private sites. 64.4% of all those expressing a preference said they would prefer a private site, 29.5% stated a preference for a public site.
- 7.11.2 However, a cross tabulation looking at the ideal location against the ideal type of site for each area showed some variation between districts for example 71.3% of respondents whose ideal location was the Hampshire districts would provide a private site compared to 43.8% of those whose ideal location was Southampton. Table 7-11 below shows the breakdown of preferences for public or private sites in each area.
- 7.11.3 Based on the preferences for ideal type of site within each area we would recommend the following breakdown of new sites by area for the Hampshire Districts, Portsmouth and Southampton.

Table 7-11 Distribution Of New Site Pitches By Area

	Private site pitches	Public site pitches
	Ideal location	Ideal location
Hampshire Districts	26	11
Portsmouth	2	0
Southampton	2	3

7.11.4 The ability to secure a private site will depend on a number of factors. Low income and the availability of suitable land for site development will create significant barriers. Historic trends showing a very low level of private site approval may also create a psychological barrier when people are considering applying for planning permission.

7.11.5 Our recommendations include a number of suggestions to increase the flow of private site applications, including support to Gypsy and Traveller families to help them through the planning system, developing partnership links to local RSLs, and ongoing monitoring of new private site applications and approvals, encouraging Gypsy and Traveller households to identify sites themselves.

7.12 Transit Sites

7.12.1 There is little guidance on how to calculate the need for Transit sites. Our methodology draws on a number of sources:

- secondary data provided by Local Authorities and Hampshire County Council;
- the Caravan Count, and the findings;
- a number of questions in the survey.

7.12.2 A full analysis is provided in section 5 of this report, the paragraphs below provide a summary of the need identified.

7.12.3 Both the Caravan Count and local data revealed a high level of unauthorised camping over the last 3 years, suggesting the need for Transit provision. On closer examination of the data however it was found that most of these households need a permanent pitch. In these cases Transit provision would only be appropriate as a short / medium-term option until a permanent pitch becomes available.

7.12.4 The survey data showed that 54.5% of moving households planned to move to an unauthorised encampment (30 implied cases), suggesting a need for Transit provision. In addition 7 households said that they planned to move to an authorised Transit site. When asked about their ideal locations however, all of those planning to move to an unauthorised encampment said they would ideally like an authorised private or Local Authority site, suggesting that if authorised sites were available locally there would be a lower level of need for Transit provision.

7.12.5 36.6% (56 implied households) of the sample said that they had been evicted in the last 12 months, 29% of whom had been evicted from unauthorised sites. A proportion of these will include vulnerable families with a need for Transit provision, for example 70% of households who had been evicted in the last 12 months included at least one child (39 households), and 13% included a member with a disability (7 households). Assuming that at least half of these are assessed as vulnerable, 23 households may need Transit provision.

- 7.12.6 The survey identified 18 households who were travelling through the study area with a base elsewhere suggesting a need for Transit provision. A further 13 households were permanently travelling but as they have no settled base elsewhere they are assumed to have a need for a permanent site within the study area. A total of 18 households that need Transit provision.
- 7.12.7 The survey data suggests a need to accommodate around 41 households per year on a Transit pitch. This figure has been calculated from:-
- 23 vulnerable families evicted over the last 12 months; and
 - 18 households moving through the study area; and
 - **41 households need to be accommodated on Transit Pitches in total per year.**
- 7.12.8 How this translates into a specific number of pitches in each District will be a matter for local debate. There is no guidance on this and the actual number of pitches required will depend on pitch turnover / length of stay, and the possibility of peaks and troughs in the need for Transit provision.
- 7.12.9 In terms of the location for new Transit pitches. Analysis of the Caravan Count showed unauthorised camping across the study area with the highest level of activity within the Hampshire Districts and all districts showing some activity over the last 3 years. Transit provision should be provided in areas with higher levels of unauthorised camping.
- 7.12.10 Local secondary data and survey data reinforced the view that the highest level of need was within Hampshire Districts.
- 7.12.11 Enforcement action is another indicator of need. Information provided from individual Local Authorities was patchy, with not all Local Authorities providing reliable data. However, the survey data suggested that 56 households had been evicted from a site in the last 12 months. 56.5% of evictions were within Hampshire, of which 40.7% were in Basingstoke & Deane and 29.6% in Havant.
- 7.12.12 DCA recommends a strategy for the provision of several small managed Transit sites to meet the need identified. One site in the north of Hampshire (Basingstoke & Deane), one in the south of Hampshire (Winchester) and one in the West (covering areas of Test Valley, Eastleigh and New Forest). Southampton should make separate provision because of restrictions moving households across unitary boundaries.
- 7.12.13 In the short / medium term DCA recommends the identification of a network of Emergency Stopping Places, to enable authorities to deal with the peak of unauthorised encampments expected during the summer and to make provision for households who have a longer term need for a permanent pitch but currently have no where to go. These should focus on areas of highest unauthorised encampment activity, including Basingstoke and Deane, Winchester and Test Valley, with separate provision in Southampton and Portsmouth.
- 7.12.14 DCA also recommends development of a Hampshire wide strategy for dealing with unauthorised encampments, backed up by a jointly agreed protocol to enable agencies, including the Police, to share information.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Need for Additional Permanent Pitches

- 8.1.1 The key recommendation from this study is for an additional 44 households to be accommodated on new permanent authorised site pitches between 2006 and 2011 to deal with the backlog of demand existing within the study area and to meet emerging demand from new family formation.
- 8.1.2 The table below shows the recommended distribution of new permanent sites across the study area.

Table 8-1 Options For Distribution Of New Permanent Sites

	Distribution Of New Site Pitches based on Ideal Site Location
North Area (Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor)	9
South area (Havant, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, East Hampshire, Winchester)	18
West Area (Southampton, Test Valley, Eastleigh, New Forest)	17
Total	44

- 8.1.3 Separate recommendations are made for the Isle of Wight, showing a need for a minimum of 24 new authorised pitches on the Island over the next 5 years.
- 8.1.4 Pitch size should reflect the fact that households have an average of 1.8 living units to accommodate and all new pitches should allow for 2 living units plus 2 additional vehicles per household.
- 8.1.5 In terms of the type of site required, smaller sites (15 or fewer pitches) are preferred for both permanent and Transit sites, with most Gypsy and Traveller families preferring to live in the countryside on sites owned by the community.
- 8.1.6 Based on preferences expressed in the survey we would recommend a split between public and private pitch provision of 61.4% on private sites and 29.3% on public sites.

8.2 The Need for Transit Pitches and Emergency Stopping Places

- 8.2.1 41 households per year need to be accommodated on Transit pitches. This includes the move on of vulnerable families from unauthorised encampments, movement through the study area, and households visiting from other districts. The nature of this provision will be a matter for local debate and further guidance is awaited from DCLG.
- 8.2.2 There is a need for four managed Transit sites, one in the north of Hampshire where Basingstoke & Deane should pursue investigations into the feasibility of reopening or relocating the Peake Copse site; one in the south of Hampshire (Winchester); and one in the West (covering areas of Test Valley, Eastleigh and New Forest). Southampton should continue with plans for separate provision at Monks Brook.

- 8.2.3 In line with good practice developed in Southampton City Council's Gypsy and Traveller Strategy and Basingstoke and Deane's local policy regarding the management of unauthorised encampments, we recommend the adoption of a sub regional policy for dealing with unauthorised encampments. This would include agreed protocols for move-on of encampments and the development of emergency stopping places and Transit sites across the study area.
- 8.2.4 The option of providing temporary emergency stopping places to cope with the immediate pressure of unauthorised camping and summer travel peaks within the study area should be explored.
- 8.2.5 Emergency stopping places should focus in areas of highest unauthorised camping activity including Basingstoke and Deane, Winchester, and Test Valley. Separate provision should be made in Southampton and Portsmouth.
- 8.2.6 Transit provision should be approached with some caution and flexibility. A full review of the need for Transit provision should be carried out in 2011; this should take into consideration the impact of new permanent pitch provision on demand for Transit pitches locally.

8.3 Planning Policy

- 8.3.1 Local planning authorities should make provision for the identified needs based on their Local Development Frameworks.
- 8.3.2 Given the preference for families to remain together and the correlation between existing and ideal locations we recommend that an initial assessment of existing sites be undertaken, including a feasibility study to identify the potential for expanding existing sites to accommodate overcrowded and new forming households.
- 8.3.3 Site search criteria should be used to help identify land that can be developed and authorised for use by the Gypsy and Traveller community and a proactive approach should be taken by Local Authorities to identifying suitable land for development.
- 8.3.4 Local policies should be developed to provide support to the community to help them through the planning system.
- 8.3.5 Financial options should be developed to enable families to access finance for site development either independently or in a shared ownership capacity with a housing association / RSL partner.
- 8.3.6 New private site approvals should be monitored on an ongoing basis against needs identified in this report, encouraging Gypsy and Traveller households to identify potential sites themselves.
- 8.3.7 A complete review of existing permanent site provision should be completed by 2010.

8.4 Future Accommodation Assessments

- 8.4.1 Future accommodation needs assessments should be carried out every 5 years to provide an update on the level of need and growth in provision locally.
- 8.4.2 A separate study of the needs of Show People should be carried out in the Autumn of 2007.

- 8.4.3 All Local Authorities should put in place systems to monitor the number of Gypsies and Travellers accommodated in social housing locally. Discussions with DCLG have confirmed the intention that Local Authorities should, in future assessments, be able to accurately reflect the level of need arising from households in bricks and mortar accommodation.

8.5 Partnership Working

- 8.5.1 Planning, Housing and Supporting People Strategies need to be formulated that address both the current and future needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth, in consultation with the Gypsy and Traveller community.
- 8.5.2 Separate Gypsy and Traveller strategies are recommended for the Hampshire Districts and Portsmouth.
- 8.5.3 Local staff recommend developing community capacity building within the Gypsy and Traveller community; and further develop positive images of the community within Local Authorities with staff training to support this initiative.

8.6 Police

- 8.6.1 Allegations of harassment should be addressed in partnership with the settled community and the Police. There may be a need to develop confidence in the Police to tackle issues of harassment.
- 8.6.2 There is a need to develop a joint protocol for dealing with allegations of harassment.

8.7 Education

- 8.7.1 New sites should be developed with access to local facilities in mind.
- 8.7.2 Families should be supported in home schooling as an alternative to mainstream provision, especially for those who are travelling or living on unauthorised encampments.
- 8.7.3 Recommendations for improving access to education should be developed by the Education Department in consultation with the community.

8.8 Health

- 8.8.1 The Health Authority needs to promote services to the travelling community and enable Gypsy and Traveller households living on unauthorised sites to access health services.
- 8.8.2 Following good practice developed in Southampton the Health Authority could consider commissioning dedicated health care workers to provide an outreach service to Gypsy and Traveller communities, and improve the cultural competence of existing staff.
- 8.8.3 The needs of disabled members of the Gypsy and Traveller community need to be addressed through liaison with social services and local doctors.
- 8.8.4 There is a need for strategies to enable families living on sites to access adaptations to their home. A local code of guidance should be developed by Occupational Therapy to enable Gypsy and Traveller families to gain equal access to adaptations compared to the settled community.

8.9 Local Authority Site Management

- 8.9.1 Develop and support a site management structure led by a senior manager, that ensures consistent monitoring of site management information across the study area, improved site standards and appropriate and consistent responses to illegal encampments
- 8.9.2 There is a need to introduce a procedure for regular inspection of authorised sites, covering the provision of basic facilities including water and sanitation, as well as health and safety.
- 8.9.3 A local code of standards could build on the basic legal requirement for site licence conditions on private sites and health and safety law on public sites. A code of standards should be developed in consultation with local Gypsy and Traveller communities to ensure that sites meet not only the basic legal requirements but the needs of Gypsy and Traveller families.
- 8.9.4 A review of existing site standards and facilities is recommended, to be completed by 2010. The results should feed into future GTAAs.

9 REFERENCES

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