

Cambridge sub-Regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) 2011

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V1.1 (Corrected)

Cambridge Area Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) 2011

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Acknowledgements

This report reflects the collected efforts of the following groups:

- Cambridge sub-Region Strategic Housing Market Project Team (Cambridgeshire and Suffolk authorities)
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Working Group on Gypsies and Travellers (planning)
- Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group
- The CRHB editorial team (Sue Beecroft, Cambridgeshire Horizons; Stephen Hills, South Cambridgeshire; Helen Reed, Cambridge City)
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council (housing and planning)
- Travellers Liaison Officers from all authorities in the study group

With the support of:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Chief Planning Officers Group
- Cambridge sub-Regional Housing Board
- Travellers' Strategic Co-ordination Group

Note on data sources

The GTANA modeling and calculation is based on data provided by third parties. While this has been verified where possible, it is not possible to verify all data.

The base data is for 2010 and 2011, with the most recent figures being DCLG caravan count figures for January 2011.

Erratum

Table 15 - Short-term unauthorised encampments now includes figures for Cambridge City which were omitted from the original report. These figures do not affect the assessment as such, but are important for districts considering how to address transit pitches and emergency stopping places.

¹ From mid 2011 CCC RG is called 'LGSS Research and Performance'. The previous name – CCCRG is used in this report for continuity.

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1 Summary

1.1 This Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) is being delivered using a modeling based approach which has been developed in partnership with Planning, Housing and Traveller Liaison Officers in the nine participating local authorities. These are:

- Cambridge City
- East Cambridgeshire
- Fenland
- Forest Heath
- Huntingdonshire
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk
- Peterborough
- South Cambridgeshire
- St Edmundsbury

1.2 The model takes account of guidance and policy from Government and fits within a suite of other local Gypsy and Traveller focused needs assessments and strategies. The robustness of this approach is that it is based on counted numbers of caravans and young people from the bi-annual caravan counts, planning records and education data.

1.3 The basic approach to modeling is this:

- Take actual figures for each district based on counted caravans and pitches, such as: unauthorized caravans and temporary planning permissions from the DCLG six-monthly caravan counts; Gypsies and Travellers registered for housing; and counted numbers of young people of family forming age from Travellers Education Services and the Schools Census.
- Apply adjustments to the counted figures to allow for such things as unauthorized caravans visiting for temporary work rather than requiring a permanent pitch, and young people forming families wishing to move into houses rather than onto sites.
- Total the figures produced to provide a final set of results.

1.4 The two key outputs of this modeling are:

- The Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs assessment 2011-2031, broken into three time phases (2011 to 2016; 2016 to 2021; 2021 to 2026; and 2026 to 2031 - shown in Table 1. 2016 and 2031 figures are for guidance only as they are based on projections from current base data at 2011.
- The Travelling Showpeople indicative pitch needs assessment 2011-2016 which are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Summary results - Gypsies and Traveller pitch needs assessment 2011 to 2016 and 2016 to 2021

	GTANA assessed need 2011 – 2016	GTANA assessed need 2016 – 2021*	GTANA projected need 2021 – 2026	GTANA projected need 2026 – 2031	GTANA Total 2011 – 2021	GTANA Total 2011 – 2031
Cambridge	0	0	1	0	0	1
East Cambridgeshire	10	13	10	5	23	38
Fenland	0	2	0	0	2	2
Forest Heath	8	6	10	6	14	30
Huntingdonshire ²	17	7	18	11	24	53
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	8	5	8	2	13	23
Peterborough	10	7	23	13	17	53
South Cambridgeshire ³	67	5	31	11	72	114
St Edmundsbury	3	3	4	2	6	12
Total	123	48	105	50	171	326

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 2. Travelling Showmen/Showpeople pitch indicative need by local authority 2011 – 2016

	Total 2011 – 2016
Cambridge	0
East Cambridgeshire	4
Fenland	2
Forest Heath	2
Huntingdonshire	0
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	3
Peterborough	5
South Cambridgeshire	4
St Edmundsbury	1

Source: CCC RG 2011

² Huntingdonshire calculation includes 16 existing pitches with temporary permission included in the backlog for 2011 - 2016

³ South Cambridgeshire calculation includes 65 existing pitches with temporary permission. included in the backlog for 2011 - 2016

1.5 Carrying out the GTANA has led to the following recommendations being made:

- Carry out a survey or qualitative work with Travelling Showpeople. There is far less information available about Travelling Showpeople than there is for Gypsies and Travellers and, in line with the evidence from the Showmen's Guild, a small piece of primary research, either a small survey or qualitative work, would help to improve data as well as provide information about how local authorities could best work with this group to help them to meet their accommodation needs.
- Re-run the GTANA model annually, importing updated information, and review and re-publish every 5 years. The annual update would be minimal and for monitoring purposes. The 5-year review would be a full refresh of the GTANA.
- Improve data collection and ethnic monitoring carried out by agencies across the county, (as also recommended in the Cambridgeshire JSNA on Gypsies and Travellers, 2010). Examples of possible improvements include data on the number of pitches, the number families on sites and the number of short-term unauthorised encampments.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 This report presents the figures from the 2011 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment. It is intended to inform the local authority plan-making process.
- 2.2 It includes an assessment of need for permanent pitch provision for Gypsies and Travellers, and an indication of need in relation to Travelling Show People. Reference is made to a need for transit / emergency stopping place provision, but it is not possible to determine precise demand for such temporary accommodation in any one local authority area.
- 2.3 The population-based modelling approach taken to assess need for permanent provision for Gypsies and Travellers, and for Travelling Showpeople has a number of strengths, making it a viable alternative to a large-scale primary survey. Notably, actual numbers from existing local data sources are used as the base for much of the model, including actual numbers of young people of family-forming age and actual numbers of unauthorised caravans. The Assessment covers the same area as our previous 2006 Assessment, which is available for comparison⁴.
- 2.4 The underlying reason for using the chosen area of nine local authorities is that this forms a cohesive group, taking into account existing Gypsy and Traveller communities, work opportunities and travel routes. Clearly it is not possible to define a study area with no points of crossover to other adjoining areas, but the chosen area minimizes these points. For example, King's Lynn and West Norfolk being part of the the study area allows the Gypsy and Traveller community around Wisbech to be fully included.
- 2.5 The work was carried out as part of the SHMA commissioned by the Cambridge sub-Regional Housing Board, comprised of senior officers with responsibility for housing, along with with the two additional authorities of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, and Peterborough, invited to take part. The local authorities involved are:
 - Cambridge City
 - East Cambridgeshire
 - Fenland
 - Forest Heath
 - Huntingdonshire
 - King's Lynn and West Norfolk
 - Peterborough
 - South Cambridgeshire
 - St Edmundsbury
- 2.6 The permanent need results consist of:
 - An assessment of the need for permanent pitches in each of the local authority areas up to 2016.

⁴ Available at:
<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/travellersresearch/Travellersresearch.htm>

- Guidance figures for permanent pitches from 2016 to 2031.
- An indicative assessment of the need for accommodation for Travelling Showpeople to 2016.

2.7 It provides figures for:

- Permanent accommodation need in the Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople communities who are located in local authority areas at the time of the Assessment;
- Future need of young families from those communities.

2.8 These figures provide an evidence base to help inform local policy-making and planning decisions. While the model is based on actual numbers, modeling is not an exact science, and as such provides robust but indicative figures. The figures provided are not intended to be taken as targets for local authorities to provide or enable provision. Any such targets are a matter for local policy makers.

2.9 The approach taken in this Assessment is to focus precisely on the numbers of pitches assessed as being needed. The GTAA 2006 and Gypsy and Travellers Joint Strategic needs Assessment (JSNA) 2010 both considered other issues. See Appendix 1 for more details

2.10 Reference is made to other documents where appropriate.

3 Policy context and strategic fit

3.1 This Assessment fits within the context, guidance and local strategies outlined briefly below. Links are provided to the source documents should further detail be needed, however a brief summary of the most relevant of these documents is provided to outline the context within which the Assessment has been carried out. Further details of how this GTANA links in with these documents is shown in Appendix 1 at 12.1 & 12.2

3.1 National and historic context

- **The Caravan Sites Act 1968** placed a statutory duty on local authorities to 'provide adequate accommodation for Gypsies residing in their area'.
- **The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994** abolished that statutory duty, put measures in place to allow Gypsies and Travellers to provide their own private sites more easily within the planning process, and specified where Gypsies and Travellers can legally park trailers and vehicles. Following this Act, Gypsies and Travellers often set up sites on their own land without planning permission.
- **The Housing Act 2004** placed a duty on local housing authorities to carry out an assessment of accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers 'residing in or resorting to their district'.
- The DCLG consultation document: **Planning for Traveller Sites, April 2011**⁵, Requires local authorities to set local targets which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of Travellers in the light of historical demand. Whilst regional targets are being removed, a duty to assess the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities remains.

3.2 Other guidance

- **Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) Housing** DCLG, June 2011⁶ requires that a Strategic Housing Market Assessment should provide an evidence base, including the need to consider "future demographic trends and identify the accommodation requirements of specific groups such as...Gypsies and Travellers".
- **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Guidance**, DCLG, 2007⁷ includes the need to identify the accommodation requirements of Gypsy and Traveller communities, and recommends working with local authority Gypsy and Traveller teams.
- **Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments Guidance**, DCLG, October 2007⁸ suggests using existing data and information, but also recommends conducting a specialist survey and/or qualitative research to obtain further more detailed information.
- **Draft National Planning Policy Framework**, DCLG, July 2011⁹ replaces existing, more detailed national planning guidance with a broad framework. The draft Framework does not mention Gypsies and Travellers specifically; however

⁵ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/travellersitesconsultation>

⁶ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement3.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/strategichousingmarket>

⁸ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/accommodationassessments>

⁹ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/draftframework>

there is a plan to merge Planning for Traveller Sites, following separate consultation, into this National Planning Policy Framework.

3.3 Other local assessments and strategies

- Authorities in the study area have a history of researching and consulting on the needs of local Gypsy and Traveller communities. These key documents relate directly to this GTANA:
 - Cambridge sub-region Traveller Needs Assessment, 2006¹⁰
 - Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Cambridgeshire Travellers 2010¹¹
 - Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Strategy 2009-2011¹²
 - Cambridgeshire Horizons New Provision Project (September 2008). Aimed to: develop criteria to identify potential locations for Gypsy and Traveller sites; collate data on County-owned land; and devise a process on how the suggested criteria could be applied to these locations, and others in future¹³
- Taken together, these strategies emphasise the need for accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers, and support production of a robust accommodation needs assessment to support local decision-making, to be updated on a regular basis.

¹⁰

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/travellersresearch/Travellersresearch.htm>

¹¹ <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/travellers/travellers>

¹² <http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/LeisureAndCulture/CommunityCohesion/GypsiesandTravellers.htm>

¹³

http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/documents/crhb/publications/horizons_new_provision_project.pdf

4 Need for Gypsy and Traveller permanent provision: methodology

- 4.1 The GTANA uses a population-based model rather than new primary research; using information from existing local primary and secondary sources, including the number of young people of family forming age, and unauthorized caravans recorded in the caravan counts. Data sources are discussed further under 4.8. Reasons for the decision not to repeat primary research are given in Appendix 1.
- 4.2 Needs for Transit/ Emergency Stopping Places for Gypsies and Travellers and permanent provision for Travelling Showpeople provision are dealt with separately in sections 7 and 8.
- 4.3 The amount and coverage of data available varies by local authority. It would be useful for future GTANAs and for other work for the quality and consistency of data to be improved. This is in line with a recommendation in the Cambridgeshire JSNA on Gypsies and Travellers¹⁴.
- 4.4 The population model used works by:
- Taking counted numbers of unauthorized caravans from the twice-yearly caravan counts and adjusting them for temporary visitors for seasonal work and other reasons.
 - Taking account of overcrowding.
 - Taking account of moves into and out of houses.
 - Recording caravans on existing long term tolerated sites.
 - Recording existing temporary planning permissions.
 - Taking counted numbers of young people of family forming age to give a figure for newly forming households, then adjusting that figure to take account of moves into houses and on to existing family pitches.
 - Taking account of turnover of pitches.
- 4.5 It does not include specific mortality figures. Travellers Liaison Officers advise that it is almost unknown for a death on a pitch to result in a vacant pitch as other members of the same family will be living on that pitch. Some deaths may free space for a newly formed family to move on to the family pitch. That scenario is included in the figures relating to newly forming families.
- 4.6 A summary of the methodology is included below at Table 3. The multipliers referred to are detailed in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

¹⁴ JSNA – Cambridgeshire Travellers 2010, recommendation 2 p12

Table 3. Summary of methodology

Stage	Description	Notes, assumptions and adjustments
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a	Supply	
a1	Supply	Average number of caravans in the previous two caravan counts (July 2010 and January 2011) excluding unauthorised not tolerated
a2	<i>Of this supply, number tolerated</i>	<i>Average number of caravans in the previous two caravan counts (for information only).</i>
a3	Turnover – the number of pitches becoming vacant each year	Based on local planning and TLO data: for 2011 – 2016, usually 4% of all pitches are assumed to become vacant through turnover each year. In King's Lynn and West Norfolk a turnover rate of 3.5% is applied using local turnover rates. 4% is a conservative estimate. Other studies can be as high as 12% with 8% often used. However, some studies show lower rates. The basis of turnover rates is: actual numbers of pitches becoming vacant in South Cambridgeshire; moves into houses; newly forming households moving on to a family pitch, and TLOs advice of very low rates of turnover across the board.
Step b	Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions	
b1	Net local need (unauthorised caeravans)	Number of unauthorised caravans, adjusted in all authorities to show local need only. The figure is based on the difference between the January and July counts of unauthorised caravans and TLO evidence. The number of unauthorized caravans requiring a permanent pitch is reduced by 40% to take account of systematic high figures in both the January and July caravan counts for visiting Gypsies and Travellers and those in temporary employment (basis: TLO knowledge of Gypsy and Traveller culture).
b2	Net local need from unauthorised (pitches)	= Number of unauthorised caravans (b1) divided by local multiplier shown in Table 4
b3	Temporary permissions (caravans)	Average of previous 2 caravan counts temporary permissions
b4	Temporary permissions (pitches)	= Number of temporary permissions (b3) divided by local multiplier
Step c	Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding	

Stage	Description	Notes, assumptions and adjustments
c1	Overcrowding (number of caravans)	2% of social housing pitches are assumed to be overcrowded and requiring additional pitches. This is based on the Cambridge area 2006 GTAA along with local TLO evidence. The 2006 GTAA used a figure of 10% overcrowding, which is considered too high when considered against local evidence from TLOs. Using 2% lowers the level of overcrowding and therefore total need.
c2	Overcrowding (number of pitches)	= Overcrowding (d1) divided by local multiplier shown in Table 4
Step d	Current need calculation (backlog)	
d1	Current need (caravans)	= Net local need (b1) plus temporary permissions (b3) plus overcrowding (c1) ALL EXPRESSED AS NUMBER OF CARAVANS
d2	Current need (pitches)	= Net local need (b2) plus temporary permissions (b4) plus overcrowding (c2) ALL EXPRESSED AS NUMBER OF PITCHES
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e	2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation	
e1	Newly forming households annual 2011 to 2016) (caravans)	Newly forming families: Based on local Education data which provides the actual number of young people of family forming age (whether or not attending school). Where local data was not available, School Census data is used instead and triangulated against local data for similar authorities. (School Census data does not count those not attending school.) This number of young people is divided by 2 to give a number of potential new families per year. It is assumed that the number of individuals marrying and moving out of the area balances the number moving into the area. Three reductions to that figure are made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction of 10% of young people not forming a family. • A reduction of 10% of newly forming households moving into houses rather than requiring a pitch.

Stage	Description	Notes, assumptions and adjustments
e2	Newly forming households annual 2011 to 2016 (pitches)	= Newly forming households (e1) times local multiplier see assumptions below this table
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f	2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation	
f1	Newly forming households annual 2016 to 2021 (caravans)	Actual number of young people from the relevant age cohort whether or not attending school, based on education service data, or those attending school from School Census data
f2	Newly forming households annual 2016 to 2021 (pitches)	= Newly forming households (f1) times local multiplier see assumptions below this table
Pitches per year		
Step g	Pitches per year 2011 to 2016	
g1	Base - current need 2011	= Current need pitches (d2)
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	= Current need pitches divided by 5
g3	Annual need 2011 to 2016 (newly forming households)	= Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) – pitches (e2)
g4	Average supply from turnover	= Turnover (a3)
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	= Current need (g2) plus newly forming households (pitches) (g3) minus turnover (g4)
g6	Total Need 2011 to 2016 (all 5 years)	= Total annual need (g5) times 5
Step h	Pitches per year 2016 to 2021	
h1	Future need 2016 to 2021 (Newly forming households)	= Newly forming households (pitches) (f2)
h2	Average supply from turnover	= Average supply from turnover at the same rate as for 2011 – 2016, assuming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitches provided 2011 - 2016 will be not make a significant difference to the turnover.
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 to 2021	= Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households) (h1) minus Average supply from turnover (h2)
h4	Total Need 2016 to 2021 (all 5 years)	= Total Annual need 2016 – 2021 (h3) times 5
Step i	Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)	
i1	Future need 2021 to 2026 (newly forming households)	= Newly forming households (pitches) from the relevant age cohort from TES or School Census data, depending on data available for the district
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	= Average supply from turnover at the same rate as for 2011 – 2016, assuming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitches provided 2011 - 2021 will be not make a significant difference to the turnover.

Stage	Description	Notes, assumptions and adjustments
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 to 2026	= Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households) (i1) minus Average supply from turnover (i2)
i4	Total Need 2021 to 2026 (all 5 years)	= Total Annual need 2021 – 2026 (i3) times 5
Step j	Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)	
j1	Future need 2026 to 2031 (newly forming households)	= Newly forming households (caravans) calculated from the trend from all age cohorts from TES data or School Census data, depending on data available for the district
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	= Average supply from turnover at the same rate as for 2011 – 2016, assuming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitches provided 2011 - 2026 will be not make a significant difference to the turnover.
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 to 2031	= Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households) (j1) minus Average supply from turnover (j2)
j4	Total Need 2026 to 2031 (all 5 years)	= Total Annual need 2026 – 2031 (j3) times 5

4.7 Multipliers, assumptions and adjustments

Assumptions behind the multipliers used to calculate the number of caravans per pitch in the calculation

- **Current need**, this is based on local data and discussions with Travellers Liaison Officers (TLOs). The figure used is an actual figure from the local data in authorities or 2.0 caravans per pitch. Using a figure of 2.0 gives a realistic view of the number of pitches required. Using a lower figure would overestimate the number of pitches required and lead to pitches which may not be viable because of being too small.
- **Current need – unauthorized pitches**, this is based on local data and discussions with Travellers Liaison Officers (TLO). The figure used is the actual figure from the local data in authorities where that figure is above 2.0 caravans per family. Where the actual figure is below 2.0, the figure of 2.0 is used. Using a figure of at least 2.0 gives a more realistic view of the number of the number of pitches based on the caravan counts. Using a lower figure would overestimate the number of pitches.
- **Future need**, a figure of 2.0 caravans per pitch is used across the board. This is based on advice from TLOs and will help to avoid overcrowding on future pitches.
- **Future need for newly forming families**, a figure of 1.0 caravan per family and 1.0 pitch per family is used. This happens to equal 1 caravan per pitch. The rationale is that a newly forming family that requires a pitch will generally consist of a couple without children, who will need one caravan. Gypsies and Travellers do not usually share pitches, therefore they will need a pitch for that caravan. The GTANA makes no comment on pitch sizes, but on TLO advice and the fact that their families are likely to grow, it would be sensible to provide pitches large enough for 2 caravans.

Table 4. Multipliers for conversion of caravans to number of pitches

		Conversion multiplier	Notes and sources
Cambridge	Unauthorised pitches	2.0	TLO advice – unauthorised pitches
	Temporary permissions	1.8	Aggregated local Cambridgeshire data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
	Moves from houses	1.8	Aggregated local Cambridgeshire data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
East Cambridgeshire	Unauthorised pitches	2.4	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on unauthorised sites
	Temporary permissions	2.0	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
	Moves from houses	2.0	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
Fenland	Unauthorised pitches	2.0	TLO advice – unauthorised pitches
	Temporary permissions	2.0	TLO advice based on local data on caravans to pitch ratio for temporary permissions
	Moves from houses	1.4	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
Forest Heath	Unauthorised pitches	2.3	Aggregated local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on unauthorised sites
	Temporary permissions	1.6	Aggregated local study area data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites

	Moves from houses	1.6	Aggregated local study area data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
Huntingdonshire	Unauthorised pitches	2.0	TLO advice – unauthorised pitches
	Temporary permissions	1.3	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
	Moves from houses	1.3	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Unauthorised pitches	2.0	TLO advice – unauthorised pitches
	Temporary permissions	1.5	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
	Moves from houses	1.5	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
Peterborough	Unauthorised pitches	2.3	Aggregated local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on unauthorised sites
	Temporary permissions	1.9	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
	Moves from houses	1.9	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
South Cambridgeshire	Unauthorised pitches	2.0	TLO advice – unauthorised pitches
	Temporary permissions	1.8	Local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
	Moves from houses	1.8	Aggregated local Cambridgeshire data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites

St Edmundsbury	Unauthorised pitches	2.3	Aggregated local data giving caravans to pitch ratio on unauthorised sites
	Temporary permissions	1.6	Aggregated local study area data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites
	Moves from houses	1.6	Aggregated local study area data giving caravans to pitch ratio on all sites

4.8 Data sources

This GTANA uses the following sources of secondary data:

- The number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans and type of site on which they are located are recorded by the local authority via the Gypsy and Traveller caravan count.
- From local authority site management records; households, pitch turnover, site waiting lists and movement between site accommodation and bricks and mortar housing or vice versa.
- Information relating to private authorised sites including the number of caravans permitted on each site, whether the planning permission was granted on a permanent or temporary basis.
- Local authority data on unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments in their area, including the number of caravans and family groups on each site and the up to date position regarding planning applications.
- Planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites which have been refused
- Planning permissions which have been granted by the local planning authority over the previous 5 years.
- Additional local authority sources of data about local Gypsy and Traveller populations from Traveller Education Service (TES).
- School Census data.
- Traveller Liaison Officers' (TLOs) records of encampments which are useful in assessing the need for transit provision along with detailed personal knowledge of the communities.

This GTANA also uses the following local (primary) surveys:

- East Cambridgeshire Sub-District Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment 2007
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Gypsy and Traveller Survey 2009
- Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs_Assessment 2006
- Cambridge Area Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2006, which involved a survey of local Gypsies and Travellers carried out during 2005.

4.9 A note on rounding

Rounding of sometimes small numbers can be problematic. Rounding up will inevitably provide larger numbers, and rounding down will produce smaller numbers. The GTANA has to take account of figures such as a need for 1 pitch every three years, which cannot be represented as $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch per year. This leads to minor inconsistencies in the total figures compared to the figures making up that total.

5 Summary of results

- 5.1 Summary results for permanent pitch need for all authorities in the study area are shown in Table 5.
- 5.2 Figures from the RSS and previous GTANA are included in Table 17 and Table 18 for comparison.

Table 5. Summary results: Gypsies and Traveller pitch needs assessment 2011 to 2016 and 2016 to 2021 and 2016 to 2021

	GTANA assessed need 2011 – 2016	GTANA assessed need 2016 – 2021*	GTANA projected need 2021 – 2026	GTANA projected need 2026 – 2031	GTANA Total 2011 – 2021	GTANA Total 2011 – 2031
Cambridge	0	0	1	0	0	1
East Cambridgeshire	10	13	10	5	23	38
Fenland	0	2	0	0	2	2
Forest Heath	8	6	10	6	14	30
Huntingdonshire ¹⁵	17	7	18	11	24	53
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	8	5	8	2	13	23
Peterborough	10	7	23	13	17	53
South Cambridgeshire ¹⁶	67	5	31	11	72	114
St Edmundsbury	3	3	4	2	6	12
Total	123	48	105	50	171	326

Source: CCC RG 2011

¹⁵ Huntingdonshire calculation includes 16 existing pitches with temporary permission.

¹⁶ South Cambridgeshire calculation includes 65 existing pitches with temporary permission.

6 Results – the GTANA assessment by local authority

- 6.1 The following tables show the Assessment for permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers for each of the local authorities in the study area, presented in alphabetical order.
- 6.2 Detailed notes on each stage are included in section 4.6 above, and apply to each district the same. Section 4.6 also includes tables of local data and multipliers used.
- 6.3 The results tables should be read in conjunction with the following notes.
- The final figures for each 5-year period are the most important, the others show the steps along the way to reach those 5-year totals.
 - Totals and sub-totals may not sum exactly due to rounding. This is because the figures are presented as whole numbers for ease of reading.
 - The TES data shows an increasing population of young people reaching a peak in 2021 – 2026, followed by a decrease. This trend occurs across all authorities and is demonstrated in the annual school Census data for authorities in the Cambridge area.
 - The figures are a function of: the size of the existing population; the structure of the existing population, such as there being a smaller or larger number of young people; moves into housing, and; local policies of each authority over the previous few years, such as moving temporary planning permissions to permanent. The interaction between these factors plays out differently for the different authorities across the 5-year periods 2011 - 2031. For example, local authorities with a larger population also have more stock, which can lead to benefits such as more provision available from turnover, leading to a lower overall need for new pitches than might otherwise be expected, while those with a smaller population may have a higher overall need for new pitches than might otherwise be expected.
 - The figures for Cambridge City show the need for 1 pitch in total. This is expressed as a figure of 1 in 2021 to 2026, in line with the bulge in newly forming families.
 - The two Suffolk authorities and Huntingdonshire have a relatively large number of young people for the size of the population, particularly Forest Heath. This leads to a greater need than might otherwise be expected.
 - A large part of the current need in Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire is in temporary permissions.

Turnover and net need

Including turnover in the calculation reduces net need, considerably in some authorities. However, that reduction relies on careful and possibly intense management to ensure that Gypsies and Travellers requiring a pitch can be accommodated suitably on an existing pitch which becomes free. For example, the figures for Fenland do not show no Gypsies and

Travellers will need for pitches, but that with careful management, the required pitches could be delivered through turnover of existing stock, rather than through new pitches.

Table 6. Cambridge City

Stage	Description	Cambridge
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	5
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	0
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	0
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	0
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	0
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	0
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	0
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	0
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	0
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	0
d2	Current need pitches	0
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	0
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	0
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	0
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	0
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	0
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	0
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	0
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	N/A
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	0
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	0
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	N/A
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	0
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	0
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	N/A
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	1
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	0
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	N/A
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	0

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 7. East Cambridgeshire

Stage	Description	East Cambridgeshire
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	142
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	8
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	2
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	4
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	2
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	0
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	0
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	1
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	1
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	5
d2	Current need pitches	2
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	4
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	4
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	5
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	5
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	2
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	0
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	4
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	2
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	10
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	5
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	3
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	13
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	4
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	2
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	10
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	3
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	1
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	5

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 8. Fenland

Stage	Description	Fenland
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	421
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	6
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	8
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	21
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	10
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	4
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	2
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	4
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	2
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	28
d2	Current need pitches	14
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	5
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	5
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	9
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	9
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	14
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	3
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	5
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-8
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	0
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	0
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	9
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-8
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	0
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	2
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	8
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-8
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	0
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	0
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	6
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-8
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	0
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	0

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 9. Forest Heath

Stage	Description	Forest Heath
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	52
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	2
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	1
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	0
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	0
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	0
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	0
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	0
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	0
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	0
d2	Current need pitches	0
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	3
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	3
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	2
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	2
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	0
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	0
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	3
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-1
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	2
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	8
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	2
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-1
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	1
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	6
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	3
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-1
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	2
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	10
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	2
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-1
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	1
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	6

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 10. Huntingdonshire

Stage	Description	Huntingdonshire
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	75
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	15
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	2
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	0
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	0
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	21
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	16
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	1
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	0
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	22
d2	Current need pitches	16
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	2
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	2
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	3
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	3
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	16
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	3
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	2
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	3
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	17
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	3
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	1
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	7
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	5
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	4
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	18
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	4
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-2
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	2
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	11

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 11. King's Lynn and West Norfolk

Stage	Description	King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	166
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	12
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	3
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	12
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	6
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	0
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	0
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	1
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	0
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	13
d2	Current need pitches	7
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	3
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	3
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	4
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	4
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	7
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	1
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	3
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	1
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	8
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	4
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	1
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	5
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	4
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	2
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	8
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	3
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	0
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	2

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 12. Peterborough

Stage	Description	Peterborough
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	182
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	2
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	3
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	8
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	4
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	13
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	7
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	2
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	1
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	24
d2	Current need pitches	12
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	3
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	3
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	5
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	5
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	12
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	2
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	3
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	2
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	10
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	5
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	1
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	7
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	8
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	5
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	23
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	6
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-3
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	3
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	13

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 13. South Cambridgeshire

Stage	Description	South Cambridgeshire
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	489
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	0
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	10
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	8
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	4
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	119
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	65
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	1
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	1
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	128
d2	Current need pitches	69
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	9
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	9
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	11
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	11
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	69
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	14
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	9
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-10
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	13
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	67
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	11
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-10
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	1
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	5
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	16
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-10
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	6
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	31
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	12
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	-10
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	2
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	11

Source: CCC RG 2011

Table 14. St Edmundsbury

Stage	Description	St Edmundsbury
Main pitch and caravan needs assessment - Gypsies and Travellers (2011)		
Step a: Supply		
a1	Supply	19
a2	<i>Of these supply, Tolerated (information only)</i>	12
a3	Turnover - number of pitches becoming vacant each year	0
Step b: Current need (backlog) - caravan counts and temporary permissions		
b1	Net local need - unauthorised caravans	0
b2	Net local need from unauthorised – pitches	0
b3	Temporary permissions (Caravans)	0
b4	Temporary permissions (Pitches)	0
Step c: Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding		
c1	Overcrowding - number of caravans	0
c2	Overcrowding - number of pitches	0
Step d: Current need calculation (backlog)		
d1	Current need caravans	0
d2	Current need pitches	0
Near future need 2011 – 2016		
Step e: 2011-2016 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
e1	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Caravans	1
e2	Newly forming households (annual 2011 - 2016) - Pitches	1
Longer term need 2016 – 2021		
Step f: 2016-2021 family, pitch and caravan calculation		
f1	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Caravans	1
f2	Newly forming households (annual 2016 - 2021) - Pitches	1
Pitches per year		
Step g: Pitches per year 2011 to 2016		
g1	Base - current need 2011	0
g2	Average annual provision to meet backlog over agreed period	0
g3	Annual need 2011 - 2016 (newly forming households)	1
g4	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
g5	Total Annual Need 2011 – 2016	1
g6	Total Need 2011 - 2016 (5 years)	3
Step h: Pitches per year 2016 to 2021		
h1	Future need 2016 – 2021 (Newly forming households)	1
h2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
h3	Total Annual Need 2016 - 2021	1
h4	Total Need 2016 - 2021 (5 years)	3
Step i: Pitches per year 2021 – 2026 (Projected)		
i1	Future need 2021 – 2026 (Newly forming households)	1
i2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
i3	Total Annual Need 2021 - 2026	1
i4	Total Need 2021 - 2026 (5 years)	4
Step j: Pitches per year 2026 – 2031 (Projected)		
j1	Future need 2026 – 2031 (Newly forming households)	1
j2	Average supply from turnover (subtract from total)	0
j3	Total Annual Need 2026 - 2031	0
j4	Total Need 2026 - 2031 (5 years)	2

Source: CCC RG 2011

7 Transit or emergency stopping places

- 7.1 The evidence from recorded short-term unauthorised encampments and other sources, whilst patchy, demonstrates some demand for transit or emergency stopping places. However, it is not possible to determine a precise amount of demand in any one local authority area. This is because of travel routes through the Cambridge area, where the same caravans may stop in different local authority areas at different times. Therefore, a well-placed transit site within one local authority may serve the needs of two or more local authorities. Travellers Liaison Officers advise that current thinking is towards providing more emergency stopping places rather than transit pitches. For definitions of terms, please see the Glossary, section 11.
- 7.2 Table 15 shows the number of caravans on short-term unauthorised encampments in the local authorities where data was provided.

Table 15. Short-term unauthorised encampments

Local authority	Average number - individual caravans over time	Smallest number individual caravans	Largest number individual caravans	Notes
Cambridge City	4	3	5	Between 2007-2009: one encampment recorded. 2010: a single group of between 3 and 5 caravans camped in the city in 3 separate locations No encampments recorded in the July 2010 count.
East Cambridgeshire	8	2	32	From East Cambridgeshire survey - unauthorised April 05 - April 06
Fenland	3	3	3	Short-term unauthorised encampments - 1 in February 2011 with 3 caravans and the family were able to be given a pitch on a LA site when one became available.
Huntingdonshire	2	1	3	Data for April 2010 – March 2011, but all 4 roadside encampments were in the period Oct-Dec 2010f
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	6		6	The maximum number of caravans in short-term unauthorised encampments at any one time
Peterborough	7		22	From TLO

Source: Local authority data

- 7.3 Short-term unauthorised encampments have occurred in the other authorities in the study area, but are not shown in Table 15 because of data not being available. Local authorities do not currently collect data on unauthorised encampments in a consistent way, which makes it difficult to assess the overall level of need across the study area. This is an area where data collection could be improved.
- 7.4 It should be noted that the average excludes repeat visits, so the same set of caravans returning three or four times would only be included once in calculating the average
- 7.5 Planning for transit sites or emergency stopping places needs to take account of the number of caravans at any one time alongside the rate of re-occurrence, particularly for larger numbers of caravans. For example, the largest short-term unauthorised encampments in East Cambridgeshire – 32 caravans – is an unusual occurrence which cannot be planned for as it is not feasible to provide a transit site for 32 caravans which would be empty for the vast majority of the time. The second largest short-term unauthorised encampments in East Cambridgeshire was of 4 caravans and this is a more realistic figure to plan for.

Transit provision

- 7.6 CLG Caravan Counts (July 2010 and January 2011) identify existing provision for 9 transit pitches and 2 emergency stopping places within the study area. There is a transit site at Wisbech St Mary, in Fenland and emergency stopping places at Meadow Road, Willingham in South Cambridgeshire.

Other evidence

- 7.7 The King's Lynn and West Norfolk survey asked where Gypsies and Travellers would expect to stay for event such as weddings for 2 to 3 weeks. Most would expect to double up with relatives, go on commercial caravan sites, use hotels or other places rather than existing transit sites. However, 54% said there was a need for more transit pitches, plus a further 21% who said there was, but not in the south of the borough.
- 7.8 These results suggest that many visiting Gypsies and Travellers use practical and legal methods to avoid camping on the roadside or other short-term unauthorised encampments. Though greater provision would be welcomed, it is by no means clear that such provision would be used.

8 Travelling Showmen or Showpeople (TSP)

- 8.1 The Needs Assessment for Travelling Showpeople was calculated using a simpler version of the methodology described for permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers. The results of this simplified methodology were moderated as shown in Appendix 2.
- 8.2 The model used for Gypsies and Travellers can only be applied in a limited way to Travelling Showpeople in the study area, because of the small number of people involved and a shortage of available data.
- 8.3 Steps a, b and e in Table 3 have been used based on the following data for Travelling Showpeople:
 - Local authority planning data of authorized and unauthorized pitches
 - Showmens Guild figures provided for the Regional Spatial Strategy Examination in Public (2008)
 - The two above allow a calculation of backlog of need.
 - Traveller Education Service data on young people of family forming age, allowing natural growth to be calculated.
- 8.4 Once the calculation provided needs figures for TSPs, Traveller Liaison Officers from each district were asked to apply their local knowledge to the figures, resulting in the figures provided in Table 16.
- 8.5 These figures are indicative, owing to the limited amount of information available on which to carry out the assessment.
- 8.6 Future need is mainly through natural growth and there is unlikely to be an identifiable backlog of need.
- 8.7 It is often useful to consider the accommodation needs of TSP in terms of 'plots' alongside or instead of pitches: a plot has space for living accommodation and storage of equipment, which can be very large. However, as the overall GTANA uses the term 'pitches', the same term is used for TSP. A pitch can be thought of as a plot.
- 8.8 It is not feasible to assess longer term need for Travelling Showpeople beyond 2016 because of the small numbers involved.

Table 16. Travelling Showpeople indicative needs assessment

	Total 2011 – 2016
Cambridge	0
East Cambridgeshire	4
Fenland	2
Forest Heath	2
Huntingdonshire	0
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	3
Peterborough	5
South Cambridgeshire	4
St Edmundsbury	1

Source: CCC RG 2011

8.9 The Travelling Showmen's Guild advise the following which are directly relevant to this and future GTANAs:

- Travelling Showpeople are generally able to provide for their own accommodation needs, such as raising finance to buy sites.
- They do not identify as being Gypsies/Travellers and are usually not perceived as Gypsies/Travellers by the settled community. They often inhabit small sites, in terms of numbers of people, without large concentrations of population around single villages.

8.10 There is far less evidence available about the accommodation needs of Travelling Showpeople within the study area than there is for Gypsies and Travellers. It is recommended that a small piece of primary research, either a small survey or some qualitative work, be carried out to provide a more accurate assessment of needs. It could also provide information about how local authorities could best work with this group to address their own accommodation needs.

9 Recommendations for future research

- 9.1 Carry out a survey or qualitative work with Travelling Showpeople. There is far less information available about Travelling Showpeople than there is for Gypsies and Travellers and, in line with the evidence from the Showmen's Guild, a small piece of primary research, either a small survey or qualitative work, would help to improve data as well as provide information about how local authorities could best work with this group to help them to meet their accommodation needs.
- 9.2 Re-run the GTANA model annually, importing updated information, and review and re-publish every 5 years. The annual update would be minimal and for monitoring purposes. The 5-year review would be a full refresh of the GTANA.
- 9.3 Improve data collection and ethnic monitoring carried out by agencies across the county, (as also recommended in the Cambridgeshire JSNA on Gypsies and Travellers, 2010). Examples of possible improvements include data on the number of pitches, the number families on sites and the number of short-term unauthorised encampments.

10 References

- RSS Review
- East Cambridgeshire Sub-District Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment 2007
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk Gypsy and Traveller Survey 2009
- Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Strategy 2009 – 2011
- DCLG Circular0407, Planning for Travelling Showpeople 2007
- DCLG Consultation documents: Planning for Traveller Sites April 2011
- Tribal Consulting in partnership with East Nottinghamshire Traveller Association (ENTA), 2007: 'Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment for the Nottinghamshire local authorities'
- Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the East of England A Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East of England, Go-East, July 2009
- Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments Guidance, Department of Communities and Local Government, October 2007
- Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment, May 2006
- Cambridgeshire Travellers Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Cambridgeshire County Council and Cambridgeshire NHS Primary Care Trust, 2010
- Needs of Travelling Showpeople in the Region, The Showmen's Guild of GB, 15 September 2008
- DCLG Circular 04/07, Planning for Travelling Showpeople, August 2007
- DCLG Consultation document: Planning for Traveller Sites, April 2011
- ODPM Circular 01/2006, Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites, February 2006
- Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing, June 2010
- Strategic Housing Market Assessments: Practice Guidance, CLG, August 2007

11 Glossary

Abbreviations

CBL	Choice Based Lettings
CLG or DCLG	(Department of) Communities and Local Government
EERA	East of England Regional Assembly, now known as the East of England Local Government Association
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (refers to the Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment, May 2006)
GTANA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, 2011
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
KL&WN	King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council
KS1	Key Stage 1 (children aged 5 to 7)
KS2	Key Stage 2 (children aged 7 to 11)
KS3	Key Stage 3 (children aged 11 to 14)
KS4	Key Stage 4 (young people aged 14 to 16)
LA	Local Authority
Locata	A computer package which records Choice Based Lettings across the participating local authorities
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
TES	Travellers Education Service
TLO	Travellers Liaison Officer

Terminology

Emergency stopping place *

Authorised developments intended for very short use; overnight with a maximum of 28 days. The facilities at such places would normally be minimal.

Gypsy / Traveller

The DCLG Guidance on GTANA (2007) states:

'The following definition of "gypsies and travellers" should now be used:

- (a) persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan; and*
- (b) all other persons of a nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, including:*

- (i) such persons who, on 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 an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such).'*

Roadside encampments

Short term encampments involving stays of a few days or weeks, usually by Gypsies and Travellers in transit or visiting. They may be at the side of the road or on other land.

Short-term unauthorised encampments

Short term encampments involving stays of a few days or weeks, usually by Gypsies and Travellers in transit or visiting. They may be at the side of the road or on other land. They are usually referred to as roadside encampments. 'Short-term unauthorized encampments' is used to distinguish these from longer term unauthorised encampments where Gypsies/Travellers may be looking for permanent accommodation.

Temporary permission

Temporary planning permissions set for a fixed term. They are often for a named family or families. Some authorised sites only benefit from Temporary Planning Permission for a specific time period, often three or five years. Reasons for a temporary planning permission include where it is expected that the planning circumstances will change in a particular way at the end of the period of the temporary permission. Sites with temporary planning permission cannot be counted towards long term supply, and as the period of consent runs out during the period of the needs assessment they have been identified as need.

Tolerated site

An unauthorized site which is action is not taken against because it is deemed to be in the best interest of all parties to tolerate the site. Many are long established and they often move to become regulated sites with retrospective planning approval or accrue legal rights after existing for a specified number of years.

Transit site *

Authorised developments intended to meet the needs of those families moving around particularly during the summer months. Transit sites have basic facilities; less than one would expect on a permanent authorised development but more than that found on an emergency stopping place. They can only be occupied for a fixed, short, period of time.

Traveller Liaison Officer

An officer who works to liaise with the local Gypsy and Traveller community in a local authority area. They have many duties, which may include: managing sites, resolving disputes, and involvement in planning decisions and appeals. They are often from the local authority or a housing association, but are sometimes from private company.

Travelling Showmen / Travelling Showpeople

The CLG Circular 04/2007, 'Planning for Travelling Showpeople, defines Travelling Showpeople as:

Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the ground of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined in ODPM Circular 1/2006.

The Showmen's Guild prefer the term 'Showmen' to 'Showpeople'

Unauthorised development *

Developments that occur when Gypsies or Travellers buy a piece of land which does not have planning permission for a dwelling and proceed to place a chalet, trailer or caravan on it. Eviction can normally only be secured through the planning appeals system, and can be protracted.

Unauthorised encampment *

The use of land by Gypsies or Travellers for living on which they do not own. Local authorities and the police have a range of enforcement actions available to them to evict households in unauthorised encampments and can do so relatively quickly if they wish. Consequently, neither the council nor the households living there invest in any facilities and conditions are very basic (for instance no toilets or running water) and families tend not to stay more than a few hours, days or weeks.

* These definitions are taken from the Tribal Consulting report, 2007: 'Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment for the Nottinghamshire local authorities'.

12 Appendix 1 – supporting information

12.1 Fulfilling government guidance

Guidance	How the GTANA meets relevant guidance
<p>PPS3, DCLG, June 2011</p> <p>PPS3 effectively places GTANA as part of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment by requiring that a SHMA should form an evidence base including considering: <i>future demographic trends and identify the accommodation requirements of specific groups such as...Gypsies and Travellers.</i></p>	<p>This GTANA is part of the Cambridge sub-region SHMA, although it covers a larger area. It meets the requirements of PPS3 by assessing existing accommodation needs such as from unauthorized caravans and overcrowding along with using a simple demographic-based approach of actual numbers of young people of a range of Key Stage level ages to identify natural growth from within the existing communities.</p>
<p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment Guidance, CLG, 2007</p> <p>The SHMA guidance includes the need to identify <i>the accommodation requirements of Gypsy and Traveller communities</i> and recommends working with local authority Gypsy and Travellers teams.</p>	<p>As well as being part of the SHMA, this GTANA takes account of the local knowledge and expertise of Travellers Liaison Officers and data from Traveller Education teams.</p>
<p>Gypsy And Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments, DCLG, 2007</p> <p>The GTANA guidance suggests using existing data and information, an approach which is in line with the general SHMA guidance, but also recommends conducting <i>a specialist survey and/or qualitative research to obtain further more detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Primary research has not been carried out for this GTANA –for reasons spelt out in the Appendix 1 at 12.2</p> <p>The GTANA uses most of the sources of secondary data or information recommended by the GTANA guidance. The data used is set out in section 4.8</p>
<p>Planning for Traveller Sites’, DCLG, April 2011</p> <p>There are three key points in this consultation document to consider for the GTANA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow targets to be set, robust evidence should be provided of local need in the light of historic demand. • Local authorities are to set their own targets for site provision. • Local authorities are to maintain a 5-year supply of pitches and plots <p>The consultation documents says:</p> <p><i>‘Abolishing regional strategies will remove the system of top-down site targets and make local planning authorities responsible for determining how to meet their housing needs, including traveller site provision, and to use this evidence to set their own targets for pitch/plot provision. It remains very important that local planning authorities continue to plan for the future of their communities, including travellers. The</i></p>	<p>This GTANA meets the guidance and requirements in Planning for Traveller Sites by providing figures for each local authority within the study area based on actual counted caravans and people, from local sources.</p> <p>These figures identify local need, as they are based on the existing population in each local authority area, or originating in that area, rather than potential in-migration of people with little or no local connection.</p> <p>This GTANA does not seek to set targets for provision.</p>

Guidance	How the GTANA meets relevant guidance
<p><i>Government, therefore, proposes to give local planning authorities the power to set their own targets for pitch/plot provision, based on robust evidence of local need in the light of historical demand.'</i></p>	
<p>Draft National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, July 2011</p> <p>The draft National Planning Policy Framework is intended to replace detailed planning guidance with a broad framework. The Framework does not mention Gypsies and Travellers, however Planning for Travellers Sites will be merged in to the Framework once consultation is complete. The general considerations in the draft Framework such as planning for people and sustainable development are relevant to delivery of Gypsy and Traveller sites.</p> <p>The draft Framework does note the importance of having an evidence base that local authorities should use <i>to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full requirements for market and affordable housing in the housing market area</i>, which might be expected to cover Gypsy and Traveller sites along with other housing. The draft Framework also notes that SHMAs are <i>a key part of the evidence base required to ensure the delivery of housing that meets the needs of communities now and in years to come</i>.</p>	<p>This GTANA provides the relevant evidence base for Gypsies and Travellers and is part of the SHMA.</p>
<p>Planning Circulars 01/2006 and 04/2007</p> <p>These provide the context for the preparation of plans for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople until they are replaced by the Draft National Planning Policy Framework</p>	<p>This GTANA provides the relevant evidence base for Gypsies and Travellers and is part of the SHMA.</p>

12.2 Links with other local assessments and strategies

Cambridge sub-region Traveller Needs Assessment, 2006

A GTAA formed the main part of the Cambridge sub-region Traveller Needs Assessment 2006. The work was carried out through a survey, during 2005, of 313 Gypsies and Travellers with Gypsies and Travellers as interviewers working alongside the researchers from Anglia Ruskin University and Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College.

The GTAA 2006 has helped to inform the GTANA – eg providing information such as caravan to pitch ratios, caravans per family and pitches per family.

The GTAA 2006 formed part of the evidence base for regional spatial strategy figures, and have been cited more recently in the Cambridgeshire JSNA on Travellers. The results from the GTAA 2006 are shown in Table 18 for information.

There are several reasons why primary research was not carried out again in 2011.

- The 2005 survey was comparatively comprehensive and provided considerable information which has either not changed significantly, or any change can be measured without repeating the survey.
- Local Gypsies and Travellers have been consulted and surveyed on a number of different issues in recent years, leading to a high risk of 'consultation fatigue' amongst these groups.
- The 2011 GTANA uses additional sources of information not available in for the 2006 assessment, including surveys carried out in East Cambridgeshire and Kings Lynn & West Norfolk, local authority planning data, and TLO and TES data.
- Because of the amount of data already available it was agreed that an additional survey of Gypsies and Travellers at this stage would not represent value for money – particularly in the current economic climate.

Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Cambridgeshire Travellers 2010

This Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) considered all public health-related factors relating to Gypsies and Travellers, including economy, deprivation, education and accommodation. The JSNA uses GTAA 2006 figures and the main connection between the JSNA and this GTANA 2011 is to update the figures for accommodation need.

The JSNA makes three recommendations which can be informed by this GTANA:

- Develop a county wide Gypsy and Traveller strategy to improve outcomes and life chances for Gypsy and Traveller communities and promote and enable community cohesion in Cambridgeshire.
- There is a need for better data collection and ethnic monitoring. Local authorities, the NHS and other public bodies should review their ethnic monitoring systems to include Romany Gypsy and Irish Traveller as separate categories and use the resulting data for better planning and commissioning. Work should be undertaken to encourage Gypsies and Travellers to complete the 2011 Census.
- Accommodation: The implications of the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy should be considered and the need for additional Gypsy and Traveller accommodation addressed.

Better data collection and ethnic monitoring is one of the recommendations of this GTANA.

Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Strategy 2009 - 2011

The Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Strategy was produced by the Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Steering Group. The Suffolk Strategy

“shows how agencies and authorities can work cohesively in order to address the key issues pertaining to Gypsy and Travellers.”

It takes the Cambridge area GTAA 2006 into account along with the Suffolk Cross-Boundary GTANA.

The Suffolk Strategy includes an action to identify and develop transit provision within Suffolk, based on evidence from GTANAs.

This GTANA will report in time for it to be considered in the next update of the Suffolk Strategy.

12.3 Previous RSS targets from the Single Issue Review

Table 17. Previous RSS requirements¹⁷

	RSS additional pitch requirement by 2011	RSS requirement 2011 - 2016	RSS requirement 2016 - 2021	RSS 2011 - 2021
Cambridge	15	6	7	13
East Cambridgeshire	35	14	15	29
Fenland	89	35	40	75
Forest Heath	18	7	8	15
Huntingdonshire	25	10	11	21
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	15	21	24	45
Peterborough	30	12	13	25
South Cambridgeshire	69	27	31	58
St Edmundsbury	20	8	9	18
Total	316	140	158	299

12.4 Results of GTAA 2006

Table 18. Results of GTAA 2006¹⁸

	GTAA 2006 2005 – 2010
Cambridge	15
East Cambridgeshire	25 – 45
Fenland	160 – 205
Forest Heath	15 – 20
Huntingdonshire	15 – 25
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	45 – 60
Peterborough	10 – 15
South Cambridgeshire	110 – 130
St Edmundsbury	10 – 20
Total	405 - 535

¹⁷ Figures in the RSS were re-apportioned from South Cambridgeshire, Fenland and Basildon Districts as set out in Planning Inspector's recommendations and accepted by the Government of the time. This resulting in a lower pitch requirement in some districts than is shown in the 2006 GTAA, but an increase elsewhere including Peterborough and St Edmundsbury. Details are available at: <http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/east-of-england-plan/planning-for-gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-single-issue-review/>

¹⁸ Figures from the 2011 GTANA for 5 years are lower than those shown in the 2006 GTAA for 5 years. Reasons for this include the treatment of tolerated sites, overcrowding and natural growth. For example, in the GTANA 2011, natural growth is based on actual numbers of young Gypsies and Travellers, whereas in the 2006 GTAA it was based on theoretical work. Available at <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/travellersresearch/Travellersresearch.htm>

13 Appendix 2 – Travelling Showpeople Initial and moderated figures and RSS Revision figures for Travelling Showpeople

	Existing Pitches/ Plots	Annual 2011 to 2016 modelled			2011 to 2016 Final assessment		Showmen's' Guild Figures RSS (5 Years)		Moderation - rational
		Backlog (pitches)	Natural growth (pitches)	Natural growth (pitches) - 5 years	Backlog (pitches)	Natural growth (pitches) - 5 years	Backlog (pitches)	Natural growth (pitches)	
Cambridge	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
East Cambs	30	0	0.5	2.5	0	4	3	6	Travelling Showmen's Guild (TSMG) growth figure of 6 is too high, model figure of 2.5 is based on real numbers, but appears low compared to other authorities. Rounding up to 3 still seems low for 30 pitches so increase to 4. Backlog - assume East Cambs all authorised now (to be confirmed by East Cambs)
Fenland	8	4	0.2	1.2	1	1	1	1	No information on unauthorised - the model assumes a split of 50% unauthorised - now presumed incorrect, therefore assume TSMG figure correct for backlog
Forest Heath	2	1	0.3	1.3	1	1	1	0	Natural growth of 1.5 in 5 years from base of 2 pitches is too high, round down to 1 to note some provision probably needed

Huntingdonshire	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	4	2	0.03	0.2	2	1	2	1	Natural growth of 0.2 in 5 years from 4 pitches is reasonable, round up to 1
Peterborough	11	0	1.5	7.3	3	2	3	1	Backlog - no information on unauthorised to go on (11 pitches is estimated from 18 caravans), assume TSMG still relevant. Natural growth - 6.9 in 5 years is too high for 11 pitches, compared to South Cambs and others allow 2 (no information available)
South Cambs	20	0	0.5	2.5	0	3	1	2	TSMG growth figure of 2 is low for 20 pitches, 2.5 rounded up to 3
St Edmundsbury	4	0	0.1	0.5	0	1	0	1	Natural growth of 0.3 in 5 years from 4 pitches is reasonable, round up to 1

Source: CCC RG 2001

EXTRACT FROM POLICIES H3: PROVISION FOR GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS AND H4 TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

County and Unitary Groupings	Existing provision (pitches)	Additional pitches 2006-11	Locational guidance*
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	Nil	40	Cambridge area, Fenland, Huntingdonshire and Peterborough
Norfolk	18	40	Across Norfolk, including Norwich fringe
Suffolk	Nil	20	Provision should include the Ipswich/Felixstowe area

* Please note that the intention was that the location and size of transit sites was to be determined through local studies.

County and Unitary Groupings	Existing provision (families)	Additional plots 2006-11	Locational guidance*
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	54	18	East Cambridgeshire and elsewhere
Norfolk	75	21	Norwich and elsewhere
Suffolk	20	9	Suffolk Coastal and elsewhere

* Please note that the intention was that that the local authorities would work together in county or former county groupings with local Travelling Showpeople and the Showmen's Guild to identify the sites required to meet the above needs for inclusion in Development Plan Documents.

14 Appendix 3 – Gypsies and Travellers moving into and out of houses

The turnover figure is evidenced by local turnover rates, other studies and Gypsies and travelers moving into and out of houses, which generally involves a net move away from pitches into houses. This Appendix outlines the modeling of Gypsies and Travellers moving into and out of houses. The resulting figures are not used in the calculation, but were considered in setting the turnover rate.

The starting point in assessing the numbers of moves into and out of houses is Gypsies and Travellers expressing an interest in moving **off site into houses**, a figure based on the Housing Register is used for each authority. This is applied as a proportion of all Gypsies and Travellers in the area. The resulting figure is **increased** by 20% to take account of Gypsies and Travellers not registering their ethnicity as evidenced by TLO and national studies. The figure is then **lowered** by 20% to take account of Gypsies and Travellers who register for housing not taking up tenancies when offered, for reasons such as only registering just in case they need housing in the future.

The number of Gypsies and Travellers wishing to move **out of houses on to sites** is then expressed as a proportion of the total population. This proportion is 0 based on advice from TLO that local Gypsies and Travellers moving out of houses will not wait for a pitch, but be counted in the unauthorized caravans.

The number wishing to move off sites into houses is subtracted from the number wishing to move out of houses onto sites.

Returning families with a strong and identifiable local connection: It is assumed that the number of such families returning to the area will balance with the number moving from the area to another area they have a local connection with. Therefore the final figure is 0.