

Supporting an Assessment of the Accommodation Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Cornwall (2015)

Final Report for Cornwall Council

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**WITH
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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
Section One: Introduction	6
1.1 Purpose of the Needs Assessment	6
1.2 Previous Needs Assessments in Cornwall	6
1.3 Definitions and Numbers	7
1.4 Our Approach	8
1.5 Structure of the Report	9
Section Two: Policy Context	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 National Policy	10
2.3 Local Policy	11
Section Three: Overview of the Gypsy and Traveller Communities in Cornwall	12
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 The Caravan Count	12
3.3 Sites in Cornwall	14
3.4 Area Profiles	14
3.4.1 West Cornwall	15
3.4.2 Mid Cornwall	16
3.4.3 East Cornwall	17
3.4.4 North Cornwall	18
Section Four: Survey Findings	19
4.1 Introduction	19
4.2 Profile of Survey Respondents	19
4.3 Travelling Patterns	20
4.4 Views on Sites in Cornwall	24
4.5 Respondents' Accommodation and Site Condition	25
4.6 Respondents' Personal Circumstances	27
4.7 Future Plans and Preferences	28
4.8 Gypsies and Travellers in Bricks and Mortar Accommodation	32
4.9 Travelling Showpeople	32
Section Five: Future Need and Pitch/Plot Calculations	33
Section Six: Conclusions	38
References	41
Appendices	43

Supporting an Assessment of the Accommodation Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Cornwall

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings from an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Cornwall undertaken on behalf of Cornwall Council. The purpose of the assessment is to quantify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers (including Travelling Showpeople), primarily in terms of residential sites for the period 2015 to 2030 but also to consider the requirement for transit provision. The results will be used as an evidence base for policy development and to support Cornwall's Local Plan.

The study follows on from an earlier Needs Assessment conducted by GVA Ltd in May 2014 which also covered Plymouth, South Hams /West Devon and parts of Dartmoor National Park, the results from which have been questioned by the Inspector in relation to Cornwall's Local Plan. This remedial piece of work has been commissioned and specifically designed to address the issues raised by the Inspector. It purely covers accommodation and does not include wider aspects of welfare that are often included in broader assessments of need.

It should be noted that the study commenced prior to the Government changing the definition of Gypsies and Travellers to exclude those who have ceased to travel permanently and therefore includes: *persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or of living in a caravan; and, all other persons of a nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, including (i) such persons who, on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependent'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).*

Our approach to the Needs Assessment has been to combine secondary sources of data with an extensive face-to-face survey. Secondary sources have included: Caravan Count data; planning applications (approved and refused); incursion records; and, other local intelligence held by the Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers (GTLOs) both in Cornwall and in the adjacent areas.

A bespoke survey was also designed to directly engage with Gypsies and Travellers. This was piloted by respected local support organisation, TravellerSpace, in August 2015 and, following some amendments, was rolled out by TravellerSpace between September and early November under a separate contract with Cornwall Council with each completed survey passed to the study team. This was an extremely challenging timeframe in which to complete the study.

Overall, interviews were carried out with 184 Gypsies and Travellers, along with three Travelling Showpeople. The sample was spread throughout Cornwall but with a bias in the West (home to the two largest Council sites). Of the 184 Gypsies and Travellers engaging with the survey, 105 were female, 75 were male and the remaining four did not specify. The sample represented a good spread of age bands with the highest proportion being in the 41-50 age-bracket and the profile is broadly representative of the Gypsy and Traveller population nationally, specifically noting the younger profile overall compared to the settled population which is ageing.

The 2015 Needs Assessment indicates that at the current time, demand for residential pitches exceeds the existing supply by 139. Based on survey data, this figure increases to 198 through family formation by 2020 and, when projected forward using a standard compound family formation rate, totals 318 by 2030. The current need is most pronounced for Gypsies and Travellers in the West of Cornwall, which may reflect the high numbers residing on Council sites there, but future need is also

high in Mid Cornwall which is predominantly made up of self-owned sites. There is also additional evidence of need for Travelling Showpeople, with responses from one site showing that families are doubled up; and this site will also have newly forming families in the next five years. However, further engagement with Travelling Showpeople is needed to fully quantify need.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the above, the vast majority of survey respondents felt that there is a need for more residential sites in Cornwall; and respondents also indicated a need for transit provision. There was limited consensus amongst the survey respondents about how big sites should be and where they should be located which may reflect the diversity within the sample and the differing cultures of Showpeople, Romany Gypsies, Irish Travellers and New Travellers who live very differently from each other. However, there was a general sense that transit sites should be strategically located whereas residential sites should be developed where people need them. Sixty-five percent of our respondents thought that it was not a good idea to combine transit with residential provision.

By looking at the Council's incursion records it is evident that family groups with up to 15 caravans travel into Cornwall in need of transit, as opposed to residential, accommodation so it would be logical for any new sites to be of sufficient size to accommodate them. Given the evidence of unauthorised encampments across Cornwall, they would need to be strategically located, with one transit site in each of the four geographic areas.

The survey also provided insight into many other aspects of Cornwall's Gypsy and Traveller communities, including travelling patterns. When asked whether they had travelled in the last 12 months, 62% of people who answered the question said they had done so. The data shows that respondents travel locally, nationally and abroad; and that they travel for a variety of reasons. The top three reasons given were work followed by cultural traditions and to visit friends or family. It should be noted that the survey did not ask respondents about ceasing to travel permanently.

When asked to rate the condition of their 'usual' site currently on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being very poor and 5 being very good, slightly over half of the respondents who answered this question rated it as either very or quite good. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the highest percentage of respondents that rated the condition of their site as either very or quite good were on self-owned sites and the lowest rating came from those on the Council sites where just 13% of respondents overall described the condition as very or quite good. The Council sites in the West received the lowest ratings.

Results indicate that respondents had experienced a range of different problems on all types of site with the most frequently reported being pests/vermin followed by neighbours/local people. Pests and vermin were especially mentioned by respondents on Council sites as well as problems with fly-tipping. Fly-tipping is particularly problematic, given the negative impression such rubbish on sites gives to the settled community, augmenting community tensions.

Conditions on sites to some extent reflect concerns over site management with just 34% of people on Council sites indicating that they were satisfied with the management of their site. Further analysis again identifies particular issues with the management of sites in the West of Cornwall in which the two larger sites are located. Smaller sites are generally recognised to be more manageable and less problematic.

There was also significant evidence of both overcrowding and doubling up within the survey findings and doubling up was witnessed first-hand during a site visit to Minorca Lane. Further, 37% of those respondents who answered the question had family/household members currently living with them that will need their own (separate) pitch in the next five years.

When asked how long they expected to remain on their current site/home (other than leaving for travelling purposes), 33% of people who answered the question said longer than five years. Where

they indicated that they did not know or expected to stay for less than five years, respondents were asked where they expected to move to. Data shows that 70% of those who answered the question expected to stay in Cornwall. Overall, this means that 87% of respondents definitely expect to stay in Cornwall in the long term, representing a relatively stable population.

In considering people's preferences for different types of accommodation 72% of the survey respondents that answered the question would 'ideally' like to live on a self-owned site and 21% indicated that they would ideally like to live on a Council site. Just 11% said that they ideally wanted to live in bricks and mortar. Of the 20 respondents currently residing in bricks and mortar accommodation, seven were actively looking for alternative accommodation in Cornwall at the time of the study (all of whom were in rented accommodation) of which six (30%) would ideally want to be on a site and one would consider it. Therefore, there is a greater proportion of Gypsies and Travellers who want to move out of bricks and mortar accommodation on to a site than there are people wanting to move from their site in to a house.

The Council's policy of providing for Gypsies and Travellers through approval of private site applications is effective and appropriate for the large majority of people who want to be on a self-owned site. However, the availability of land, cost of land and the planning process were the reasons most frequently given by respondents across all different groups for not living in their preferred type of accommodation. This means that not everybody has the capacity to live on a self-owned site and some additional Council provision is therefore necessary.

Our final recommendations are for Cornwall Council to:

- Address the deficit of residential pitches (currently 139, rising to 318 by 2030, plus plots for Showpeople) alongside new transit provision. Transit provision should not be seen as a temporary solution for those looking permanent sites.
- Continue using the planning process to facilitate further private site development as part of the solution for the residential deficit but also develop additional Council provision. Council provision of sites should recognise the diversity of Gypsy and Traveller communities and develop sites in consultation with them. Some new Council sites may be best placed in close proximity to existing Council sites in the West to maintain family ties in traditional communities. There is also evidence of need for a dedicated New Traveller Council site in Cornwall. In terms of priorities it is suggested that the development of a site for New Travellers in the West of Cornwall would reduce the number of unauthorised and tolerated encampments in that area currently; and this could be developed alongside new transit sites which are unlikely to come forward through private planning applications.
- Exercise caution in the use of Certificates of Lawful Use to legitimise Gypsy and Traveller sites. While these can be an effective tool for provision in some cases, care should be taken to ensure site parameters and conditions are appropriate.
- Consider the condition of existing Council sites where there is strong evidence of vermin and rubbish on site and apply for appropriate rehabilitation monies to improve existing provision. Also review site management policies and practice in order to improve existing site conditions and to ensure future Council sites are of an appropriate size and standard. Better site conditions are likely to improve community relations and reduce community tensions.
- Engage further with Travelling Showpeople in order to more accurately identify their need for residential plots. This would need to be undertaken within reasonable timeframes to fit with their working calendar.

Section One: Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Needs Assessment

This report presents the findings from an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Cornwall undertaken on behalf of Cornwall Council. It has been prepared by Southern Horizons (UK) Ltd in collaboration with recognised Gypsy and Traveller expert, Dr Zoë James, from Plymouth University and supported by Emma Buckman from Buckman Associates Ltd.

The purpose of the assessment is to quantify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers (including Travelling Showpeople) in Cornwall, primarily in terms of residential sites for the period 2015 to 2030 but also to comment on transit provision where appropriate. The results will be used as an evidence base for policy development and to support Cornwall's Local Plan. It is set within the context of successive guidance and legislation from government including the Housing Act, 2004, the Equality Act 2010 and the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, March 2012) as well as Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, March 2012) which has recently been updated (DCLG, August 2015). With increasing pressure now also coming from Europe via the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020 there is a renewed emphasis on ensuring that the specific accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople are appropriately considered within corporate, housing and planning strategies.

Importantly, the study follows on from an earlier Needs Assessment conducted by GVA Ltd in May 2014 which also covered Plymouth, South Hams /West Devon and parts of Dartmoor National Park, the results from which have been questioned by the Inspector in relation to Cornwall's Local Plan. This remedial piece of work has been commissioned and specifically designed to address the issues raised by the Inspector. It purely covers accommodation and does not include wider aspects of welfare that are often included in broader assessments of need.

1.2 Previous Needs Assessments in Cornwall

At the heart of the Inspector's comments was the observation that the assessment of need had not been developed in conjunction with, or informed by, active and targeted engagement with representatives of the Gypsy and Traveller Community in Cornwall¹. The Inspector had concerns that the biannual Caravan Count, on which the previous study heavily relied, may miss out some Travellers in need of accommodation who were not known to the Council and that there was no up to date assessment of the needs of Travelling Showpeople. The Inspector's report also highlighted the particular difficulties in accessing those Gypsies and Travellers that currently reside in bricks and mortar accommodation, but are doing so only because of a lack of sites.

In addition to concerns about lack of engagement, the Inspector made a series of very specific comments about the calculations used in the previous study. These included the fact that doubling-up on pitches, or overcrowded sites had not been included within the assessment; that the number of genuine vacancies from the three public sites may have been underestimated (or that making up the shortfall from this provision may be culturally unacceptable); and that the projections only go up to 2027 thus falling short of the full plan period.

The 2014 GVA draft report originally identified a need to provide 105 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers within Cornwall in the period up until 2027, all of which were to be delivered over the first

¹A total of 45 surveys were carried out across the whole study area, 26 of which were in Cornwall.

five years. It is our understanding that between the time of the draft report being submitted, it being published and subsequently updated later in 2014, the figure dropped from 105 to 20 due to a modification in local Caravan Count reporting. This is thought to relate to the identification of Gypsies and Travellers on a specific site – Minorca Lane, Bugle – which is occupied by both local and migrant workers as well as Gypsies and Travellers and is discussed in more detail in later stages of the report. The figure of 20 new pitches is a significant reduction from the figures calculated within the previous needs assessment in Cornwall undertaken by Fordham Research in 2006 which indicated that between 2006 and 2011 there was a need for 147 additional residential pitches and between 33 and 45 transit pitches. When these figures were examined in 2008 as part of a partial review of the Regional Spatial Strategy they were revised up to 159 residential pitches, with 40 transit pitches and six plots for Travelling Showpeople.

This remedial piece of work has sought to re-examine the GVA Ltd figures through a programme of active engagement with Gypsies and Travellers throughout Cornwall and by utilising best practice from other studies to calculate both immediate need and future. It also compares the data, where appropriate, with the Needs Assessment undertaken in Cornwall by Fordham Research in 2006.

1.3 Definitions and Numbers

It is important to understand who has been included within this study. Disagreement has surrounded any attempt to provide an official definition of who is a Gypsy or Traveller. Romany Gypsies (English, Scottish, Welsh), Irish Travellers, New Travellers and Showpeople all constitute people who, “*have been or will be associated with a potentially nomadic way of life*” (Morris and Clements, 2002). However, legal definitions focus on different aspects of Gypsies and Travellers lives, depending on the context for the required definition. Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers are recognised as racial groups and as such are protected under race relations legislation. However, within planning and trespass law and policy guidance a Gypsy or Traveller is defined as, “*persons of nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin*” thus including New Travellers within the general grouping of Gypsies and Travellers. Showpeople are again treated differently within planning and enforcement legislation.

For the purpose of Housing, Gypsies and Travellers (including Travelling Showpeople) have, since the Housing Act (2004), been defined as²:

- (a) *persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or of 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 dependent'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).*

The updated Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (CLG, August 2015), however, has subsequently removed from the definition those who have ceased to travel permanently. For planning cases to qualify for “*Gypsy Status*” and thus be able to apply to develop a site, new government policy indicates they will, in future have to prove that they travel.

² Introduced by Section 225 of The Housing Act 2004 for the purposes of Local Authorities when undertaking an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers as part of a review of housing needs in their area.

These changes were introduced after our study commenced, and with the agreement of Cornwall Council as our client, we have retained the above definition for identifying Gypsies and Travellers in our assessment of need.

Partly as a result of the definitional challenges outlined above, it is very difficult to estimate the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers within any given area. It is suggested that 0.6% of the population nationally are Gypsies and Travellers (ODPM, 2006) but this is thought to be an under-estimate. The census (2011) allowed for Gypsies and Irish Travellers to state their ethnicity and the results show that there were 58,000 nationally, with 638 in Cornwall. It is particularly difficult to identify those that live in bricks and mortar accommodation but Greenfields and Smith (2009) estimated that around 200,000 Gypsies and Travellers live in housing in the UK; census data showed 76% of Gypsies and Irish Travellers living in bricks and mortar. The literature suggests that many long term and short term housing residents express a desire to live on site which is strongly tied to their cultural identity. Interestingly, however, housing does not necessarily appear to limit mobility as a study by Emmerson and Brodie (2001) found a great deal of movement of Gypsies and Travellers via the 'exchange system.'

1.4 Our Approach

Our approach to the Needs Assessment has been to combine secondary sources of data with an extensive face-to-face survey. Secondary sources have included:

- Caravan Count data;
- Planning applications (approved and refused);
- Incursion records; and,
- Other local intelligence held by the Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers (GTLOs) both in Cornwall and in the adjacent areas.

A bespoke survey was also designed to directly engage with Gypsies and Travellers. This was piloted by respected local support organisation, TravellerSpace, in August 2015 and, following some amendments, was rolled out by TravellerSpace between September and early November under a separate contract with Cornwall Council (please see appendix A) with each completed survey passed to the Southern Horizons study team. It should be noted that this was a very challenging timeframe within which to conduct such a comprehensive survey over a large and diverse geography; condensed considerably by comparison with Cornwall's 2006 Needs Assessment in which fieldwork took place within a ten month window. We are very grateful to TravellerSpace for all their efforts during this period.

As per our brief, the main focus of the survey was on permanent pitch provision but it also included questions on transit sites as a secondary aim; and, it also encompassed those in bricks and mortar accommodation.

With the permission of Cornwall Council respondents were invited to respond to additional questions at the end of the survey about their experiences of victimisation, the findings from which will be included within an academic study by Plymouth University. Evidence generated from these questions will be reported separately and are not included within this Needs Assessment report.

The majority of surveys were carried out on a face-to-face basis with a small number undertaken by telephone. Because there is no existing sampling frame for this population, a snowball sampling approach was utilised which effectively targeted groups in known (Council and private) sites in the first instance and used their contacts to access other, harder to reach, Gypsies and Travellers. Although snowball sampling is sometimes considered unrepresentative, it is a perfectly valid strategy that is sensitive to the shifting population and enabled access to be gained, not just to those on authorised sites, but also to those on unauthorised sites as well as those in bricks and mortar accommodation. Additionally, the survey team approached Gypsies and Travellers opportunistically at events and festivals and by the roadside when they became aware of Travellers coming into Cornwall.

The approach particularly recognised the diversity between the various Travelling communities within Cornwall which have differing statuses as ethnic groupings and very different traditions. We placed those differing communities at the heart of the study to ensure that it was culturally sensitive throughout.

All data generated from the surveys was manually entered into survey software and systematically analysed. The findings are presented for the geographical area (i.e. Cornwall) as a whole and are also disaggregated into four distinct areas covering: West, Mid, North and East Cornwall. A map showing the boundaries can be found at Appendix B.

Additionally, the study team personally visited the Minorca Lane site in Mid Cornwall, accompanied by recognised Gypsy expert Maggie Smith Bendell, who has extensive local insight into the particular needs of those people living within that site. We are very grateful for her assistance which was invaluable.

1.5 Structure of the Report

The report provides a brief overview of the national and local policy context in Section Two and an overview of the Gypsy and Traveller population within Cornwall in Section Three. Section Four presents the findings from the survey and Section Five provides our pitch calculations. Section Six summarises our conclusions.

Section Two: Policy Context

2.1 Introduction

The policy context for this accommodation needs assessment is dynamic. Policy development at national level is currently under review and therefore local policies are subject to change. The overarching requirement for local authorities to assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers has not diminished and therefore engagement in accommodation needs assessment is necessary to appreciate the short-fall in current site provision.

2.2 National Policy

It has been recognised that the lack of provision of appropriate accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers has impacted very negatively on the health and welfare of those communities (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2009). The Housing Act (2004) required all local authorities in England and Wales to specifically assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in their areas in order to inform better provision. This Act followed years of lobbying parliament by Gypsy and Traveller activists who had identified the failure of previous policy recommendations and legislative changes to provide appropriate and sufficient accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments have therefore been carried out since 2005, though provision of sites has not kept pace with identified need (Brown, Henning and Niner, 2010).

The Coalition government 2010-2015, under their 'localism' agenda, carried out a review of policies on the provision of sites for, and use of, unauthorised encampments by Gypsies and Travellers. This 'local' approach to delivery of services for communities is enshrined in the Localism Act 2011 which devolved responsibilities from regional bodies to local authorities, dissolving the Regional Spatial Strategies that had set out accommodation targets for Gypsies and Travellers. Within the new localised delivery of services, local authorities are held to account for provision of appropriate and sustainable planning by Planning Inspectors. There remains an expectation within Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012 and 2015) that local authorities should engage with local Gypsy and Traveller communities in order to provide robust and up-to-date evidence of their accommodation needs. Policy on planning for Gypsies and Travellers must be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The key area of focus in the most recent policy for Gypsies and Travellers (2015) is on protecting the countryside from development, particularly green belt land. The policy also applies localism by incorporating a requirement for local authorities to work directly with local communities to derive plans, thereby taking account of settled communities' views, as well as Gypsies and Travellers' needs.

The drive for locally determined provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites has been presented by the Coalition and Conservative governments in their planning policies (2012 and 2015) as a response to the need for a more balanced approach to planning that recognises the needs of both travelling and settled communities. However, concerns have been raised by Gypsy and Traveller organisations (Friends, Families and Travellers, 2015, Irish Traveller Movement, 2015), their legal representatives (Travellers Advice Team, 2015) and academic researchers (Acton, 2015, Johnson and Ryder, 2015) that aspects of the most recent government planning policy, released in August 2015, is problematic on two accounts.

Firstly, the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) specifically changed the definition of Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople so as to negate their status as 'travellers' for planning purposes if they

stop travelling on a permanent basis, as noted above at 1.2. This has extensive implications for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople who have had to stop 'travelling' due to infirmity or old age and concerns have been raised that they may be at risk of eviction from their homes or will be unable to attain planning permission for a settled pitch. Those Gypsies and Travellers living on local authority owned sites as tenants have some security of tenure under the Mobile Homes Act 1983, though this protection does not reach those living on private sites. This planning policy therefore raises serious welfare concerns for Gypsies and Travellers and ironically could result in Gypsies and Travellers being compelled to travel more when there are insufficient transit sites available and therefore increased numbers of unauthorised encampments may ensue.

Secondly, when the new Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) was released the government withdrew the Department for Communities and Local Government's 2006 Guide to Effective Use of Enforcement Powers. That policy had required local authorities to ensure appropriate welfare checks were made on unauthorised encampments as part of the process of eviction enforcement. This policy was withdrawn in order to aid the application of the Dealing with Illegal and Unauthorised Encampments (2015) policy that had been intended to speed up removal of unauthorised encampments by local authorities in partnership with other local agencies. However, following a challenge to the withdrawal of this policy by a Romany Gypsy (supported by the Travellers Advice Team), the government has subsequently cancelled the withdrawal of this policy.

The successful challenge to the withdrawal of the Guide to Effective Use of Enforcement Powers (2006) places the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) under particular scrutiny. Legal challenges to the policy under the Equality Act 2010 and Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights are open until 30th November 2015. Further, the Housing and Planning Bill currently going through parliament (second reading of the bill was on 2nd November), if given Royal Assent, will remove the statutory requirement for local authorities to assess the specific accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

2.3 Local Policy

Cornwall Council became a unitary local authority in 2009, bringing together six previously separate districts that had functioned within Cornwall County Council. In 2014, Cornwall Council released their Gypsy and Travelling Communities Strategy which recognised the utility of working with Gypsy and Traveller and settled communities to ensure comprehensive provision of authorised sites in Cornwall. The Strategy sets out the cultural requirement for Gypsies and Travellers to live on sites and the ability of appropriately planned and consulted authorised sites to build good community relations, which in turn has the capacity to engage Gypsies and Travellers in services that will improve their health and education outcomes.

The Cornwall Council Local Plan (2015) sets out the authority's intentions for development of the Cornwall area, including provision of appropriate Gypsy and Traveller sites. Both the Cornwall Gypsy and Travelling Communities Strategy and the Cornwall Council Local Plan utilise the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2014) completed by GVA Ltd to identify potential numbers of residential and transit sites required in the County of Cornwall. Our current study has been designed to review the specific numbers of pitches and sites required. However, it is noted that both the Plan and Strategy are comprehensive in identifying the need for accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and ways of operationalising that need.

Section Three: Overview of the Gypsy & Traveller Communities in Cornwall

3.1 Introduction

This section of the report contextualises the study by providing an overview of what we already know about the various Travelling communities within Cornwall. It discusses the Caravan Count data and situates Cornwall's Caravan Count profile within a national picture. It goes on to list the main sites that are known to the Council with area-based profiles and discusses local incursion records.

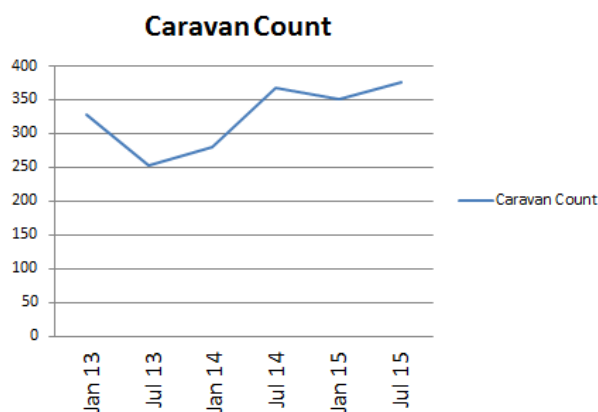
3.2 The Caravan Count

Local Authorities have a duty under the "*Caravan Count*", which was introduced in 1979, to make bi-annual returns on the number of Gypsy caravans in their area. The purpose of the Count is to estimate the size of the Gypsy population. However, it should be noted that the data suffers from a number of problems which raise concerns about its accuracy (see Niner 2004). For example:

- Methods of gathering the data tend to vary, as does commitment to the process;
- The definitions used are inconsistent; not all Local Authorities include New Travellers;
- It does not include Gypsies or Travellers who are housed;
- Official Counts record caravans, rather than numbers of people, and a caravan can range from a small tourer to a large twin-unit mobile home;
- There can be difficulties in detecting mobile groups; and,
- There is a lack of inclusion of Gypsies and Travellers within the count process which results in mistrust and decreased accuracy.

These issues tend to result in an under-estimation of numbers. Notwithstanding the difficulties, however, the Caravan Count does provide a useful starting point and Cornwall's data for the last three years is shown in Chart One. The data from January 2013 – January 2015 has been drawn from DCLG's published records. The data for July 2015 has been supplied by Cornwall Council (not yet published). Chart One shows that the recorded numbers have fluctuated across years and seasons but the July 2015 Count shows the highest number (375) of caravans over this timeframe.

Chart One: Cornwall's Caravan Count from January 2013-July 2015



Source: DCLG, June 2015 and Cornwall Council, July 2015

Table One, below, compares the local trends against national averages, breaking the data down by type of site occupied. The official Count as at January 2015 recorded a total of 20,123 Gypsy caravans in England which represents an increase of just over 3% from the previous year. In Cornwall, the January 2015 Count was lower at 327 than in January 2013 when it was 351, but up by 46 (i.e. just over 16%) from the previous year. It has subsequently increased to 375 according to the unpublished local figures for July 2015. Please note that there was a sharp drop in Cornwall (from 83 in 2013 to 11 currently) in the number of caravans on sites on Gypsies' own land that is tolerated. This is thought to reflect a change in reporting for the Minorca Lane site at Bugle which is discussed in more detail later in the report.

Nationally there has been a slight increase in the number of caravans on socially rented sites and a larger increase in the number of caravans on private sites between January 2014 and 2015. The number of caravans on land owned by Gypsies (both tolerated and not tolerated) has also increased, whereas the number of caravans on land not owned by Gypsies has substantially decreased. Locally, in Cornwall, the pattern differs somewhat with the number of caravans on socially rented sites having remained static and the numbers on private land having increased, reflecting planning permissions granted. There are no records of caravans that are not tolerated on any land in either 2014 or January 2015 but the numbers on tolerated land (including land owned by Gypsies and land not owned by Gypsies) increased. The July 2015 figures show for the first time 31 caravans in Cornwall on land not owned by Gypsies that are not tolerated. This is thought to reflect a change in reporting procedures.

Table One: Caravan Count in Cornwall and England 2013-2015

Area	Count	No. of Caravans		No. of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies' own land		No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies		Total
		Socially Rented	Private	Tolerated	Not Tolerated	Tolerated	Not Tolerated	
Cornwall	July 2015*	108	219	11	0	6	31	375
	Jan 2015	93	205	11	0	18	0	327
	Jul 2014	45	187	11	0	10	0	253
	Jan 2014	93	168	8	0	12	0	281
	Jul 2013	104	166	83	0	15	0	368
	Jan 2013	93	158	83	0	17	0	351
England	Jan 2015	6,867	10,585	1,060	833	328	450	20,123
	Jul 2014	6,452	10,242	968	1,014	311	971	19,958
	Jan 2014	6,846	10,013	903	779	403	575	19,519
	Jul 2013	6,484	9,797	1,030	1,027	1,466	1,030	20,834
	Jan 2013	6,839	9,609	927	913	459	542	19,289

Source: DCLG, June 2015 *most recent data (unpublished) supplied by Cornwall Council

3.3 Sites in Cornwall

It is important to distinguish between different types of site. Local Authority (or socially rented) sites and authorised privately owned sites are those sites officially deemed legal through having planning permission of some sort - i.e. permanent or temporary permission and/or a Certificate of Lawful Use (CLU). These can include residential/permanent sites; transit sites where Gypsies and Travellers can reside temporarily (usually up to three months); and, temporary stopping places which are safe shorter stay sites (up to 10 days) for Gypsies and Travellers to stop-over as they are travelling. Unauthorised sites describe those that are settled sites on any land but do not have planning permission, which may or may not be “tolerated” by the Local Authority. Unauthorised encampments are places that have been occupied, generally on the “roadside”, for only a short period of time while Gypsies and Travellers are in transit. They are unauthorised sites, but are distinct here due to their temporary nature.

There are currently three residential sites owned and managed by Cornwall Housing, an arms-length organisation, on behalf of Cornwall Council as follows:

- Boscarn Parc, Pool, near Redruth (West Cornwall);
- Wheal Jewel, St Day / Carharrack, near Redruth (West Cornwall); and,
- Foredown Parc, Pensilva, near Liskeard (East Cornwall).

Prior to 2006 when the earlier Needs Assessment took place, Council records show planning approvals for four private sites totalling seven pitches, including one site with a single pitch for Travelling Showpeople. Since then, permanent planning permission has been approved for a further 48 private sites, totalling nearly 110 pitches, including a site with a single plot for Travelling Showpeople. Most of these are fairly small family sites, almost three-quarters of which are categorised within the Council’s data as sites for Gypsies. Approval has also been granted for two private transit sites (one with 10 pitches and the other with two, the former not yet having been developed). The data also shows four temporary planning permissions, one of which has elapsed.

As mentioned in the introduction to the report, Cornwall has a large site at Minorca Lane, near Bugle (Mid Cornwall) which is made up of both migrant and local workers as well as Gypsies and Travellers. A report from October 2014 indicated that there were 15 separate sites at Minorca Lane accommodating around 270 people in 250 caravans. These sites have historically accommodated Gypsies and Travellers but whilst the land ownership still rests with some of the original family members, it is thought that the majority of the site is now rented to both local and migrant workers including Portuguese, Lithuanian, Polish, Latvian and Romanian workers. All sites are engaging with Cornwall Council to legitimise their situation with regard to planning status and it is thought that the vast majority now have a CLU in place. The number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches within the Minorca Lane CLU Project is not known but 13 caravans were recorded there in July 2015. A tour of the site undertaken as part of this Needs Assessment identified 17 Gypsy caravans.

There is also a CLU in place for a smaller residential ‘Eco-farm’, near Helston, in West Cornwall.

3.4 Area Profiles

The sites are profiled by area in the following sections of the report. Tables 2-4 have been compiled through an analysis of data supplied by Cornwall Council, covering sites that have been approved by the Council only. It should be noted that not all of these approved sites have actually been developed. The tables show the number of residential sites, pitches/plots and caravans that have been approved with permanent and temporary planning permission. They also show numbers,

pitches/plots and caravans that have been approved for transit provision as well as those owned by Travelling Showpeople; and, those sites in which a CLU has been granted. Those with a CLU are considered 'legitimised' as part of the permanent supply of accommodation. The data in the Tables is presented alongside the most recent Caravan Count data for each area (as at 16th July 2015).

The narrative within these sections of the report also includes planning applications that have been refused or withdrawn as well as those where decisions are still pending. To complete the picture, data on tolerated sites and unauthorised encampments is also discussed. However, it should be noted that there are six families and two individuals as well as a horse drawn troupe that move across Cornwall and feature frequently within the data across the different locations which makes it difficult to provide an accurate area based assessment of need.

3.4.1 West Cornwall

There are 21 approved sites in West Cornwall, including the two Council sites mentioned above, with 82 pitches/plots between them as shown in Table Two. All approved sites in West Cornwall are residential (as opposed to transit) sites and this part of Cornwall includes one site owned by Travelling Showpeople. To the best of the Council's knowledge two of the approved applications have not yet been implemented and they are unsure of the current development status of a further seven. Within the 21 sites there are three with temporary planning permission. One of these (with a single pitch) has now expired. One will expire in February 2016 (accounting for two pitches) and the other will expire in August 2016 (accounting for one pitch). West Cornwall is also home to the Eco-farm near Helston, mentioned above, which has a CLU in place.

Table Two: Approved Sites in West Cornwall

Approved Sites = 21 Total Pitches/Plots = 82						
Total Caravans on Approved sites = 140 Caravan Count July 2015 = 143 + 8 unauthorised						
Council						
Type	Permanent	Temporary	Transit	CLU	Showpeople	Total
No.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Pitches	56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56
Caravans	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88
C Count	88	0	0	0	0	88
Private						
Type	Permanent	Temporary	Transit	CLU	Showpeople	Total
No.	14	3	0	1	1	19
Pitches	16	4	N/A	5	1	26
Caravans	33	7	N/A	10	2	52
C Count	44	9	0	0	2	55

There have been a total of seven unsuccessful planning applications made in West Cornwall since 2008, all for private residential sites, totalling 12 pitches. They covered the areas around Redruth (x2), Cusgarne, Illogan, Stithians, Penryn and Ruan Moor. Of these, three were refused and four applications were withdrawn. There is also currently one application for three residential pitches around the Helston area that is awaiting a decision.

Records from Cornwall Council show that between January 2014 and the time of the study there had been 58 instances of unauthorised encampments in the West, covering 44 separate grid references as far down as the Lizard at the tip of Cornwall. However, several of these were clustered around the Pool/Redruth area. The Caravan Count data from July 2015 shows eight caravans on unauthorised sites within the West three of which were described as tolerated. The site in which the temporary planning permission (mentioned above) has elapsed is now considered a Tolerated Site on Gypsies' own land and includes two caravans according to the most recent Count.

3.4.2 Mid Cornwall

The data shows a total of 38 approved sites in Mid Cornwall, all private, with at least 91 pitches/plots between them as shown in Table Three. All but one of these sites are residential and Mid Cornwall also has one site owned by Travelling Showpeople. Council records indicate that to the best of their knowledge, four of the approved applications are currently in construction, seven have yet to be implemented and there are nine where the development status is unclear. There is one site with temporary planning permission for three pitches which expires in December 2018. The four CLUs are all part of the Minorca Lane CLU project.

Table Three: Approved Sites in Mid Cornwall

Approved Sites = 38 Total Pitches/Plots = 91+						
Total Caravans on Approved Sites = 200 Caravan Count July 2015 = 156 + 10 unauthorised						
Council						
Type	Permanent	Temporary	Transit	CLU	Showpeople	Total
No.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitches	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Caravans	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C Count	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private						
Type	Permanent	Temporary	Transit	CLU	Showpeople	Total
No.	31	1	1	4	1	38
Pitches	85+	3	2	unknown	1	91+
Caravans	167	6	4	17	6	200
C Count	119	10	0	21	6	156

A total of 11 unsuccessful planning applications have been made in Mid Cornwall since 2008 covering the areas of Goonhavern (x4), Stanalees (x3), St Blazey (x2), Bugle and Roche. Eight of the applications were refused and three were withdrawn, including a withdrawn application for a 19 pitch transit site. The nine residential applications totalled 27 pitches, 13 of which were superseded by the Minorca Lane CLU project (Bugle). There are also two current planning applications that have decisions pending, totalling 13 pitches. Similar to the unsuccessful applications, these are in the areas around St Blazey and Bugle. It is understood that some of the original residents of Minorca Lane have sought planning permission for sites nearby.

Records from Cornwall Council show that between January 2014 and the time of the study there had been 32 instances of unauthorised encampments in Mid Cornwall, covering 26 separate grid references. These are spread throughout Mid Cornwall, often around the A30 and North Coast but with concentrations around St Austell and the Truro areas. Caravan Count data from July 2015 shows 10 caravans on unauthorised encampments in Mid Cornwall, two of which were seen as tolerated. The Caravan Count data for Mid Cornwall also includes a site with eight caravans that is considered to be a Tolerated Site on Gypsies' own land for which the Council is currently considering a CLU.

3.4.3 East Cornwall

In the East of Cornwall, there are seven approved sites, one of which is Council owned, with 32 pitches/plots between them as shown in Table Four. All but one of these are residential sites. Council records show that two of the approvals have not yet been implemented including the 10 pitch transit site. They are unsure about the development status of one other.

Table Four: Approved Sites in East Cornwall

Approved Sites = 7 - Total Pitches/Plots = 32						
Total Caravans on Approved Sites = 63 - Caravan Count July 2015 = 39 + 10 unauthorised						
Council						
Type	Permanent	Temporary	Transit	CLU	Showpeople	Total
No.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pitches	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
Caravans	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20
C. count	20	0	0	0	0	20
Private						
Type	Permanent	Temporary	Transit	CLU	Showpeople	Total
No.	5	0	1	0	0	6
Pitches	12	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	22
Caravans	23	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	43
C. count	18	0	0	1	0	19

The records also show that a total of three unsuccessful planning applications have been made since 2008 covering land West of the A38, Saltash and Crafthole. All were for private sites totalling 18 pitches. Two were refused and one was withdrawn. There is also one planning application currently in appeal for a 15 pitch transit site in East Cornwall.

Records from Cornwall Council show that between January 2014 and the time of the study there had been 19 instances of unauthorised encampments in the East of Cornwall, covering 18 separate grid references. These are spread throughout the area from Callington over to Torpoint but with higher concentrations in Saltash (as the first town after crossing the Tamar River into or out of Cornwall) and particularly, around Liskeard. July 2015 Caravan Count data includes 10 caravans located on unauthorised encampments in the East of Cornwall, none of which were tolerated. It also includes a single yurt that is considered a Tolerated Site on Gypsies' own land, recorded as having a CLU.

3.4.4 North Cornwall

There are no approved sites in North Cornwall.

There had been just one planning application, for a private eight pitch transit site near Bodmin, in North Cornwall which was refused. However, since submitting the draft report we have been made aware of a planning application being submitted in North Cornwall for three Travelling Showpeople plots.

Records from Cornwall Council show that between January 2014 and the time of the study there had been 18 instances of unauthorised encampments in North Cornwall, covering 16 separate grid references, with the majority being around Launceston, Bodmin and Wadebridge. There were nine caravans counted on unauthorised encampments in North Cornwall during the July 2015 Caravan Count, one of which is seen as tolerated.

3.5 Local Incursion Records

As highlighted above, records from Cornwall Council show a number of incursions across the area. What should be noted is that this data includes some small travelling parties and 'one-off' instances of people stopping on unauthorised places (either because they are in Cornwall temporarily; or because they are looking for permanent site accommodation and are effectively 'homeless'). But it also includes a number of larger families, often travelling with between 12 and 15 caravans. Local intelligence indicates that these families travel to Cornwall regularly at particular times of year for work and that it is rare to get more than two groups within the area at the same time because there is a finite amount of work for them to do. These are the circumstances in which families would usually stop on transit sites if they were available.

Section Four: Survey Findings

4.1 Introduction

The Cornwall Needs Assessment survey was completed between August and November 2015 and included face-to-face interviews (or in a handful of instances, telephone conversations) with 184 Gypsies and Travellers who were spread across Cornwall. A full analysis of the survey findings is presented in this section of the report. Please note that the results include responses given by a small number of Gypsies and Travellers during the ‘pilot stage’ of the fieldwork after which some additional questions were included within the survey (and therefore not asked of the initial interviewees); and that not all interviewees answered every question. Hence the base figure of responses varies across the different questions.

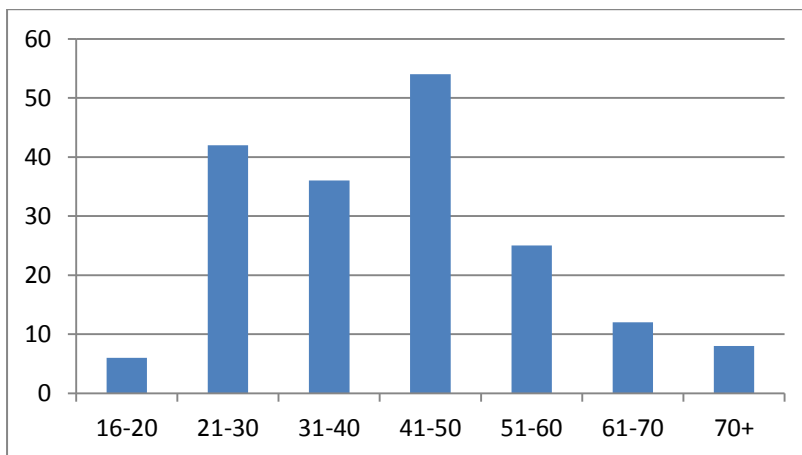
In addition to the 184 respondents, the fieldwork included interviews with three Travelling Showpeople and their responses are discussed separately in Section 4.9.

4.2 Profile of Survey Respondents

This section of the report profiles our survey respondents.

Of the 184 Gypsies and Travellers engaging with the survey, 105 were female, 75 were male and the remaining four did not specify. The sample represented a good spread of age bands with the highest proportion being in the 41-50 age-bracket, as seen in Chart Two. This is broadly representative of the Gypsy and Traveller population nationally, specifically noting the younger profile overall compared to the settled population which is ageing (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2009).

Chart Two: Age Profile of Gypsy and Traveller Respondents



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 183 respondents

Within the sample, 78 respondents (52% answering the question) described themselves as New Travellers and 69 (46%) as English Gypsy/Romany. There was one Welsh Traveller and one Irish Traveller with the remainder of those who answered the question describing themselves as ‘other.’ Where respondents provided further detail regarding the ‘other’ category, the most common response was ‘English Traveller’ or ‘Traveller.’ Some included descriptions such as ‘half Roma/half New Traveller’ or ‘New Traveller /Showman/Roma heritage’ and the remaining few gave descriptions such as ‘Free man’ or ‘human being.’ Thirty-five respondents chose not to answer this question. The lack of willingness to identify may be due to the stigma that can be attached to Gypsies and Travellers (James, 2014).

Table Five presents a profile of our respondents by area and the type of site they usually occupy. The sample incorporated all areas and types of accommodation including those in bricks and mortar accommodation. Geographically, the highest number of respondents (123) were located in West Cornwall, home to the two largest Council sites and the fewest respondents (just two) were in North Cornwall where Council records show no authorised sites. Perhaps unsurprisingly the largest number of respondents overall were located on the Council sites, specifically including 25 from Boscarn, 16 from Wheel Jewel and seven from Foredown. Interestingly the survey captured nine respondents currently living on authorised 'non-Gypsy sites' such as caravan parks which is unusual.

Table Five: Profile of Respondents by Area and Type of Site usually Occupied

	West	Mid	East	North	TOTALS
Council	41	0	7	0	48
Self-owned with planning permission	8	16	3	0	27
Self-owned without planning permission	4	1	0	0	5
Other private owned with planning permission	16	11	0	0	27
Other private owned without planning permission	8	2	0	0	10
Authorised non 'Gypsy site' (e.g. caravan park)	4	4	0	1	9
Unauthorised Roadside	11	5	0	1	17
Unauthorised - tolerated	7	0	0	0	7
Tolerated (not officially)	4	2	0	0	6
Unauthorised other	4	2	0	0	6
Bricks and mortar accommodation - owned	4	1	0	0	5
Bricks and mortar accommodation - rented	12	1	2	0	15
TOTALS	123	45	12	2	182

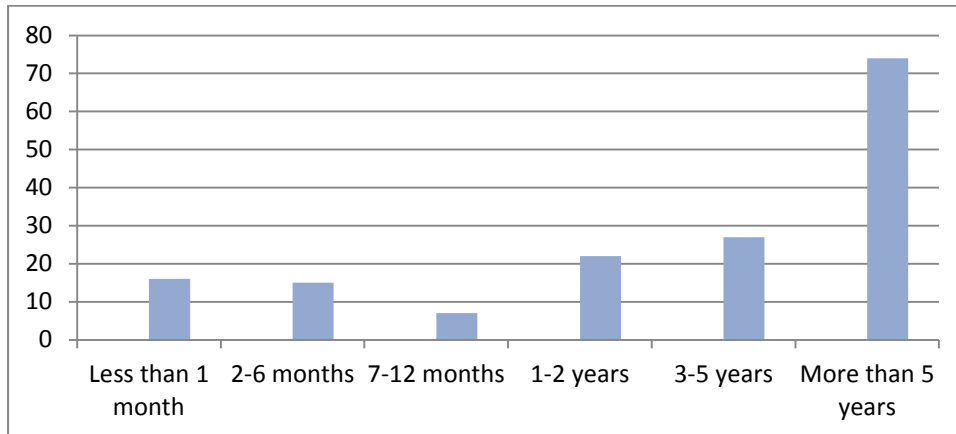
Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 182 respondents

4.3 Travelling Patterns

This section of the report covers respondents' travelling patterns, including length of time on their current site, travelling experiences over the previous 12 months and their ability to keep a pitch whilst travelling. It also analyses the reasons why Gypsies and Travellers travel (which can provide us with some insight into their accommodation needs) as well as their experiences of being evicted and/or moving on to avoid eviction. This is especially important given that one of the key issues for Gypsies and Travellers nationally is their eviction from unauthorised sites (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2009). Eviction procedures have been shown through research to result in poor relations between Gypsies and Travellers and Local Authorities and agencies, as well as with the public. Regular eviction has also been found to correlate with poor health education and welfare of Gypsy and Traveller communities (CRE, 2006).

Of the 184 respondents that took part in the survey, 161 chose to answer a question about how long they had been on the current pitch or site. The data, presented in Chart Three, shows a relatively stable population in Cornwall with 74 respondents (46%) having been there for more than five years and a further 27 (17%) having been there for 3-5 years. The vast majority of those people residing on their pitch or site for less than a month were on unauthorised encampments.

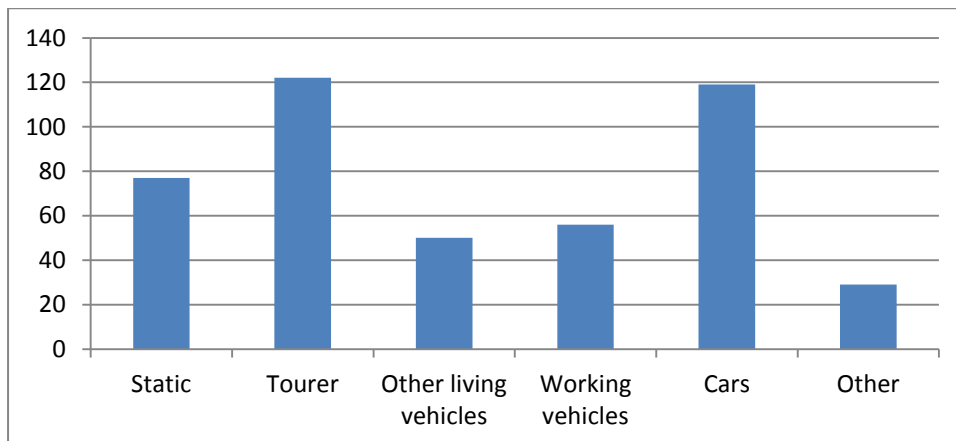
Chart Three: Length of Time on Current Site/Pitch



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 161 respondents

On average respondents had three vehicles with them on their pitch or site, the most frequently mentioned being a ‘tourer,’ as shown in Chart Four below but this figure also includes cars and working vehicles. Data from our survey indicates that the caravan to pitch ratio for Cornwall is 1.3. This is based on the number of statics, tourers and other living vehicles per pitch and only includes those located on the sites with pitches – i.e. the Council, self-owned and other private sites (including those with or without planning permission). This figure is used as a multiplier later in the report to help calculate need.

Chart Four: Number and Type of Vehicles on Site



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 153 respondents

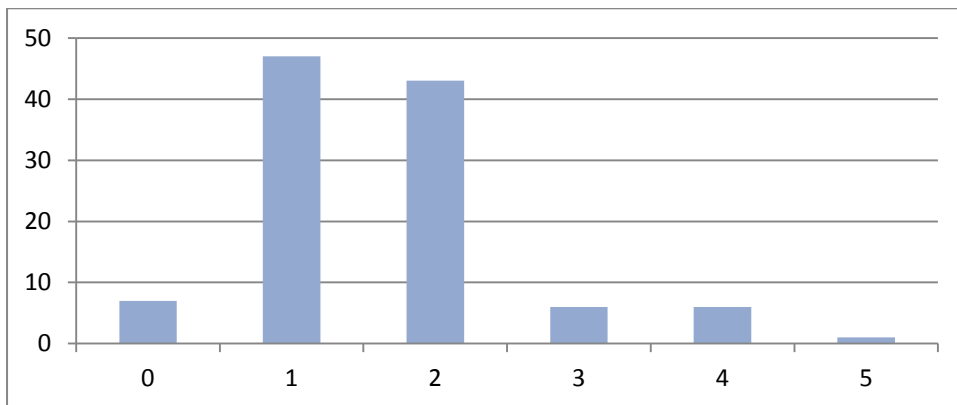
The survey also asked respondents whether they had travelled in the last 12 months. Of the 179 people who answered the question, 111 (62%) said they had done so. This is a higher number than found in the 2006 Cornwall Needs Assessment which indicated that only half of respondents had travelled in the past year. Please note that the 2015 survey was designed prior to the Government changing its definition of Gypsies and Travellers to remove those individuals who have ceased to

travel permanently (see Section 1.3) and the survey did not explicitly ask a question about people's intention to cease travelling forever.

Those that had chosen to travel in the last 12 months were asked how often they had travelled in each season and responses varied from once or twice in particular seasons to constantly travelling throughout the year but the average number reported was six times in both the summer and autumn; and five times in both winter and spring. For 64 respondents (59% of those who answered the question) that was their usual travelling pattern. Over a third of the respondents said that they do not have a particular pattern and the rest said that it was not their normal pattern for various reasons.

Respondents were asked how many vehicles they normally have with them when they travel. On average, respondents took 1.6 vehicles travelling with them, but this ranged from zero to five, as illustrated in Chart Five below. The majority took one-two vehicles, but a small number said that they travelled without vehicles (seven) or travelled with four or five vehicles (seven).

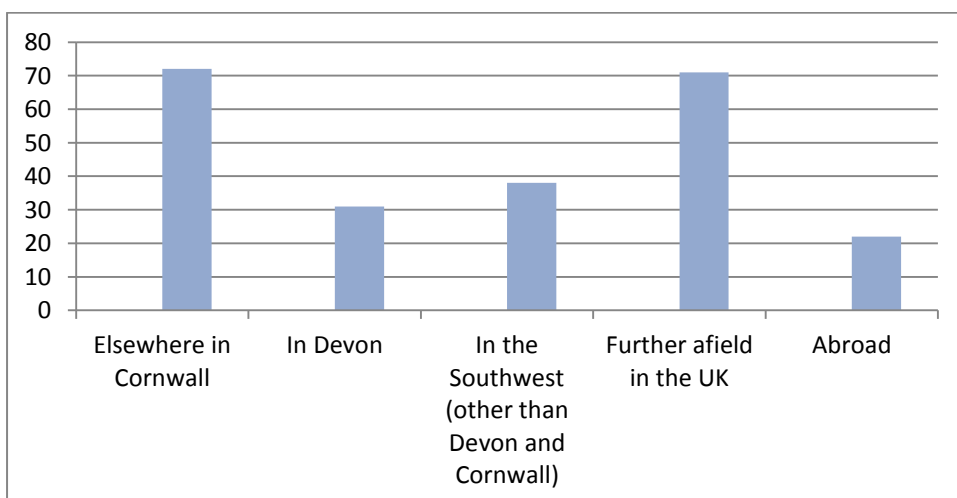
Chart Five: Number of Vehicles Taken When Travelling



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 110 respondents

The data shows that respondents travel locally, nationally and abroad as shown in Chart Six. Please note that respondents could choose multiple options to this question.

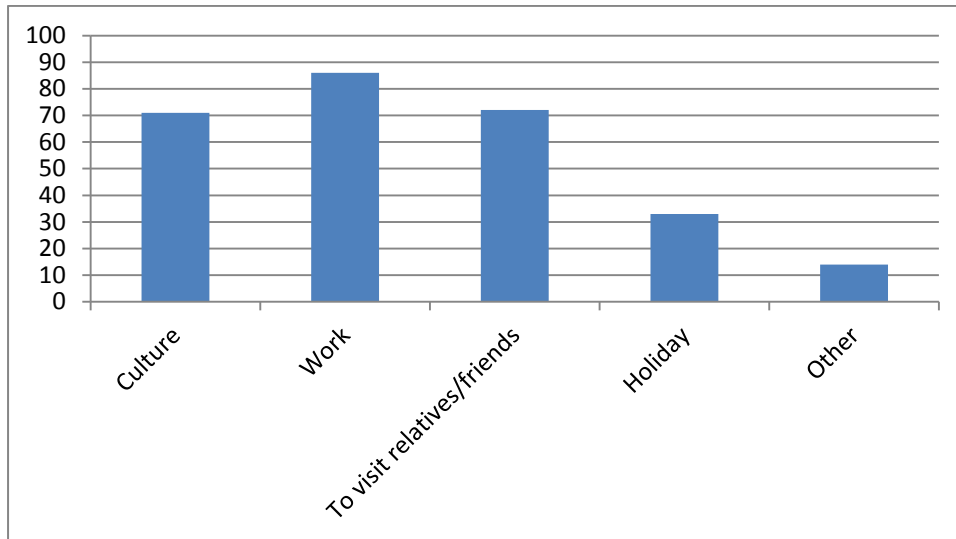
Chart Six: Where Respondents Travel



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 109 respondents

Reasons for travelling are varied. Again respondents could choose multiple options to this question and the most likely reason was for work, as shown in Chart Seven, followed by cultural traditions and to visit friends or family. The results are broadly similar to the 2006 Needs Assessment in which those were also the top three reasons for travelling.

Chart Seven: Why Respondents Travel



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 109 respondents

Those respondents that had not travelled within the last 12 months were asked why they had not done so. The most common reason given (by 19 respondents) was because of work commitments and/or their children's education. Reasons relating to age, ill health, disability (or caring for someone experiencing one of those) was the second most common (18 respondents); and nine people indicated that they could not travel because there was nowhere to stop. Other reasons tended to be very personal including finances or issues with vehicles and in one case the individual indicated that they had been forced into a house against their wishes with their vehicle put into storage thus preventing them from travelling.

An issue that can restrict travelling patterns is whether Gypsies and Travellers can keep their residential pitch when travelling away from their site. Two particular issues arose in the 2006 survey: only half of Wheal Jewel respondents said they could do so; and only a quarter of respondents on sites owned by other landlords said they could. The Mobile Homes Act of 1983, as amended in 2013, provides security of tenure on authorised sites. In our 2015 survey no-one on the Council sites said that they could not keep a pitch but six people (19%) on private sites owned by another landlord (including those with and without planning permission) said that they could not do so.

Our survey findings show that 33 people (20% of respondents who answered the question) had either been evicted or had moved on to avoid eviction over the last 12 months. The question also specifically asked whether this had happened in Cornwall. Six respondents said that they had been evicted once in Cornwall and two said that they had been evicted twice. However, 16 had moved on within Cornwall, in one case more than ten times, this pattern being fairly typical of behaviour to avoid eviction (James, 2011).

4.4 Views on Sites in Cornwall

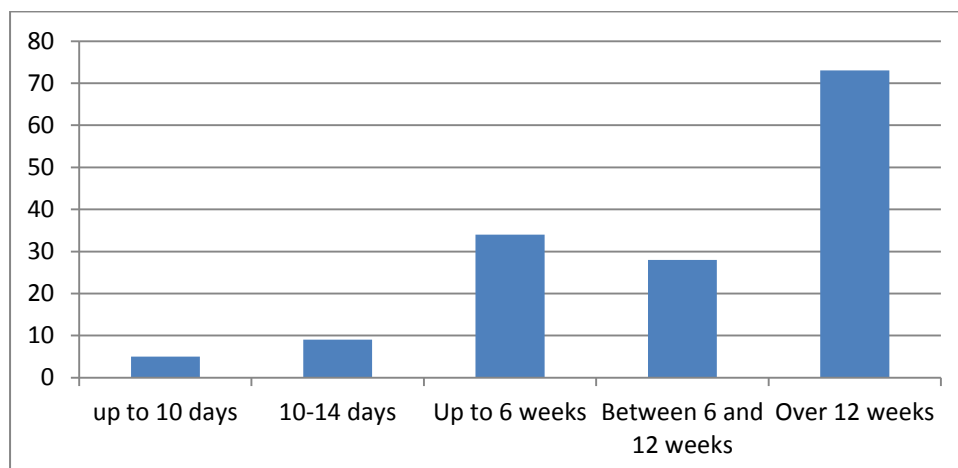
It is important to understand what Gypsies and Travellers think about the availability of sites and what they feel is needed within Cornwall and this section of the report covers their views on both permanent sites and transit/stopping places. To provide some context, the 2006 Needs Assessment found that all except two respondents felt there was not enough accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers within Cornwall. The most needed accommodation type then was transit sites, mentioned by 71% of respondents; and, 42% also said that small, family-sized residential sites were required.

When asked whether there are enough stopping places/transit sites in Cornwall in our 2015 survey, 169 respondents (96% of those who answered the question) said there were not. Views on the number of sites needed varied considerably with many respondents saying 'many,' or 'lots.' Several others stated that they did not know how many were needed. Views also varied about where any new stopping places/transit sites should be located with the most common response being 'all over the county.' Particular areas that were singled out by name included: Bude, Launceston, Camborne, Redruth, St. Austell, Falmouth, Liskeard, St. Ives, Hayle, Truro, Bodmin, Newquay, Redruth, St. Just, Penzance and the Lizard. Some people also specified that they should be on the outskirts of towns, by farmland and/or along the main A Roads for access to work opportunities.

When asked how big a pitch should be on a stopping place/transit site, respondents likewise gave varying opinions but the most common responses were either two 'tourers' plus two vans; or anywhere between two to five trailers. Some felt that the size of pitch should vary to accommodate different types of family. Most respondents felt that there should be anywhere between two and 25 pitches on a transit site/stopping place. The most common responses were between eight and 12 with some expressing the view that anything larger would be problematic.

Chart Eight shows how long our respondents thought that people should be able to stop for on a stopping place/transit site. It shows that 73 people (49% of those who answered the question) think that Gypsies and Travellers should be able to stop for over 12 weeks. This view may have been impacted by the limited permanent provision currently.

Chart Eight: Respondents Views on how Long People Should be Able to Stop for



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 149 respondents

Moving on to residential sites, all but one of our respondents felt that there are not enough permanent sites in Cornwall. Again there was no consensus about how many new sites were needed. Many said they did not know and other respondents typically said 'a few,' 'loads' or 'lots.' Interestingly a few respondents specifically mentioned a desire to see a site for New Travellers. On

the question of location, responses were broadly similar to those given about stopping places/transit sites although some respondents also specifically expressed a desire to see new residential sites developed around the existing Council sites: Boscarn, Wheal Jewel and Foredown. Some other very specific locations were also mentioned, relating to people's personal circumstances and there was a general sense that there should be a focus on developing residential sites where people need them as opposed to developing them in strategic locations.

Views on the size of pitch needed for a residential site varied considerably with some respondents answering in dimensions and others in number of caravans. Somewhere between 40 and 65 feet square featured frequently within the data (although some responses suggested higher and others lower); and somewhere between two to five caravans (although again this could be higher or lower). Several also pointed out that the size of pitch would depend on family circumstances and others expressed a desire for additional aspects such as space to grow vegetables. As with the 2006 Needs Assessment many expressed a preference for smaller family sites but, interestingly, there was also evidence of respondents opting for bigger sites of between 30 and 50 pitches.

When asked if it is a good idea to combine transit and residential pitches on the same site 58 respondents (35% of those answering the question) said that it was a good idea with 106 people (65%) saying that it was not. This compares to 55% of respondents in the 2006 Needs Assessment saying that transit provision should not be on the same site as residential pitches.

4.5 Respondents' Accommodation & Site Condition

Moving on to consider respondents' own accommodation, this section of the report describes the sites occupied by survey respondents including site management, satisfaction with the site, issues experienced and occupancy.

The results show that for 75 people, or 88% of those living on Council sites, other private sites (i.e. not self-owned, including those with and without planning permission) and/or authorised non-Gypsy sites, their site was managed by someone else. When asked if they were satisfied with the management, responses varied with 96% of people on the privately owned sites reporting that they were satisfied and 67% of people on authorised non-Gypsy sites saying that they were satisfied. However, just 34% of people on Council sites said that they were satisfied with the management. This figure masks variation across the three Council sites, results showing that 67% of the respondents from Foredown said they were satisfied, followed by 36% of respondents from Wheal Jewel with the lowest percentage coming from those respondents at Boscarn, at just 25%.

Only one respondent on a site that was not managed by someone else said that they would like it to be managed; and a further three people who were either in an unauthorised or tolerated location said that they would like site management.

Overall, when asked to rate the condition of their site currently on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being very poor and 5 being very good, 76 people (which is slightly over half of the respondents who answered this question) rated it as either very or quite good. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the highest percentage of respondents that rated the condition of their site as either very or quite good (89%) were on self-owned sites (including those with and without planning permission). The lowest rating came from those on the Council sites where only 13% of respondents overall described the condition as very or quite good, which is actually much lower than those respondents on unauthorised encampments at the roadside, at 44%. Table Six shows the responses from the Council sites in more detail, illustrating that Foredown is the only one of the three sites in which some residents considered the condition to be very good. Boscarn has the highest percentage (66%) of respondents who said that the site condition is very poor.

Table Six: Respondents' Rating of the Condition of Council Sites

	Boscarn	Wheal Jewel	Foredown
Very poor	66%	31%	14%
Poor	13%	19%	0%
Neither poor nor good	13%	50%	29%
Good	8%	0%	43%
Very good	0%	0%	14%

Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey

The 2006 study phrased the question slightly differently, making direct comparison difficult but the results were that 32% of respondents were very satisfied with the condition of their site at Boscarn (46% of people said that they were satisfied), 15% were very satisfied at Wheal Jewel (48% of people were satisfied) and 67% of respondents were very satisfied at Foredown (none were satisfied). This indicates that conditions may be seen as worse currently than in 2006.

Our survey respondents were also asked whether they had experienced a series of specific issues on their site. The most commonly reported issue overall was with pests/vermin (mentioned by 69, or 62% of respondents who answered the question) followed by neighbours/local people (mentioned by 62, or 56% of respondents who answered the question). The results are broken down by type of site in Table Seven, illustrating that issues with pests and vermin were experienced by 98% of survey respondents on Council sites with 70% also experiencing fly-tipping on the Council sites. For those on self-owned and other privately owned sites, the issue experienced by the highest percentage of respondents was neighbours and local people (81% and 56% respectively); this was the same for those respondents on unauthorised and tolerated sites. For those respondents on authorised non-Gypsy sites, pests and vermin were most frequently mentioned (by 80% of respondents).

Table Seven: Issues Experienced by Type of Site

	Pests/ vermin	Security	Neighbours/ local people	Fly-tipping	Police activities
Council	98%	32%	40%	70%	19%
Self-owned (with and without planning)	25%	25%	81%	13%	25%
Other private owned (with and without planning)	44%	17%	56%	22%	6%
Authorised non-Gypsy site	80%	0%	20%	20%	0%
All unauthorised and tolerated sites	25%	38%	75%	46%	25%

Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 111 respondents

Looking at the three Council sites in a little more detail, at Boscarn, pests and vermin were mentioned by 96% of respondents and problems with fly-tipping by 100%. For Wheal Jewel residents pests/vermin was likewise the biggest issue, mentioned by 100% of respondents, followed by fly-tipping; and neighbours/local people (both at 50%). At Foredown, 100% of respondents that answered the question mentioned problems with pests/vermin but just one other issue was mentioned by any of the respondents from that site and that was security.

We would also wish to reflect in this section of the report some observations made during our visit to the Minorca Lane site. It was clear from a tour of the site that the majority of Gypsies and Travellers living there were residing on two distinct parcels of land, however, four Gypsy caravans were also identified on land predominantly occupied by migrant workers. In all cases the caravans were doubled up, representing a significant fire hazard. Whilst the caravans on this site are now seen as part of the legitimate supply of pitches, from observation alone we can see that the conditions on site are very poor and in need of attention.

4.6 Respondents' Personal Circumstances

Respondents' personal circumstances are covered in this section of the report, including an analysis of who they live with, whether they have sufficient space (inside and outside) and any restrictions. It also discusses the requirement for separate pitches for family members in the future and where they would like to live. N.B. this data is analysed and used in more detail to inform the pitch calculations discussed in Section Five.

Family circumstances varied considerably across the sample including a significant number of respondents who lived alone through to family groups of up to ten members. Overall, 116 respondents (73% of those who answered the question) said that they had enough space in their accommodation currently but this does vary by type of site usually occupied. Those on non-Gypsy sites were most likely to say that they had enough space (89%) dropping to 62% of people on other privately owned sites (with and without planning permission). On the Council sites, 36 people (77%) said that they had enough space and for those respondents on self-owned sites (with and without planning permission) the figure was 26 (81%).

It should also be noted that 72 people (47% of those who answered the question) felt that they would need something bigger in the next five years. When asked why they would need something bigger this was typically due to having an expanding family or existing children growing older and needing more space.

A slightly higher number of people (127, or 80%) overall said they had enough space outside their accommodation but this figure masks significant variation according to the type of site occupied. Whilst 100% of respondents on authorised non-Gypsy sites said that they had enough outside space and 91% of respondents on self-owned sites said the same, just 25% of respondents on the Council sites felt that they had enough space outside.

Despite the majority of people saying that they had enough space outside, 47 people (30% of respondents that answered the question) said they would have more vehicles if they could. Around a third of these respondents were living on the Council sites. When asked why they needed more vehicles, some said they were required for other family members to drive, whilst others said they were needed for work and a few required additional vehicles for extra living space. When asked specifically, 101 of respondents (67% of those who answered the question) said they had enough space to keep working vehicles/equipment on their current site for work.

The accommodation of visitors was also explored within the survey as this is vital to the continued cultural expression of Gypsies and Travellers' nomadism but only 48 people (31% of respondents

who answered the question) within our sample said that they had allocated space for visitors. Of those with space, 42 people (95%) said they had sufficient space. Of those without space, 62 respondents (66%) said that they would like to have allocated space.

Official Gypsy and Traveller sites commonly have a set of site policies or a license agreement (for Local Authority sites). Such license agreements have been found in research to be more extensive than council house tenants are subject to (Niner, 2003) and can be so restrictive as to cause dispute and upset between Gypsies and Travellers and site managers (James and Richardson, 2006). In order to ascertain the functioning of such agreements the survey asked respondents about restrictions placed on sites. Findings show that 39 respondents (27% of those who answered the question) had restrictions that were seen as a problem for them. Some respondents talked about planning restrictions and others mentioned the inability to keep animals and/or have fires. Several also felt that the cost of paying for staying visitors was restrictive. The other most commonly mentioned restrictions actually related to a lack of amenities such as sanitation, water and electricity which are not restrictions as such but relate to their living circumstances on unauthorised encampments.

Interestingly, the data shows that within our sample 50 respondents (34% of those who answered the question) were living on a site with non-Gypsies and Travellers. This was most frequently described as resulting from marriages to non-Gypsies and Travellers but in some cases respondents reported sharing sites with students and/or itinerant workers.

Our assessment of the numbers doubling up on sites with pitches (i.e. Council sites and those that are both self and other privately owned with planning permission) is 36%. Our technical assessment of overcrowding which takes into account the number of people living in caravans and the bed-space available within those caravans, again on the Council sites as well as those sites that are self or privately owned with planning permission revealed that 16% of families were overcrowded. N.B. these are 'pure' figures from the survey which are then 'grossed up' to the wider population for the purposes of the pitch calculations.

Looking to the future, the data also shows that 46 respondents (37% of those who answered the question) have family/household members that are currently living with them that will need their own (separate) pitch in the next five years. Between them those 46 respondents reported that 73 individuals would need their own accommodation within the five year period and this figure includes both children and extended family members that are currently living with them. Of these, 59 people specifically wish to be on a site and remain in Cornwall.

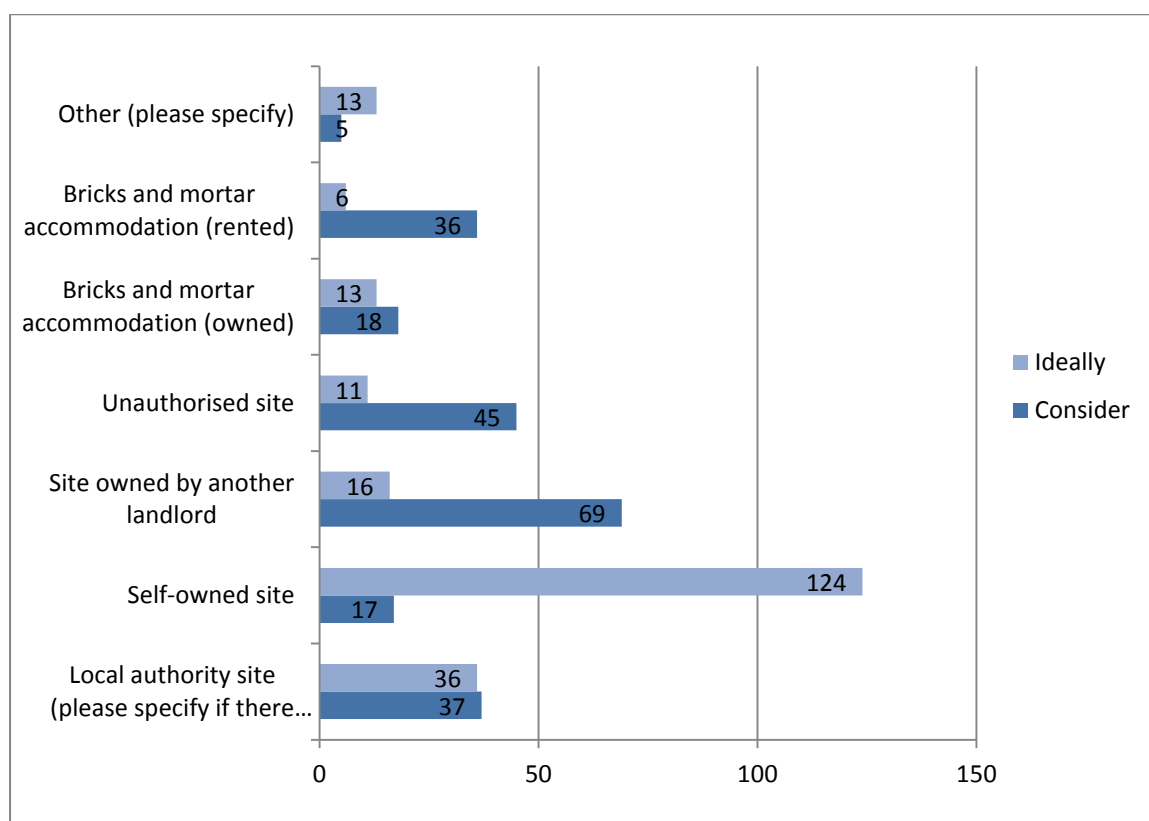
4.7 Future Plans & Preferences

The 2006 Needs Assessment found that very few respondents were living on their preferred type of site, with an overriding preference expressed for living on their own land with planning permission. This section of the report looks to the future and considers our respondents' plans and preferences. It includes the length of time respondents expect to remain on their current site/home, where they expect to move to and what type of site/area they would prefer. It also covers barriers to accessing their ideal accommodation including issues with planning permission for those owning their own land; and future preferences for services and structures.

When asked how long they expected to remain on their current site/home (other than leaving for travelling purposes), 60 people (33% of those who answered the question) said longer than five years and 78 people (43% of those who answered the question) did not know. Where they indicated that they expected to stay for less than five years or did not know, respondents were asked where they expected to move to. Data shows that 64 respondents (70% of those who answered the question) expected to stay in Cornwall.

The survey also explored people's preferences for different types of accommodation, asking them to indicate what type of accommodation they would ideally like to live in and what they would consider. Please note that respondents could choose more than one option against each category (therefore responses do not total 100%). The results are shown in Chart Nine below, with the number expressing an 'ideal' preference in the top bar and a 'would consider' preference in the bottom bar against each type of site. It shows that a high proportion, 124 (72%) of the 173 survey respondents that answered the question would 'ideally' like to live on a self-owned site, with 36 respondents (21%) indicating that they would ideally like to live on a Council site. Just 19 people (11%) said that they ideally wanted to live in bricks and mortar accommodation. Although 16 (9%) of respondents said that they would ideally like to live in a site owned by another landlord, it was an option that 69 (40%) would consider.

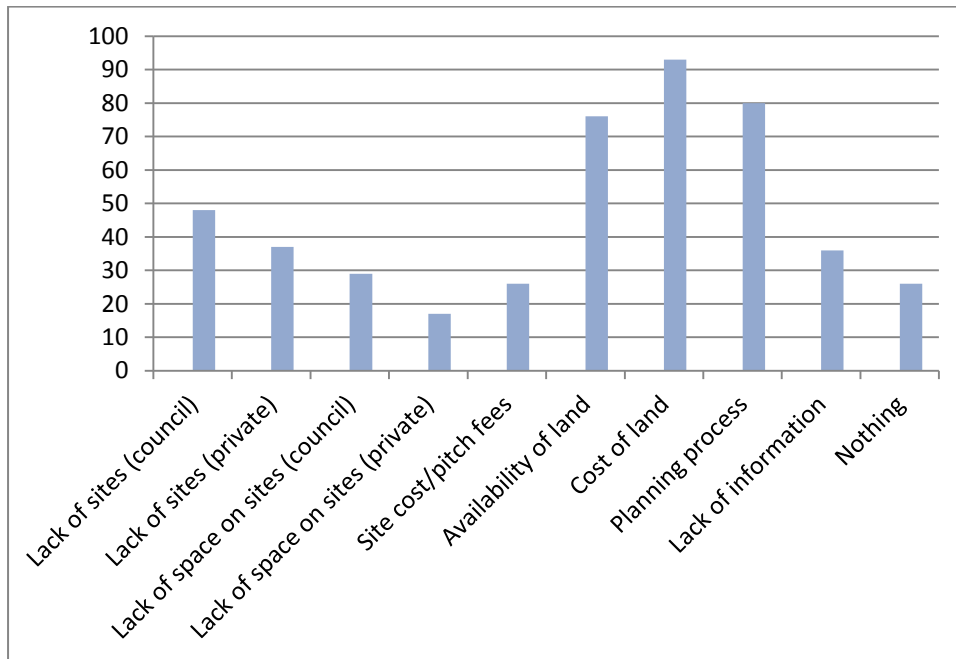
Chart Nine: Where Respondents Would Ideally Want to Live or Consider Living in the Next 5 Years



Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 173 respondents

A substantial number of our survey respondents (96, or 68% who answered the question) had lived in bricks and mortar accommodation at some point in their lives. A variety of reasons were given by them for leaving their housing including financial reasons; the fact that they had been unhappy or uncomfortable; and/or, a preference for a different style of life. Some had made a conscious decision to live a low impact lifestyle, for example.

When asked what (if anything) is currently preventing them from living in their ideal accommodation, the availability of land, cost of land and the planning process feature most frequently within the data as can be seen from Chart Ten.

Chart Ten: What is Preventing People from Living on their Ideal Accommodation

Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 145 respondents

A total of 52 people (29% of respondents who answered the question) were actively looking for accommodation in Cornwall at the time of the study. When asked where specifically they were looking for accommodation, a variety of responses were given. A number wanted to buy their own land, often close to where they were currently living. Where specific places were mentioned the vast majority were in the West of Cornwall which reflects the profile of the survey respondents and two mentioned that they wanted to be close to Boscarn.

Within the sample, 35 people (21% of respondents who answered the question) owned their own land. Of these, 24 had planning permission. Those without planning permission were asked why they did not have it. Some said they had not tried to get it whilst others had faced local opposition and/or financial problems. Those with their own land were also asked whether they thought would be possible to increase the number of pitches on it with planning permission. Ten respondents (just over 50% of those who answered the question) thought they could do so and seven of them said it was something that they would like to do.

All respondents were asked about the structures and services they currently have and those which they would like to have on site. The results are shown in Tables Eight and Nine below and illustrate that the structure most people would like to have individually is a shed; and the structure that most would like to have communally is laundry facilities. For services, internet access features strongly in the data for people to have individually; and a bus stop followed by recycling facilities communally. The 'other' items that people mentioned they would like to have that were not on the list include parking spaces, workshops, storage, compost toilets and gardens/allotments as well as renewable energy structures. Sources of renewable energy (particularly solar) also feature in respondents' desire for 'other' services, along with access to natural water supplies and access to wider facilities/services. Some people also commented that they did not like having CCTV, abandoned vehicles and dog wardens on site.

Table Eight: Structures that People Have and Would Like to Have on Site

	Have (individual)	Have (communal)	Like to have (individual)	Like to have (communal)	Have but prefer not to
Sheds	79	12	34	7	0
Dayrooms	54	11	16	14	1
Toilets	84	37	12	11	1
Bathroom/ shower	43	31	16	13	0
Utility block	53	11	11	24	1
Laundry facilities	45	14	18	32	2
Play space	30	39	13	22	2
Other	1	2	7	8	0

Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 145 respondents

Table Nine: Services that People Have and would like to Have on Site

	Have (individual)	Have (communal)	Like to have (individual)	Like to have (communal)	Have but prefer not to
Water	86	38	11	10	0
Electricity	109	13	14	5	0
Gas	103	2	8	3	0
Drainage	71	8	19	11	0
Internet access	66	16	28	12	0
Telephone	78	2	19	6	0
Postal service	80	31	11	5	0
Refuse disposal	76	35	9	13	0
Recycling facilities	34	15	14	25	0
Outside lighting	40	33	13	15	0
Fire protection	45	17	19	19	0
Bus stop	11	9	13	26	0
Other	3	1	3	4	0

Source: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Survey. Base: 145 respondents

Finally, all respondents were asked if they would be comfortable living on a site with Gypsies and Travellers from different backgrounds. Within our sample 68 people (44% of respondents who answered the question) said they would. Given the nature of Gypsy and Traveller communities, who rely on close family and friendship ties, it is unsurprising that there is little enthusiasm for mixed sites. Alongside the general fear of strangers within the community lies the important issue of cultural differences between types of Gypsy and Traveller. It is generally inappropriate to assume that different groups of Gypsy and Traveller would be prepared to live together on the same site. As numerous research studies have shown, there are distinctive cultural differences between traditional Gypsies and Travellers and New Travellers and between the different groups of ethnicity within traditional Gypsies and Travellers (Clark and Greenfields, 2006).

4.8 Gypsies and Travellers in Bricks and Mortar Accommodation

Within our sample there were 20 Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Of these five owned their own home and the remaining 15 were in rented accommodation. Their profile and views have been included within the main survey findings reported above but certain aspects are drawn out here as they can be seen as having distinct circumstances.

Nine of those 20 Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation described themselves as an English Gypsy/Romany. There were also five New Travellers and one Welsh Traveller within the sample with the remaining respondents choosing not to answer this question.

Fourteen of those in bricks and mortar accommodation had travelled during the past 12 months, on average twice during each season which is somewhat fewer than the average for those living on sites. In 11 cases that was the respondent's usual travelling pattern. For those that did not travel work and/or school commitments were given as the main reason by all but one respondent who was unable to travel because of being forced into housing.

Considering their future plans, only two expected to remain in their current home for more than five years and 13 of the 20 did not know how long they expected to remain there. However, all but one expected to remain in Cornwall. Seven of the 20 were actively looking for alternative accommodation in Cornwall at the time of the study, all of whom were in rented accommodation, of which six would ideally want to be on a site and one would consider it.

4.9 Travelling Showpeople

The 2006 Needs Assessment recommended the development of six additional plots for Travelling Showpeople and we are aware that one private site with a single plot for Travelling Showpeople has been approved since then, making a total of two sites across Cornwall – one in the West and one in Mid Cornwall. These are home to two well-known families of Showpeople and several attempts were made to engage with them throughout the study. Efforts were compounded by the time of year as both families were away until near the end of the study period, which is their usual travelling pattern, the result being that a single interview was carried out with one of those families (but not the other).

In addition, two other individuals identified themselves as Travelling Showpeople during the study. One of these people was living on a self-owned site with planning permission and the other was living on a private site with planning permission that was owned by someone else. Given the small numbers involved it is not possible to break these down geographically as it could easily identify respondents.

As would be expected, all three respondents travelled regularly throughout the year. All three said that this was specifically for work and one respondent also said that they travelled for traditional

cultural reasons and to visit friends or family. None of them had been evicted or moved on to avoid eviction in the last year. The individual living on a private site owned by someone else reported that they could not keep their pitch whilst travelling.

All three respondents felt that more stopping places/transit sites were needed and one specified that there should be stopping places/transit sites available specifically for Showpeople. When asked where they should be one respondent indicated that they should be spread evenly across Cornwall and the other two did not express an opinion. As with responses from the wider population of Gypsies and Travellers, there was no consensus about the size of pitch needed; or the number of pitches on a transit site but the respondents did point out that, for them, space was also needed for trucks and vans to tow their trailers. Only two of the three respondents answered questions about residential site provision, both of whom indicated that there was not enough. Interestingly, those two individuals also felt that it is a good idea to combine transit and residential pitches on the same site.

Only two of the respondents answered questions about the condition of their own site. In both cases it was rated as four out of five (with one being very poor and five being very good). However, one of them had experienced issues with fly-tipping.

Of the two respondents on self-owned sites, one reported that no-one was doubling up and the other said that four families were doubled up on their site. The respondent from the site owned by someone else did not know if anyone was doubling up but did confirm that there were no vacancies on their site currently.

All three respondents said that they had enough space inside their caravan currently and two of the three said that they had enough space outside. The individual stating that they did not have enough space outside was the same respondent that was experiencing doubling up on site. However, all of them said that they had enough space to keep vehicles/equipment on their site for work; and none of them said that they would have more vehicles if they could. None of the three respondents said that they had allocated space for visitors but two said that they would like to have this. No restrictions on site were identified as a problem by any of the three respondents.

Looking to the future, the respondent on the site owned by another person indicated that they expected to leave their site within a month and also indicated that they did not expect to stay in Cornwall. On the two self-owned sites, one respondent expected to stay on their current site for more than five years and the other indicated that they did not know (and did not know whether or not they expected to remain in Cornwall). The respondent that expected to stay in Cornwall was the same individual that was experiencing doubling up on their site and this person also reported that their children would need their own separate pitch within the next five years, specifically expressing a preference for a private site in Cornwall.

Both of the respondents living on their own site said that they thought it would be possible to increase the number of pitches on their land with planning permission; and both felt that it was something they would like to do. One of these two respondents indicated that they had all the structures and services that they would like on their site already. For the other, an individual shed was identified, along with more toilets. This individual also expressed a desire to have communal internet access.

Interestingly, since submitting the draft report we have been made aware of a planning application being submitted in North Cornwall for three Travelling Showpeople plots.

Section Five: Future Need and Pitch/Plot Calculations

5.1 Introduction

The 2006 Needs Assessment in Cornwall indicated that between eight and eleven more residential sites would be needed (totalling 159 pitches when adjusted for the RSS) and that they should ideally be smaller and less obtrusive than the existing Local Authority sites. The study also recommended the development of a network of transit sites, which, it was argued, would help reduce the occurrence of unauthorised encampments; and it was suggested that the provision of authorised sites could be increased by councils actively encouraging Gypsies and Travellers to set up their own private sites with planning permission. As highlighted in the earlier sections of the report there is evidence that many more private planning applications have been approved with nearly 110 new pitches having been granted planning permission since then. However, the 2015 Needs Assessment survey still identified considerable need and this is discussed below, along with the continued need for transit sites.

It should be noted that, for the residential pitch calculations, our survey data has been ‘grossed up’ to the known population in each area, using Caravan Count and Council planning data to form a baseline for all areas and types of site except two: unauthorised and tolerated sites, specifically in the West of Cornwall. Here, the number of surveys completed was higher than the known population and so the actual survey data is used. Additionally, where records show the number of caravans but not the number of pitches the 1.3 caravan to pitch multiplier has been used to extrapolate the findings.

5.2 Residential Sites

Table Ten shows that at the current time, excluding plots for Travelling Showpeople, demand for residential pitches exceeds the existing supply by 139. Based on survey data, this figure increases to 198 through family formation by 2020, and when, projected forward using a standard compound family formation rate, totals 318 by 2030. The figures reflect the:

- Low numbers of vacancies at existing authorised sites and the relatively low numbers of families indicating a preference to either move out of Cornwall or into residential housing (resulting in the additional supply of just 12 pitches);
- Lack of new pitches planned (0)
- High potential levels of demand for authorised sites in the next five years from:
 - Families already known to the Council on waiting lists (5);
 - Families on unauthorised encampments, unauthorised developments (i.e. those without planning permission) or non-Gypsy sites, expressing a clear desire for a residential site (35);
 - Evidence of overcrowding and doubling up on existing authorised sites (64); and,
 - Families potentially wishing to move back onto a site from bricks and mortar (42).

When future needs to 2030 are taken into account, the total pitch requirement grows to 318.

There are some additional aspects to note within these calculations.

Supply – we have included families with temporary planning permission as supply rather than demand because the Council expects these permissions to become permanent. If that does not happen the pitch requirement will be larger.

Additional Current Demand – only those families on unauthorised encampments, unauthorised developments and non-Gypsy sites that expressed a clear desire to live on a residential site were included within the analysis (i.e. the pitch calculations excluded those that did not wish to be on a residential site).

In-migration is set at five to reflect the same number as those expecting to leave Cornwall. Given what we know about the movement of Gypsies and Travellers, in-migration and out-migration are likely to be the same. Conversations with GTLOs in adjacent areas indicated that there is no desire from the families that they are aware of to move into Cornwall. Only one family from outside of Cornwall (seeking accommodation within Cornwall) was identified within the survey and they are accounted for in item 10 as they were on an unauthorised encampment at the time of interview.

We have also made a calculation to enable us to factor in those people who are currently living in housing but would express a clear desire to be on site. This is an imperfect measure because the population of Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation within Cornwall is unknown. The calculation is based on census data which only accounts for Gypsies and Irish Travellers and will therefore be an under-estimate of the total number. Within the 2011 census 638 people identified themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller in Cornwall. A national analysis of census data (ONS, 2011) indicates that 76% of Gypsies and Travellers live in housing (bringing Cornwall's figure to 485). Applying the percentage from our own survey data of those respondents in bricks and mortar currently that wish to live on site; and assuming that four people live in a caravan and that the caravan to pitch multiplier is 1.3, the number of pitches needed would be 42.

Additional Future Demand – demand for the first five years is based on survey data and has been adjusted to remove any duplicates arising from people that have reported current overcrowding (either from older children or other extended family members living with them that already need their own pitch). The family formation rate for Cornwall is 3.8% which is higher than national benchmarks. Having considered the profile of our survey sample, which mirrors national trends, we have opted to use the standard 3% family formation rate for years 2020 -2030 to avoid over-elevating the figures. The 3% compound growth has been applied to our 'baseline' which includes the supply of existing pitches (255) plus those families on unauthorised, tolerated and non-Gypsy sites that wish to remain in Cornwall (35), totalling 290.

Table Ten: Residential Pitch Requirements – Cornwall-wide

SUPPLY			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	Pitches
1	Council owned pitches	On social sites (Council data)	66
2	Approved privately owned pitches (excluding Travelling Showpeople)	On privately owned sites including self-owned and other private sites with permanent planning permission (Council data)	182
3	Families with temporary permission	Pitches with temporary planning permission that is expected to become permanent, during the study period (Council data)	7
Sub-total - existing approved pitches (items 1-3)			255
4	Current vacancies	On Council and private sites with planning permission excluding those that are self-owned and therefore unavailable (Survey data and intelligence on Council sites from GTLO)	6
5	Pitches expected to become vacant by those moving out of Cornwall	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing a clear preference for moving out of Cornwall within 5 years)	5
6	Families wishing to live in housing	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing clear preference for moving into bricks and mortar within 5 years)	1
Sub-total vacancies (items 4-6)			12
7	New Council pitches	Planned in Year 1 (Council data)	0
8	New private pitches	Expected to gain permission in Year 1 (Council data)	0
Sub-total additional pitches (items 7-8)			0
Net additional supply = sub-total vacancies +sub-total additional pitches			12
ADDITIONAL CURRENT DEMAND			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	
9	Families seeking a pitch on a Council site	Council waiting list (Council data)	5
10	Families on unauthorised encampments	On the roadside or an unofficially tolerated site but expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	17
11	Families on unauthorised developments	On their own land or other privately owned land without planning permission and expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	15
12	Families on authorised non-Gypsy sites such as caravan parks	On an authorised non Gypsy site, expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	3
13	Overcrowding	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	18

14	Doubling-up	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	46
15	In-migration	Expected numbers coming into Cornwall. Assumed to be equal to out-migration	5
16	In housing but wishing to move to a site	Using census data as base figure and applying a national benchmark for the % in housing and a further % drawn from Survey data on those from the sample who have shown a clear preference for moving onto a residential site	42
Total additional (current) demand - items 9-16			151
Current pitch requirement = Total additional current demand - Net Additional Supply			139
ADDITIONAL FUTURE DEMAND			
Item	Type	Definition & data source	
17	Family formation	Within the next 5 years (Survey data)	59
18	Family formation	Years 5-10 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	56
19	Family formation	Years 10-15 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	64
Future Pitch Requirement (to 2030)			179
Total pitch requirement to 2030 = Current Pitch Requirement + Future Pitch Requirement			318

5.3 Area Requirements

The pitch requirements are broken down by area in Appendix C using the same methodology as in Table Ten above. These figures have been calculated from the survey results and by grossing up to known populations within each type of site/area. However, it should be noted that the survey sampling was skewed towards the West of the region, with the North and East less well represented. Whilst our methodology mitigates against this to some extent, it cannot do so entirely.

Please also note that, because we have no way of knowing where those Gypsies and Travellers that currently reside in bricks and mortar accommodation are living, we have weighted them according to the wider known population in each area.

West Cornwall - the results show the strongest demand in the West of Cornwall, with a current pitch requirement of 103, and a future need of 87, bringing the total pitch requirement to 190 by 2030.

Mid Cornwall - in the Mid Cornwall area we can see current demand equating to 31 pitches, but future demand is considerably higher at 82. This is because of the high proportion of family formation, applied to a large base figure. This brings the total pitch requirement to 113 by 2030.

East Cornwall - the East of Cornwall sees current demand equating to five pitches and future demand to 9, bringing the total to 14 pitches by 2030. Given the under-representation of the sample in the East, these results are likely to be conservative.

North Cornwall – there is no identified need in the North (and therefore no table in the appendix) because only two interviews took place in North Cornwall and neither of those individuals were intending to live on a site in Cornwall hence there are no base figures to work with. This does not necessarily mean that there is no demand for residential provision in North Cornwall; in fact, we know from our area profiles (shown in Section 3) that there is one tolerated site with a single pitch in the North. However, we have not been able to evidence need in the area through this study.

These figures exclude the needs of Travelling Showpeople which have been very difficult to ascertain given the limited sample of survey respondents. However, there is clear evidence of need on at least one of the Showpeople's sites in which four families were identified as doubling up and new family formation was also identified within the next five years. This suggests the need for at least three new plots at the present time and a further plot within the next five years.

5.4 Transit Provision

The Council has not provided any transit pitches since the 2006 study and there remains a need for a network of transit sites across Cornwall. Most families do not like to 'share' transit sites (Niner, 2003) and by looking at the Council's incursion records it is evident that family groups travelling with up to 15 caravans come into Cornwall to look for work so it would be logical for any new sites to be of sufficient size to accommodate them. Whilst many of the incursions with these larger family groups tend to focus initially upon South East Cornwall, then into Mid Cornwall as they follow a route to seek out work, there is clear evidence of incursions across the whole of Cornwall. New provision should therefore be strategically located, with at least one transit site developed in each of the four geographic areas.

Section Five: Conclusions

The purpose of this study has been to quantify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers (including Travelling Showpeople) in Cornwall, primarily in terms of residential sites for the period 2015 to 2030 in order to provide evidence to address concerns raised by the Inspector about figures previously used to inform Cornwall's Plan. The assessment is set within the context of changing government legislation which, amongst other things, has recently removed from the definition those Gypsies and Travellers who have ceased to travel permanently. However, since our survey was designed prior to this change, the needs of all Gypsies and Travellers have been included within the analysis presented in this report.

As highlighted within the report, much is already known about the population of Gypsies and Travellers within Cornwall from Council planning applications/permissions/refusals and from the bi-annual Caravan Count. Whilst this data is not perfect – and in fact additional Gypsies and Travellers unknown to the Council were identified through the present study – it does nevertheless give us a good starting point. Of note, and very positively, planning permission has been granted for 48 private sites, totalling nearly 110 pitches, including a site with a single plot for Travelling Showpeople since the 2006 Needs Assessment. However, planning applications for sites have also been refused in each of the four areas of Cornwall (22 in total) and there remain a further three applications with decisions pending for 16 pitches, plus one application for a fifteen pitch transit site. Records show that the Council has used CLUs in order to legitimise a small proportion of sites, which has proved successful in some cases. However, as highlighted earlier in the report there remain some issues with Minorca Lane.

Overall, the 2015 Needs Assessment indicates that at the current time, demand for residential pitches exceeds the existing supply by 139. Based on survey data, this figure increases to 198 through family formation by 2020 and, when projected forward using a standard compound family formation rate, totals 318 by 2030. The current need is most pronounced for Gypsies and Travellers in the West of Cornwall, which may reflect the high numbers residing on Council sites there, but future need is also high in Mid Cornwall which is predominantly made up of self-owned sites. **There is likewise additional evidence of need for Travelling Showpeople**, with responses from one site showing that families are doubled up; and this site will also have newly forming families in the next five years.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the above, the vast majority of survey respondents felt that there is a need for more residential sites in Cornwall; and respondents also indicated a need for transit provision. There was limited consensus amongst the survey respondents about how big sites should be and where they should be located which may reflect the diversity within the sample and consequently the differing cultures of Showpeople, Romany Gypsies, Irish Travellers and New Travellers who live very differently from each other. However, there was a general sense that transit sites should be strategically located whereas residential sites should be developed where people need them.

By looking at the Council's incursion records it is evident that family groups with up to 15 caravans travel into Cornwall in need of transit, as opposed to residential, accommodation so it would be logical for any new sites to be of sufficient size to accommodate them. **Given the evidence of unauthorised encampments across Cornwall, they would need to be strategically located, with one transit site in each of the four geographic areas.**

Sixty-five percent of our respondents thought that it was not a good idea to combine transit with residential provision and this should be borne in mind.

The survey also provided insight into many other aspects of Cornwall's Gypsy and Traveller communities, including travelling patterns. When asked whether they had travelled in the last 12 months, 62% of people who answered the question said they had done so. The data shows that respondents travel locally, nationally and abroad; and that they travel for a variety of reasons. The top three reasons given were work followed by cultural traditions and to visit friends or family. It should be noted that the survey did not ask respondents about ceasing to travel permanently.

When asked to rate the condition of their 'usual' site currently on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being very poor and 5 being very good, slightly over half of the respondents who answered this question rated it as either very or quite good. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the highest percentage of respondents that rated the condition of their site as either very or quite good were on self-owned sites (including those with and without planning permission) and the lowest rating came from those on the Council sites where just 13% of respondents overall described the condition as very or quite good, which is actually much lower than those respondents on unauthorised encampments at the roadside, at 44%. Foredown was the only one of the three Council sites in which some residents considered the condition to be very good and Boscarn had the highest percentage of respondents who said that the site condition was very poor. **It may therefore be appropriate for Cornwall Council to approach the Homes and Community Agency regarding rehabilitation of sites under the Recycled Capital Grant Fund.**

Results indicate that respondents had experienced a range of different problems on site with the most frequently reported being pests/vermin followed by neighbours/local people. Pests and vermin were especially mentioned by respondents on Council sites as well as problems with fly-tipping. The issue of fly-tipping on Gypsy and Traveller sites has been raised in other accommodation assessments (Southern and James, 2006). Fly-tipping is problematic, given the negative impression such rubbish on sites gives to the settled community, augmenting community tensions. The community tensions evidenced in the survey data are particularly troubling as Gypsies and Travellers are highly likely to be victims of hate crimes (James, 2013).

Conditions on sites to some extent reflect concerns over site management with just 34% of people on Council sites indicating that they were satisfied with the management of their site. Further, analysis of individual Council sites identifies particular issues with management at Wheal Jewel and even more so at Boscarn which are the two larger sites. Smaller sites are generally recognised to be more manageable and less problematic (Southern and James, 2006). **Cornwall Council may wish to review its site management policies and practice and consider smaller sites for future provision.**

There was also significant evidence of both overcrowding and doubling up within the survey findings and doubling up was witnessed first-hand during a site visit to Minorca Lane. Further, 37% of those respondents who answered the question had family/household members currently living with them that will need their own (separate) pitch in the next five years. Although Cornwall Council has made some efforts to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers since 2006 as noted above, they have not delivered all pitches needed as forecast by the previous Needs Assessment. This is likely to explain the current over-crowding and doubling-up of sites.

When asked how long they expected to remain on their current site/home (other than leaving for travelling purposes), 33% of people who answered the question said longer than five years. Where they indicated that they did not know or expected to stay for less than five years, respondents were asked where they expected to move to. The data shows that 70% of those who answered the question expected to stay in Cornwall. Overall, this means that 87% of respondents definitely expect to stay in Cornwall in the long term, representing a relatively stable Gypsy and Traveller population.

In considering people's preferences for different types of accommodation 72% of the survey respondents that answered the question would 'ideally' like to live on a self-owned site and 21%

indicated that they would ideally like to live on a Council site. Just 11% said that they ideally wanted to live in bricks and mortar. Although only 9% of respondents said that they would ideally like to live on a site owned by another landlord, it was an option that 40% would consider. Of the 20 respondents currently residing in bricks and mortar accommodation, seven were actively looking for alternative accommodation in Cornwall at the time of the study (all of whom were in rented accommodation) of which six (30%) would ideally want to be on a site and one would consider it. Therefore, there is a greater proportion of Gypsies and Travellers who want to move out of bricks and mortar accommodation on to a site than there are people wanting to move from their site in to a house.

The Council's policy of providing for Gypsies and Travellers through approval of private site applications is effective and appropriate for the large majority of people who want to be on a self-owned site. However, the availability of land, cost of land and the planning process were the reasons most frequently given by respondents across all different groups for not living in their preferred type of accommodation. **This means that not everybody has the capacity to live on a self-owned site and some additional Council provision is therefore necessary.**

Our recommendations from this Accommodation Needs Assessment are for Cornwall Council to:

- **Address the deficit of residential pitches (currently 139, rising to 318 by 2030, plus plots for Showpeople) alongside new transit provision. Transit provision should not be seen as a temporary solution for those looking permanent sites.**
- **Continue using the planning process to facilitate further private site development as part of the solution for the residential deficit but also develop additional Council provision. Council provision of sites should recognise the diversity of Gypsy and Traveller communities and develop sites in consultation with them. Some new Council sites may be best placed in close proximity to existing Council sites in the West to maintain family ties in traditional communities. There is also evidence of need for a dedicated New Traveller Council site in Cornwall. In terms of priorities it is suggested that the development of a site for New Travellers in the West of Cornwall would reduce the number of unauthorised and tolerated encampments in that area currently; and this could be developed alongside new transit sites which are unlikely to come forward through private planning applications.**
- **Exercise caution in the use of Certificates of Lawful Use to legitimise Gypsy and Traveller sites. While these can be an effective tool for provision in some cases, care should be taken to ensure site parameters and conditions are appropriate.**
- **Consider the condition of existing Council sites where there is strong evidence of vermin and rubbish on site and apply for appropriate rehabilitation monies to improve existing provision. Also review site management policies and practice in order to improve existing site conditions and to ensure future Council sites are of an appropriate size and standard. Better site conditions are likely to improve community relations and reduce community tensions.**
- **Engage further with Travelling Showpeople in order to more accurately identify their need for residential plots. This would need to be undertaken within reasonable timeframes to fit with their working calendar.**

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APPENDIX A: 2015 Cornwall Gypsy & Traveller Survey

INTRODUCTION

We have been asked by Cornwall Council to talk to Gypsies & Travellers throughout the county about their accommodation needs. The purpose of the study is to advise the Council about the need for sites and we are hoping to talk to around 250 Gypsies & Travellers. We would very much like your help in answering some questions and it will take between 20 and 50 minutes to chat with you, depending on how much you want to tell us. If there are any questions that you don't want to answer that's absolutely fine. Although we would like to take your name and address this will not be passed to anyone else so you can speak freely.

PLEASE BE ASSURED THAT NOTHING YOU TELL US TODAY WILL BE PASSED TO THE COUNCIL. ALL INFORMATION WILL BE ANALYSED BY AN INDEPENDENT RESEARCH TEAM WHO WILL NOT SHARE YOUR RESPONSES OR PERSONAL DETAILS WITH ANYONE ELSE. THEY WILL SIMPLY ADVISE THE COUNCIL ON SITE AND PITCH REQUIREMENTS BASED ON WHAT YOU TELL US IS NEEDED.

FACE SHEET INFORMATION

1	Name of interviewer	
2	Date & time of interview	
3	Place of interview	
4	Interviewee's usual residence (if different from place of interview – please include county)	
5	Interviewer: if an interview has already been completed for this pitch please make a note of the survey number here	
6	Gender of interviewee	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Type of site usually occupied	<p>Council site <input type="checkbox"/> (please insert which one)</p> <p>Self-owned with planning permission <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Self-owned without planning permission <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other private owned with planning permission <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other private owned without planning permission <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Authorised non 'Gypsy site' (e.g caravan park) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unauthorised Roadside <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unauthorised – tolerated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Tolerated (not officially) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unauthorised other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Bricks & mortar accommodation – owned <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Bricks & mortar accommodation – rented <input type="checkbox"/></p>
8	Approximate size of site usually occupied (please insert number of caravans)caravans

SECTION ONE: These first questions are about your travelling patterns and your thoughts on sites in Cornwall
N.B to interviewer - if in bricks & mortar accommodation only ask Q 11 – 12 AND 14 - 22

9	<p>Can you tell me how long you have been on the pitch/site in which you normally live at the moment? (please tick one box only)</p>	<p>Less than 1 month <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2-6 months <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7-12 months <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1-2 years <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3-5 years <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Longer than 5 years <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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10	How many vehicles do you normally have with you there? (please insert number next to each item)			
	Static	(number)	Working vehicle	(number)
	Tourer	(number)	Car	(number)
	Other living vehicles	(number)	Other (please specify)	(number)

11	Have you travelled in the last 12 months?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q11a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q12)	
11a	If yes to Q11 – roughly how many times did you travel during the last 12 months in each season? (please insert number next to each)	Spring (number)	Summer (number)	
		Autumn (number)	Winter (number)	
11b	Is that your usual travelling pattern?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q11d)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q11c) No pattern <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q11d)	
11c	If no to 11b - what is your usual pattern?			
11d	How many vehicles/tourers do you normally have when you travel? (please insert number next to each)			
	Static	(number)	Working vehicle	(number)
	Tourer	(number)	Car	(number)
	Other living vehicles	(number)	Other (please specify)	(number)

11e	<p>Where do you normally travel? (please tick all that apply)</p> <p>Elsewhere in Cornwall <input type="checkbox"/> In Devon <input type="checkbox"/> In the Southwest <input type="checkbox"/> (other than Cornwall/Devon)</p> <p>Further afield in the UK <input type="checkbox"/> Abroad <input type="checkbox"/></p>
11f	<p>Why do you normally travel? (please tick all that apply)</p> <p>Culture (e.g. fayres) <input type="checkbox"/> To visit relatives/friends <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>For work <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify _____)</p> <p>JUMP TO Q13</p>

12	<p>Why didn't you travel in the last 12 months?</p>
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13	<p>Can you keep a long-term pitch/plot in Cornwall whilst travelling? (ask this question whether they have travelled or not)</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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14	<p>Have you either been evicted or moved on to avoid eviction in the last year?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (got to Q14a) No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q15) Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q15)</p>
14a	<p>If yes to Q14 - can you tell us how many times you have been evicted or moved on to avoid eviction in the last year; and whether this was in Cornwall? (please insert number of times next to each)</p> <p>Evicted Total number _____ Number in Cornwall _____</p> <p>Moved On Total number _____ Number in Cornwall _____</p>

15	<p>Do you think there are enough stopping places/transit sites in Cornwall?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q16)</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q15a)</p>
15a	<p>If no to Q15.....</p> <p>How many more should there be?</p> <p>Number _____</p>	<p>Where do you think any new stopping places/transit sites should be?</p> <p>Location _____</p>	

16	How big should a pitch be on a stopping place/transit site? e.g. 2/3 trailers; twin unit + 2 trailers
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17	How long do you think people should be able to stop for? (please tick only one)	Up to 10 days <input type="checkbox"/> 10-14 days <input type="checkbox"/> Up to six weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Between 6 and 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Over 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify)
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18	How many pitches should there be on a transit site?	(number)
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19	Do you think there are enough permanent sites in Cornwall? This includes pitches on both private and Council run sites.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q20)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q19a)
19a	If no to Q19..... How many more should there be? Number _____	Where do you think any new permanent sites should be? Location _____	

20	How big should a pitch be on a permanent site? (please insert number of caravans & square footage)
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21	How many pitches should there be on a permanent site?	(number)
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22	Do you think it's a good idea to combine transit and residential pitches on the same sites?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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SECTION TWO: The next questions are about the site where you normally live
N.B to interviewer - do not ask any questions in this section if in bricks and mortar accommodation

23	Is your site managed by anyone? (if yes please specify)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Managed by..... (go to Q23a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q23b)
23a	If yes to Q23 - are you satisfied with the management?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q24)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q24)
23b	If no to Q23 – would you like it to be managed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

24	On a scale of 1 – 5 with 1 being very poor and 5 being very good, how would you rate the condition of your site currently?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
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25	Have you had issues with any of the following on your site? (please tick all that apply)		
	Pests/vermin <input type="checkbox"/>	Neighbours/local people <input type="checkbox"/>	Fly-tipping <input type="checkbox"/>
	Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Police activities <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify

26	Are there any vacant pitches on your site currently? (if yes please insert how many)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number _____	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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27	Is anyone (including yourself) currently 'doubling up' on your site? (if yes please insert how many)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number _____	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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28	Are there any non Gypsies & Travellers on your site?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q28a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q29)
28a	If yes to Q28 – who are they and roughly how many?		

SECTION THREE: These questions are about your own circumstances and your pitch/plot
N.B to interviewer - do not ask any questions in this section if in bricks and mortar accommodation

29	How many people live on your pitch with you? Number _____ (please provide age, sex and relationship to respondent for each)					
	Age	Sex	Relationship	Age	Sex	Relationship

30	How many beds does your home have? Number _____
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31	Do you have enough space inside your accommodation at the moment?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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32	Do you have enough space outside your accommodation at the moment?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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33	Would you have more vehicles if you could? (please tell us how many)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number	No <input type="checkbox"/>
33a	If yes to Q33 please tell us why you need more vehicles		

34	Do you have enough space to keep working vehicles/equipment on this site for work?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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35	Do you have any allocated spaces for visitors?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q35a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q35b)
35a	If yes to Q35 – is there enough space for visitors?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
35b	If no to Q35 – would you like allocated space for visitors?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

36	Are there any restrictions on site that are a problem for you?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify) _____
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37	Do you think you'll need something bigger in the next 5 years? If yes, please tell us why.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (why) _____
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38	Will any of your family/household that are currently living with you need their own (separate) pitch in the next 5 years?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q38a) No <input type="checkbox"/> (got to Q39)			
38a	If yes to Q38 - please specify roughly when this will be needed and their relationship to the head of the family (i.e. parent/child/other relative etc). Also please tell us the type of site they hope to live on (Council/private); whether they would like to live in Cornwall; and if so, whereabouts in Cornwall.				
	When	Relationship to head of family	Council or private?	In Cornwall?	If yes - where?

SECTION FOUR: These questions are about your future plans and preferences for pitches/sites
N.B to interviewer - if in bricks & mortar accommodation only ask Q 39-44

39	How long do you expect to remain on your current site/in your home (other than leaving for travelling purposes)?	Less than 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> (go to 39a) 2-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> (go to 39a) 7-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> (go to 39a) 1-2 years <input type="checkbox"/> (go to 39a) 3-5 years <input type="checkbox"/> (go to 39a) Longer than 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q40) Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> (go to 39a)
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39a	If less than 5 years or don't know - where do you expect to move to? (please tick one box only) Elsewhere in Cornwall <input type="checkbox"/> In Devon <input type="checkbox"/> In the Southwest <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q39b) (other than Cornwall/Devon) Further afield in the UK <input type="checkbox"/> Abroad <input type="checkbox"/>
39b	If in Cornwall please specify where

40	In which of the following would you ideally want to live and in which would you consider living in the next 5 years? (please tick all that apply)		
		Ideally	Consider
	Local authority site (please specify if there is a particular site that you would like to live on) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Self-owned site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Site owned by another landlord	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Unauthorised site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bricks and mortar accommodation (owned)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bricks and mortar accommodation (rented)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

41	What (if anything) is preventing you from living in your ideal accommodation? (please tick all that apply)
	Lack of (Council) sites <input type="checkbox"/> Site costs/pitch fees <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Lack of (private) sites <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of land <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/>
	Lack of space on (Council) sites <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of land <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
	Lack of space on (private) sites <input type="checkbox"/> Planning process <input type="checkbox"/>

42	Are you currently looking for other accommodation in Cornwall?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q42a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q43)
42a	If yes to Q42 please specify the type of accommodation and preferred area (providing as much detail as possible including the name of any specific site)		

43	Do you own your own land?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q43a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q45)
43a	If yes to Q43 – does it have planning permission?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q44)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q43b)
43b	If no to Q42a – is there a problem with getting planning permission (please specify)		

44	Do you think it would be possible to increase the number of pitches on your land with planning permission?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q44a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q45)
44a	If yes to Q44 – is this something you would like to do?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

45	Have you ever lived in bricks & mortar accommodation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q45a)	No <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q46)
45a	If yes to Q45 – why did you leave?		

46	Do you currently have or would like to have any of these structures on your site?				
		HAVE		LIKE TO HAVE	
		Individual	Communal	Individual	Communal
	Sheds				
	Dayrooms				
	Toilets				
	Bathroom/shower				
	Utility block				
	Laundry facilities				
	Play space				
Other (please specify)					

47	Are there any structures that you currently have on site that you would prefer not to have?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		(please specify)	

48	Do you currently have or would you like to have any of these services on your site?				
		HAVE		LIKE TO HAVE	
		Individual	Communal	Individual	Communal
	Water				
	Electricity				
	Gas				
	Drainage				
	Internet access				
	Telephone				
	Postal service				
	Refuse disposal				
	Recycling facilities				
	Outside lighting				
	Fire Protection				
	Bus stop				
Other (please specify)					

49	Are there are any services that you currently have on site that you would prefer not to have?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify)	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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SECTION FIVE: The final few questions are about you. N.B to interviewer - ask everyone

50	How would you describe yourself?		
	English Gypsy/Romany <input type="checkbox"/>	Welsh Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	Roma <input type="checkbox"/>
	Irish Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	New Traveller <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify)
	Scottish Traveller – Gypsy <input type="checkbox"/>	Showman <input type="checkbox"/>	

51	Would you be comfortable living on a site with Gypsies and Travellers from different backgrounds?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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52	Can you tell us how old you are?			
	16-20 <input type="checkbox"/>	31-30 <input type="checkbox"/>	31-40 <input type="checkbox"/>	41-50 <input type="checkbox"/>
	51-60 <input type="checkbox"/>	61-70 <input type="checkbox"/>	70+ <input type="checkbox"/>	

Thank you for your time.

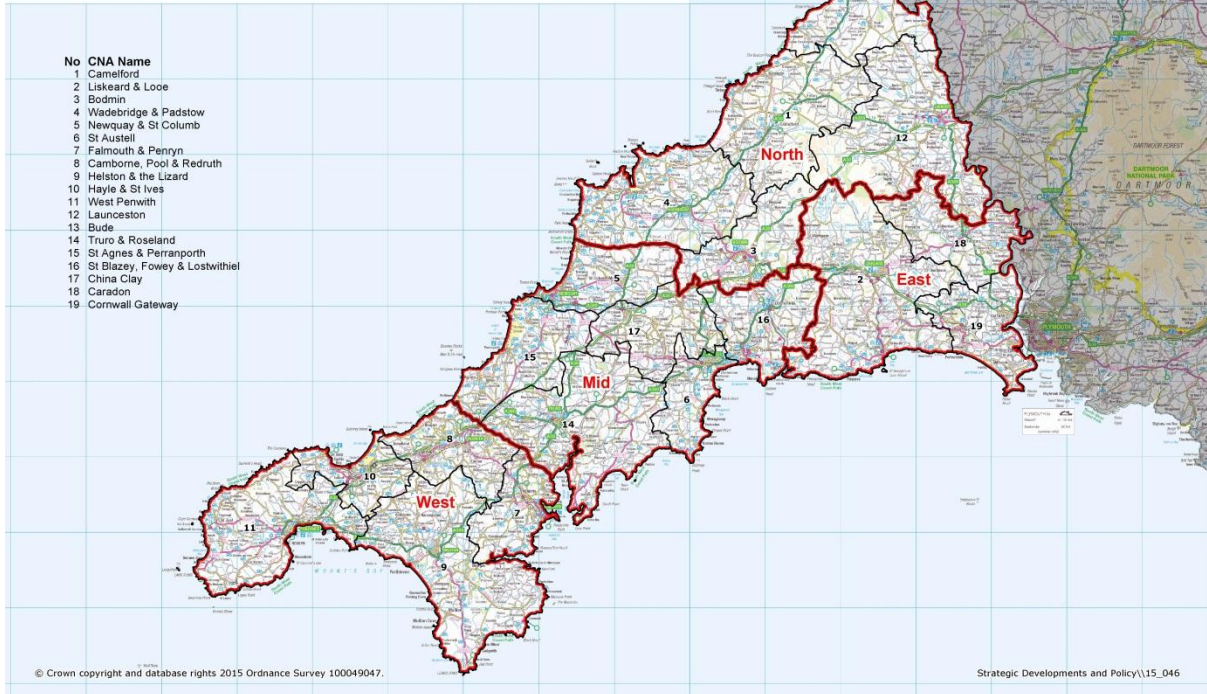
53. Is there anything you would like to add that will help us with the study?

54. Interviewers notes

Appendix B: Boundary Map

Gypsy and Travellers areas map

- Gypsy and Travellers study areas
- Community Network Areas (CNA)



Appendix C: Area Breakdowns

Residential Pitch Requirements – West Cornwall

SUPPLY			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	Pitches
1	Council owned pitches	On social sites (Council data)	56
2	Approved privately owned pitches (excluding Travelling Showpeople)	On privately owned sites including self-owned and other private sites with permanent planning permission (Council data)	25
3	Families with temporary permission	Pitches with temporary planning permission that is expected to become permanent, during the study period (Council data)	4
Sub-total - existing approved pitches (items 1-3)			85
4	Current vacancies	On Council and private sites with planning permission excluding those that are self-owned and therefore unavailable (Survey data and intelligence on Council sites from GTLO)	6
5	Pitches expected to become vacant by those moving out of Cornwall	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing a clear preference for moving out of Cornwall within 5 years)	5
6	Families wishing to live in housing	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing clear preference for moving into bricks and mortar within 5 years)	1
Sub-total vacancies (items 4-6)			12
7	New Council pitches	Planned in Year 1 (Council data)	0
8	New private pitches	Expected to gain permission in Year 1 (Council data)	0
Sub-total additional pitches (items 7-8)			0
Net additional supply = sub-total vacancies +sub-total additional pitches			12
ADDITIONAL CURRENT DEMAND			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	
9	Families seeking a pitch on a Council site	Council waiting list (Council data)	5
10	Families on unauthorised encampments	On the roadside or an unofficially tolerated site but expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	13
11	Families on unauthorised developments	On their own land or other privately owned land without planning permission and expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	12
12	Families on authorised non-Gypsy sites such as caravan parks	On an authorised non Gypsy site, expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	2

13	Overcrowding	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	12
14	Doubling-up	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	32
15	In-migration	Expected numbers coming into Cornwall. Assumed to be equal to out-migration	5
16	In housing but wishing to move to a site	Using census data as base figure and applying a national benchmark for the % in housing and a further % drawn from Survey data on those from the sample who have shown a clear preference for moving onto a residential site	34
Total additional (current) demand - items 9-16			115
Current pitch requirement = Total additional current demand - Net Additional Supply			103
ADDITIONAL FUTURE DEMAND			
Item	Type	Definition & data source	
17	Family formation	Within the next 5 years (Survey data)	36
18	Family formation	Years 5-10 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	24
19	Family formation	Years 10-15 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	27
Future Pitch Requirement (to 2030)			87
Total pitch requirement to 2030 = Current Pitch Requirement + Future Pitch Requirement			190

Residential Pitch Requirements – Mid Cornwall

SUPPLY			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	Pitches
1	Council owned pitches	On social sites (Council data)	0
2	Approved privately owned pitches (excluding Travelling Showpeople)	On privately owned sites including self-owned and other private sites with permanent planning permission (Council data)	145
3	Families with temporary permission	Pitches with temporary planning permission that is expected to become permanent, during the study period (Council data)	3
Sub-total - existing approved pitches (items 1-3)			148
4	Current vacancies	On Council and private sites with planning permission excluding those that are self-owned and therefore unavailable (Survey data and intelligence on Council sites from GTLO)	0
5	Pitches expected to become vacant by those moving out of Cornwall	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing a clear preference for moving out of Cornwall within 5 years)	0
6	Families wishing to live in housing	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing clear preference for moving into bricks and mortar within 5 years)	0
Sub-total vacancies (items 4-6)			0
7	New Council pitches	Planned in Year 1 (Council data)	0
8	New private pitches	Expected to gain permission in Year 1 (Council data)	0
Sub-total additional pitches (items 7-8)			0
Net additional supply = sub-total vacancies +sub-total additional pitches			0
ADDITIONAL CURRENT DEMAND			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	Pitches
9	Families seeking a pitch on a Council site	Council waiting list (Council data)	0
10	Families on unauthorised encampments	On the roadside or an unofficially tolerated site but expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	4
11	Families on unauthorised developments	On their own land or other privately owned land without planning permission and expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	3
12	Families on authorised non-Gypsy sites such as caravan parks	On an authorised non Gypsy site, expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	1
13	Overcrowding	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	5

14	Doubling-up	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	14
15	In-migration	Expected numbers coming into Cornwall. Assumed to be equal to out-migration	0
16	In housing but wishing to move to a site	Using census data as base figure and applying a national benchmark for the % in housing and a further % drawn from Survey data on those from the sample who have shown a clear preference for moving onto a residential site	4
Total additional (current) demand - items 9-16			31
Current pitch requirement =Total additional current demand - Net Additional Supply			31
ADDITIONAL FUTURE DEMAND			
Item	Type	Definition & data source	
17	Family formation	Within the next 5 years (Survey data)	21
18	Family formation	Years 5-10 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	28
19	Family formation	Years 10-15 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	33
Future Pitch Requirement (to 2030)			82
Total pitch requirement to 2030 = Current Pitch Requirement + Future Pitch Requirement			113

Residential Pitch Requirements – East Cornwall

SUPPLY			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	Pitches
1	Council owned pitches	On social sites (Council data)	10
2	Approved privately owned pitches (excluding Travelling Showpeople)	On privately owned sites including self-owned and other private sites with permanent planning permission (Council data)	12
3	Families with temporary permission	Pitches with temporary planning permission that is expected to become permanent, during the study period (Council data)	0
Sub-total - existing approved pitches (items 1-3)			22
4	Current vacancies	On Council and private sites with planning permission excluding those that are self-owned and therefore unavailable (Survey data and intelligence on Council sites from GTLO)	0
5	Pitches expected to become vacant by those moving out of Cornwall	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing a clear preference for moving out of Cornwall within 5 years)	0
6	Families wishing to live in housing	On Council and private sites with planning permission, excluding those that are self-owned (Survey data – those expressing clear preference for moving into bricks and mortar within 5 years)	0
Sub-total vacancies (items 4-6)			0
7	New Council pitches	Planned in Year 1 (Council data)	0
8	New private pitches	Expected to gain permission in Year 1 (Council data)	0
Sub-total additional pitches (items 7-8)			0
Net additional supply = sub-total vacancies +sub-total additional pitches			0
ADDITIONAL CURRENT DEMAND			
Item	Deriving from	Definition & data source	Pitches
9	Families seeking a pitch on a Council site	Council waiting list (Council data)	0
10	Families on unauthorised encampments	On the roadside or an unofficially tolerated site but expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	0
11	Families on unauthorised developments	On their own land or other privately owned land without planning permission and expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	0
12	Families on authorised non-Gypsy sites such as caravan parks	On an authorised non Gypsy site, expressing a clear desire for a residential site in Cornwall within 5 years (Survey data)	0
13	Overcrowding	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	1

14	Doubling-up	On Council + all private sites with planning permission (Survey data)	0
15	In-migration	Expected numbers coming into Cornwall. Assumed to be equal to out-migration	0
16	In housing but wishing to move to a site	Using census data as base figure and applying a national benchmark for the % in housing and a further % drawn from Survey data on those from the sample who have shown a clear preference for moving onto a residential site	4
Total additional (current) demand - items 9-16			5
Current pitch requirement =Total additional current demand - Net Additional Supply			5
ADDITIONAL FUTURE DEMAND			
Item	Type	Definition & data source	
17	Family formation	Within the next 5 years (Survey data)	1
18	Family formation	Years 5-10 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	4
619	Family formation	Years 10-15 (Survey data extrapolated, based on calculated percentage of 3% per year)	4
Future Pitch Requirement (to 2030)			9
Total pitch requirement to 2030 = Current Pitch Requirement + Future Pitch Requirement			14

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