



Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment 2020

**Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council and
City of Stoke-on-Trent**

Final Report

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Executive Summary: Newcastle-under-Lyme

Introduction

The Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent 2020 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) provides the latest available evidence to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the two local authority districts. This summary reports the key findings for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The GTAA has comprised the following evidence sources:

a review of existing (secondary) data;

stakeholder discussions; and

interviews and data obtained for 17 Gypsy and Traveller households out of a total of 20 households (representing an overall 85% response):

This data has been analysed to provide a picture of current provision and activity across the district and an assessment of future need. The findings of the study provide an up-to-date, robust and defensible evidence base for policy development.

Population and current accommodation provision

The 2011 Census identified a total of 24 households in Newcastle-under-Lyme where the Household Reference Person had a 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' ethnicity. Of these 13 lived in a caravan and 11 in bricks and mortar housing.

The bi-annual DCLG Traveller caravan count (January 2020) has identified a total of 19 caravans (all social rented) and an average of 24 caravans over the last nine counts starting in January 2016. The annual Travelling Showperson caravan count (undertaken each January) has usually reported 3 caravans over the period 2016 to 2020 and this is the current number of caravans on the Showperson's yard in the borough .

In terms of Gypsy and Traveller site provision, there is one authorised site at Silverdale managed by Aspire Housing Association with 19 pitches (accommodating 18 households of whom 17 are Gypsy and Traveller) and one unauthorised site at Baldwin's Gate with 4 pitches (accommodating 4 households).

There is one Travelling Showperson's yard in the borough (accommodating 3 households).

The triangulation of secondary data, council records and fieldwork survey has identified a total of 23 Gypsy and Traveller pitches occupied by 22 Gypsy and Traveller households; and 3 Travelling showperson households accommodated on 3 plots.

Planning policy requirements for needs assessments

The 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states in Paragraph 61 '*the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should*

be assessed and reflected in planning policy (including travellers)'. A footnote in the NPPF then states 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document'.

The 2015 Planning Policy for Traveller Site (PPTS) document states that 'local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning' and 'ensure that their Local Plan includes a fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply'. In the absence of further guidance on preparing GTAAs, the methods adopted by arc⁴ reflect the PPTS, build upon those methods established through previous guidance, our practical experience and decisions made at planning inquiries and appeals.

'Cultural' and 'PPTS need'

In order to reconcile the requirements of national policies, the GTAA establishes an overall 'cultural' need for pitches which accords with the overall need for the Travelling community and takes into account the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equalities Act 2010 and the Housing and Planning Act 2016 section 124. A PPTS 'policy filter' is then applied to identify the level of need associated with those households meeting the definitions set out in the PPTS Annex 1. It is our understanding that the needs arising from the PPTS analysis establishes the level of need against which a 5-year land supply is assessed, but the council should be mindful of a wider obligation to consider overall 'cultural' need. For Newcastle-under-Lyme all need is PPTS need and it is recommended that the council plans for a minimum need of 8 pitches over the next 5 years, recognising that some of this need may be met through turnover and new pitch development.

Plan periods

Need has been assessed over a short-term 2020/24 to 2024/25 and longer-term 2025/26 to 2036/37 period.

Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements

For the period (2020/21 to 2036/37) the GTAA has identified the following Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs: a cultural need of 14 pitches of which the PPTS need is for 14 pitches. Needs figures are broken down into time periods as show in Table ESN1. The main driver of need in the first five years is the need from 4 households living on the unauthorised site at Baldwin's Gate and the remainder is need from newly-forming households across all pitches. Some of the emerging need is from the households living at Baldwin's gate. We are also aware of 3 additional households (unverified) that are interested in living on the Silverdale site.

Table ESN1 Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Newcastle-under-Lyme for the period 2020 – 2036/37	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	8	8
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2025/6 to 2029/30 (B)</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Over period 2030/31 to 2036/37 (C)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Longer-term need TOTAL to 2036/37 (13 years) D=(B+C)	6	6
NET SHORTFALL 2020/21 to 2036/37 (A+D) (17 years)	14	14

A particular need on the Silverdale site are more double pitches (3 were specifically mentioned). There is also potential for the remodelling the Silverdale site. A walk around the Silverdale site and discussions with residents would indicate a potential for some additional pitches but this would be subject to further technical appraisal.

Note that the Silverdale site is a close knit community of three Traveller family groups and therefore the ability for new households to move onto the site is likely to be limited, particularly as the site is self-regulating and when pitches become available they tend to go to emerging households already living on the site.

The GTAA analysis needs to take account of the potential additional supply of pitches before a final shortfall figure is calculated.

The potential supply of authorised pitches on public sites through turnover (that is pitches becoming vacant through the movement or death of the occupant), should be considered. Although turnover is minimal on Silverdale, it is anticipated that 7 pitches will become available on the Silverdale site over the period to 2036/37 through natural change (i.e. people passing away).

The overall impact of turnover has the potential to help address identified need and reduce the pitch shortfall for Newcastle-under-Lyme over the period to 2036/37 is set out in Table ESN2.

Therefore, the Local Plan should recognise an overall need for 14 pitches (cultural) and 14 PPTS over the period to 2036/37. However, anticipated turnover on Silverdale would reduce this need to 7 cultural and 7 PPTS and the level of turnover should be monitored.

The analysis is based on the current population living on sites in the borough. An allowance for movement from bricks and mortar accommodation has been made but this has a minimal impact on the overall need. GTAAs cannot take into account additional need arising from families moving in the area in the future but we do recommend that councils consider this need on a case by case basis should it arise.

Table ESN2 Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Newcastle-under-Lyme	Cultural need	PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	8	8

Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	3	3
Residual need 2020/21 to 2024/25 after turnover (C) = A-B	5	5
Longer-term need 2025/26 to 2036/37 (D)	6	6
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (E)	4	4
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (F) = D-E	2	2
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (G)</i>	0	0
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (H) = C+F-G	7	7
Summary	Cultural need	PPTS NEED
Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2036/37) (I)	14	14
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (J)	7	7
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (K)</i>	0	0
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I-J-K)	7	7

Travelling Showperson plot requirements

There is currently one Travelling Showperson yard in the borough accommodating 3 households on 3 plots. The GTAA has evidenced a need for 4 additional plots over the period to 2036/37 due to future emerging need (Table ESN3). The current owner would be interested in speaking further with the council over the development of an additional yard in the borough.

Table ESN3 Travelling Showperson plot need: Newcastle-under-Lyme for the period 2020 – 2036/37	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Plot Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	2	2
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2025/26 to 2029/30 (B)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Over period 2030/31 to 2036/37 (C)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL D=B+C</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
TOTAL NET SHORTFALL 2020/21 to 2036/37 (A+D)	4	4

Temporary stopping places and transit provision

There are a number of ways to delivery temporary places where Travellers can stop whilst passing through a local authority area. These include transit pitches, stop over

places and negotiated stopping arrangements. Data on unauthorised encampment activity helps to establish the extent to which transit provision is needed. Across the borough, there have been 96 reported unauthorised encampments over the period February 2016 to June 2020 (Table ESN4).

Table ESN4 Unauthorised encampment activity: Newcastle-under-Lyme

Number of encampments recorded February 2016 to June 2020	96 (2016=29; 2017=23; 2018=18; 2019=25, 2020 (to date = 1)
Number of caravans Mode (most frequently reported)	2
Average	5
Median	4
Range	1 to 25

There is currently no provision to address transit need but given the amount of unauthorised encampment activity, the council will need to consider appropriate responses. These include transit pitches, stopover places and negotiated stopping arrangements.

A transit/stopover site comprising 3 pitches could accommodate up to 6 caravans and this would be sufficient to address the needs from 80% of encampments. In order to accommodate the maximum number of caravans reported on unauthorised encampments (25), up to 13 transit/stopover pitches would be needed. A negotiated stopping policy¹, particularly for larger encampments, could also be considered.

¹ See [negotiatedstopping website](#) for further details

Executive Summary: Stoke-on-Trent

Introduction

The Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent 2020 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) provides the latest available evidence to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the two local authority districts. This summary reports the key findings for Stoke-on-Trent.

The GTAA has comprised the following evidence sources:

a review of existing (secondary) data;

stakeholder discussions; and

interviews and data obtained for 52 Gypsy and Traveller households out of a total of 53 households (representing an overall 98.1% response).

This data has been analysed to provide a picture of current provision and activity across the district and an assessment of future need. The findings of the study provide an up-to-date, robust and defensible evidence base for policy development.

Population and current accommodation provision

The 2011 Census identified a total of 67 households in Stoke-on-Trent where the Household Reference Person had a 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' ethnicity. Of these 31 lived in a caravan and 36 in bricks and mortar housing.

The bi-annual DCLG Traveller caravan count (January 2020) has identified a total of 45 caravans (all social rented) and an average of 55 caravans over the last nine counts starting in January 2016. There is no Travelling Showperson accommodation in the city.

In terms of Gypsy and Traveller site provision, there is one council authorised site at Linehouses (45 pitches and 44 households and one pitch currently vacant) and one permanent authorised site at Lakeview (10 pitches, 9 households and one pitch currently vacant).

The triangulation of secondary data, council records and fieldwork survey has identified a total of 55 Gypsy and Traveller pitches occupied by 53 Gypsy and Traveller households and 2 vacant pitches at the time of fieldwork.

Planning policy requirements for needs assessments

The 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states in Paragraph 61 '*the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policy (including travellers)*'. A footnote in the NPPF then states '*Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document*'.

The 2015 Planning Policy for Traveller Site (PPTS) document states that ‘local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning’ and ‘ensure that their Local Plan includes a fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply’. In the absence of further guidance on preparing GTAAs, the methods adopted by arc⁴ reflect the PPTS, build upon those methods established through previous guidance, our practical experience and decisions made at planning inquiries and appeals.

‘Cultural’ and ‘PPTS need’

In order to reconcile the requirements of national policies, the GTAA establishes an overall ‘cultural’ need for pitches which accords with the overall need for the Travelling community and takes into account the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equalities Act 2010 and the Housing and Planning Act 2016 section 124. A PPTS ‘policy filter’ is then applied to identify the level of need associated with those households meeting the definitions set out in the PPTS Annex 1. It is our understanding that the needs arising from the PPTS analysis establishes the level of need against which a 5-year land supply is assessed, but the council should be mindful of a wider obligation to consider overall ‘cultural’ need. For Stoke-on-Trent, the PPTS need is slightly lower than the cultural need and it is recommended that the council plans for a minimum need of 17 pitches over the next 5 years, recognising that some of this need may be met through turnover and new pitch development.

Plan periods

Need has been assessed over a short-term 2020/21 to 2024/25 and longer-term 2025/26 to 2036/37 period.

Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements

For the period (2020/21 to 2036/37) the GTAA has identified the following Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs: cultural need of 42 pitches of which the PPTS need is for 37 pitches. Needs figures are broken down into time periods as show in Table ESS1.

Table ESS1 Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Stoke-on-Trent for the period 2020 – 2036/37	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	19	17
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2025/26 to 2029/30 (B)</i>	6	5
<i>Over period 2030/31 to 2036/37 (C)</i>	17	15
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL D=B+C</i>	23	20
TOTAL NET SHORTFALL 2020/21 to 2036/37 (A+D)	42	37

The main driver of need in the first five years is the need from in-migration and emerging households.

The GTAA analysis needs to take account of the potential additional supply of pitches before a final shortfall figure is calculated.

The potential supply of authorised pitches on public sites through turnover (that is pitches becoming vacant through the movement or death of the occupant) should be considered although turnover is limited on the Linehouses site, it is anticipated that 22 pitches will become available over the period to 2036/37 through pitches becoming vacant. Land for up to 29 pitches has been identified through discussions with land-owning members of the Travelling community. It is recommended that the council engage with the land owners to review potential new site viability.

The overall impact of turnover and new pitch development has the potential to address identified need across Stoke-on-Trent over the period to 2036/37 as set out in Table ESS2.

Therefore, the Local Plan should recognise an overall need for 42 pitches (cultural) and 37 PPTS over the period to 2036/37. The result of including expected turnover is a reduction in cultural need to 20 pitches and PPTS need is reduced to 15 pitches over the period to 2036/37. There is also potential to develop up to 29 pitches which would address the pitch need entirely. Even with a reduced level of turnover, the potential delivery of new sites would address identified need and a call for additional sites as part of the Local Plan process would not be necessary.

The analysis is based on the current population living on sites in the city. An allowance for movement from bricks and mortar accommodation has been made but this has a minimal impact on the overall need. GTAAs cannot take into account additional need arising from families moving in the area in the future but we do recommend that councils consider this need on a case by case basis should it arise.

Table ESS2 Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent	Cultural need	PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	19	17
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	7	7
Residual need 2020/21 to 2024/25 after turnover (C) = A-B	12	10
Longer-term need 2025/26 to 2036/37 (D)	23	20
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (E)	15	15
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (F) = D-E	8	5
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (G)</i>	29	29
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (H) = C+F-G	-9	-14
Summary	Cultural need	PPTS NEED

Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2036/37) (I)	42	37
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (J)	22	22
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (K)</i>	29	29
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I-J-K)	-9	-14

Travelling Showperson plot requirements

There is currently no Showpersons provision in Stoke-on-Trent and no need was identified.

Temporary stopping places and transit provision

There are a number of ways to delivery temporary places where Travellers can stop whilst passing through a local authority area. These include transit pitches, stop over places and negotiated stopping arrangements. Data on unauthorised encampment activity helps to establish the extent to which transit provision is needed. Across Stoke-on-Trent, unauthorised encampment activity has been reducing over the past 3 years (with an annual average of 7 encampments) but over the period 2013-20 an annual average of 16 encampments has been reported (Table ESS3).

Table ESS3 Unauthorised encampment activity: Stoke-on-Trent

Number of encampments recorded Apr 2013 to March 2020	129 (average of 16 each year over period 2013-20; fallen to 7 over 3 years 2018-2020)
Number of caravans (based on 2018-2020 data) Mode (most frequently reported)	6
Average	4.5
Median	5
Range	1 to 9

Given the level of unauthorised encampment activity, the council should make use of the existing transit facility on the Linehouses site which can accommodate up to 5 caravans (which equates to 2.5 pitches based on two caravans per pitch). This provides sufficient capacity to accommodate caravans on 57.1% of unauthorised encampments. To accommodate caravans from around 80% of encampments, capacity for up to 6 caravans would be needed (around 3 pitches). Therefore, the council would require an additional 0.5 pitches to complement the existing 2.5 pitches at Linehouses.

In order to accommodate the maximum number of caravans reported on unauthorised encampments (9), up to 4.5 transit/stopover pitches would be needed (2 additional pitches to complement the existing 2.5 pitches at Linehouses). A negotiated stopping policy², particularly for larger encampments, could also be considered.

² See [negotiatedstopping website](#) for further details

Introduction

Overview

In March 2020, arc⁴ was commissioned by Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Councils to prepare a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the two local authority areas.

The overall aim of the GTAA is to provide a clear, robust and credible evidence base to inform the development of planning policies relating to Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The 2020 GTAA replaces the 2015 GTAA.

The overall objective of the GTAA is:

- to carry out an assessment of Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople accommodation needs over the plan period to 2037 in accordance with the NPPF and PTS; and
- make recommendations on pitch/plot provision, including the specific needs for permanent and transit pitches over the plan period and any further policy recommendations relevant to planning for the needs for Gypsy and Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople.

This GTAA has assessed pitch needs based on the overall requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller community. It then takes into account the definitions in Annex 1 of the PPTS relating to travelling behaviour in line with government guidance. This is discussed in further detail in Chapter 2 of this report.

This GTAA forms part of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan.

This study has been carried out during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown. We are extremely grateful to the help and support provided by the councils, Anika Basford the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer at Stoke-on-Trent, Aspire Housing Association and the site managers at Linehouses and Lakeview. This support is very gratefully acknowledged.

Who the study covers

The GTAA 2019 adopts the definition of 'Gypsies and Travellers' set out within Planning policy for traveller sites (PPTS), which was published by the government in August 2015. This sets out the following definition of 'Gypsies and Travellers': 'Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.'³

In addition, PPTS 2015 provides the following 'clarification' for determining whether someone is a Gypsy or Traveller:

³ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 1

‘In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters:

- a) whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life
- b) the reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life
- c) whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances.’⁴

The following definition of ‘Travelling Showpeople’ is set out in PPTS 2015:

‘Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.’⁵

In addition:

‘For the purposes of this planning policy, “pitch” means a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use pitches for “travelling showpeople”, which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment.’⁶

For the purposes of this study, therefore, Gypsies and Travellers live on pitches on sites, whilst Travelling Showpeople live on plots on yards.

This GTAA expresses two levels of need for pitches: a ‘cultural’ and ‘PPTS’ need. This is to ensure that the overall needs of the Travelling community are fully reflected in the evidence base which needs to accord with planning and wider policies.

⁴ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 2

⁵ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 3

⁶ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 5

Report structure

The GTAA 2019 report structure is as follows:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction:** provides an overview of the study.
- **Chapter 2 Policy and local context:** presents a review of the national policy context which guides the study and the key findings from the 2015 GTAA.
- **Chapter 3 Methodology:** provides details of the study's research methodology.
- **Chapter 4 Review of current Gypsy and Traveller population and provision of pitches/plots:** reviews estimates of the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across the study area and existing site/yard provision.
- **Chapter 5 Household survey and stakeholder findings:** presents relevant data obtained from the household survey research and the views of stakeholders.
- **Chapter 6 Pitch/plot/transit requirements:** focuses on current and future pitch/plot requirements. This chapter includes a detailed assessment of drivers of demand, supply and current shortfalls across the study area.
- **Chapter 7 Conclusion and strategic response:** concludes the report, providing brief summary of key findings and recommendations.

The report is supplemented by the following appendices:

- **Appendix A** Household questionnaires;
- **Appendix B** Unauthorised encampment activity
- **Appendix C** Glossary of terms.

Policy and local context

This study is grounded in an understanding of the national legislative and planning policy context that underpins the assessment and provision of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

This chapter sets out the policy context within which this GTAA has been prepared, including a consideration of the previous GTAA for Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent.

Government policy and guidance

The 2019 National Planning Policy Framework states in Paragraph 61 *'the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies'* It then lists a number of groups including Travellers. A footnote to the paragraph states *'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document'*.

The 2015 Planning Policy for Traveller Site (PPTS) document states that *'local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning'* and *'ensure that their Local Plan includes a fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply'*.

Policy A of the 2015 PPTS relates to evidence needed to plan positively and manage development. This states *'in assembling the evidence base necessary to support their planning approach, local planning authorities should:*

pay particular attention to early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities (including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups); co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups; other local authorities and relevant interest groups; other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas over the lifespan of their development plan, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities; and

use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and make planning decisions.

In the absence of further guidance on preparing GTAAs, the methods adopted by arc⁴ reflect Policy A of the PPTS; build upon those methods established through previous guidance⁷; our practical experience and findings from planning inquiries and appeals.

⁷ The calculation of pitch/plot requirements is based on established DCLG modelling methodology, as advocated in *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment Guidance* (DCLG, 2007). Although this guidance was formally withdrawn in December 2016, in the absence of any updated guidance on the subject, it continues to provide a good practice approach for needs modelling.

Policy B of the 2015 PPTS relates to planning for traveller sites and requires Local Plans:

- to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and consistent with the policies of the NPPF; and
- to set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers and plot targets for Travelling Showpeople as defined in Annex 1 which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.

Policy B (paragraph 10) sets out that local authorities should, in producing their Local Plan:

- a. identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against their locally set targets;
- b. identify a supply of specific, developable sites, or broad locations for growth, for years 6 to 10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;
- c. consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries);
- d. relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density; and
- e. protect local amenity and environment.

Policy B (paragraph 13) sets out that local authorities should ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally and therefore ensure that their policies:

- f. promote peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and the local community;
- g. promote, in collaboration with commissioners of health services, access to appropriate health services;
- h. ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis;
- i. provide a settled base that reduces both the need for long-distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampment;
- j. provide for proper consideration of the effect of local environmental quality (such as noise and air quality) on the health and well-being of any travellers who may locate there or on others as a result of new development;
- k. avoid placing undue pressure on local infrastructure and services;
- l. do not locate sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans; and
- m. reflect the extent to which traditional lifestyles (whereby some travellers live and work from the same location thereby omitting many travel to work journeys) can contribute to sustainability.

Intentional unauthorised development

The planning policy statement issued with PPTS 2015⁸ (and confirmed by Ministerial Statement⁹) makes clear that if a site is intentionally occupied without planning permission this would be a material consideration in any retrospective planning application for that site. Whilst this does not mean that retrospective applications will be automatically refused, it does mean that failure to seek permission in advance of occupation will count against the application.

In addition, PPTS 2015 (Paragraph 12) makes clear that in exceptional cases where a local authority is burdened by a large-scale unauthorised site that has significantly increased their need, and their area is subject to strict and special planning constraints, then there is no assumption that the local authority will be required to meet their Gypsy and Traveller site needs in full. This is intended to protect local planning authorities with significant land constraints from being required to provide for additional needs arising directly from large sites such as Dale Farm (a large unauthorised site in Essex).

PPTS Definitions

The PPTS 2015 Annex 1 sets out definitions of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople for the purposes of planning policy:

“Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.”¹⁰

In addition, PPTS 2015 adds the following ‘clarification’ for determining whether someone is a Gypsy or Traveller:

“In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters:

- a) whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life
- b) the reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life
- c) whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances.”¹¹

The following definition of ‘Travelling Showpeople’ is used, also taken from PPTS 2015:

“Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading,

⁸ [Government Website](#)

⁹ [Parliament Statements Website](#)

¹⁰ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 1

¹¹ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 2

educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.”¹²

In addition:

“For the purposes of this planning policy, “pitch” means a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use pitches for “travelling showpeople”, which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment.”

Considering ‘Cultural’ and ‘PPTS’ need

Paragraph 61 of the 2019 NPPF recognises the need to assess a range of community needs including those of Travellers. The February 2019 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which accompanies the NPPF states, ‘the household projections that form the baseline of the standard method are inclusive of all households including Gypsies and Travellers as defined with Planning Policy for Travelling Sites’¹³. The NPPF states that the PPTS sets out how travellers’ housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document. The planning policy therefore differentiates between ‘travelling’ and ‘non travelling’ Gypsies and Travellers.

For non-travelling Travellers, their needs should also be met by the requirements of the NPPF as non-travelling households are a component of overall housing need. The needs of non-travelling Gypsies and Travellers are therefore effectively contained within the general housing requirement that Local Plans will set out. Additionally, the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equalities Act 2010 protects the cultural choice of Gypsies and Travellers to live in mobile accommodation and therefore there is a need to plan for this type of accommodation. The Housing and Planning Act 2016 section 124 also makes specific reference to the needs of households living in caravans. Therefore, our GTAAs establish an overall ‘cultural’ need for pitches which accords with the overall need for the Travelling community and takes into account the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equalities Act 2010 and the Housing and Planning Act 2016 section 124. A PPTS ‘policy filter’ is then applied to identify the level of need associated with those households meeting the definitions set out in the PPTS Annex 1. It is our understanding that the needs arising from the PPTS analysis establishes the level of need against which a 5-year land supply is assessed but the council should be mindful of a wider obligation to consider overall ‘cultural’ need.

Our assessment methodology is set out in Chapter 3 and the outworking of this approach for Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent is set out in Chapter 7.

Previous GTAA

- 1.1 A Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment was prepared in 2015. This evidenced an overall need for 8 additional pitches across Newcastle and 38 additional pitches across Stoke-on-

¹² DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 3

¹³ 2019 PPG Paragraph: 017 Reference ID: 2a-017-20190220

Trent over the period 2014/15-2033. Regarding transit provision the study identify a need for 5 transit pitches for both Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent.

Responding to challenges

GTAA's are subject to intense scrutiny, particularly at planning inquiries and hearings. The methodological approaches taken by arc⁴ aim to maximise the robustness of evidence and measures include:

- An up-to-date assessment of the number of pitches on sites and the number of households living on pitches and any vacancies.
- Maximising response rates from households.
- Carefully considering the relationship between households and the pitches they occupy.
- Sensitive analysis of the flows of existing households from and to districts.
- Consideration of overcrowding and concealed households.
- Careful consideration of turnover on council/housing association pitches, with clear assumptions over future potential capacity from households moving away from pitches.
- Longer-term modelling of need using detailed demographic information contained from household survey work.
- Reasonable assumptions around the number of households in bricks and mortar accommodation who may want to move to a pitch.

Methodology

Introduction

The GTAA research method is grounded in an understanding of the requirement of the NPPF and based on an established methodology which regularly withstands scrutiny at planning inquiries and hearings.

The methodology has comprised:

- a desktop analysis of existing documents, including data on pitches/sites, plots/yards and unauthorised encampments;
- the collection of primary data, including a household interviews with Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople; and
- an assessment of accommodation needs taking into account all available data and information.

The information gathering has been carried out in three phases, as outlined below:

Phase 1: Literature/desktop review and stakeholder discussions;

Phase 2: Survey of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the districts;

Phase 3: Survey of stakeholders; and

Phase 4: Needs assessment and production of the GTAA 2020 report.

Phase 1: Literature/desktop review and steering group discussions

We have reviewed relevant literature, including legislative background and best practice information; and analysis of available secondary data relating to Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the districts. This includes comprehensive management data on households living on sites in Stoke-on-Trent which has been incorporated into pitch need analysis.

Phase 2: Fieldwork survey and interviews with Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Our aim is to obtain interviews from all households living on sites using a standard questionnaire (Appendix A). This questionnaire has been carefully designed in consultation with councils, feedback from community representatives and planning agents. Given the unprecedented national lockdown, it was not possible to visit sites until July and telephone surveys were conducted where possible.

For Stoke-on-Trent, interviews were carried out by telephone during March to June 2020 and face to face interviews were carried out in July 2020 following the easing of lockdown restrictions. During lockdown, the support of site managers was invaluable and we are very grateful for their assistance in helping us to speak to residents over the telephone. Prior to lockdown, 23 households had 'pulled off' the Linehouses site and were travelling. Due to the lockdown they were unable to travel back and therefore could not be interviewed. However, the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison officer

was able to provide anonymised details of the households living on sites including household structure and broad age groups of children, length of residence and origin of residence. This information has been incorporated into the analysis of future pitch need. Given the lockdown situation this is a reasonable and proportionate way to ensure that households unable to be interviewed have had their needs adequately assessed in the GTAA.

For Newcastle-under-Lyme, letters were sent to residents on Silverdale in May and three households agreed to a telephone interview. The remainder of households willing to participate in the GTAA were interviewed on a site visit on the 16th July 2020 and arc⁴ staff were accompanied by Aspire Housing Association who also wanted to engage with residents on the site. Table 4.6 in Chapter 4 summarises the number of pitches, households and the household information obtained. The owner of the Travelling Showperson's yard in Newcastle was also interviewed in July 2020 which informed the analysis of need for Showperson plots.

Regarding the PPTS definition, the questionnaire asks if households have been travelling in the preceding year or within the past 5 years and/or intend to travel in the next year or in any year in the next five years. Note that households who cannot travel due to age or health limitations are excluded from analysis. If eligible households answer 'yes' to either question the household meets the travelling criteria set out in PPTS. By contrast, all households identifying as part of the Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople community are contained within a broader 'cultural' definition. Analysis of the household survey data established that 89.1% of respondent and eligible households on pitches across Stoke-on-Trent meet the PPTS 2015 definition of being a Gypsy/Traveller household. Across Newcastle-under-Lyme 100% meet the definition. These households meet the definition by either travelling in the preceding year or within the past 5 years and/or intend to travel in the next year or in any year in the next five years. This is discussed further in the analysis in Chapter 7.

Phase 3: Stakeholder survey

The survey of stakeholders was conducted during July 2020 using an online questionnaire and a telephone interview with the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer took place in July 2020. Contact information for key stakeholders was provided by council officers. Stakeholders were contacted and asked to participate in the online questionnaire, answering whichever questions they felt were relevant to their knowledge and experience. The stakeholder consultation invited representatives from all of the neighbouring local authorities, who were requested to provide information regarding their local situation and provision, including issues such as unauthorised encampment activity. This approach assists the council in meeting their requirements under the Duty to Cooperate.

A total of four responses to the stakeholder survey were obtained and the findings of the online stakeholder survey are set out in Chapter 6 of this report.

Phase 4: Needs assessment and production of report

A detailed explanation of the analysis of pitch requirements is contained in Chapter 6 but briefly comprises analysis of the following:

- current pitch supply, households living in bricks and mortar accommodation; households planning to move in the next five years, and emerging households to give total need for pitches; and
- supply based on the number of authorised pitches and turnover on sites on public pitches.

The overall need for pitches is then compared with the overall supply.

The need for transit pitches was calculated using unauthorised encampment data which set out how many encampments had taken place and the number of caravans on them. The survey also asked households if they felt there was a need for transit pitches.

Pitches and households

One of the key challenges faced when assessing Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements is the actual nature of pitches and how this relates to the number of households they can support.

PPTS 2015 refers to the need for Local Planning Authorities to '*identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against their locally set targets*' and '*relate the number of pitches/plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density*' (PPTS 2015, paragraph 10).

Planning decision notices usually refer to the number of pitches on a site or the specifics of what can be on a pitch e.g. statics, tourers; or specific individuals and/or households.

As part of the GTAA, it is essential that the characteristics of sites, the number of pitches and how many households these can support is carefully considered. There are a range of issues which need to be considered when reviewing site and pitch characteristics and their potential implications for future pitch and site requirements which are now summarised.

Site and pitch size

There are no definitive parameters for site or pitch sizes. Previous Design Guidance (DCLG, 2008) states in paragraph 4.4 that '*Gypsy and Traveller sites are designed to provide land per household which is suitable for a mobile home, touring caravan and a utility building, together with space for parking. Sites of various sizes, layouts and pitch numbers operate successfully today and work best when they take into account the size of the site and the needs and demographics of the families resident on them*'.

Paragraph 4.47 states that '*to ensure fire safety it is essential that every trailer, caravan or park home must be not less than 6 metres from any other trailer, caravan or park home that is occupied separately*'.

Paragraph 7.12 states that *‘as a general guide, it is possible to specify that an average family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan (or two trailers, drying space for clothes, a lockable shed (for bicycles, wheelchair storage etc.), parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area’*.

Paragraph 4.13 states that *‘smaller pitches must be able to accommodate at least an amenity building, a large trailer, drying space for clothes and parking for at least one vehicle’*.

There is no guidance on the maximum size of a site but it is generally accepted amongst the Travelling community that sites of 6-10 pitches are appropriate.

Occupancy

A pitch may accommodate more than one family unit, for instance it could include a family, older children who have formed their own household and other family members. This could lead to potential overcrowding and this is considered as part of the GTAA household survey.

Private sites may restrict occupancy to close family/friends. This limits opportunity for others to move onto the site but this restrictive occupancy may provide for emerging needs within a household, for example as grown-up children (previously living within a parent(s) or grandparent(s) home) form independent households of their own.

Quality, size of pitch and proximity of caravans on pitches vary dramatically.

Response

For each site, a pragmatic and reasonable judgement should be made as part of the GTAA regarding the number of pitches or sub-divisions on sites. This may relate to the number of families living on sites, and could include a consideration of the potential intensification of sites (for instance through further sub-division, extension or use of vacant areas within the site). Capacity and layout of sites should be identified through site observation (directly or indirectly through Google maps or similar), planning history and local knowledge of planning, enforcement and liaison officers.

Pitches can become intensified or sub-divided once planning applications have been approved. These sub-divisions tend to be tolerated by councils. Often pitches become subdivided to provide space for newly-forming households, particularly from family members. The potential for pitch intensification/sub-division was considered on site visits and respondents were asked whether intensification/sub-division was possible on the site they lived on.

Review of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population and existing provision of pitches and plots

This chapter looks at the current picture in terms of the current population and demography of Gypsies and Travellers across the study area before going on to explore the extent and nature of provision across the area.

2011 Census population and household estimates

The 2011 Census (Tables 4.1 and 4.2) identified a total of 48 people and 24 households in Newcastle-under-Lyme with a Household Reference Person who identified as having a White Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnicity. For Stoke, the figures were 181 people and 67 households. 46% of households in Newcastle and 54% in Stoke who had identified as Gypsy/Traveller lived in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Table 4.1 People from households identifying as White Gypsy or Irish Traveller by accommodation type

Local Authority	Total: Accommodation type	House or bungalow	A flat, maisonette or apartment	A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
Newcastle-under-Lyme	48	23	1	24
Stoke-on-Trent	181	93	8	80

Source: 2011 Census CT127

Table 4.2 Households identifying as Gypsy Traveller by accommodation type

Local Authority	Total: Accommodation type	House or bungalow	A flat, maisonette or apartment	A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
Newcastle- under-Lyme	24	10	1	13
Stoke-on-Trent	67	30	6	31

Source: 2011 Census CT0128

Caravan Count information

Snapshot counts of the number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans were requested by the government in 1979 and have since been undertaken every January and July by local authorities. An annual count of Travelling Showperson caravans takes place every January. The counts provide a source of information on the number of caravans located on authorised and unauthorised sites but do not record the actual number of pitches on sites/yards.

The figures for the last nine Traveller caravan counts for Newcastle-under-Lyme are set out in Table 4.3 and Stoke-on-Trent in Table 4.4. For Newcastle-under-Lyme, data shows that an average of 20 caravans have been recorded on sites across the borough during the nine-count period. Of these, 87% have been on authorised sites (mainly social rented) with planning permission, 4.3% on private sites and 8.7% are on unauthorised sites.

For Stoke-on-Trent, data shows that an average of 55 caravans have been recorded on sites across the city during the nine-count period and have been on authorised social rented sites.

Table 4.3 Bi-annual Traveller caravan count figures January 2016 to January 2020 Newcastle- under-Lyme

Date	Authorised sites with planning permission	Authorised sites with planning permission	Unauthorised sites without planning permission	Total
	Social Rented	Total Private	Total Unauthorised	
Jan 2016	19	1	0	20
Jul 2016	21	3	3	27
Jan 2017	21	2	4	27
Jul 2017	21	2	15	38
Jan 2018	21	3	0	24
Jul 2018	19	1	0	20
Jan 2019	21	0	0	21
July 2019	19	1	0	20
Jan 2020	19	0	0	19
Nine-Count Average	20	1	2	24
Nine-Count % Average	87.0	4.3	8.7	100.0

Source: MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count, Live Table 1 (January 2020)

Table 4.4 Bi-annual Traveller caravan count figures January 2016 to January 2020 Stoke-on-Trent

Date	Authorised sites with planning permission Social Rented	Authorised sites with planning permission Total Private	Unauthorised sites without planning permission Total Unauthorised	Total
Jan 2016	78	0	0	78
Jul 2016	78	0	0	78
Jan 2017	55	0	0	55
Jul 2017	40	0	0	40
Jan 2018	45	0	0	45
Jul 2018	45	0	0	45
Jan 2019	55	0	0	55
Jul 2019	50	0	0	50
Jan 2020	45	0	0	45
Nine-Count Average	55	0	0	55
Nine-Count % Average	100%	0%	0%	100.0%

Source: MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count, Live Table 1 (January 2019)

Over the period 2015 to 2020 there were no reported Travelling Showperson caravans across Stoke-on-Trent. For Newcastle-under-Lyme (Table 4.5) there are generally 3 caravans reported on an annual basis.

Table 4.5 Annual Travelling Showpeople caravan count figures January 2015 to January 2020

Count	Authorised sites with planning permission Social Rented	Authorised sites with planning permission Total Private	Unauthorised sites without planning permission Total Unauthorised	Total
2015	0	3	0	3
2016	0	3	0	3
2017	0	3	0	3
2018	0	7	0	7
2019	0	3	0	3
2020	0	3	0	3
Six-Count Average	0	3.7	0	3.7
Six-Count % Average	0	100%	0	100%

Source: MHCLG Travelling Showpeople Caravan Count, Live Table 3 (January 2019)

Local site and yards

Broadly speaking, authorised sites are those with planning permission and can be on either public or privately-owned land. Unauthorised sites are made up of either longer term¹⁴ unauthorised encampments¹⁵, that have been in existence for some considerable time and so can be considered to be indicative of a permanent need for accommodation (in some instances local authorities class these as tolerated sites and do not take enforcement action to remove them); and unauthorised developments, where Travellers are residing upon land that they own and that does not have planning permission (see Appendix B for more detailed definitions).

Table 4.6 sets out the range of sites and Travelling Showpersons yards across Newcastle under-Lyme-and Stoke-on-Trent. The table also shows the number of household survey responses and management information obtained.

Across Newcastle-under-Lyme there is one permanent housing association site and one private authorised site. Across Stoke-on-Trent there is one permanent local authority site and one unauthorised site. Site locations are shown on Map 4.1.

There is one Travelling Showperson yard in Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Table 4.6 Gypsy and Traveller pitch and Showperson plot summary by local authority and survey responses

Gypsies and Travellers: Stoke-on-Trent

¹⁴ Approximately three months or longer

¹⁵ Please note that unauthorised encampments also encompass short-term illegal encampments, which are more indicative of transit need, see para 7.10 for more information on these encampments.

Reference	Address	Tenure and type of site	Pitch numbers Total pitches	Pitch numbers Total vacant	Pitch numbers Occupied pitches	Households and responses Total households	Households and responses Households present and interviewed*	Households and responses Households not present but have management info	Households and responses Households refused but have management information	Households and responses Final total of household information
LA1	Linehouses Caravan Site, Boathorse Road, Goldenhill, ST6 4QQ	Council (permanent) authorised	45	1	44	44	20 (16TP, 4 I)	23	1	44
Priv1	Lakeview Caravan Park, Lake View Caravan Site, Boathorse Road, Tunstall, ST6 4QQ	Private (permanent) authorised	10	1	9	9	8 (4TP, 4I, plus 1 travelling)	0	0	8
Total			55	2	53	53	28 (20PT,	23	1	52

Gypsy and Traveller							8 I)			
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Source: Council data 2020, site survey fieldwork 2020

Gypsies and Travellers: Newcastle-under-Lyme

Reference	Address	Tenure and type of site	Pitch numbers Total pitches	Pitch numbers Total vacant	Pitch numbers Occupied pitches	Households and responses Total households	Households and responses Households present and interviewed	Households and responses Households not present	Households and responses Households refused	Households and responses Final total of household information
HA1	Cemetery Road, Silverdale, Newcastle, ST5 6PJ	Housing Association (permanent authorised)	17	0	17	16	14 (4TP, 10I)	1	1	14
Unauth1	Baldwins Gate, Nantwich Road, Blackbrook, ST5 5EH	Unauthorised	4	0	4	4	4 (4TP)	0	0	4
Total			21	0	21	20	18	1	1	18

Gypsy and Traveller										
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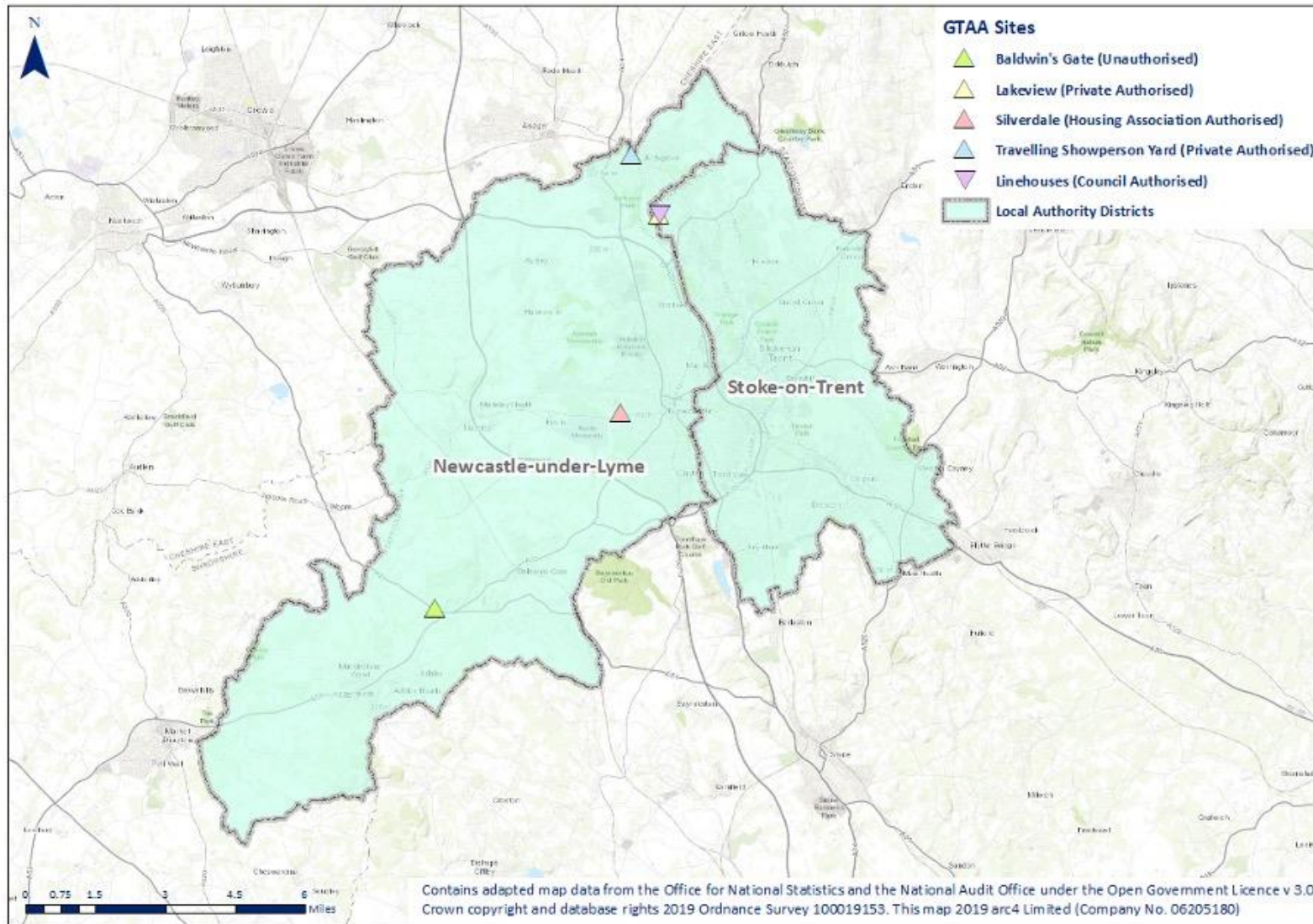
Source: Council data 2020, site survey fieldwork 2020

Travelling Showpeople: Newcastle-under-Lyme

Reference	Address	Tenure and type of yard	Total plots	Total plots	Occupied plots	Total households	Households present and interviewed	Households not present	Household refused	Final total of household information
TSP1	Hardings Wood Road, Kidsgrove, ST7 1EF	Private (authorised)	4	4	4	4	4 (4 I)	0	0	4
Total Travelling Showpers on			4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4

Source: Council data 2020, site survey fieldwork 2020

Map 4.1 Location of sites and yards in Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent



Household survey and stakeholder findings

This chapter presents the findings of the household survey, which was carried out to provide primary data to inform this GTAA. The survey aimed to reach as many Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople living in the study area as possible. It was conducted using the questionnaire presented in Appendix A. Data from site management information is also included in the analysis where appropriate.

Gypsy and Traveller households living in Newcastle-under-Lyme

There were a total of 18 responses to the household survey. Of these:

14 were Gypsy and Traveller households living on the housing association site plus the former site manager who is not a Gypsy/Traveller; and

4 were Gypsy and Traveller households living on an unauthorised site.

Household information was therefore achieved for 18 households living on sites. As responses were received from most households the results for the survey have not been weighted. The data below relates to the 17 households who identified as Gypsy /Traveller.

It would not be appropriate to provide a detailed analysis of the survey information as this has the potential to identify individual responses. Broad summaries of the household survey data findings are presented below in order to maintain respondent confidentiality.

Of household representatives interviewed (base=17), 76.5% described themselves as Gypsy (including Romany, Romany Gypsy and English Gypsy), 17.6% as English Traveller and 5.9% as Irish Traveller.

Data from the household survey and supplementary information from housing management data provided an insight into household size, type and the age of residents living on pitches.

In terms of household size: 31.3% of households were single person; 25% were two person; 12.5% were three person; 12.5% were four person, 12.5% were five person and 6.2% were six or more person households.

Regarding household type, 31.2% were singles, 25% couples, 25% couples with children, 12.6% lone parents and 6.2% other household types (for instance siblings sharing).

Across the sites there were a total of 46 people recorded living in 17 households.

There were a total of 13 children aged 13 or under living on pitches along with 6 young people aged 14-17 years. Overall, 28.3% of the Gypsy and Traveller population living on pitches were aged 13 or under and 13% were aged 14-17. In addition, 17.4% were aged 18-34, 15.2% aged 35-44, 8.7% aged 45-59 and 17.4% aged 60 and over.

In terms of duration of residence, all 4 households on the unauthorised site at Baldwin's Gate had move in the past 2 months. All households on the Silverdale site stated they had lived on their pitch for at least 5 years and 6 had lived on their pitch for at least 20 years.

When asked about overcrowding, 12% of respondents said that their home is overcrowded and 6% said their pitch was overcrowded.

The consensus amongst respondents was that more pitches were needed. Of those stating a number, 2 said less than 10 pitches, 1 between 10 and 20 pitches and 4 between 20 and 30 pitches.

Gypsy and Traveller households living in Stoke-on-Trent

There were a total of 28 responses to the household survey and site management information was provided for a further 25 households who were travelling . Of these: 44 were Gypsies and Traveller households living on the council site; 9 were living on permanent authorised pitches.

Household information was therefore achieved for 53 households living on sites.

It would not be appropriate to provide a detailed analysis of the survey information as this has the potential to identify individual responses. Broad summaries of the household survey data findings are presented below in order to maintain respondent confidentiality.

Of household representatives interviewed (base=53), 37.7% described themselves as Gypsy (including Romany, Romany Gypsy and English Gypsy), 35.8% as English Traveller, 24.5% as Irish Traveller and 1.9% as Scottish Traveller.

Data from the household survey provided an insight into household size, type and the age of residents living on pitches.

Regarding household size, 41.5% of households were single person; 17% were two person; 9.4% were three person; 11.3% were four person, 13.2% were five person and 7.5% were six or more person households.

Regarding household type, 41.5% were singles, 5.7% couples, 11.3% couples with children, 34% were lone parents and 7.5% were other types of household.

Across Stoke-on-Trent there are at least 143 people living across 53 households. There were a total of 55 children aged 13 or under living in households on pitches along with 20 young people aged 14-17 years.

The household survey indicates that the Gypsy and Traveller population is relatively youthful, with a large child and teenage contingent. Overall, 38.5% of the Gypsy and Traveller population living on pitches were aged 13 or under and 14% were aged 14-17. In addition, 19.6% were aged 18-34, 14% aged 35-44, 7% aged 45-59 and 7% aged 60 and over.

In terms of length of residence, based on survey and management data (based=40), 32.5% of households had lived on their pitch for less than 5 years and 67.5% for more than 5 years.

When asked about overcrowding, 14.3% of respondents said that their home is overcrowded and 7.1% said their pitch was overcrowded.

71.4% of respondents considered that there is a need for additional permanent pitch provision in Stoke-on-Trent. The majority (66.7%) felt there was a need for between 20 and 30 additional pitches, 27.8% between 10 and 20 pitches and 5.6% less than 10 pitches.

Stakeholder consultation

As part of the GTAA we have spoken with the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer working for Stoke-on-Trent, members of the local community, Aspire Housing Association and representatives from neighbouring local authorities as part of duty to co-operate discussions. Some of the key points raised in discussions are now summarised.

For Stoke-on-Trent:

- On the Linehouses site, improvement/refurbishment should be considered and it would be useful for the council to keep up to date with good practice. Examples would include fob access to sites to help improve security.
- There is an appetite to develop new sites by the Traveller community in Stoke- on-Trent and community members would welcome the opportunity to discuss this further with council officers.
- There is transit provision for up to 5 caravans in the main car park on the site which should be used to avoid unauthorised encampment activity elsewhere in the city.

For Newcastle-under-Lyme:

- Aspire Housing Association recently took over the management of the Silverdale site in Newcastle-under-Lyme and they have recently engaged with the residents to identify potential pitch and site improvements. This includes the remodelling of the site to provide 3 additional double pitches for existing residents.

Feedback from Shropshire Council

- Our most significant concentration of Gypsy and Traveller sites are in north east portion of Shropshire which is in reasonably close proximity to Newcastle Borough. I am aware that there is significant connectivity of Traveller routes beyond our boundaries along their main transit route A41/A49 which of course links with the A53 and other routes to the main road network and M6 heading north. There are regular short term unauthorised encampments but no evidence that these are particularly associated with movement of Gypsies and Travellers who reside in the Newcastle/Stoke area. These encampments are generally connected with seasonal travel and occasionally due to visiting families.
- Our recent GTAA update – published February 2020 reaffirms position that there is no strategic need in Shropshire for additional general pitches. The Council has provided new pitches and redeveloped a number of existing sites in recent years in order to improve the overall offer and are seeking to bring forward transit provision. Current and emerging Local Plan provide criteria based policies to provide for consideration of planning applications reflecting need as it arises.

- We welcome use of compatible methodology and approach by neighbouring authority for the GTAA.
- We consider that this questionnaire contributes to the requirement on the Duty to Cooperate with neighbouring authorities. Shropshire Council also have regular general communications with neighbouring authorities and seek to respond and engage in Duty to Cooperate requests which additionally contribute to complying with the DTC requirements. Shropshire Council also liaise with Gypsy and Traveller colleagues on a regular basis as part of the National Association of Gypsy and Traveller Officers.

Feedback from Stafford Borough Council:

*With regard to the **regular movements of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople from Newcastle / Stoke to Stafford Borough**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:*

- Currently it is not considered that there are regular movements of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople between our respective authorities.
- The Council keeps a list of unauthorised encampments, including around the Stafford town area, which serves as the main service and facilities area. This information is updated regularly and considered as part of the emerging GTAA evidence base regarding the New Local Plan 2020-2040 for Stafford Borough.

With regard to the **cross-boundary issues in respect of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- Currently it is not considered that there are any cross-boundary issues in respect of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

With regard to the **key strategic messages coming from the GTAA**, the views of the officer interviewed were as follows:

- A joint GTAA was carried out with Stoke, Newcastle-under-Lyme and Staffordshire & Moorlands in 2016. The GTAA identified a need for 43 pitches up until 2027 for Stafford Borough. Currently a new private site is being built out, which has planning permission to accommodate 36 pitches. Therefore, there is a need remaining for a further 7 pitches.
- As part of the New Local Plan 2020-2040 evidence base, the local authority is now updating its GTAA through to 2040. The officer considered that additional pitches may be required within this period, subject to the results of the emerging GTAA. Therefore the local authority is continuing to search for land suitable for additional sites, in order to meet its existing & future needs.

With regard to the subject of **cross border issues and the Duty to Cooperate**, the views of the officer interviewed are as follows:

- It is agreed that this questionnaire will contribute to the Duty to Cooperate requirements in the context of the Local Plan evidence base

and a future Statement of Common Ground between our respective authorities.

- It should be noted that neighbouring local authorities have approached Stafford Borough to say that they are unable to meet their individual need. Stafford Borough has not been able to meet these requests as they cannot currently meet their own need.
- Stafford Borough and its neighbouring authorities are complying with their Duty to Cooperate, although an updated Statement of Common Ground is yet to be progressed. This was believed to be achieved through positive contact and joint working between them.

Gypsy and Traveller pitch, Travelling Showperson plot and transit site requirements

Introduction

This section reviews the overall pitch and plot requirements of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent. It takes into account current supply and need, as well as future need, based on modelling of data. This chapter also considers transit pitch requirements for Gypsies and Travellers. Finally, it presents planning policy recommendations.

The calculation of pitch requirements is based on modelling as advocated in *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Guidance* (DCLG, 2007). Although now formally withdrawn, the former DCLG Guidance still provides the best-practice approach towards the assessment of pitch and plot needs (see Chapter 2 for further discussion).

This approach requires an assessment of the current needs of Gypsies and Travellers and a projection of future needs. It advocates the use of a survey to supplement secondary source information and derive key supply and demand information.

The GTAA has modelled current and future need and current and future supply separately for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. For both groups, the modelling shows an overall ‘cultural’ need and then a ‘policy-on’ ‘PPTS need which takes into account those households who met the PPTS planning definition.

Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirement model overview

Pitch need is assessed for two time periods. A short-term 5-year model looks a need over the next 5 years (2020/21 to 2024/25). A longer-term model looks at need over the remainder of the plan period (to 2036/37) arising from children likely to need a pitch.

In terms of **cultural need**, the 5-year model considers:

the baseline number of households on all types of site (authorised, unauthorised and temporary authorised sites) as at July 2020;

existing households planning to move in the next five years (currently on sites and also from bricks and mortar) and where they are planning to move to; and

emerging households currently on sites and planning to emerge in the next five years and stay within the study area on a pitch; to derive a figure for total pitch need.

In terms of **supply**, the model considers:

total supply of current pitches on authorised sites; and
vacant pitches on authorised sites.

The model then reconciles total need and existing authorised supply over the next 5 years by summarising:

total need for pitches; and

total supply of authorised pitches.

The longer-term model then considers the cultural need over the period to 2036/37. This is based on the age profile of children under 13 living in Gypsy and Traveller households on pitches (the longer-term model).

For each model, the likely pitch need from households meeting the PPTS definition is also calculated.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Gypsy and Traveller pitch need analysis: Description of factors in the 5-year need model

Table 6.1 provides a summary of the 5-year pitch need calculation. Each component in the model is now discussed to ensure that the process is transparent and any assumptions clearly stated.

Need

Current households living on pitches (1a to 1e)

These figures are derived from local authority/housing association. There are a total of 16 households on the housing association site (note 1 household occupies two pitches) and 4 households on an unauthorised site. No households were identified as being concealed/doubled up on pitches.

Current households in bricks and mortar accommodation (2)

The 2011 Census suggested there were 11 households living in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Existing households planning to move in the next five years (3)

This was derived from information from the household survey for respondents currently on authorised pitches.

Of existing households currently on sites, none plan to move in the next 5 years. For households currently in bricks and mortar, based on national arc⁴ studies it is estimated that 5.3% of households living in bricks and mortar would prefer to live on a site which would equate to 1 household. A need from 1 household is therefore included within the modelling at 3e.

Regarding in-migration, analysis of household survey data indicates that none of the residents on the housing association site had moved onto a pitch from outside the borough in the past 5 years. There has been in-migration of 4 households onto the unauthorised site but because these are accounted for at line 1d, row 3g is zero.

The factors presented in section 3 of the model result in an overall net requirement of +1 pitch (rounded) from existing households planning to move in the next 5 years.

Emerging households (4)

This is the number of households expected to emerge in the next 5 years based on household survey information. The total number is +4 (rounded). Note this results in an absolute increase in need.

If children old enough to form their own household were living with family and have not specified that they want to form a new household, this is assumed to be through choice and the model does not assume they want to form a new household.

Total need for pitches (5)

This is a total of current households on authorised pitches, households on pitches planning to move in the next five years and demand from emerging households currently living on pitches. This indicates a total need for 25 pitches.

Supply

Current supply of authorised pitches (6)

This is a summary of the total number of authorised pitches and the number of vacant authorised pitches. This shows a total supply of 17 authorised pitches plus zero vacant pitch resulting in a total supply of 17 authorised pitches.

Reconciling supply and demand

There is a total need over the next five years (2020/21 to 2024/25) for 25 pitches in Newcastle-under-Lyme (Table 6.1) compared with a supply of 17 authorised pitches (including vacant pitches). The result is an overall cultural shortfall of 8 pitches.

Table 6.1 Summary of demand and supply factors: Gypsies and Travellers – 2020/21 to 2024/25

	CULTURAL NEED		Newcastle-under- Lyme
1	Households living on pitches	1a. On LA Site	0
		1b. On Housing Association Site	16
		1c. On Private Site – Authorised	0
		1d. Unauthorised	4
		1e. Total (1a to 1d)	20
2	Estimate of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation	2011 Census	11
3	Existing households planning to move in next 5 years	Currently on sites	
		3a. To another pitch/same site (no net impact)	0
		3b. To another site in District (no net impact)	0
		3c. From site to Bricks and Mortar (-)	0
		3d. To site/bricks and mortar outside District	0
	Currently in Bricks and Mortar		

		3e. Planning to move to a site in LA (+)	1
		3f. Planning to move to another B&M property (no net impact)	0
		In-migrant households	
		3g. Allowance for in-migration (+)	0
		3h. TOTAL Net impact (3g+3e-3c-3d)	1
4	Emerging households (5 years)	4a. Currently on site and planning to live on current site	4
		4b. Current on site and planning to live on another site in district	0
		4c. Currently on site and planning to live outside the district	0
		4d. Currently in B&M planning to move to a site in LA (+)	0
		4e. Currently in B&M and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4f. Currently on Site and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4g. TOTAL (4a+4b+4c+4d)	4
5	Total Need	1e+3h+4g	25
		SUPPLY	
6	Current supply of authorised pitches	6a Current supply of authorised pitches	17
		6b. Current unoccupied authorised pitches	0
		6c. Total current authorised supply (6a+6b)	17
		RECONCILING NEED AND SUPPLY	
7	Total need for pitches	5 years (from 5)	25
8	Total supply of authorised pitches	5 years (from 6c)	17
		5 YEAR AUTHORISED PITCH SHORTFALL 2020/21 TO 2024/25	8

Longer-term pitch requirement modelling

Longer-term pitch need modelling has been carried out using known household structure information from the household survey of households living on pitches. On the basis of the age of children in households, it is possible to determine the extent of 'likely emergence', which assumes that a child is likely to form a new household at the age of 18.

The year when a child reaches 18 has been calculated and it is possible to assess how many newly forming households may emerge over the period 2024/25 to 2036/37. A reasonable assumption is that half of these children will form new households, bearing in mind culturally women tend to move away on marriage and men tend to stay in close proximity to their families on marriage. The model therefore assumes that 50% of children will form households when they reach 18 and that these households remain in Newcastle-under-Lyme¹⁶. Analysis would suggest a total cultural need for 6 additional pitches over the period 2024/25-2036/37 (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Future pitch requirements in Newcastle-under-Lyme based on the assumption that 50% of children form households on reaching 18

Time period	No. children	Expected household formation
2025/26 to 2029/30	7	4
2030/31 to 2036/37	5	2
Total (2025/26 to 2036/37)	12	6

Planning Policy for Traveller Site definition

Analysis of household survey data establishes that from a total of 17 household responses, 9 are exempt from the PPTS definition test because they are either older households who no longer travel or have a health issue which prevents them from travelling. Of the remaining 8 households, all (100%) meet the PPTS travelling definition. Respondents could state one or more reason for travelling and the most frequently mentioned reasons for travelling were work (50% mentioned), to attend fairs (50% mentioned), cultural reasons (37.5%) and to visit family/attend family events (37.5%).

When interpreting PPTS need, modelling is generally used to translate the cultural need to a PPTS need. However, it has been considered appropriate to identify those households living on unauthorised sites as an immediate need to be addressed over the next 5 years.

Overall plan period pitch need

Table 6.3 summarises the overall need for pitches across Newcastle-under-Lyme over the plan period to 2036/37. It presents the overall cultural need based on households identifying as Gypsy and Traveller and a 'policy on' PPTS need which is a subset of

¹⁶ This approach has been tested at inquiry and the assumption has been corroborated by several Travelling interviewees

the cultural need and is based on those eligible households who meet the PPTS definition of need. Need has been assessed over a short-term 2020/21 to 2024/25 and longer-term 2024/25 to 2036/37 period.

The overall need is 14 pitches of which 14 is PPTS need. We are also aware of 3 additional households (unverified) that are interested in living on the Silverdale site. The main driver of need in the first five years is the need from 4 households living on the unauthorised site at Baldwin's Gate and the remainder is need from newly-forming households from both authorised and unauthorised sites.

Table 6.3 Plan period Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Newcastle-under-Lyme 2020 to 2036/37

	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS need
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25 (A))	8	8
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2025/6 to 2029/30 (B)</i>	4	4
<i>Over period 2030/31 to 2036/37(C)</i>	2	2
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL to 2036/37 (12 years) D=(B+C)</i>	6	6
NET SHORTFALL 2020/21 to 2036/37 (A+D) (17 years)	14	14

Potential capacity for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on existing sites

Turnover on sites

Turnover relates to the number of pitches that are expected to become available for occupancy. Analysis only includes expected turnover on public sites as this is referenced in (former) CLG guidance and more accurate data on changes in pitch occupancy is likely to be available. Although there is likely to be turnover on private sites, the ability of households to move onto private sites may be more restrictive (for instance the site may be restricted to a particular family) and less likely to be recorded. Household survey data indicates that all residents had lived on their pitch for at least 5 years, implying no turnover. An analysis of households planning to move would suggest that no residents are planning to move in the next 5 years. However, it is anticipated that 7 pitches will become available on the Silverdale site over the period to 2036/37 through natural change (i.e. people passing away).

Note that the Silverdale site is a close knit community of three Traveller family groups and therefore the ability for new households to move onto the site is likely to be limited – particularly as the site is self-regulating and when pitches become available they tend to go to emerging households already living on the site .

Potential capacity for additional pitches on existing sites

There is potential for remodelling and intensification of the Silverdale site. A walk-around the site and discussions with residents would suggest that the site could be expanded by a small number of pitches. However, this would be subject to further technical site appraisal work.

Regularisation of sites

There is currently one unauthorised site in Newcastle-under-Lyme so there is potential scope for regularisation.

Impact of turnover and intensification on pitch need

Table 6.4 illustrates the impact of a pitch turnover on overall pitch need. Including an allowance for anticipated turnover, which reduces the need to 7 pitches (cultural) of which 7 is PPTS need.

Table 6.4 Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Newcastle-under-Lyme

Stoke-on-Trent	Cultural need	PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	8	8
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	3	3
Residual need 2020/21 to 2024/25 after turnover (C) = A-B	5	5
Longer-term need 2025/26 to 2036/37 (D)	6	6
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (E)	4	4
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (F) = D-E	2	2
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (G)</i>	0	0
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (H) = C+F-G	7	7
Summary	Cultural need	PPTS NEED
Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2036/37) (I)	14	14
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (J)	7	7
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (K)</i>	0	0
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I-J-K)	7	7

Tenure preferences

Respondents planning to move and form new households were asked to consider their preferred tenure of pitches (social rented or private). As no existing household and only one emerging household responded to the question, the response cannot be divulged.

Housing register evidence

There is no housing register kept for the Silverdale site but residents reported at least 3 households who wanted to move to the site (but this could not be verified).

Transit requirements

There are a number of ways to delivery temporary places where Travellers can stop whilst passing through a local authority area. These include transit pitches, stop over places and negotiated stopping arrangements¹⁷.

Transit sites are permanent sites intended for temporary use by Gypsies and Traveller. The length of stay is usually limited to a maximum of three months. In terms of transit pitches, 'Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Good Practice Guide' (CLG, 2008) states:

- Size of pitch – sufficient to accommodate two touring caravans, two parking spaces and private amenities;
- Amenities should include electricity supply, toilet, wash basin and shower with hot and cold water supply for each pitch;
- Depending on the level of use, portable facilities may be more appropriate, particularly if the sites are empty for lengthy periods of time and therefore at risk of vandalism.

A temporary stop over area is land which can be used on a temporary basis if unauthorised encampments occur or likely to occur. They can be fields, areas of hardstanding or a mixture of both. Temporary facilities can be provided when the temporary stop over is in use, for instance portable toilets and rubbish collection. Negotiated stopping involves councils making an agreement with Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised encampments. The terms of the agreement can vary but usually include the provision of portaloos, waste disposal, water; the length of the agreement can vary but tend to be around 28 days; and users agree to comply with rules for behaviour and use of the site.

Data on unauthorised encampment activity helps to establish the extent to which transit provision is needed.

A total of 6 respondents (33%) felt that transit provision is needed in Newcastle-under-Lyme. When asked who should manage transit provision, 4 said the council and 1 the Travelling community.

A good indicator of transit need is unauthorised encampment activity. Full details of unauthorised encampments is presented at Appendix B . The council reports 96

¹⁷ See [negotiatedstopping Website](#) for more information

incidences of unauthorised encampment activity over the period February 2016 to June 2020 (Table 6.5). Over this period:

The number of caravans on unauthorised encampments has ranged between 1 and 25.

The median number of caravans on an encampment has been 4 and mode (most frequently reported) has been 2 caravans.

Table 6.5 Unauthorised encampment activity in Newcastle-under-Lyme

Number of encampments recorded February 2016 to June 2020	96 (2016=29; 2017=23; 2018=18; 2019=25, 2020 (to date = 1)
Number of caravans Mode (most frequently reported)	2
Average	5
Median	4
Range	to 25

Full details of unauthorised encampments is presented at Appendix B. Since the start of 2018, family details have been recorded and this would suggest that around half of encampments have involved one extended family group. Given the amount of unauthorised encampment activity, the council will need to consider appropriate responses. The majority of encampments (67.7%) comprise 5 or fewer caravans; 81.3% of encampments comprise 6 or fewer caravans; and 18.7% of encampments comprised 7 or more caravans. There have been four instances since the start of 2018 when the encampment comprised more than 15 caravans. The maximum number of caravans reported on an unauthorised encampment was 25.

The council should consider options to accommodate households passing through the borough. It is recommended that the council consider providing a minimum of 3 pitches of transit accommodation (either a transit or stopover site) which could accommodate up to 6 caravans at any one time. This would be sufficient to accommodate a majority (around 80%) of caravans on unauthorised encampments. In order to accommodate the maximum number of caravans reported on unauthorised encampments (25), up to 13 transit/stopover pitches would be needed. A negotiated stopping policy¹⁸, particularly for larger encampments, could also be considered.

Newcastle-under-Lyme: Showperson plot requirements

Table 6.6 provides a summary of the 5-year pitch need calculation. Each component in the model is now discussed to ensure that the process is transparent and any assumptions clearly stated.

Need

Current households living on plot (1a to 1e)

¹⁸ See [negotiatedstopping Website](#) for further details

There is currently one Travelling Showpersons yard in Kidsgrove which accommodates three households.

Current households in bricks and mortar accommodation (2)

This data is not available for Travelling Showpeople

Existing households planning to move in the next five years (3)

This was derived from information from the household survey for respondents currently on authorised plots.

No households were planning to move in the next 5 years.

Emerging households (4)

This is the number of households expected to emerge in the next 5 years based on household survey data. The total number is +2. Note this results in an absolute increase in need.

Total need for plots (5)

This is a total of current households on authorised plots, households on plots planning to move in the next five years and demand from emerging households currently living on plots. This indicates a total need for 5 plots.

Supply

Current supply of authorised plots (6)

This is a summary of the total number of authorised plots and the number of vacant authorised pitches. This shows a total supply of 3 authorised plots and no vacant plots.

Table 6.6 Summary of demand and supply factors: Travelling Showpeople – 2020/21 to 2024/25

	CULTURAL NEED		Newcastle-under-Lyme
1	Households living on plots	1a. On a private yard	0
		1b. Total (1a)	3
2	Estimate of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation	2011 Census	Not available
3	Existing households planning to move in next 5 years	Currently on yards	
		3a. To another plot/same yard (no net impact)	0
		3b. To another yard in district (no net impact)	0
		3c. From yard to bricks and mortar (-)	0
		3d. To yard/bricks and mortar outside District	0
		Currently in Bricks and Mortar	
		3e. Planning to move to a yard in LA (+)	0
		3f. Planning to move to another B&M property (no net impact)	0
		In-migrant households	
		3g. Allowance for in-migration (+)	0
		3h. TOTAL Net impact (3g+3e-3c-3d)	0
4	Emerging households (5 years)	4a. Currently on yard and planning to live on current yard	2
		4b. Current on yard and planning to live on another yard in district	0
		4c. Currently on yard and planning to live outside the district	0
		4d. Currently in B&M planning to move to a yard in LA (+)	0
		4e. Currently in B&M and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4f. Currently on yard and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0

		4g. TOTAL (4a+4b+4c+4d)	2
5	Total Need	1b+3h+4g	5
	SUPPLY		
6	Current supply of authorised plots	6a Current supply of authorised plots	3
		6b. Current unoccupied authorised plots	0
		6c. Total current authorised supply (6a+6b)	3
	RECONCILING NEED AND SUPPLY		
7	Total need for plots	5 years (from 5)	5
8	Total supply of authorised plots	5 years (from 6c)	3
	5 YEAR AUTHORISED PITCH SHORTFALL 2020/21 TO 2024/25		2

Reconciling supply and demand

There is a total need over the next five years (2020/21 to 2024/25) for 5 plots in Newcastle-under-Lyme compared with a supply of 3 authorised plots. The result is an overall cultural shortfall of 2 plots.

Longer-term pitch requirement modelling

Longer-term pitch need modelling has been carried out using known household structure information from the household survey of households living on plots. On the basis of the age of children in households, it is possible to determine the extent of 'likely emergence', which assumes that a child is likely to form a new household at the age of 18.

The year when a child reaches 18 has been calculated and it is possible to assess how many newly forming households may emerge over the period 2024/25 to 2036/37. A reasonable assumption is that half of these children will form new households. The model therefore assumes that 50% of children will form households when they reach 18 and that these households remain in Newcastle-under-Lyme. Analysis would suggest a total cultural need for 2 additional plots over the period 2025/26-2036/37 (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7 Future plot requirements in Newcastle-under-Lyme based on the assumption that 50% of children form households on reaching 18

Time period	No. children	Expected household formation
2025/26 to 2029/30	2	1
2030/31 to 2036/37	2	1
Total (2025/26 to 2036/37)	4	2

Planning Policy for Traveller Site definition

All of the households living on the Travelling Showperson's yard are actively engaged in Showperson related work and therefore all meet the PPTS definition.

Plan period plot need

Table 6.8 summarises the overall need for plots across Newcastle-under-Lyme over the plan period to 2036/37. It presents the overall cultural and 'policy on' PPTS need which is a subset of the cultural need and is based on those households who meet the PPTS definition of need. Assuming an 17-year period (2020/21 to 2036/37), this results in an overall need of 4 additional plots (cultural) of which 4 is PPTS need. The current owner of the Showperson's yard would welcome further discussion with the council over potential sites for an additional yard in the borough to help address this need.

Further clarification on the definition of a plot has been obtained from the Showman's Guild. The Guild recognises a plot as a space for caravans for a family unit which would be located on a yard. The actual size of the plot will therefore vary based on the specific needs of a household and may require space for more than one caravan.

Table 6.8 Plan period Travelling Showperson plot need: Newcastle-under-Lyme

	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Plot Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	2	2
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2025/26 to 2029/30 (B)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Over period 2030/31 to 2036/37 (C)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL D=B+C</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
TOTAL NET SHORTFALL 2020/21 to 2036/37 (A+D)	4	4

Stoke-on-Trent Gypsy and Traveller pitch need analysis: Description of factors in the 5-year need model

Table 6.9 provides a summary of the 5-year pitch need calculation. Each component in the model is now discussed to ensure that the process is transparent and any assumptions clearly stated.

Need

Current households living on pitches (1a to 1e)

These figures are derived from local authority data, site observation and household survey information. No households were identified as being concealed/doubled up on pitches. Site observation data indicates there are 53 households currently living on pitches in the city.

Current households in bricks and mortar accommodation (2)

The 2011 Census suggested there were 67 households living in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Existing households planning to move in the next five years (3)

This was derived from information from the household survey for respondents currently on authorised pitches.

Of existing households currently on sites, 1 plans to move in the next 5 years to another site in the district, so there is no net impact on need. 2 households want to move to a site/bricks and mortar outside the city and so results in a net reduction in need.

For households currently in bricks and mortar, based on national arc⁴ studies it is estimated that 5.3% of households living in bricks and mortar would prefer to live on a site which would equate to 4 households (rounded) which is included in modelling at row 3e.

Regarding in-migration, analysis of household survey data and management data indicates that around 6 households have moved into the area in the previous 5 years. The factors presented in section 3 of the model result in an overall net requirement of +8 pitches (rounded) from existing households planning to move in the next 5 years. Of the total need for pitches, 75% can be attributed to net in-migration.

Emerging households (4)

This is the number of households expected to emerge in the next 5 years based on household survey and management information. The total number is +13. Note this results in an absolute increase in need. There were also 5 households expected to form and move out of the area.

If children old enough to form their own household were living with family and have not specified that they want to form a new household, this is assumed to be through choice and the model does not assume they want to form a new household.

Total need for pitches (5)

This is a total of current households on authorised pitches, households on pitches planning to move in the next five years and demand from emerging households currently living on pitches. This indicates a total need for 73 pitches.

Supply

Current supply of authorised pitches (6)

This is a summary of the total number of authorised pitches and the number of vacant authorised pitches. This shows a total supply of 55 authorised pitches (54 occupied and 1 currently vacant).

Table 6.9 Summary of demand and supply factors: Gypsies and Travellers – 2020/21 to 2024/25

	CULTURAL NEED		Stoke-on-Trent
1	Households living on pitches	1a. On LA Site	44
		1b. On Housing Association Site	0
		1c. On Private Site – Authorised	9
		1d. Unauthorised	0
		1e. Total (1a to 1d)	53
2	Estimate of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation	2011 Census	67
3	Existing households planning to move in next 5 years	Currently on sites	
		3a. To another pitch/same site (no net impact)	0
		3b. To another site in District (no net impact)	1
		3c. From site to Bricks and Mortar (-)	0
		3d. To site/bricks and mortar outside District	2
		Currently in Bricks and Mortar	
		3e. Planning to move to a site in LA (+)	4
		3f. Planning to move to another B&M property (no net impact)	0
		In-migrant households	
		3g. Allowance for in-migration (+)	6
		3h. TOTAL Net impact (3g+3e-3c-3d)	8
4	Emerging households (5 years)	4a. Currently on site and planning to live on current site	13
		4b. Current on site and planning to live on another site in district	0
		4c. Currently on site and planning to live outside the district	4
		4d. Currently in B&M planning to move to a site in LA (+)	0

		4e. Currently in B&M and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4f. Currently on Site and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4g. TOTAL (4a+4b+4d)	13
5	Total Need	1e+3h+4g	74
SUPPLY			
6	Current supply of authorised pitches	6a Current supply of occupied authorised pitches	53
		6b. Current supply of unoccupied authorised pitches	2
		6c. Total current authorised supply (6a+6b)	55
RECONCILING NEED AND SUPPLY			
7	Total need for pitches	5 years (from 5)	74
8	Total supply of authorised pitches	5 years (from 6c)	55
	5 YEAR AUTHORISED PITCH SHORTFALL 2020/21 TO 2024/25		19

Reconciling supply and demand

There is a total need over the next five years (2020/21 to 2024/25) for 74 pitches in Stoke-on-Trent compared with a supply of 55 authorised pitches (of which 53 are occupied and two are vacant). The result is an overall cultural shortfall of 19 pitches.

Longer-term pitch requirement modelling

Longer-term pitch need modelling has been carried out using known household structure information from the household survey of households living on pitches. On the basis of the age of children in households, it is possible to determine the extent of 'likely emergence', which assumes that a child is likely to form a new household at the age of 18.

The year when a child reaches 18 has been calculated and it is possible to assess how many newly forming households may emerge over the period 2024/25 to 2036/37. A reasonable assumption is that half of these children will form new households, bearing in mind culturally women tend to move away on marriage and men tend to stay in close proximity to their families on marriage. The model therefore assumes that 50% of children will form households when they reach 18 and that these households remain in Stoke-on-Trent¹⁹. Analysis would suggest a total cultural need for 35 additional pitches over the period 2025/26-2036/37 (Table 6.10).

¹⁹ This approach has been tested at inquiry and the assumption has been corroborated by several Travelling interviewees

Table 6.10 Future pitch requirements in Stoke-on-Trent based on the assumption that 50% of children form households on reaching 18

Time period	No. children	Expected household formation
2025/26 to 2029/30	11	6
2030/31 to 2036/37	34	17
Total (2025/26 to 2036/37)	45	23

Planning Policy for Traveller Site definition

Analysis of household survey and site management data establishes that from a total of 53 household responses, 7 are exempt from the PPTS definition test because they are either older households who no longer travel or have a health issue which prevents them from travelling. Of the remaining 46 households, 41 (89.1%) meet the PPTS travelling definition. Respondents could state one or more reasons for travelling and the most frequently mentioned reasons were to family/attend family events (82.4%), cultural reasons (70.6%), to attend fairs (64.7%) and personal preference (58.8%).

Plan period pitch need

Table 6.11 summarises the overall need for pitches across Stoke-on-Trent over the plan period to 2036/37. It presents the overall cultural need based on households identifying as Gypsy and Traveller and a 'policy on' PPTS need which is a subset of the cultural need and is based on those households who meet the PPTS definition of need. Assuming an 17-year period (2020/21 to 2036/37, this results in an overall need for 42 pitches (cultural) of which 37 is PPTS need. This gives an annualised cultural need for 2.4 pitches and an annualised PPTS need for 2.1 pitches.

Table 6.11 Plan period Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Stoke-on-Trent

	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	19	17
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2025/26 to 2029/30 (B)</i>	6	5
<i>Over period 2030/31 to 2036/37 (C)</i>	17	15
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL D=B+C</i>	23	20

TOTAL NET SHORTFALL 2020/21 to 2036/37 (A+D)	42	37
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It is recommended that the council recognises there is a cultural need for 42 pitches over the plan period to 2036/37 of which the need is 37 under the PPTS definition (or a PPTS ‘policy-on’ position). The main drivers of need are need from emerging households over the plan period based on the latest demographic evidence.

Potential capacity for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on existing sites

Turnover on sites

Turnover relates to the number of pitches that are expected to become available for occupancy. Analysis only includes expected turnover on public sites as this is referenced in (former) CLG guidance and more accurate data on changes in pitch occupancy is likely to be available. Although there is likely to be turnover on private sites, the ability of households to move onto private sites may be more restrictive (for instance the site may be restricted to a particular family) and less likely to be recorded. Site management data indicates that over the past 5 years 13 pitches have become available and new households have moved onto them. This indicates a turnover rate of 5.8% each year.

An analysis of households planning to move from the household survey responses would suggest that 3 respondents are planning to move in the next 5 years (15% of responses). Weighting this to the total number of households on the site would result in 7 households moving in the next 5 years.

Based on site management data and the moving intentions of households, a turnover of at least 7 pitches in the next 5 years is assumed which represents an annual turnover rate of 3% or 1.4 pitches each year. Over the period 2020/21 to 2036/37, this would equal an overall capacity of 23 pitches through turnover.

Regularisation of sites

There are currently no unauthorised sites in Stoke-on-Trent so there is no scope for regularisation.

Potential capacity for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on existing sites

Engagement with the Traveller community has identified several opportunities for new site expansion and development.

Firstly, the Lakeview site could be expanded by 4 pitches.

Secondly, there are two parcels of land in proximity to the existing sites which have the potential to be developed and in the ownership of Travellers. There is potential for at least 25 pitches on these sites and it is recommended that the council engage with the land owners to review site viability.

Impact of turnover and potential development on pitch need

Table 6.12 illustrates the impact of a pitch turnover and potential new provision over the period to 2036/37 on overall pitch need. The result of including expected turnover is a reduction in cultural need to 19 pitches and PPTS need is reduced to 15 pitches over the period to 2036/37. There is also potential to develop up to 29 pitches which would address the pitch need entirely. Even with a reduced level of turnover, the potential delivery of new sites would address identified need and a call for additional sites as part of the Local Plan process would not be necessary if these sites could be developed.

Table 6.12 Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent	Cultural need	PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2024/25) (A)	19	17
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	7	7
Residual need 2020/21 to 2024/25 after turnover (C) = A-B	12	10
Longer-term need 2025/26 to 2036/37 (D)	23	20
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (E)	15	15
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (F) = D-E	8	5
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (G)</i>	29	29
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (H) = C+F-G	-9	-14
Summary	Cultural need	PPTS NEED
Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2020/21 to 2036/37) (I)	42	37
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (J)	22	22
<i>Potential pitch development (assuming that this provides pitches for identified households in need) (K)</i>	29	29
Residual need 2020/21 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I-J-K)	-9	-14

Tenure preferences

Respondents planning to move and form new households were asked to consider their preferred tenure of pitches (social rented or private). For existing households planning to move (3 households) only one stated a tenure preference (for a private pitch). For newly-forming households planning to move, only three stated a tenure preference (3 for council). Results were therefore inconclusive and the council should seek to develop sites where possible either through private or public funding.

Housing register evidence

There is currently no housing register for the Linehouses site. The site fully occupied with the exception of one vacant pitch (but this has already been set aside for a household to move onto). There is a small amount of turnover on the site. An interview with one of the older residents on the site indicated there as a potential pool of 15 family members who would move onto the site if pitches were available.

Transit provision

There are a number of ways to delivery temporary places where Travellers can stop whilst passing through a local authority area. Options for transit provision include transit sites, temporary stop over areas and negotiated stopping agreements²⁰ Transit sites are permanent sites intended for temporary use by Gypsies and Traveller. The length of stay is usually limited to a maximum of three months. In terms of transit pitches, 'Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Good Practice Guide' (CLG, 2008) states:

- Size of pitch – sufficient to accommodate two touring caravans, two parking spaces and private amenities;
- Amenities should include electricity supply, toilet, wash basin and shower with hot and cold water supply for each pitch;
- Depending on the level of use, portable facilities may be more appropriate, particularly if the sites are empty for lengthy periods of time and therefore at risk of vandalism.

A temporary stop over area is land which can be used on a temporary basis if unauthorised encampments occur or likely to occur. They can be fields, areas of hardstanding or a mixture of both. Temporary facilities can be provided when the temporary stop over is in use, for instance portable toilets and rubbish collection. Negotiated stopping involves councils making an agreement with Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised encampments. The terms of the agreement can vary but usually include the provision of portaloos, waste disposal, water; the length of the agreement can vary but tend to be around 28 days; and users agree to comply with rules for behaviour and use of the site.

There is already transit provision on the Linehouses site car park which can accommodate up to 5 caravans.

The household survey found that 21 (75%) of Gypsies and Travellers felt that transit provision is needed in Stoke-on-Trent, with 53.4% stating a need for up to 10 transit pitches and 46.4% a need for more than 10 pitches. When asked who should manage transit provision, 65% said the Travelling community, 25% the council and 10% joint management between the two.

A good indicator of transit need is unauthorised encampment activity. The council reports 129 incidences of unauthorised encampment activity over the 7 year period April 2013 to March 2020 (Table 6.13). Over this period:

²⁰ See [negotiatedstopping website](#) for more information

The number of caravans on unauthorised encampments has ranged between 1 and 23.

The median number of caravans on an encampment has been 5 and mode (most frequently reported) has been 1 caravan.

Over the most recent three year period 2018-2020, the annual average has fallen to 7 unauthorised encampments and the maximum number of caravans has been 9 with a mode and median of 2 caravans and an average of 3 caravans.

Table 6.13 Unauthorised encampment activity in Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent	
Number of encampments recorded Apr 2013 to March 2020	129 (average of 16 each year over period 2013-20; fallen to 7 over 3 years 2018-2020)
Number of caravans (based on 2018-2020 data)	6
Mode (most frequently reported)	
Average	4.5
Median	5
Range	1 to 9

Full details of unauthorised encampments is presented at Appendix B. Given the amount of unauthorised encampment activity, the council will need to consider appropriate responses. Over the three years 2018-2020, the majority of encampments (57.1%) have comprised 5 or fewer caravans; 81% of encampments comprised 6 or fewer caravans; and all encampments comprised 9 or fewer caravans. The maximum number of caravans reported on an unauthorised encampment was 9.

Given the level of unauthorised encampment activity, the council should make use of the existing transit facility on the Linehouses site which can accommodate up to 5 caravans (which equates to 2.5 pitches based on two caravans per pitch). This provides sufficient capacity to accommodate caravans on 57.1% of unauthorised encampments. To accommodate caravans from around 80% of encampments, capacity for up to 6 caravans would be needed (around 3 pitches). Therefore, the council would require an additional 0.5 pitches to complement the existing 2.5 pitches at Linehouses.

In order to accommodate the maximum number of caravans reported on unauthorised encampments (9), up to 4.5 transit/stopover pitches would be needed (2 additional pitches to complement the existing 2.5 pitches at Linehouses. A negotiated stopping policy²¹, particularly for larger encampments, could also be considered.

²¹ See [negotiatedstopping Website](#) for further details

Conclusion and response

This concluding chapter provides a brief summary of key findings and recommendations.

Meeting permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements

Newcastle-under-Lyme

In terms of Gypsy and Traveller site provision currently within Newcastle-under-Lyme, there is one permanent housing association site (with 17 pitches and 16 households resident) and one unauthorised site (with 4 pitches accommodating 4 households). The GTAA has assumed a total of 21 occupied pitches and 20 households living in pitches – this variance is accounted for by 1 household occupying two pitches. For the period 2020/21 to 2036/37 the GTAA has identified a cultural need for 14 pitches and, as a subset of this number, a PPTS need for 14 pitches. It is recommended that the Local Plan acknowledges this range of need and plans for a minimum of 37 pitches, recognising that some of this need may be met through turnover and new pitch development. Anticipated turnover on Silverdale would reduce this need to 7 cultural and 7 PPTS and the level of turnover should be monitored.

Stoke-on-Trent

In terms of Gypsy and Traveller site provision currently within Stoke-on-Trent, there is one permanent council site (with 45 pitches, 44 households residents and 1 currently vacant pitch) and one private authorised site (with 10 pitches accommodating 8 households). The GTAA has assumed a total of 55 residential pitches and 53 households living on pitches.

For the period 2020/21 to 2036/37 the GTAA has identified a cultural need for 42 pitches and, as a subset of this number, a PPTS need for 37 pitches. It is recommended that the Local Plan acknowledges this range of need and plans for a minimum of 37 pitches, recognising that some of this need may be met through turnover and new pitch development. There is expected to be some turnover on the council site to help address this need (23 pitches) and there is potential to develop up to 29 pitches which would address the need entirely. Even with a reduced level of turnover, the potential delivery of new sites would address need and a call for additional site as part of the Local Plan process would not be necessary. It is therefore recommended that the council engages with site and land owners to establish the potential for expansion/intensification of existing sites and the development of new sites.

General comment on future need

The analysis is based on the current population living on sites in Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent. An allowance for movement from bricks and mortar accommodation has been made but this has a minimal impact on the overall need. GTAA's cannot take into account additional need arising from families moving in the

area in the future but we do recommend that the councils consider this need on a case by case basis should it arise.

Meeting permanent Travelling Showperson requirements

There is one Travelling Showperson's yard in Newcastle which is currently occupied by three households on three plots. There is a need for an additional 4 plots over the period to 2036/37 and the current yard owner is interested in speaking to the council regarding potential opportunities for another yard in the borough.

Meeting transit site/stop over requirements

Newcastle-under-Lyme

There is currently no provision to address transit need but given the amount of unauthorised encampment activity, the council will need to consider appropriate responses. These include transit pitches, stopover places and negotiated stopping arrangements.

A transit/stopover site comprising 3 pitches could accommodate up to 6 caravans and this would be sufficient to address the needs from 80% of encampments. In order to accommodate the maximum number of caravans reported on unauthorised encampments (25), up to 13 transit/stopover pitches would be needed. A negotiated stopping policy²², particularly for larger encampments, could also be considered.

Stoke-on-Trent

Given the level of unauthorised encampment activity, the council should make use of the existing transit facility on the Linehouses site which can accommodate up to 5 caravans (which equates to 2.5 pitches based on two caravans per pitch). This provides sufficient capacity to accommodate caravans on 57.1% of unauthorised encampments. To accommodate caravans from around 80% of encampments, capacity for up to 6 caravans would be needed (around 3 pitches). Therefore, the council would require an additional 0.5 pitches to complement the existing 2.5 pitches at Linehouses.

In order to accommodate the maximum number of caravans reported on unauthorised encampments (9), up to 4.5 transit/stopover pitches would be needed (2 additional pitches to complement the existing 2.5 pitches at Linehouses). A negotiated stopping policy²³, particularly for larger encampments, could also be considered.

Future updating

It is recommended that this evidence base is refreshed on a five-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy,

²² See [negotiatedstopping Website](#) for further details

²³ See [negotiatedstopping Website](#) for further details

Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent.

Appendix A: Gypsy and Traveller Fieldwork Questionnaire

	Date and Time			
	Site Reference			
	Address			
	General Data Protection Regulation (2018) and Data Protection	GDPR came into effect from 25th May 2018. This provides new rights for EU citizens to control personal data held about them by organisations		
		This study is being done for Newcastle under Lyme and Stoke on Trent Councils to identify if there is a need for more pitches in the Council area. A report will be prepared based on the findings of these surveys. The information you provide will not be used for any other purpose.		
		The information you provide will not be used to identify you personally, will be kept strictly confidential and not passed onto anyone		
		Can you please say if you are happy to carry on with the questionnaire on this basis?	Yes	No
1	Pitch/Property Type			
2	No. Statics/mobiles/bricks and mortar			
3	No. tourists			
4	Description of pitch occupancy			
5	No. households			
6	No. concealed households			
7	No. doubled up hhs			
8	Anyone else use this pitch as their home? If so, who			
9	Household characteristics			
		Gender	Age	Relationship to respondent
	Respondent			
	Person 2			
	Person 3			
	Person 4			
	Person 5			
	Person 6			
	Person 7			
	Person 8			
10	Ethnicity			
11	How many bedspaces are there on your pitch?			
12	Overcrowding of home	Y / N		
13	Overcrowding of pitch	Y / N		
14a	Thinking back to when you were 15, were you living on a site, on the roadside or living in bricks and mortar housing	S, R, B&M		
14b	Where were you living? Record district/settlement name			
	Travelling questions			
	In 2015, the Government changed its definition of Gypsies and Travellers for planning purposes. To be recognised as a Gypsy Traveller you or someone in your household has to travel. I'm now going to ask a few questions about whether you or someone in your household travels			
15	In the last year have you or someone in your household travelled	Y / N		
16	Previous to the last year, did you or someone in your household travel?	Y / N		
17	Reason(s) for travelling			
18	Do you or a member of your household plan to travel next year?	Y / N		
19	Do you think you or a member of your household will travel each year for the next five years and/or beyond	Y / N		
20	What reasons do you or your household have for not travelling now or in the future?			

Future moving intentions					
21	Are you planning to move in the next 5 years?	Y / N			
22	Where are you planning to move to? (Private Site in District, Council Site in District, Outside District (if so where), Bricks and Mortar				
23	What type of dwelling (caravan, trailer, house, flat, bungalow)				
24	Emerging households: Are there any people in your household who want to move to their own pitch in the next 5 yrs?	Y / N			
		HH1	HH2	HH3	HH4
25	Where are they planning to move to? (Bricks and Mortar housing, Private Site in District, Council Site in District, Outside District (if so where)				
26	What type of dwelling (caravan, trailer, house, flat, bungalow)				
27	Have they travelled / plan to travel	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
28	Scope to expand site	Y / N			
29	No. additional pitches				
30	Scope to intensify pitches	Y / N			
31	No. additional pitches				
32	Is there a need for transit pitches (for people stopping over temporarily) in the district?	Y / N			
33	If so, now many are needed?				
34	Who should manage them (Council, Traveller Community)				
35	Is there a need for more authorised pitches (for people to live on all the time?)	Y / N			
36	If so, now many are needed?				
37	How many years have you lived here?		If less than 6 years, please ask supplementary questions		
38	Are there any vacant pitches on the Site which could be used by another family? If so how many pitches				
39	Do you know anyone in bricks and mortar housing looking to live on a Site? If so, can you provide contact details				
40	Do you own any land or know of anywhere within the district which could be considered for development as a site?				
Supplementary questions if relevant					
41	Where did you move from? (District)				
42	Were you living on a Private Site, Council Site, Roadside or Bricks and Mortar housing?				
43	When you moved here, was the pitch vacant, a new pitch or was the pitch sub-divided				
44	What were the reasons for moving here?				
45	Did you already have a connection with the area (e.g. family or friends living here; or you used to live here?)				

Note: A similar questionnaire was prepared for Travelling Showpeople, replacing 'pitch' with 'plot' and 'site' with 'yard'

Appendix B Unauthorised Encampment Activity

Newcastle-under-Lyme

Land ownership	Reference	Location Name	Location Address	Number of vans	Start Date
Private	UE1/16	Rosevale Business Park	Rosevale Road	2	28/02/2016
County	UE2/16	Rosevale Business Park	Rosevale Road	12	07/03/2016
Private	UE3/16	Barwood Car Park	Beata Road, Chesterton	8	11/03/2016
County	UE4/16	Howle Close	Howle Close, Chesterton	6	14/03/2016
County	UE5/16	Brick Kiln Lane	Chesterton	5	10/04/2016
Borough	UE6/16	Icky Picky	Cross Heath	2	15/05/2016
Private	UE7/16	Baldys field	Hoon Avenue, Wolstanton	3	10/06/2016
Private	UE9/16	Imperial Works	Coalpit Hill, Talke	6	10/06/2016
Borough	UE8/16	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	3	13/06/2016
Borough	UE10/16	Gloucester Road	Kidsgrove	3	14/06/2016
Borough	UE11/16	Birchenwood Way	off Kidsgrove Bank	6	21/06/2016
Borough	UE12/16	Newchapel Rec	Gloucester Rd	5	23/06/2016
Borough	UE13/16	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	4	01/07/2016
Private	UE14/16	Baldys field	Hoon Avenue, Wolstanton	1	07/07/2016
County	UE15/16	Brick Kiln Lane	Chesterton	3	13/07/2016
County	UE16/16	Loomer Road	Holditch	6	25/07/2016
Borough	UE17/16	P/A Deans Lane	Deans Lane, Chesterton	2	27/07/2016
County	UE19/16	Pit Head Close	Parkhouse Industrial Estate, Holditch	6	29/07/2016
Borough	UE18/16	Station Walks	station walks, Newcastle	1	09/08/2016
Borough	UE20/16	Kingsbridge Avenue fields	Clayton	3	26/08/2016
Borough	UE21/16	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	5	07/09/2016
County	UE22/16	Loomer Road	Holditch	1	08/09/2016

County	UE23/16	Howle Close	Howle Close, Chesterton	6	12/09/2016
Private	UE25/16	Linley Road		5	13/09/2016
Borough	UE24/16	Lyme Valley	Lyme Valley Parkway	3	26/09/2016
Borough	UE26/16	King Street car park	Town	3	04/10/2016
Borough	UE27/16	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	3	03/11/2016
Borough	UE28/16	King Street car park	Town	3	09/11/2016
Private	UE29/16	Macro	Parkhouse Industrial	4	14/12/2016
County	UE1/17	Loomer Road	Holditch	5	04/01/2017
County	UE2/17	Rosevale Business Park	Rosevale Road	7	05/01/2017
County	UE3/17	Pit Head Close	Parkhouse Industrial Estate, Holditch	10	08/01/2017
County	UE4/17	Loomer Road	Holditch	11	11/01/2017
Private	UE5/17	Homebase	Lyme Valley Road	4	13/01/2017
Private	UE7/17	Gort Road	Knutton	5	16/01/2017
County	UE6/17	Pit Head Close	Parkhouse Industrial Estate, Holditch	4	16/01/2017
Borough	UE8/17	Birchenwood Way	off Kidsgrove Bank	6	31/01/2017
County	UE9/17	Howle Close	Howle Close, Chesterton	6	01/02/2017
Private	UE10/17	Sainsburys Car park	A34	5	04/04/2017
Private	UE11/17	Macro	Parkhouse Industrial	5	04/04/2017
Private	UE12/17	Morrison's car park		5	05/04/2017
Private	UE13/17	Baldys field	Hoon Avenue, Wolstanton	5	08/04/2017
Private	UE14/17	Baldys field	Hoon Avenue, Wolstanton	6	20/05/2017
Private	UE15/17	Baldys field	Hoon Avenue, Wolstanton	6	05/06/2017
Borough	UE16/17	The Whammie	Cross Heath	10	17/06/2017
Borough	UE17/17	P/A Deans Lane	Deans Lane, Chesterton	3	04/07/2017
Borough	UE18/17	Coalpit Hill	Talke	8	04/07/2017
County	UE19/17	Land off Milehouse Lane	Cross Heath	15	13/07/2017

Borough	UE20/17	Sheldon Grove		10	25/07/2017
County	UE21/17	Land off Milehouse Lane	Cross Heath	10	28/07/2017
Borough	UE22/17	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	14	01/09/2017
Borough	UE23/17	Lyme Valley	Lyme Valley Parkway	0	18/09/2017
Borough	UE11/18	The Whammie	Cross Heath	20	
Borough	UE7/18	Cotswold Avenue playing fields		4	
Private	UE1/18	Morrisons Milehouse	Knutton	8	31/01/2018
Private	UE2/18	Macro	Parkhouse Industrial	15	01/02/2018
Private	UE3/18	Morrison's car park		15	02/02/2018
County	UE4/18	Brick Kiln Lane	Chesterton	6	08/02/2018

County	UE5/18	Kidsgrove Sports Centre	Clough Hall	5	22/03/2018
County	UE6/18	Brick Kiln Lane	Chesterton	5	30/04/2018
Borough	UE8/18	The Whammie	Cross Heath	5	26/05/2018
Borough	UE9/18	The Whammie	Cross Heath	3	30/05/2018
Borough	UE10/18	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	8	01/06/2018
Borough	UE12/18	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	5	10/06/2018
Borough	UE14/18	Bunny Hill	Off Wye Road	25	14/06/2018
County	UE13/18	Brick Kiln Lane	Chesterton	3	15/06/2018
Borough	UE15/18	Station Walks	station walks, Newcastle	3	19/06/2018
Borough	UE16/18	Wilson Street Play Area	Wilson Street Newcastle	3	22/06/2018
Borough	UE17/18	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	13	10/07/2018
Private	UE18/18	Broughton Arms	Balterley	5	27/09/2018
Borough	UE1/19	Wilson Street Play Area	Wilson Street Newcastle	2	27/02/2019
Private	UE2/19	Homebase	Lyme Valley Road	2	01/03/2019
Borough	UE3/19	Blackfriars Car park	Blackfriars Road	2	19/03/2019
Borough	UE4/19	Douglas Road open space		2	20/03/2019
Private	UE5/19	Buffet Island		2	22/03/2019
Borough	UE6/19	Windsor Street		2	24/03/2019
Borough	UE7/19	Goose street		1	28/03/2019
Borough	UE8/19	The Marsh	Wolstanton, ST5 0ED	6	02/06/2019
Borough	UE9/19	Kingsbridge Avenue fields	Clayton	6	04/06/2019
Borough	UE10/19	The Butts	Paris Avenue	2	12/07/2019
Borough	UE11/19	Donkey's Field	Church Lane/Silverdale Road	2	16/07/2019
Borough	UE12/19	Queen Elizabeth Park	off Silverdale Road	2	18/07/2019
Borough	UE13/19	Land off Rotterdam	Off Rotterdam Pooldam	2	22/07/2019
Borough	UE14/19	Lyme Valley	Lyme Valley Parkway	2	24/07/2019
Borough	UE15/19	Norwich Place	off Stafford Avenue/Clayton Road	2	29/07/2019
Borough	UE16/19	Kingsbridge	Clayton	2	01/08/2019

		Avenue fields			
	UE17/19	Rydal Way Play Area	Rydal Way Clayton	1	06/08/2019
County	UE18/19	Loomer Road	Holditch	1	20/08/2019
County	UE19/19	Loomer Road	Holditch	1	02/09/2019
Borough	UE20/19	Howard Place, Westlands		2	14/09/2019
Borough	UE21/19	Howard Place, Westlands		1	19/09/2019
County	UE22/19	Blackfriars Car park	Blackfriars Road	1	23/09/2019
County	UE23/19	Loomer Road	Holditch	1	30/09/2019
County	UE24/19	Brick Kiln Lane	Chesterton	2	30/10/2019
County	UE25/19	Loomer Road	Holditch	1	01/11/2019
Borough	UE1/20	Birchenwood Way	off Kidsgrove Bank	2	04/06/2020

Stoke-on-Trent

Land ownership	Location	No. of Caravans	Date
PRIVATE	INNOVATION WAY	8	16/01/2013
COUNCIL	SHERBORNE CLOSE / CROWCROFT RD.	3	15/02/2013
COUNCIL	INNOVATION WAY	4	16/02/2013
PRIVATE	INNOVATION WAY	2	21/02/2013
PRIVATE	LYSANDER ROAD	2	26/04/2013
PRIVATE	SIDEWAY	2	29/04/2013
PRIVATE	LONGTON ROAD (SUMMERFIELD CAR PARK)	5	01/05/2013
COUNCIL	TISSINGTON PLACE	1	01/05/2013
PRIVATE	PRIME STREET	1	10/05/2013
PRIVATE	GENISIS CENTRE . INNOVATION WAY.	5	16/05/2013
HIGHWAY	HAREWOOD ROAD	5	17/05/2013
COUNCIL	GRANGE PARK	14	18/06/2013
PRIVATE.	SOMMERFIELD CAR PARK	8	22/06/2013
PRIVATE	GENISIS CENTRE	6	26/06/2013
PRIVATE	CHEMICAL LANE	6	27/06/2013
COUNCIL	FENTON MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	23	02/07/2013
PRIVATE	INNOVATION WAY	1	09/07/2013
PRIVATE	INNOVATION WAY	1	22/07/2013

PRIVATE	KING STREET	9	23/07/2013
COUNCIL	COCKSTER BROOK LANE, BLURTON.	9	24/07/2013
PRIVATE	GENISIS CENTRE, INNOVATION WAY	4	29/07/2013
HIGHWAY	HAREWOOD STREET	3	29/07/2013
COUNCIL	NASH PEAKE PARK, TUNSTALL	8	19/08/2013
COUNCIL	WHITTLE ROAD	6	21/08/2013
COUNCIL	TISSINGTON PLACE	1	18/09/2013
PRIVATE	DAKOTA GROVE	2	27/09/2013
COUNCIL	HINDE STREET CAR PARK	2	06/12/2013
COUNCIL	HOWSON STREET	2	06/12/2013
COUNCIL	BERKELEY STREET	3	09/12/2013
COUNCIL	FENTON MANOR (CAR PARK)	20	09/01/2014
COUNCIL	WHARF PLACE	15	26/01/2014
COUNCIL	AUDLEY STREET	3	06/03/2014
PRIVATE	SCOTIA ROAD(ASDA CAR PARK)	6	07/03/2014
COUNCIL	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD (service rd)	4	20/03/2014
PRIVATE	WHITTLE ROAD	5	24/04/2014
COUNCIL	LONGPORT ROAD	12	17/06/2014
PRIVATE	ROYAL INFIRMARY.PRINCES RD.	5	12/07/2014
COUNCIL	FENPARK, FENTON	20	14/07/2014
PRIVATE	BUCKNALL HOSPITAL	5	19/07/2014
PRIVATE	ROYAL INFIRMARY	5	23/07/2014
COUNCIL	SHELTON DAY CENTRE	5	25/07/2014
PRIVATE	WILLOW STREET	5	28/07/2014
COUNCIL	COMMERCE STREET, LONGTON	5	01/08/2014
COUNCIL	PELHAM ST.(EB CAR PARK)	11	04/08/2014
COUNCIL	PITSFORD STREET, NORMACOTT	20	12/08/2014
PRIVATE	COPPLESTONE GROVE	6	17/08/2014
COUNCIL	SMITHPOOL PARK,GROVE ROAD	12	25/08/2014
PRIVATE	WILLOW STREET, (SOMMERFIELD CAR PARK)	6	01/09/2014
COUNCIL	NASHE PEAK STREET	1	02/09/2014
COUNCIL	BROOKWOOD DRIVE	8	03/09/2014
COUNCIL	COPELAND STREET CAR PARK.	6	04/09/2014
COUNCIL	COPELAND STREET CAR PARK	7	23/11/2014
COUNCIL	NASH PEAKE STREET	1	24/11/2014
PRIVATE	BUCKNALL HOSPITAL	8	08/12/2014
COUNCIL	SHERBORNE CLOSE, NEWSTEAD	4	29/01/2015
COUNCIL	WHITTLE ROAD.	4	04/02/2015
COUNCIL	MOBBERLEY ROAD,GOLDENHILL	5	08/04/2015

COUNCIL	STRONGFORD LAYBYE	3	08/04/2015
PRIVATE	DEWESBURY ROAD, FENTON IND. EST.	9	21/04/2015
COUNCIL	BROOKWOOD DRIVE	12	24/04/2015
PRIVATE	JAMES BRINDLEY WAY	5	27/04/2015
COUNCIL	PARK LANE, FENTON		29/04/2015
PRIVATE	JAMES BRINDLEY WAY	9	16/06/2015
COUNCIL	NASH PEAK STREET	1	16/06/2015
COUNCIL	CHATTERLEY ROAD	3	02/07/2015
COUNCIL	BREAKSPEAR STREET	1	24/07/2015
COUNCIL	SHERBORNE CLOSE	3	20/08/2015
PRIVATE	CAMBELL ROAD/RIVERSIDE (CAR PARK)	9	04/09/2015
COUNCIL	GOLDENHILL GOLF COURSE	5	19/10/2015
PRIVATE	HAREWOOD STREET	2	01/11/2015
HIGHWAY	HAREWOOD STREET	2	04/11/2015
HIGHWAY	DOUGLAS STREET	2	16/11/2015
COUNCIL	KETTERING DRIVE	1	19/01/2016
PRIVATE	CROWCROFTS ROAD,NESTEAD INDUST ESTATE	5	01/02/2016
PRIVATE	CARTWRIGHTS IND, ESTATE. WILLOW ROW.	7	18/02/2016
COUNCIL	EDENSOR ROAD - FORMER HIGH SCHOOL	6	22/02/2016
PRIVATE	VICTORIA ROAD,E`ON CAR PARK	10	29/02/2016
PRIVATE	BROWNHILLS ROAD	6	10/03/2016
COUNCIL	BROOKWOOD DRIVE	16	12/04/2016
PRIVATE	WILLOW ROW (CARTWRIGHTS)	16	18/04/2016
PRIVATE	DEWSBURY ROAD	16	24/04/2016
HIGHWAY	BLACKWELLS ROW, COBRIDGE	1	02/05/2016
PRIVATE	PC WORLD, BATHS ROAD	2	05/05/2016
COUNCIL	St Therasas Catholic Primary School playing fields	15	18/06/2016
COUNCIL	RIVERSIDE PLAYING FIELDS	14	20/06/2016
COUNCIL	Small car park between 28 Rawlins street and property on the corner of Cardwell Street, at the back of 21 Cardwell Street	1	21/06/2016
COUNCIL	GOLDENHILL GOLF COURSE	11	22/06/2016
COUNCIL	BROOKWOOD DRIVE	6	23/06/2016
COUNCIL	TALBOT STREET	3	07/07/2016

COUNCIL	BROAD STREET (CAR PARK)	16	09/07/2016
COUNCIL	CROWCROFTS CLOSE / SHERBORNE ROAD	1	22/08/2016
PRIVATE	CAMPBELL ROAD/RIVERSIDE CARPARK NEXT TO NHS / CAMPBELL ROAD	10	11/09/2016
PRIVATE	STANLEY MATTHEWS WAY CARPARK NEXT TO AUDI	12	19/09/2016
PRIVATE	EASTERN RISE/STANLEY MATTHEWS WAY	10	20/09/2016
COUNCIL	CHURCH ROAD FOOTBALL PITCH, BLURTON	9	21/09/2016
COUNCIL	GOLDENHILL GOLF COURSE	14	25/09/2016
NUL	THE MARSH, WOLSTANTON	4	03/11/2016
PRIVATE	CARTWRIGHTS IND EST, WILLOW ROW, GOMS MILL	6	06/11/2016
PRIVATE	SHEARER STREET, SHELTON	10	29/11/2016
PRIVATE	FESTIVAL PARK - ODEON	4	06/12/2016
PRIVATE	FESTIVAL PARK- B+Q	4	13/12/2016
COUNCIL	BROAD STREET - CAR PARK	7	18/03/2017
ADOPTED HIGHWAY	CAMPBELL ROAD, STOKE	8	24/05/2017
PRIVATE	ASDA CARPARK, SCOTIA ROAD	1	01/06/2017
ADOPTED HIGHWAY	CARTLICH STREET, TUNSTALL	1	09/06/2017
COUNCIL	BASFORD PK, HAYDON STREET	8	27/06/2017
COUNCIL	COMMERCE STREET, CAR PARK, LONGTON	1	18/07/2017
HIGHWAY/COUNCIL	CARTLICH STREET, SANDYFORD	1	17/08/2017
COUNCIL	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD SITE, ACCESS ROAD, BIDDULPH	6	17/02/2018
STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	MEADOWS SCHOOL SITE, TUNSTALL ROAD, BIDDULPH	6	22/02/2018
COUNCIL	ACCESS ROAD, CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD, BIDDULPH	0	05/03/2018
COUNCIL	COLCLOUGH LANE, TUNSTALL - GOLF SITE	2	13/03/2018
PRIVATE	SHELTON BOULEVARD, ETRURIA - VODAPHONE SITE	5	28/04/2018
COUNCIL	LODGE ROAD PARK, PENKHULL	6	05/05/2018

COUNCIL	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD ACCESS ROAD, BIDDULPH	3	31/05/2018
COUNCIL	SMITHPOOL ROAD PARK, FENTON	6	06/06/2018
COUNCIL	6 MURRAY STREET, GOLDENHILL, TUNSTALL - House, Fixed	4	19/07/2018
COUNCIL	CARTLICH STREET, TUNSTALL	1	18/12/2018
COUNCIL	KINGS CROFT, HARTSHILL - BEHIND THE MORTUAY	2	02/03/2019
COUNCIL	BURNWOOD CUMMUNITY SCHOOL FOOTBALL FIELDS	9	15/08/2019
PRIVATE - WICKES + CHURCHILLS	MARLBOROUGH ROAD, JAMES BRINDLEY WAY, TUNSTALL	7	19/08/2019
COUNCIL	ROYLANCE STREET, TUNSTALL - SCHOOL CAR-PARK	5	19/08/2019
PRIVATE	JAMES BRIDLEY WAY, TUNSTALL ARROW SOUTH - NEW INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	1	20/08/2019
PRIVATE	BATHS ROAD, LONGTON- PIZZA HUT SITE (FORMER)	8	21/09/2019
COUNCIL	COPELAND STREET CAR PARK, STOKE, ST4 1PR	8	25/09/2019
PRIVATE	HOPE VETS, SHERBOURNE CLOSE, TRENTHAM	3	30/09/2019
COUNCIL	COMMERCE STREET CAR PARK, LONGTON REAR OF LOCAL CENTRE	6	08/12/2019
COUNCIL	COMMERCE STREET CAR PARK, LONGTON REAR OF LOCAL CENTRE	5	28/01/2020
PRIVATE	ASDA CARPARK, SCOTCIA ROAD, TUNSTALL	1	02/03/2020

Appendix C: Glossary of terms

Caravans: Mobile living vehicles used by Gypsies and Travellers; also referred to as trailers.

CJ&POA: Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994; includes powers for local authorities and police to act against unauthorised encampments.

CRE: Commission for Racial Equality.

DCLG: Department for Communities and Local Government; created in May 2006.

Responsible for the remit on Gypsies and Travellers, which was previously held by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (O.D.P.M.).

Gypsies and Travellers: Defined by DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* (August 2015) as “Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such”. The planning policy goes on to state that, “In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters: a) whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life b) the reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life c) whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances”.

Irish Traveller: Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in England. Irish Travellers have a distinct indigenous origin in Ireland and have been in England since the mid nineteenth century. They have been recognised as an ethnic group since August 2000 in England and Wales (O’Leary v Allied Domecq).

Mobile home: Legally a ‘caravan’ but not usually capable of being moved by towing.

Pitch: Area of land on a Gypsy/Traveller site occupied by one resident family; sometimes referred to as a plot, especially when referring to Travelling Showpeople. DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* (August 2015) states that “For the purposes of this planning policy, “pitch” means a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use plots for “travelling showpeople”, which may / will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment”.

Plot: see pitch

PPTS: Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012 and 2015 editions)

Roadside: Term used here to indicate families on unauthorised encampments, whether literally on the roadside or on other locations such as fields, car parks or other open spaces.

Romany: Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in England. Romany Gypsies trace their ethnic origin back to migrations, probably from India, taking place at intervals since before 1500. Gypsies have been a recognised ethnic group for the purposes of British race relations legislation since 1988 (CRE V Dutton).

Sheds: On most residential Gypsy/Traveller sites 'shed' refers to a small basic building with plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC, sink), which are provided at the rate of one per pitch/plot. Some contain a cooker and basic kitchen facilities.

Showpeople: Defined by DCLG Planning policy for traveller sites (August 2015) as “Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above”.

Site: An area of land laid out and used for Gypsy/Traveller caravans; often though not always comprising slabs and amenity blocks or ‘sheds’. An authorised site will have planning permission. An unauthorised development lacks planning permission.

Slab: An area of concrete or tarmac on sites allocated to a household for the parking of trailers (caravans)

Stopping places/stopover sites: A term used to denote an unauthorised temporary camping area tolerated by local authorities, used by Gypsies and Travellers for short-term encampments, and sometimes with the provision of temporary toilet facilities, water supplies and refuse collection services.

Tolerated site: An unauthorised encampment/site where a local authority has decided not to take enforcement action to seek its removal.

Trailers: Term used for mobile living vehicles used by Gypsies and Travellers; also referred to as caravans.

Transit site: A site intended for short-term use while in transit. The site is usually permanent and authorised, but there is a limit on the length of time residents can stay.

Unauthorised development: Establishment of Gypsy and Traveller sites without planning permission, usually on land owned by those establishing the site.

Unauthorised development may involve ground works for roadways and hard standings. People parking caravans on their own land without planning permission are not Unauthorised Encampments in that they cannot trespass on their own land – they are therefore Unauthorised Developments and enforcement is always dealt with by Local Planning Authorities enforcing planning legislation.

Unauthorised encampment: Land where Gypsies or Travellers reside in vehicles or tents without permission. Unauthorised encampments can occur in a variety of locations (roadside, car parks, parks, fields, etc.) and constitute trespass. The 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act made it a criminal offence to camp on land without the owner’s consent. Unauthorised encampments fall into two main categories: those on land owned by local authorities and those on privately owned land. It is up to the land owner to take enforcement action in conjunction with the police.

Wagons: This is the preferred term for the vehicles used for accommodation by Showpeople.

Yards: Showpeople travel in connection with their work and therefore live, almost universally, in wagons. During the winter months these are parked up in what was

traditionally known as ‘winter quarters’. These ‘yards’ are now often occupied all year around by some family members.