

Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment: Hull

Final report

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About the Authors

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The Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit is a dedicated multi-disciplinary research and consultancy unit providing a range of services relating to housing and urban management to public and private sector clients. The Unit brings together researchers drawn from a range of disciplines including: social policy, housing management, urban geography, environmental management, psychology, social care and social work.

Study Team

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Particular thanks must, of course, go to the people who found the time to talk to us and answer our questions in a full, honest and patient manner. It is hoped that this report is able to accurately reflect their experiences and needs.

This report is based on research undertaken by the study team and the analysis and comment thereafter do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the research commissioners, or any participating stakeholders and agencies. The authors take responsibility for any inaccuracies or omissions in the report.

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Glossary

The following terms are used in this report and or are used in conjunction with planning for Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople accommodation. As such these terms may need some clarification. In the case of those terms which are related to Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and culture, it is noted that a number of these terms are often contested and debated. It is not the intention of the authors to present these terms as absolute definitions; rather, the explanations provided are those the authors used in this assessment as their frames of reference.

Term	Explanation
Amenity block/shed	On most residential Gypsy/Travellers sites these are buildings where basic plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC and sink) are provided at the rate of one building per pitch.
Authorised social site	An authorised site owned by either the local authority or a Registered Housing Provider.
Authorised Private site	An authorised site owned by a private individual (who may or may not be a Gypsy or a Traveller). These sites can be owner-occupied, rented or a mixture of owner-occupied and rented pitches.
Bricks and mortar	Permanent mainstream housing.
Caravan	Mobile living vehicle used by Gypsies and Travellers. Also referred to as trailers.
Caravan Count	Bi-annual count of Gypsy and Traveller caravans conducted every January and July by local authorities published by the CLG
Chalet	In the absence of a specific definition the term 'chalet' is used here to refer to single storey residential units which resemble mobile homes but can be dismantled.
Core Strategy	Key compulsory Development Plan Document in the Local Plan which sets out principles on which other Development Plan Documents are built.
Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)	The main government department responsible for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation issues
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Documents which outline the key development goals of the Local Plan
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA)	The main document that identifies the accommodation requirements of Gypsies and Travellers.
Green Belt	A policy or land use designation used to retain areas of largely undeveloped, wild, or agricultural land surrounding or neighbouring urban areas.
Gypsy	Members of Gypsy or Traveller communities. Usually used to describe Romany (English) Gypsies originating from India. This term is not acceptable to all Travellers.
Gypsies and Travellers (as used in this report)	Consistent with the Housing Act 2004, inclusive of: all Gypsies, Irish Travellers, New Travellers, Show People, Circus People and Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)	National housing and regeneration agency. Has been responsible for administering the Gypsy and Traveller Site Grant since 2009/10.
Local Plan	A set of documents which a Local Planning Authority creates to describe their strategy for development and use of land in their area of authority.
Pitch/plot	Area of land on a site/development generally home to one licensee household. Can be varying sizes and have varying caravan occupancy levels. Often also referred to as a plot, particularly in relation to Travelling Showpeople. There is no agreed definition as to the size of a pitch.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Previous planning approach across England. In July 2010 the government announced its decision to revoke RSSs.
Settled community/people	Reference to non-Travellers (those who live in houses).
Site	An authorised area of land on which Gypsies and Travellers are accommodated in trailers/chalets/ vehicles. Can contain one or multiple pitches.
Static caravan	Larger caravan than the 'tourer' type. Can be moved but only with the use of a large vehicle. Often referred to simply as a trailer.
Stopping place	Locations frequented by Gypsies and Travellers, usually for short periods of time.
Suppressed/concealed household	Households, living within other households, who are unable to set up separate family units and who are unable to access a place on an authorised site, or obtain or afford land to develop one.
Trailer	Term commonly used by Gypsies and Travellers to refer to a moveable caravan.
Transit site	Site intended for short stays. Such sites are usually permanent, but there is a limit on the length of time residents can stay.
Travelling Showpeople	Commonly referred to as Showmen, these are a group of occupational Travellers who work on travelling shows and fairs across the UK and abroad.
Unauthorised Development	This refers to a caravan/trailer or group of caravans/trailers on land owned (possibly developed) by Gypsies and Travellers without planning permission.
Unauthorised Encampment	Residing in caravans/trailers on private/public land without the landowner's permission (for example, at the side of the road, on a car park or on a piece of undeveloped land).
Yard	Term used by Travelling Showpeople to refer to a site.

Executive summary

The study

1. The Housing Act 2004 placed a duty upon local authorities to produce assessments of accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers. In 2007, the University of Salford completed the *Hull Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment* for Hull City Council. This assessment provided an overview of the accommodation and related needs and experiences of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Hull.
2. In July 2012 Hull City Council commissioned the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford to produce an updated Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment. The primary purpose of this assessment was to provide up to date information and data regarding the needs and requirements of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities. This report presents the projection of permanent and transit requirements for the period 2012 – 2028.
3. The assessment was undertaken by conducting a review of the following data sources:
 - Previous assessments of need and information submitted through the previous regional planning process;
 - The policy and guidance context;
 - The bi-annual Caravan Count;
 - Information from the local authority with regards to pitch provision and supply;
 - Information from key stakeholders; and
 - A survey of 99 Gypsy and Traveller households.
4. From the estimation of a base population of 107 households in Hull, we consulted with 79 resident households; 74% of the estimated resident Gypsy and Traveller community across Hull. We believe that the sample is as representative as can be reasonably expected given the relatively hidden nature of the population and the timescale available for the consultation period. The fieldwork took place during a two week period in the middle of July 2012. The base date used in this assessment is the 16th July 2012.

Local accommodation provision

5. There is no one source of information about the size of the Gypsy and Traveller population across Hull. Our best estimate in relation to the resident population is that there are at least 363 individuals or 107 households in Hull. The population was found across the following accommodation types:
 - There are **4 socially rented sites** across the study area. These sites currently accommodate 69 households.

- It is estimated that there are at least **38 households living in bricks and mortar accommodation in Hull.**
- There are no yards for Travelling Showpeople in Hull, and no Travelling Showpeople known to be living in the study area¹.
- There are no authorised private sites or unauthorised development across the study area.
- There is evidence of need for permanent accommodation arising from the presence of unauthorised encampments within the study area.

Characteristics of local Gypsies and Travellers

6. The survey of Gypsies and Travellers identified some of the important characteristics of the local population.
 - Household size varied between different accommodation types; for example, the average household size for those in bricks and mortar was 4.1, compared to 3.4 on the unauthorised encampment and 3.2 on the socially rented sites.
 - The majority of Gypsies and Travellers living on the authorised sites, and in bricks and mortar accommodation, have strong and longstanding local connections. Those on unauthorised encampments had variable levels of local connection, with some having permanent bases elsewhere.
 - The local population is dominated by Romany Gypsies (88%), with a smaller number of Welsh and Scottish Travellers.
 - There was a mix of households who still travelled and those who no longer travelled.

Accommodation need and supply

7. There are no signs that the growth in the Gypsy and Traveller population will slow significantly. Research from the Equalities and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has indicated that around 6,000 additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers are immediately required to meet the current shortage of accommodation within England.
8. This study has taken a thorough assessment of the need arising from all accommodation types present at the time of the survey. As such this assessment of need should be regarded as a reasonable and robust assessment of need upon which to base planning decisions going forward. Sites developed after 16th July 2012 contribute to the need requirements detailed in the table below.

¹ Hull Fair takes place in October each year and is the largest travelling fair in Europe. There is an authorised Travelling Showpeople site for the duration of the fair and Hull City Council have a long standing relation with the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain in relation to the organisation of the fair. The Travelling Showpeople attending Hull Fair are temporary visitors who do not live, or store their equipment, within Hull.

Table i: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and pitch need (2012 - 2028)

	Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Need Total (No. of pitches)
Current authorised residential provision (pitches)	70
Residential need 2012 - 2017 (pitches)	24
Residential need 2017 –2022 (pitches)	11
Residential need 2022 –2027 (pitches)	13
Residential need 2027 –2028 (pitches)	3
Residential need 2012/13 –2027/28 (pitches)	51

9. It is recommended that this assessment of accommodation need is repeated in due course (circa 5 years) to ensure it remains as accurate as possible.
10. Numerical transit requirements have not been provided, although an indication of how provision for short-stay households could be made is detailed in the main report.

1. Introduction

Background and scope

- 1.1 The Housing Act 2004 placed a duty upon local authorities to produce assessments of accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers. In 2006, Sheffield Hallam University produced a report for the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly *Identifying Gypsy & Traveller accommodation Needs in Yorkshire and The Humber*.² This report provided a regional overview of the needs of Gypsies and Travellers, including identifying specific local authorities that were experiencing unmet need. Following this, in 2007, the University of Salford completed the *Hull Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment* for Hull City Council.³ This assessment provided an overview of the accommodation and related needs and experiences of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Hull. Crucially, it assessed the accommodation need – in the form of residential pitch shortfall – of the population. The assessment identified a need for **thirty-six pitches over the period 2006-2011**, with an **additional thirty-six pitches required between 2011 and 2021**. The assessment also identified the **need for five transit pitches**. The report did not identify any accommodation needs for Travelling Showpeople within Hull.
- 1.2 Planning guidance contained within Circular 01/2006 indicated that the district level requirements identified in Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAAAs) were to be submitted to the Regional Planning Body (RPB), in this case the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly, and a 'strategic view' of need taken. The intention was that these figures, once agreed, would be incorporated into the Regional Spatial Strategy which in turn would be adopted by each local authority's Local Plan (previously Local Development Framework (LDF)).
- 1.3 In July 2010 the Secretary of State announced the revocation of Regional Strategies. Local authorities were advised to continue to develop Local Plan core strategies and, where these had already been adopted, use the adopted Development Plan Documents as the local planning framework.
- 1.4 In early 2011 a revised policy for the planning of Gypsy and Traveller sites was released replacing previous guidance in this area.
- 1.5 In July 2012 Hull City Council commissioned the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford to produce an updated Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment. The primary purpose of this assessment was to provide up to date information and data regarding the needs and requirements of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities. This report presents the projection of permanent and transit requirements for the period 2012/13 – 2027/2028.

² Powell, R. (2006) *Identifying Gypsy & Traveller accommodation Needs in Yorkshire and The Humber*, Sheffield: Centre for Regional, Economic and Social Research (CRESR), Sheffield Hallam University.

³ Hunt, L., Brown, L., and Steele, A. (2007) *Hull Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment*, Salford: Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU), University of Salford.

Research approach

1.6 The approach to this assessment involved bringing together various existing data sources with empirical research with the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities across Hull. Details about the methodology for the assessment can be found in Appendix 1. The methodology entailed a review of the following data sources:

- Previous assessments of need and information submitted through the previous regional planning process
- The policy and guidance context
- The bi-annual Caravan Count
- Information from the local authority with regards to pitch provision and supply
- Information from key stakeholders. These included representatives from housing, planning, and community development.
- Consultations (written and verbal) were undertaken in order to develop a clearer understanding about the context of provision and need within Hull and to help inform the assessment of need. This information has been incorporated into this report in the appropriate places.
- A survey of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. This entailed the completion of interviews with **99** households living in trailer-based and bricks and mortar accommodation across Hull. See Appendices for specific details of this sample and the research process.

1.7 Table 1.1 summarises the response to the survey by number of sites and estimated/known number of households across Hull.

Table 1.1: Sample in relation to local Gypsy and Traveller population

Type of accommodation	No. of sites			No. of known occupied pitches/households		
	Total	Sample	%	Total	Interview Sample	%
Socially rented sites	4	4	100	69	60	87
Unauthorised encampments	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA
Bricks and mortar	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA

The key points to note from the methodological approach adopted is that:

- From the estimation of a base population of 107 households in Hull, we consulted with seventy-nine **resident** households; 74% of the estimated resident Gypsy and Traveller community across Hull. We believe that the sample is as representative as can be reasonably expected given the relatively hidden nature of the population and the timescale available for the consultation period.

- Due to the size of the sample it is reasonable to gross up findings from the survey to the total population of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the study area. See Chapter 9 for a description of how the survey findings have been translated into accommodation need.

Structure of the report

- 1.8 This report is intended to assist Hull City Council in their formulation of planning policies for the provision of accommodation for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities. It sets out the background and current policy context, identifies the estimated Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population and presents evidence of need arising within the study area.
- **Chapter 2** looks at the past, present and emerging policy context in the area of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation.
 - **Chapter 3** looks at the trends in caravan numbers evident from the bi-annual count of caravans and estimates the size of the local Gypsy and Traveller community.
 - **Chapter 4** discusses current authorised provision across Hull, including the views of households living on the authorised sites.
 - **Chapter 5** looks at the level of planning applications made in Hull, the presence of unauthorised sites and the views of households on unauthorised sites obtained through the survey.
 - **Chapter 6** looks at the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation as well as drawing upon the views of households obtained through the survey.
 - **Chapter 7** looks at a range of issues including the movement intentions of the sample, the formation of new households, the concealment of existing ones and the accommodation preferences of the Gypsy and Traveller population.
 - **Chapter 8** looks briefly at the issue of Travelling Showpeople.
 - **Chapter 9** provides the numerical assessment of accommodation need for Hull.
 - **Chapter 10** provides an analysis of the need for transit provision for Hull.
 - **Chapter 11** provides concluding comments on the assessment.
- 1.9 The base date for this assessment is the 16th July 2012.

2. Policy context

2.1 This chapter looks at the current and past policy context impacting on the assessment of need and the provision of accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

Planning policy 2006-2011

2.2 The main document for detailing planning policy in England over the 2006-2011 period was ODPM Circular 01/2006 *Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites*. This specifies that the aims of legislation and policy were to:

- ensure that Gypsies and Travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision;
- reduce the number of unauthorised encampments and developments;
- increase significantly the number of Gypsy and Traveller sites in appropriate locations and with planning permission in order to address under-provision by 2011;
- protect the traditional travelling way of life of Gypsies and Travellers;
- underline the importance of assessing accommodation need;
- promote private site provision; and,
- avoid Gypsies and Travellers becoming homeless, where eviction from unauthorised sites occurs and where there is no alternative accommodation.

2.3 The circular directed local authorities to assess needs through Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAAAs) which should then form part of the evidence base for subsequent Development Plan Documents.

2.4 Travelling Showpeople were the subject of separate planning guidance - CLG Circular 04/07 - which aimed to ensure that the system for pitch assessment, identification and allocation as introduced for Gypsies and Travellers was also applied to Travelling Showpeople.

Regional planning policy

2.5 ODPM Circular 01/2006 made it clear that district level requirements identified in GTAAAs were to be submitted to the relevant Regional Planning Body (RPB) Regional Planning Body (RPB), in this case the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly. The RPB would then, in turn, provide pitch requirements on a district by district basis once a strategic view of needs had been taken through the process of producing the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The broad purpose of the strategic view was to ensure requirements were identified fairly and did not compound existing inequalities of accommodation provision. The intention was that these figures, once agreed, would be incorporated into the RSS, which in turn would be adopted by each local authority's Local Plan.

- 2.6 In 2009, the University of Salford and the University of Birmingham presented a review of the findings of all the Yorkshire and Humber GTAAs for the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly, concluding that the survey methods and the way the pitch requirements were calculated were 'sufficiently consistent and robust', although it was suggested that there may have been some understatement of need in relation to the previous Hull GTAA, particularly in relation to need arising from unauthorised encampments and those living in bricks and mortar accommodation.⁴
- 2.7 Local authorities were advised to continue to develop Local Plan Core Strategies and, where these had already been adopted, use the adopted Development Plan Documents as the local planning framework. Specific guidance was provided in July 2010 in the form of a letter from the Chief Planner in order to assist in the determination of provision for Gypsy and Traveller sites.⁵ With respect to the needs of Gypsies and Travellers this guidance stated that:

Local councils are best placed to assess the needs of travellers. The abolition of Regional Strategies means that local authorities will be responsible for determining the right level of site provision, reflecting local need and historic demand, and for bringing forward land in DPDs. They should continue to do this in line with current policy. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAAs) have been undertaken by all local authorities and if local authorities decide to review the levels of provision these assessments will form a good starting point. However, local authorities are not bound by them. We will review relevant regulations and guidance on this matter in due course.

Current planning policy

- 2.8 The government has formulated a new planning framework for England and Wales in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Among the many significant changes to the planning system the NPPF places greater emphasis of the role communities can play in the planning process. The NPPF also contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development and makes provisions for the protection of the Green Belt.
- 2.9 The specific planning framework that will be implemented for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation provision has also been released. This replaces Circulars 01/06 and 04/2007.⁶ This states that:

Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking

⁴ Brown, P. and Niner, P. (2009) *Overview of Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessments – Yorkshire & The Humber Region*, Salford: University of Salford.

⁵ Quartermain, S. (2010) *Chief Planning Officer Letter: Revocation of Regional Strategies*, online at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1631904.pdf>

⁶ (CLG, 2012) *Planning for traveller sites* <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf>

decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework so far as relevant.

2.10 The Policy states that the Government's overarching aim is:

to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.

2.11 The Policy outlines the Government's aims in respect of traveller sites:

- that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning;
- to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites;
- to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale;
- that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development;
- to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites;
- that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective;
- for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes 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;
- to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions;
- to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure; and,
- for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.

2.12 Policy A of 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' states that in assembling the evidence base necessary to support their planning approach, local planning authorities should:

- a) 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);

- b) co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support 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
- c) use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and make planning decisions.

2.13 This accommodation assessment is one of the main components in the evidence base required in the preparation of the planning approach for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation for Hull City Council. It has been developed through engagement with Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople in Hull and through discussion with key stakeholders, in accordance with national policy.

Defining Gypsies and Travellers

2.14 Defining Gypsies and Travellers is not straightforward. Different definitions are used for a variety of purposes. At a very broad level the term 'Gypsies and Travellers' is used by non-Gypsies and Travellers to encompass a variety of groups and individuals who have in common a tradition or practice of nomadism. More narrowly both Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers are recognised minority ethnic groupings.

2.15 At the same time Gypsies and Travellers have been defined for accommodation and planning purposes. The statutory definition of Gypsies and Travellers for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments required by the Housing Act 2004 is:

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

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

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

(ii) members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such).

2.16 The new planning policy contains a separate definition for planning purposes which offers a narrower definition and excludes Travelling Showpeople:

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

2.17 This definition focuses more narrowly upon people who either still travel or have ceased to do so as a result of specific issues and can as a consequence demonstrate specific land use requirements.

2.18 A separate definition of Travelling Showpeople is provided within the planning policy:

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

2.19 The new planning policy document uses the term 'traveller' to refer to both Gypsy and Traveller communities and populations of Travelling Showpeople. This has been used as it is recognised that this definition is "...more pragmatic and wider and enables local planning authorities to understand the possible future accommodation needs of this group and plan strategically to meet those needs".⁷ However, the study has also taken into consideration the planning definition where it is considered appropriate to do so.

Housing/accommodation need

2.20 Crucially, for Gypsies and Travellers, the definition of housing need is varied slightly to acknowledge the different contexts in which members of these communities live. The general definition of housing need is "households who are unable to access suitable housing without some financial assistance", with housing demand defined as "the quantity of housing that households are willing and able to buy or rent."⁸

2.21 In recognising that in many cases these definitions are inappropriate for Gypsies and Travellers, the guidance on producing Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments⁹ refers to distinctive requirements that necessitate moving beyond the limitations of the definition for both caravan dwellers and those in bricks and mortar housing. For caravan dwelling households, need may take the form of those:¹⁰

- who have no authorised site on which to reside;
- whose existing site accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, but who are unable to obtain larger or more suitable accommodation; and
- who contain suppressed households who are unable to set up separate family units and are unable to access a place on an authorised site, or obtain or afford land to develop one.

2.22 In the context of bricks and mortar dwelling households, need may take the form of:

⁷ CLG (2011) *Planning for traveller sites*, Consultation Paper, April, London: HMSO, online at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1886164.pdf>

⁸ ODPM (2006) *Definition of the term 'Gypsies and Travellers' for the purposes of the Housing Act 2004*. Consultation Paper, February, London: HMSO.

⁹ GTAA guidance has been used in developing the methodology but variations to the approach have been made to take account of local circumstances, where considered appropriate.

¹⁰ CLG (2007) *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments – Guidance*, London: HMSO.

- those whose existing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable (including unsuitability by virtue of psychological aversion to bricks and mortar accommodation).

2.23 The needs presented in this report reflect both the definition of Gypsies and Travellers as used in the Housing Act 2004, which gives an overall strategic level of accommodation need, and the new planning policy which indicates the proportion of site-based need for operational purposes. It should also be noted that steps have been taken within this report to analyse need in the context of local and historic demand.

2.24 Housing need is assessed at the level of a single family unit or household (broadly a group of people who regularly live and eat together). On Gypsy and Traveller sites, this is assumed to equate to a 'pitch'; in housing, to a separate dwelling.

Defining a pitch

2.25 There is no set definition for what constitutes a Gypsy and Traveller residential pitch. In the same way as in the settled community, Gypsies and Travellers require various accommodation sizes, depending on the number of family members.

2.26 The convention used in this report is that a pitch is the place on a Gypsy and Traveller site accommodating a single family/household. In some cases a single pitch may account for the entire site. The number of caravans that a household uses can be a single unit (trailer, touring caravan, static, chalet, etc.) or more. In order to ensure comparability across accommodation types it is important to determine a convention when translating caravan numbers into pitches/households.

2.27 The convention in the last round of GTAA's, and an approach advocated by CLG guidance, was the use of a 1.7 caravan to pitch ratio. Taking a more locally informed approach this assessment has indicated that from a base of sixty resident trailer-based interviewees, a total ninety caravans are owned/used. This provides a 1.5 caravan to pitch ratio. Therefore throughout this assessment a 1.5 ratio is used to determine need.

Conventions

2.28 Two conventions are followed in this report:

- Percentages in text and tables are rounded to the nearest whole number; this means that they do not always sum to exactly 100.
- 'Quotes' included from Gypsies and Travellers are distinguished by being in italic type and usually inset.

3. Estimating the size of the population

3.1 This chapter presents a brief overview of the bi-annual Caravan Count as well as providing information on the estimated size of the Gypsy and Traveller population.

Trends from the Caravan Count

3.2 The bi-annual Caravan Count provides a snapshot of the local context in terms of the scale and distribution of caravan numbers across Hull. The Count provides a useful starting point in assessing the current picture and recent trends. Indeed, in the absence of other datasets it is virtually the only source of information on Gypsy and Traveller caravan data. However, there are well documented issues with the robustness of the count.¹¹ Such issues include: the 'snapshot' nature of the data, the inclusion of caravans and not households, the exclusion of Travelling Showpeople,¹² and the exclusion of Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation. It should be noted that the analysis contained in this report should be considered a more robust assessment of the current situation with regards to the local population than the Caravan Count.

3.3 Analysis of the Caravan Count for Hull since January 2006 suggests the following:

- The majority of caravans are recorded on socially rented sites and this has increased in recent years. There are slightly fewer caravans counted on socially rented sites during the summer counts, which would indicate that some residents leave the sites during the summer.
- There have been no caravans recorded on private sites or unauthorised developments over the period.
- Very few caravans have been recorded on unauthorised encampments during the period of the count. Interestingly, those that have occurred in the past were during the winter count (January) rather than the summer count (July).

The size of the local Gypsy and Traveller community

3.4 For most minority ethnic communities, presenting data about the size of the community in question is usually relatively straightforward (with the exception of communities which have large numbers of irregular migrants and migrant workers, etc. amongst them). However, for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, one of the most difficult issues is providing accurate information on the size of the population. As a result, we have used our survey findings, together with information provided by the local authority and key stakeholders in order to provide a best estimate as to the size of the local Gypsy and Traveller population at the time of the assessment.

¹¹ Niner, P. (2002) *Review of the ODPM Caravan Count*, London: ODPM.

¹² The January 2011 count included a count of Travelling Showpeople caravans for the first time. However, as this is not comparable with previous years and as nil caravans were identified in Hull in the Jan 2011 or Jan 2012 count this is excluded from the table.

3.5 Table 3.2 presents the estimation of the size of the Gypsy and Traveller population in Hull. Using the best information available we estimate that there are at least 363 individuals or 107 households in Hull.

Table 3.2: Gypsy and Traveller population based in Hull

Type of accommodation	Families/households (based on 1 pitch/house = 1 household)	Individuals	Derivation
Socially rented sites	69	207	Actual numbers taken from information provided by Hull City Council
Bricks and mortar	38 ¹³	156	Number of families estimated to live in the area multiplied by average household size from the survey (4.1)
Total	107	363	

¹³ We did not receive any information regarding the accurate size of the Gypsy and Traveller bricks and mortar-based population. It is generally agreed that there are now more Gypsies and Travellers living in conventional housing in the UK than living on sites or unauthorised encampments. The Commission for Racial Equality's 2006 report *Common Ground: Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers* suggested that the housed population could be around three times the trailer-based population. Using a multiplier of three times the site population may be excessive in the absence of definitive evidence of the size of the population. Therefore, as a conservative estimate, we assume we have interviewed 50% of the actual bricks and mortar-based population.

4. Authorised social and private sites

- 4.1 A certain degree of caution needs to be taken when extrapolating the characteristics, trends and needs of the Gypsy and Traveller population from the Caravan Counts and other such data alone. In order to provide more specific information on the local Gypsy and Traveller population, the remaining chapters draw upon the information provided by Hull City Council on site provision in the study area, as well as information obtained through a survey of Gypsy and Traveller households.

Socially rented sites

- 4.2 There are four socially rented sites in Hull. Together these sites provide residential accommodation on seventy pitches. The total population across these sites is shown in Table 3.2 above. The Council indicated that no sites have been closed or sold since 2006 and there are no immediate plans to provide additional socially rented sites, but this is subject to review. However, work is being done in developing a template for site requirements. This includes space requirements, as well as issues around flood risk and mitigation of that risk. Stakeholder consultation highlighted that identifying land was very difficult given the significant flood risk in many areas. Indeed, it was highlighted that three of the four existing sites were located in flood risk areas. While these were obviously given permission to be developed in the past, it was suggested that this would no longer be the case. Information on each existing site is detailed below.

Bankside Park

- 4.3 This site currently has a total of twenty-seven residential pitches. At the time of this study all twenty-seven were occupied.
- 4.4 Hull City Council indicated that the number or nature of pitches on the site had not changed over the past five years and no pitches had been vacated or let in the last four years.
- 4.5 The site has not been the subject of a bid for a Gypsy and Traveller Sites Grant; however, the Council indicated that they intended to apply for one in the future for this site. Any plans to undertake major repairs are subject to identification of external and internal funding.
- 4.6 A full site conditions survey was undertaken in July 2012. The Council indicated that the findings of the survey will inform: *“(i) repairs and maintenance priorities, and (ii) improvements required to bring the site up to CLG decency standards for Gypsy and Traveller sites”*. The previous GTAA carried out in Hull¹⁴ highlighted concerns around conditions on the site, and recent stakeholder consultation suggested that conditions have not improved since the last assessment.

¹⁴ Hunt, L., Brown, L., and Steele, A. (2007) *Hull Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment*, Salford: Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU), University of Salford.

- 4.7 The site is managed in-house. Since 2006, the site has seen the following changes in site management arrangements:

“Following internal re-organisations and restructuring of the Council, responsibility for the management of the site rests with Customer Services – Housing Landlord Services from April 2011. There is no longer a site Warden; tenant contact with the Council is through the Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officer based with the Riverside Team. This is a citywide role supporting service delivery across all four sites in the city”

- 4.8 Licensees are permitted to be absent for a period of travelling subject to payment of full rent/licence fee. The Council indicated that, at present there is no defined timescale and this is currently under consideration as part of an on-going review of the Licence agreement for each pitch. Visitors are permitted on the site; however, this is subject to space limitations on the site as there is no specific area set aside for visitors. The Council indicated that additional trailers/caravans will be incorporated into the revised Licence Agreement.

- 4.9 There is a city-wide waiting list which covers all four sites in Hull. There are currently twenty-seven applicants on the waiting list for a socially rented site in Hull. The Council indicated that this number has remained static over the last two to three years. There is no formal policy for allocating pitches; however, it was indicated that this is currently being developed. The following information was provided in relation to the development of a policy:

“The development of a formal pitch allocation policy is subject to consultation with the current community and neighbouring local authorities. Factors to be taken into consideration might change”.

- 4.10 The weekly rent is £50.74 for a single pitch and £76.07 for a double pitch, with all/almost all residents (over 90%) receiving housing benefit payments. No damage deposit is required at the start of a licence.
- 4.11 Information from the Council indicates that there are currently **eighty-four people living on the site**: fifty-five adults; six children under the age of five; twelve children aged five to eleven; and eleven children aged twelve to sixteen. This is a reduction from the previous GTAA, where the Council reported 126 people on the site. In terms of ethnic groups, the residents were reported to be English Gypsy or Traveller. The Council reported 100% occupancy for most of the year during 2011. Most residents (i.e. 60 – 90%) have lived on the site longer term (five year or over). Each pitch has an amenity unit which has a shower, space for cooking, space/provision for laundry facilities. There are twenty-two static and thirty-six touring caravans on the site.
- 4.12 The Council described the quality of the general surroundings and environment of the site as very poor, and the site's location in relation to access to schools and shops as poor. The following comments were made in relation to this rating:

“Young people attending school are supported by the Traveller Education Support Service. The poor rating mainly relates to the lack of shopping facilities near the site and the location of the site within an industrial area.”

- 4.13 The Council described the physical condition and maintenance of the site as very poor.
- 4.14 Information from the Council indicated that there have been known instances of disputes between residents, intimidation, vandalism and other anti-social behaviour on the site over the last twelve months.
- 4.15 The Council indicated that seven households were currently doubled up on the site.

Bedford Park

- 4.16 This site currently has a total of ten residential pitches. At the time of this study all ten were occupied.
- 4.17 Hull City Council indicated that the number or nature of pitches on the site had not changed over the past five years and no pitches had been vacated or let in the last four years.
- 4.18 The site has not been the subject of a bid for a Gypsy and Traveller Sites Grant; however, the Council indicated that they intended to apply for one in the future for this site. As in paragraph 4.5 above, any plans to undertake major repairs are subject to identification of external and internal funding.
- 4.19 A full site conditions survey was undertaken in July 2012. The Council indicated that the findings of the survey will inform: *“(i) repairs and maintenance priorities, and (ii) improvements required to bring the site up to CLG decency standards for Gypsy and Traveller sites”*.
- 4.20 Bedford Park is managed in-house and has seen the same site management changes as highlighted in paragraph 4.7 above.
- 4.21 As in paragraph 4.8 above, licensees are permitted to be absent for a period of travelling subject to payment of full rent/licence fee. There is no defined timescale and this is currently under consideration as part on an on-going review of the Licence agreement for each pitch.
- 4.22 As highlighted in paragraph 4.9, there is a city-wide waiting list which covers all four sites in Hull. There are currently twenty-seven applicants on the waiting list for a socially rented site in Hull.
- 4.23 As above, the weekly rent is £50.74 for a single pitch and £76.07 for a double pitch, with all/almost all residents (over 90%) receiving housing benefit payments. No damage deposit is required at the start of a licence.

- 4.24 Information from the Council indicates that there are currently **twenty-seven people living on the site**: twenty adults; four children aged five to eleven; and three children aged twelve to sixteen. This is a reduction from the previous GTAA, where the Council reported forty-six people on the site. In terms of ethnic groups, the residents were reported to be English Gypsy or Traveller. The Council reported 100% occupancy for most of the year during 2011. Most residents (i.e. 60 – 90%) have lived on the site longer term (five year or over). Each pitch has an amenity unit which has a shower, space for cooking, space/provision for laundry facilities. There are ten static and six touring caravans on the site, as well as two chalets.
- 4.25 The Council described the quality of the general surroundings and environment of the site as very poor, and the site's location in relation to access to schools and shops as very poor. As above, the very poor rating relates mainly to the lack of shopping facilities within safe walking distance, the location of the site within an industrial area, as well as an adjacent electricity distribution station and noise nuisance from the main road adjacent to the site boundary.
- 4.26 The Council described the physical condition and maintenance of the site as very poor.
- 4.27 Information from the Council indicated that there have been no known instances of disputes between residents, intimidation, vandalism and other anti-social behaviour on the site over the last twelve months.
- 4.28 The Council indicated that three households were currently doubled up on the site.

Newington Park

- 4.29 This site currently has a total of ten residential pitches. At the time of this study nine were occupied, with one vacant pitch. The Council did not expect this vacant pitch to be let within the next month given that they were still carrying out a review of the Allocations Policy and Licence Agreements (see paragraphs 4.8 and 4.9 above). As above, the site is part of a city-wide waiting list which covers all four sites in Hull. There are currently twenty-seven applicants on the waiting list. Stakeholder consultation suggested that the vacant pitch may have been creating tensions within the Gypsy and Traveller community in relation to who would move onto it, particularly given the number of people on the waiting list. The Council indicated that it would be allocated once an Allocations Policy was agreed; however, it was recognised that there may be discontent amongst the community once it is allocated.
- 4.30 The Council indicated that the number or nature of pitches on the site had not changed over the past five years.
- 4.31 As above, the site has not been the subject of a bid for a Gypsy and Traveller Sites Grant; however, the Council indicated that they intended to apply for one in the future for this site. Again, any plans to undertake major repairs are subject to identification of external and internal funding.

- 4.32 As above, a full site conditions survey was undertaken in July 2012. The findings of the survey will inform: *“(i) repairs and maintenance priorities, and (ii) improvements required to bring the site up to CLG decency standards for Gypsy and Traveller sites”*.
- 4.33 As above, Newington Park is managed in-house and has seen the same site management changes as highlighted in paragraph 4.7 above.
- 4.34 As in paragraph 4.8 above, licensees are permitted to be absent for a period of travelling subject to payment of full rent/licence fee. There is no defined timescale and this is currently under consideration as part on an on-going review of the Licence Agreement for each pitch.
- 4.35 As above, the weekly rent is £50.74 for a single pitch and £76.07 for a double pitch, with all/almost all residents (over 90%) receiving housing benefit payments. No damage deposit is required at the start of a licence.
- 4.36 Information from the Council indicates that there are currently **twenty-three people living on the site**: thirteen adults; four children under the age of five; and six children aged five to eleven. This is a small increase from the previous GTAA, where the Council reported twenty-one people on the site. In terms of ethnic groups, the residents were reported to be English Gypsy or Traveller. The Council reported 100% occupancy for most of the year during 2011. Most residents (i.e. 60 – 90%) have lived on the site longer term (five year or over). Each pitch has an amenity unit which has a shower, space for cooking, space/provision for laundry facilities. There are eight static and six touring caravans on the site, as well as one chalet.
- 4.37 The Council described the quality of the general surroundings and environment of the site as poor, and the site's location in relation to access to schools and shops as average.
- 4.38 The Council described the physical condition and maintenance of the site as poor.
- 4.39 Information from the Council indicated that there have been no known instances of disputes between residents, intimidation, vandalism and other anti-social behaviour on the site over the last twelve months.
- 4.40 The Council indicated that no households were currently doubled up on the site.

Wilmington Park

- 4.41 This site currently has a total of twenty-three residential pitches. At the time of this study all pitches were occupied.
- 4.42 The Council indicated that the site had increased in size by two pitches over the past five years. The development of these additional pitches was occurring at the time of the previous GTAA, and was factored into residential supply in that assessment. No other pitches had been vacated or let in the last four years.

- 4.43 The site has not been the subject of a bid for a Gypsy and Traveller Sites Grant; however, the Council indicated that they intended to apply for one in the future for this site. As above, any plans to undertake major repairs are subject to identification of external and internal funding.
- 4.44 As above, a full site conditions survey was undertaken in July 2012. The Council indicated that the findings of the survey will inform: *“(i) repairs and maintenance priorities, and (ii) improvements required to bring the site up to CLG decency standards for Gypsy and Traveller sites”*.
- 4.45 As above, Wilmington Park is managed in-house and has therefore seen the same site management changes as highlighted in paragraph 4.7 above.
- 4.46 As above, licensees are permitted to be absent for a period of travelling subject to payment of full rent/licence fee. This is currently under consideration as part of an on-going review of the Licence agreement for each pitch.
- 4.47 This site is part of the city-wide waiting list which covers all four sites in Hull (as highlighted in paragraph 4.9).
- 4.48 As above, the weekly rent is £50.74 for a single pitch and £76.07 for a double pitch, with all/almost all residents (over 90%) receiving housing benefit payments. No damage deposit is required at the start of a licence.
- 4.49 Information from the Council indicates that there are currently **seventy-three people living on the site**: forty adults; seven children under the age of five; seventeen children aged five to eleven; and nine children aged twelve to sixteen. This is an increase from the previous GTAA, where the Council reported sixty-nine people on the site. In terms of ethnic groups, the residents were reported to be English Gypsy or Traveller. The Council reported 100% occupancy for most of the year during 2011. Most residents (i.e. 60 – 90%) have lived on the site longer term (five year or over). Each pitch has an amenity unit which has a shower, space for cooking, space/provision for laundry facilities. There are twenty-four static and thirteen touring caravans on the site, as well as three chalets.
- 4.50 The Council described the quality of the general surroundings and environment of the site as very poor, and the site's location in relation to access to schools and shops as very poor. The comments made in relation to this site were the same as those detailed in paragraph 4.25 above.
- 4.51 The Council described the physical condition and maintenance of the site as poor.
- 4.52 Information from the Council indicated that there have been no known instances of intimidation, vandalism and other anti-social behaviour on the site over the last twelve months. However, there have been disputes between residents relating to overcrowding and parking on the site; the storage of scrap metal; and horses on the site. These issues have been resolved through discussions/mediation between affected parties and the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer.

4.53 The Council indicated that three households were currently doubled up on the site.

Socially rented sites: survey findings

4.54 A total of sixty people were interviewed across the four sites. The residents were mostly Romany Gypsies (fifty one respondents – 85%); however, the sample also included four people who described themselves as Welsh Travellers, four who indicated they were Scottish Travellers and one person who described themselves as a New Traveller.

Views on size and facilities

4.55 Thirty-one respondents owned a single caravan; twenty-eight respondents owned two caravans; and one respondent owned three caravans. The average number of caravans to households was 1.5. Forty-two respondents (70%) reported that they had enough space. Of the remaining seventeen respondents (30%):

- Sixteen respondents wanted a larger pitch
- Twelve also wanted a larger site
- One respondent wanted more caravans
- One respondent wanted more living space

The reported lack of space was particularly acute from respondents on Bankside Park and Bedford Park. Three respondents indicated that they had site needs relating to their work; all three of which said that their current pitch was too small to accommodate their work needs, particularly their work vehicles.

4.56 All respondents indicated that they had an amenity block (with the exception of one person who did not respond). A further seven respondents indicated that they had outbuildings for animals (e.g. kennel, pigeon loft, etc.). Three respondents made reference to wanting “*better sheds*”, with the following specific comment about the condition of the amenity buildings (sheds): “*All the sheds are in poor condition and need repairs*”

Previous accommodation experiences

4.57 When asked why they had come to live on their current site, people gave a variety of reasons (see Table 4.1 below). However, the most common reason was to be near family (42%); this was followed by being born/raised on the site (30%).

Table 4.1: Main reason for moving to the site

Reason	No	%
To be near family	25	42
Born/raised here	18	30
There was a vacancy	11	18
Moved here with family	3	5
Own/family members health	1	2
Lack of sites	1	2
Children's education	1	2
Total	60	100

4.58 When asked what type of accommodation they had immediately before their current site, thirty seven respondents (62%) indicated that they had been on the site all their adult life. This was followed by a transit site (eight people – 13%); unauthorised encampments (seven people – 12%) and bricks and mortar accommodation (three people – 5%). Following this, individual respondents made reference to previously living on private or council sites. The majority of respondents indicated that they had left this previous accommodation because a vacancy had become available on their current site or they had wanted to move to their current site to be near family.

Accommodating visitors on their current site

4.59 Twenty-four respondents (40%) reported that they have visitors to stay on their pitch with them. With the exception of a couple of respondents who had friends to stay, most respondents made reference to immediate family coming to visit i.e. parents, children, siblings. It was indicated that their visitors would usually stayed a couple of weeks. Of these respondents, eight (33%) indicated that their visitors stayed with them in their trailer, while fifteen (63%) indicated that their visitors brought a trailer with them and stayed on their pitch (one respondent did not provide any details).

4.60 The majority of respondents (77%) indicated that hosting visitors was not a problem for them. Fourteen people (23%) did indicate that it was a problem. With the exception of one respondent, this related to the perception that the pitches were not big enough to accommodate visitors. However, one respondent made reference to the following issue: *"I don't like people coming here now because of the rats"*, while another respondent said the following: *"would like the site to have two or three plots as a transit area so my married children can pull on"*.

Length of time in the area and on the site

4.61 Nearly all respondents (fifty-eight – 97%) had lived in the area for ten years or more, with one respondent indicated they had lived in the area between five and ten years (one respondent did not provide information on length of time in the area). The main reason for staying in Hull was being born/raised here (57%) or having family living in the area (29%) (see Table 4.2 below).

Table 4.2: Main reason for living in Hull

Reason	No	%
Born/raised here	32	57
Family living in the area	16	29
Own/family members health	3	5
Look after family in old age	3	5
Children's education	2	4
Total	56	100

Note: excludes four non responses

4.62 With regards to length of time on their current site, fifty-five respondents (92%) lived there for ten years or more, while four respondents (7%) had lived there for between five and ten years (again, one respondent did not provide information).

4.63 No respondent reported having a base elsewhere

Travelling experiences

4.64 Forty respondents (67%) indicated that they never travelled. Eleven respondents (28%) indicated that this was due to their or a family members' older age; eleven respondents (28%) indicated that this was due to education needs; while eight respondents (20%) said it was due to their or family members' health needs. In addition, three people indicated that they were 'settled' or did not like to move anymore; two respondents indicated that they had too many animals to travel; and one respondent indicated that it was no longer safe to travel: "We don't think it's safe to move about now, it's not like it was a few years ago". Four respondents did not provide a reason for no longer travelling. The last time people had travelled ranged from three years ago to fourteen years ago.

4.65 With regards to the twenty respondents (33%) who did travel, this was divided equally between those who travelled once a year and those who travelled a few times a year. People indicated that they left the site for between one and ten weeks per year. When asked where they tended to go to, a number of respondents visited fairs (for example, Appleby, Kenilworth, Seamer and Stow). People also made reference to a range of individual places, with no particular geographical area being common amongst the respondents; for example, Bangor, Blackpool, Carlisle, Chester, Cleethorpes, Devon, Market Harborough, Pickering, Preston, Newcastle, Scarborough, Scotland and Worcester. The majority of respondents travelled with one or two caravans. Only three respondents travelled with any equipment.

4.66 Nineteen of the twenty respondents (95%) had travelled in the last twelve months; ten of whom indicated that they had travelled to attend a fair. Following this, holiday or visiting relatives were the most common reasons for travelling, with only four respondents indicated that they had travelled for work. With regards to where people stayed while travelling, those who attended the fairs stayed at designated fair sites. Following fair sites, people made reference to staying with friends/relatives on private sites and staying on caravan parks. A small number of respondents (three) indicated that they stayed on the roadside while travelling.

Experiences of living in bricks and mortar accommodation

4.67 Four respondents (7%) interviewed on the sites indicated that they had lived in a house at some point during their life; three had lived in socially rented accommodation, while one was an owner occupier. Three respondents indicated that this house had been outside Hull, while one respondent did not provide a location. The reasons given for living in the house were moving there with family (two respondents), while one respondent said they had been born in a house. When asked to rate their experience of living in a house, two respondents said it was good, one respondent said neither good nor poor and one respondent said it was poor. With regards to their reasons for leaving the house, two respondents indicated that it was because there was a vacancy on their current site, one indicated they had moved out when they got married, and one said there was no particular reason for leaving the house.

Health services and issues

4.68 The respondents were asked if they had access to the following health services: GP/health centre; health visitor; maternity care; A & E; and dentist. All respondents indicated that they had sufficient access to these services; where households said that they did not currently have access, this was because the service was not relevant to them (for example, maternity care). Just two respondents indicated that they had issues with accessing services. One respondent indicated that they had transport issues: *“My husband doesn't drive anymore due to poor eye sight so we rely on other people on the site for transport”*. The second respondent did not elaborate on the particular issue they had with access.

4.69 Respondents were also asked to indicate if they, or anyone in their household, needed support for any of the following reasons: frail elderly; a medical condition; a physical disability; a learning disability; a mental health problem; or a sensory disability. From this list, two respondents indicated that they or someone within their household required support as they were frail elderly and one person indicated that they or someone within their household needed support for a medical condition. In addition to the health issues raised above, two respondents also indicated that they could not read or write. One of these respondents indicated that they had to get other people to read letters and fill in forms for them.

Authorised private sites

4.70 There are currently no authorised private sites in Hull. The Council indicated that they did not expect the number of private sites to increase over the next five years. As highlighted above, the Council raised the issue of the current shortage of land due to flood risk.

5. Planning and unauthorised sites

- 5.1 The development of unauthorised sites for Gypsies and Travellers can be a major source of tension between Gypsies and Travellers and the settled population. The current planning system is intended to create conditions where there is no need for unauthorised developments because land will be allocated for authorised site development within the Local Plan. This chapter focuses upon current policy in Hull and instances where there has been the development of Gypsy and Traveller sites without planning permission. The chapter concludes by looking at the presence of unauthorised encampments in the study area.

Current policy

- 5.2 The Council indicated that their existing development plan does include a policy towards Gypsy and Traveller sites (*Policy H10 of the Hull Local Plan 2000*):
- (a) *Gypsy and traveller site development will be allowed if a need can be demonstrated and the proposed site is:*
 - (i) *acceptable to the gypsy and traveller community;*
 - (ii) *within easy reach of community and other facilities; and*
 - (iii) *acceptable in terms of the amenity of adjacent occupiers.*
 - (b) *The proposed gypsy and traveller sites listed below and allocated on the Proposals Map will be protected from other development:*
 - *Bedford Street;*
 - *Newington Street; and*
 - *Wincolmlee.*

This was written at a time when there was only one site (the Wilmington Park site), but a further three sites had been allocated.

- 5.3 Gypsies and Travellers are also included in the current/emerging Development Plan Documents under the new planning system (*Policy CS3 of the Core Strategy*):

6. Gypsy and traveller sites (whether for permanent or temporary accommodation) will only be allowed or allocated where the site is suitable for residential use, capable of being designed to current good practice standards and is accessible to community facilities. Proposals should avoid Flood Zone 3.

The Council indicated that no sites were currently being considered as suitable for Gypsy and Traveller site development. However, work is being done in developing a template for site requirements. This includes space requirements, as well as issues around flood risk and mitigation of that risk.

Planning applications

- 5.4 Hull City Council has not received any planning applications for the development of Gypsy and Traveller sites since 2006. Furthermore, they indicated that they did not expect the number of private sites to increase over the next five years.

Unauthorised development of Gypsy and Traveller sites

- 5.5 The Council indicated that there were currently no unauthorised developments within Hull, nor have they taken any enforcement action in relation to unauthorised developments since 2006. They did not anticipate that any sites would be developed without planning permission over the next five years.

Unauthorised encampments

- 5.6 The presence and incidence of unauthorised encampments is often a significant issue that impacts upon local authorities, landowners, Gypsies and Travellers and the settled population. Due to the nature of unauthorised encampments (i.e. unpredictability, seasonal fluctuations, etc.), it is often very difficult to grasp a comprehensive picture of need for residential and/or transit accommodation without considering a range of interconnected issues. As discussed in Chapter 3, very few encampments have been recorded in the Caravan Count over the last five years, with those that have been recorded reported as 'tolerated'. However, during the fieldwork period, there was a large encampment (approximately thirty caravans) present in the study area. The Community Interviewers managed to interview twenty of these households; the findings from these interviews are discussed below.
- 5.7 The Council indicated that they had a written policy for managing unauthorised encampments. The 'process map' for such encampments on Council owned land is detailed in Appendix 2. It was indicated that an officer from the Council would normally be the first person to contact Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised encampments.
- 5.8 The Council kept a record of some encampments in the area. They could not provide details of encampments for 2009 or 2010; however, Table 5.1 shows the encampments recorded during 2011. From the information provided, the average size consisted of seven caravans/trailers; however, this is skewed slightly by the two relatively large encampments that were recorded (number two and three above). Removing the large encampments gives an average size of four. The Council were unable to provide details on the duration of these encampments or the action taken.

Table 5.1: Unauthorised encampments 2011

Camp	Location	Number of caravans involved
1	Priory Road	3
2	Exeter Street	24
3	Freedom Centre, Preston Road	20
4	Haltemprice Street	2
5	Marfleet Lane	7
6	Tilbury Road	9
7	Ennerdale Leisure Centre	5
8	Oslo Road, Sutton Fields	2
9	Leads Road	2
10	Dent Road	2
11	Dent Road	4
12	Delhi Street	7

- 5.9 The Council were unable to provide information on the following: whether there was seasonal variation in encampments; whether people were 'in transit' or local to the area; whether the size and number of encampments had changed over the last five years; or whether they expected the number increase, decrease or remain the same over the next five years.

Unauthorised encampments: survey findings

- 5.10 A total of twenty people were interviewed on unauthorised encampments; all described themselves as Romany Gypsies.
- 5.11 Thirteen respondents had a single caravan, while seven respondents had two. All respondents owned their caravans. The average number of caravans to households was 1.4. Eighteen respondents (90%) reported that they had enough space. One respondent said that they did not have enough space; however, they not elaborate on what they required. The remaining respondent said that they did not know if they had enough space. None of the respondents indicated that they had any site needs relating to work.

Previous accommodation experiences

- 5.12 When asked what type of accommodation they had immediately before moving to this encampment, sixteen respondents (80%) indicated that they had moved from another unauthorised encampment, all of whom indicated that they had been on another encampment in Hull. With regards to the remaining respondents three had moved from a private site and one a house; all of these were from outside Hull. When asked the main reason for moving onto this encampment, the following reasons were given, in order of frequency: to be near family; eviction from last encampment; lack of sites; and holiday. It was apparent through responses to other questions in relation to travelling that the majority of respondents travelled frequently during the summer months (see below).
- 5.13 Nine respondents (45%) reported having a base elsewhere in the UK, while eleven (55%) said they did not. With regards to the respondents who had a base elsewhere, two lived in Nottinghamshire, one in Doncaster, one in Leeds and one in Selby. The remaining respondents did not provide the location of their base. With regards to the type of base, seven respondents lived on a private site; one lived on an unauthorised development; and one lived in bricks and mortar accommodation. The respondent who lived in bricks and mortar accommodation currently owned a house in Leeds and indicated that they were travelling for the summer. The main reason for moving into a house was because it was available to buy. They rated their experience of living in a house as good.

Length of time in the area and on the encampment

- 5.14 All the respondents had lived in the general area for less than twelve months, with the majority (seventeen respondents – 85%) indicating that they had been in Hull for less than six months, and six respondents (30%) being in the area less than a month. With regards to length of time on that particular encampment, all respondents

indicated that they had been there one week or less. Table 5.2 shows the main reasons given for staying in this area (based on respondents being able to tick all that applied).

Table 5.2: Main reasons for staying in this area

Reason	No	%
Only place I could find	11	55
Family living in the area	8	40
Work available in the area	6	30
Lack of sites	6	30
Moving around is way of life	3	15
Moving in a group	2	10
Like the area	1	5
Born/raised here	1	5
Holiday	1	5

- 5.15 The respondents were asked how many weeks of the year they usually stayed in the Hull area. Fourteen people (70%) indicated that they did not know; four (20%) indicated that it was their first time in the area; and two respondents (10%) said they usually stayed in Hull between one and ten weeks per year. When asked where they spent the remainder of the year, the majority of respondents indicated that they travelled around – primarily during the summer months – staying on any sites that were available. Three respondents made reference to spending most of the year travelling in Yorkshire authorities (i.e. Leeds and York).

Travelling experiences

- 5.16 With regards to how often the respondents currently travelled; seventeen respondents (85%) indicated that they travelled every week or so, two travelled once a year, and one respondent (5%) travelled every day or so. When asked the main places they tended to travel people made reference to a range of individual places; however the following were mentioned most frequently: York (ten respondents); Doncaster (nine respondents); Leeds (nine respondents); and Hull (seven respondents). This suggests that respondents were more likely to travel within the region than all over the UK.
- 5.17 Nineteen of the twenty respondents (95%) had travelled in the last twelve months (not including their current travelling). When asked the reasons for travelling, the following were given, in order of frequency: work opportunities (ten respondents – 53%); to attend a fair (nine – 47%); holiday (five – 26%); to visit relatives (seven – 37%); and to attend family/community events (three – 16%). With regards to where people had stayed while travelling in the last twelve months, all respondents indicated that they had stayed at the roadside (in both urban and rural areas). Following this, people most commonly made reference to farmers’ fields, staying with friends/relatives on private sites or staying on transit sites. As before, those who attended the fairs also stayed at designated fair sites.

Health services and issues

- 5.18 As before, the respondents were asked if they had access to the following health services: GP/health centre; health visitor; maternity care; A & E; and dentist. From this list, the service that most people indicated that they had access to was A & E (eighteen respondents). Two respondents elaborated on the use of A & E:

“As we move around a lot we take the kids to the hospital if we need to”

“We travel all the time so we just use the A&E in any hospital if we need to”

Following A & E, five people indicated that they had access to a doctor, five people had access to a health visitor, three people had access to a dentist and two had access to maternity care. A number of respondents indicated that these health services were not relevant to them. Four respondents indicated that they had issues accessing health services. These respondents all made reference to issues relating to having no fixed address or not being in one place for long enough. The following are some of the comments that were made:

“We're not in one place for enough time so if I need a doctor, I take the baby back to our own doctor near my Dad's site”

“We've got no fixed address so dentists won't take us on”

“We have no fixed address because we have no sites to pull on”

- 5.19 None of them indicated that they, or anyone in their household, needed support for any of the following reasons: frail elderly; a medical condition; a physical disability; a learning disability; a mental health problem; or a sensory disability.

6. Gypsies and Travellers in social and private bricks and mortar accommodation

6.1 The numbers of Gypsies and Travellers currently accommodated within bricks and mortar accommodation are unknown, but potentially large. Movement to and from housing is a major concern for the strategic approach, policies and working practices of local authorities.

Estimating the size of Gypsy and Traveller population in bricks and mortar housing

6.2 None of the stakeholders that were consulted nor members of the local Gypsy and Traveller communities in Hull were able to accurately estimate the size of the Gypsy and Traveller population in bricks and mortar accommodation.

6.3 The Commission for Racial Equality's 2006 report, *Common Ground: Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers*, suggested that the housed population was around three times the number of trailer-based populations. However, using a multiplier of three times the site population may be excessive in the absence of definitive evidence of the size of the population. Consequently, a number of other sources are pursued in order to provide some indication as to the population in bricks and mortar accommodation.

6.4 Hull City Council indicated the following:

- Gypsies and Travellers are specifically referred to in their current housing and homelessness strategies;
- Gypsies and Travellers are identified in ethnic records and monitoring of social housing applications and/or allocations;
- There are currently seven applicants who ascribe as being a 'Gypsy or Traveller' registered for social housing;
- There were no households re-housed who ascribed as being a 'Gypsy or Traveller' during 2011; and
- There were three homelessness applications from people who ascribed as being a 'Gypsy or Traveller' over the last twelve months. The reasons recorded for presenting as homeless were: relationship breakdown; domestic violence; and general advice. The following approach applied to Gypsies and Travellers going through the homelessness process:

"All people who approach the Housing options team as possibly homeless are case managed to look into both prevention options and statutory duties. On approach the applicant will remain the case of the duty officer who will support the entire process of application/interview etc. The Options team also liaises, when necessary with the Gypsy and Traveller support officer"

- They did not know whether the number of Gypsies and Travellers moving into social housing had changed over the last five years;

- They did not know whether the number of Gypsies and Travellers moving into social housing would change over the next five years;
- There was no information on Gypsies and Travellers living in private housing in Hull.

6.5 In order to engage with households in bricks and mortar accommodation the Community Interviewers deployed three main strategies. They utilised their own extensive social networks in order to find people who lived in houses; they asked people who they had interviewed in trailer-based accommodation if they knew of people in houses and if they would be happy to pass on their details; and they utilised snowball sampling where one respondent in housing recommended engaging with similar households. Engaging with households in bricks and mortar accommodation appeared unproblematic and more interviews could have been possible given more time. This leads us to assume that the households we interviewed constitute only a proportion of the entire population in bricks and mortar housing. Therefore, as a pragmatic working assumption, which allows for a reasonable consideration of need arising from households in bricks and mortar, we assume we have interviewed 50% of the actual bricks and mortar-based population. Therefore, by doubling the number of interviews attained, we posit that there are at least thirty-eight households living in bricks and mortar in Hull.

6.6 It should be noted that we believe that this may be an understatement of the actual housed population, but it is based on the best information available at the time of the assessment. A more accurate estimation of the numbers of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in houses will only be possible when a number of issues are resolved:

- The data from the Census 2011 is available;
- Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople feel able to disclose their ethnic group in monitoring forms;
- Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople feel able to disclose their ethnic group to the wider community.

6.7 Until some of the above issues are resolved, estimates based on the informal knowledge of stakeholders and the experiences of fieldworkers, such as those in this study, will be the only and best source of evidence. It is recommended that the issue of housed Gypsies and Travellers is revisited in more detail in future studies of this type.

Living in bricks and mortar accommodation: survey findings

6.8 A total of nineteen people were interviewed in bricks and mortar accommodation; sixteen were living in socially rented accommodation, two in private rented accommodation, and one owned their house. Seven respondents indicated that they owned one caravan. The residents were mostly Romany Gypsies (seventeen respondents – 89%). Two respondents did not want to provide a response.

Views on size of property

- 6.9 The respondents were living in two or three bedroom properties, with three bedrooms being most common (thirteen respondents). Two respondents (11%) reported that they did not have enough space in their current home; both were currently renting their properties (one socially rented, one private rented). These respondents indicated that they needed larger houses, with one indicating they needed more bedrooms and another wanting more outside space. The remaining seventeen respondents were satisfied with the amount of space in their home. Four respondents reported that visitors come to stay with them in their home. The majority of respondents (twelve - 63%) indicated that hosting visitors was not a problem for them; however, six people did say that it was a problem. When asked to elaborate, these respondents made reference to not having enough space for visitors in their current property, particularly for people bringing trailers.

Previous accommodation experiences

- 6.10 When asked why they came to live in a house, people gave a variety of reasons (see Table 6.1 below). The most common reasons were to be near family (32%); due to lack of sites (32%); or because there was a vacancy (21%).

Table 6.1: Main reason for moving to the house

Reason	No	%
To be near family	6	32
Lack of sites	6	32
There was a vacancy	4	21
Own/family members health	2	11
Evicted from last accommodation	1	5
Total	19	100

- 6.11 Table 6.2 below shows the type of accommodation they had immediately before their current house. As can be seen, the respondents had moved from a range of accommodation types, with unauthorised encampments being most common (eight respondents - 42%). With regards to where people had moved from, five of the respondents from unauthorised encampments had been on encampments in Hull before moving into a house; the three respondents who had previously lived on a socially rented site had all lived on one of the sites in Hull; and, the respondent who had lived in a house and one of the respondents previously on a transit site also indicated that they had moved within Hull. The remaining five respondents had moved into a house from sites/encampments outside the study area.

Table 6.2: Previous accommodation

Reason	No	%
Unauthorised encampment	8	42
Been here all my life	4	21
Council site	3	16
Transit site	3	16
Another house	1	5
Total	19	100

- 6.12 The following reasons were given for leaving their previous accommodation and moving into their current house: there was a vacancy (three respondents); health reasons (two respondents); 'got sick of being moved on' (two respondents); overcrowded conditions in previous accommodation (two respondents); no particular reason (two respondents); eviction (one respondent); got married (one respondent); conditions in previous accommodation (one respondent); and fear over personal safety (one respondent). With regards to the three respondents who had moved into bricks and mortar from the council sites in Hull, two indicated that they had moved into housing due to conditions on the site or overcrowding.
- 6.13 Three respondents had also lived in another house at some point during their life; two within Hull and one outside the study area. Two respondents had moved into this other house with their family, while one indicated they had moved due to lack of sites (this respondent had moved within Hull). One respondent had been evicted from this accommodation.

Length of time in the area and in the house

- 6.14 Eighteen respondents indicated that they had lived in the area for ten years or more; one respondent did not provide any information. The main reason for staying in Hull was having family living in the area (53%) or being born/raised here (24%) (see Table 6.3 below).

Table 6.3: Main reason for living in Hull

Reason	No	%
Family living in the area	9	53
Born/raised here	4	24
Children's education	2	12
Own/family members health	1	6
Lack of sites	1	6
Total	17	100

Note: excludes two non responses

- 6.15 With regards to length of time in their current house, eleven respondents (58%) indicated that they had lived there for ten years or more; five respondents (26%) had lived there for between five and ten years; two respondents had lived there between three and five years (11%); and one respondent between one and three years (5%).
- 6.16 With regards to how many weeks of the year they usually live in the Hull area, thirteen respondents (68%) indicated that they never leave; four respondents (21%) indicated that they left the area for between one and ten weeks per year; and two respondents (11%) indicated that they did not know how many weeks per year they lived in the area. No respondent reported having a base elsewhere.

Travelling experiences

- 6.17 Thirteen respondents (68%) indicated that they never travelled. Six respondents (46%) indicated that this was due to educational needs and three (23%) indicated it was due to their or a family members older age. With regards to the remaining respondents, people gave individual reasons; for example, older age, being settled, or no particular reason. The last time people had travelled ranged from two years ago to seventeen years ago.
- 6.18 With regards to the six respondents (32%) who did travel, four travelled once a year and two travelled a few times a year. When asked where they tended to go to, all of the respondents made reference to travelling to the fairs (for example, Appleby, Cambridge, Lee Gap, Pickering, Seamer and Stow). Three respondents travelled with one caravan; the remainder did not provide information on how many caravans they travelled with. Two respondents indicated that they travelled with equipment.
- 6.19 All of the respondents had travelled in the last twelve months. As highlighted above, this was primarily to attend a fair. However, individual respondents also made reference to travelling for work or '*just for a change*'. With regards to where people stayed while travelling, people stayed at designated fair sites. Following fair sites, people made reference to staying at the roadside.

Health services and issues

- 6.20 The respondents were asked if they had access to the following health services: GP/health centre; health visitor; maternity care; A & E; and dentist. All respondents indicated that they had sufficient access to these services; where households said that that they did not currently have access, this was because the service was not relevant to them (for example, two respondents indicated that maternity care was not relevant). No one indicated that they had any problems with access to these services.
- 6.21 Respondents were also asked to indicate if they, or anyone in their household, needed support for any of the following reasons: frail elderly; a medical condition; a physical disability; a learning disability; a mental health problem; or a sensory disability. Two households indicated that they or someone within their household required support relating to the issues above: one required support due to a physical and learning disability; and one required support as they were frail elderly and had a medical condition.

7. Future accommodation, household formation and accommodation affordability

7.1 This chapter looks at a range of issues including the movement intentions of the sample, the formation of new households and concealment of existing ones and the accommodation intentions of the Gypsy and Traveller population. These factors are key drivers in the assessment of accommodation need within Hull. The findings from the survey are presented here and how this then translates into 'need' is discussed in Chapter 9.

Future accommodation intentions

7.2 Table 7.1 shows the movement intentions of the households interviewed in Hull.

Table 7.1: Movement intentions

Intention	All		Current accommodation					
			Socially rented sites		Bricks and mortar		Unauthorised encampments	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Immediate move	1	1	-	-	1	5	-	-
Stay indefinitely	16	16	14	23	2	11	-	-
I have no plans to move	60	61	44	73	15	79	1	5
Stay until moved on	14	14	-	-	-	-	14	70
Other	8	8	2	3	1	5	5	25
Total	99	100	60	100	19	100	20	100

7.3 The respondent who indicated that they would like to move immediately was currently living in private rented bricks and mortar accommodation. They indicated that they needed to move to be nearer to family/friends and to move to a vacant pitch on a preferred site. Being near family/friends was selected as the most important of these reasons. They intended to stay in Hull and indicated that they needed to be in Hull because they were born/raised here, had family in the area and for children's education. Their preference was to live on a permanent Council owned site. They indicated that there was currently no accommodation for them to move to; however, they indicated that they were currently on the waiting list for the Bankside Park site.

7.4 As can be seen from Table 7.1, 16% of respondents had firm intentions to stay in their current accommodation (i.e. indefinite stay). This was particularly the case amongst those interviewed on the socially rented sites (23%). However, a large proportion of the sample (61%) currently had no plans to move, but could not give firm intentions.

7.5 The majority of respondents on the unauthorised encampment indicated that they would stay until they were moved on. With regards to the five who indicated 'other', two indicated they would be moving in a week; one intended to return to their base after the summer; the remaining two respondents did not know how long they would be on the encampment. Of the respondents who were interviewed on unauthorised encampments, four indicated that that they needed some form of permanent

accommodation within Hull. The following provides further information about these households:

HH1: Been in Hull between one and six months – before which they had stayed at another encampment in Hull as well as encampments in Doncaster and Leeds. The main reason for being in the area was work. They indicated that they did not know if they intended to stay in the area, but in a later question indicated that they were looking for a permanent socially rented site in Hull. They indicated they needed to be in Hull due to lack of sites, having family in the area and because of work (with work being the most important reason).

HH2: Did not know how long they had been in Hull, but indicated that they had moved from another encampment within the area. The main reason for being in Hull was having family living in the area. They indicated that they did not know if they intended to stay in the area, but in a later question indicated that they were looking for a permanent socially rented site in Hull. However, they indicated that they had a base elsewhere in the UK (on a friend's private site).

HH3: Been in Hull less than one month – before which they had stayed at another encampment in Hull. The main reason for being in Hull was having family living in the area. They indicated that they did not know if they intended to stay in the area, but in a later question indicated that they were looking for their own site with planning permission in Hull. They indicated they needed to be in Hull due to lack of sites, having family in the area and because of work (with lack of sites being the most important reason).

HH4: Been in Hull between one and six months – before this they had been on a couple of encampments in Hull, as well as encampments in Leeds. The main reason for being in the area was because it was the only place they could find. They indicated that they did not know if they intended to stay in the area, but in a later question indicated that they were looking for a piece of land to buy in Hull without planning permission. They indicated that they needed to be in Hull because they liked the area.

- 7.6 In addition to the four respondents above who indicated they were looking for accommodation in Hull, an additional respondent on the unauthorised encampment indicated that they were looking for their own site with planning permission in East Yorkshire. They indicated that they needed to be in East Yorkshire because they were born/raised there.
- 7.7 With regards to the two respondents on the socially rented sites who said 'other', one respondent indicated they were staying "*till we find a better site*". They indicated that they needed to move due to overcrowding on the site. They intended to remain in Hull and wanted socially rented site-based provision. The second respondent indicated that they would like to buy their own land to develop a site when they had enough money. They intended to stay within Hull.

- 7.8 With regards to the bricks and mortar respondent who indicated 'other', this respondent gave the following response: "*staying here until there are new sites in the area*". They had been living in a house for fourteen years, before which they had lived on unauthorised encampments within Hull. They indicated that they had moved into a house due to lack of sites. They were looking for accommodation on a permanent socially rented site in Hull. They were not currently on the waiting list for a site in Hull.

Household concealment

- 7.9 None of the respondents across any of the accommodation types reported concealed households (i.e. separate households currently in need of accommodation and living with them), with the exception of one respondent living on one of the socially rented sites who said they did not know. However, consultation with Hull City Council suggests that there is over-occupation on three of the four sites, with a total of thirteen households doubling up across the three sites (see Chapter 4). The Council indicated that residents were currently reluctant to engage around the issue of overcrowding for fear that they may be asked to leave the site (with no alternative sites available for them to move to). This could explain why the respondents who took part in the survey did not provide information on concealed households. Consultation with the Community Interviewers following the interviews also suggested surprise at the responses given the overcrowding that they observed on some of the sites and the number of grown up children living with parents.

Household formation

- 7.10 Respondents were also asked whether there were people living with them who were likely to need their own separate accommodation in the next five years (i.e. by 2017). One respondent said yes; this respondent was living on one of the socially rented sites. They indicated that they had two family members who would require separate accommodation over the next five years. They did not know where they would need to live but indicated that they would need socially rented site-based accommodation. A further fifteen respondents indicated that they did not know if anyone within their household would require separate accommodation. However, it should be noted that eleven of these households had children in the eleven to sixteen age range.

Accommodation affordability

- 7.11 In order to explore issues of accommodation affordability we asked respondents if they could afford to purchase any of the following: a pitch on a private site with planning permission; pitch on a private site without planning permission; land to be developed into a site.
- 7.12 Thirty-nine respondents (65%) living on the socially rented sites indicated that they could not afford any of these options. Ten (17%) said the issue was not relevant to them; seven of these said that they were not planning on moving or were settled in their current location, while three respondents said they were '*too old to buy land*'.

- 7.13 Of the nineteen people living in bricks and mortar accommodation, one respondent (5%) said they could afford to purchase land for a site or a pitch on a private site (with or without planning permission). Fifteen respondents (79%) said they could not afford any of these options, while the remaining respondents indicated that the issue was not relevant to them.
- 7.14 Eleven respondents (55%) on the unauthorised encampment indicated that they could not afford any of these options. Five (25%) indicated that the issue was not relevant to them; four of these indicated that they already had their own land elsewhere in the UK, while one indicated that they were not ready to settle down yet as they enjoyed travelling.
- 7.15 Respondents were also asked how much they paid per month in rent or mortgage for their current accommodation (see Table 7.2). The majority of respondents - on sites and in bricks and mortar accommodation - were paying between £60 and £89 per week¹⁵.

Table 7.2: Rent/mortgage level (weekly)

	Current accommodation							
	All		Socially rented sites		Bricks and mortar		Unauthorised encampments	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
£30 - £59	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
£60 - £89	65	66	50	83	15	79	-	-
£90 - £119	3	3	-	-	3	16	-	-
Don't know	7	7	7	12	-	-	-	-
Prefer not to say	2	2	1	2	1	5	-	-
Don't pay rent/mortgage	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	100
Total	98	100	60	100	19	100	19	100

Note: excludes one non response

Note about affordability

7.16 It is worth noting that a diversity of socio-economic situations is present amongst the Gypsy and Traveller communities, from the moderately wealthy to very poor families. Although obtaining empirical evidence on the economic circumstances of Gypsies and Travellers is very difficult it is well established that Gypsies and Travellers are amongst the most culturally, socially, physically and financially excluded in society. A number of families will always be able to afford to purchase or rent pitches at market rates. However, in line with the rest of society, other sections of the communities will be excluded from accommodation provided at market rates and will require additional support to access safe and secure accommodation in line with their cultural needs. The absence of a range of tenure to address this diversity of socio-economic circumstances may lead to a perpetuation and possible increase in hidden homelessness.

¹⁵ Hull City Council indicated that this information does not tally with the number of single and double pitches and the known rent levels on the socially rented sites. It is possible that there is some confusion over rent levels amongst site residents. Rents on socially rented sites in Hull are £50.74 for a single pitch and £76.07 for a double pitch.

8. Travelling Showpeople

- 8.1 Travelling Showpeople occupy an unusual position in planning terms and a separate planning Circular, detailing the particular planning needs of Travelling Showpeople, was produced: Circular 04/07. As well as detailing the requirements for pitch identification and allocation for Travelling Showpeople, Circular 04/07 also required that the accommodation needs of Travelling Showpeople were included within the assessments of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs. Circular 04/07 has been replaced by the new planning policy¹⁶. However, it is clear that the accommodation needs of Travelling Showpeople should be included within the assessments of accommodation need for 'travellers' within this new framework.
- 8.2 Information provided by the Council indicates that there are no Travelling Showpeople known to be living within the study area. They did not expect there to be any sites for Travelling Showpeople developed over the next five years. The current development plan does not include a policy towards sites for Travelling Showpeople.
- 8.3 The lack of Travelling Showpeople appears to imply that there is a nil need for yard-based accommodation from Travelling Showpeople households. However, it should be noted that Travelling Showpeople remain distinct from Gypsies and Travellers and further work may need to be produced, across local authority boundaries, to accurately understand their accommodation needs. A cross-boundary assessment, in partnership with the Showmen's Guild would, most effectively, identify any shortage. Hull City Council confirmed that they already have regular liaison with East Riding of Yorkshire Council around a range of issues, including Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

¹⁶ CLG (2012) *Planning for traveller sites*
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf>

9. An assessment of accommodation need

9.1 Irrespective of the proposed change in policy targeted at resolving Gypsy and Traveller accommodation issues there are no signs that the growth in the Gypsy and Traveller population will slow significantly. Research from the Equalities and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has indicated that around 6,000 additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers are immediately required nationally to meet the current shortage of accommodation within England.¹⁷

A note on the assessment of accommodation need

9.2 Despite all local authorities across England completing a first round of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments (GTAAs) over the 2006-2009 period the methods of assessing and calculating the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers are still developing. The model drawn upon here derives from a number of sources including:

- The Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments.¹⁸
- Guidance for Regional Planning.¹⁹
- Knowledge and experience of assumptions featuring in other GTAAs and results of EiP tests of GTAAs.
- The emerging messages arising from the recent CLG consultation document '*Planning for Travellers*'.

9.3 In a move from the first round of GTAAs this assessment has focussed more closely on two issues, the constitution of local and historic need and the need for site-based accommodation in line with the planning definition (see Chapter 2). In terms of addressing local and historic need this assessment has measured this by:

- Surveying households resident within Hull, as opposed to extrapolating trends and findings from households resident outside the authority; and
- Drawing upon empirical primary research within Hull as opposed to developing projections based upon trends within the Caravan Count. Via a process of triangulation, records are brought together with survey responses on issues such as unauthorised sites, concealed households, etc. to develop a robust assessment of need. Similarly, an empirical assessment of local likely future needs is made possible via the comprehensive survey of households. Together these factors represent the latest position on historic demand.

¹⁷ See Brown, P., Henning, S. and Niner, P (2010) *Assessing local housing authorities' progress in meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Traveller communities in England and Wales : Update 2010*, Equality and Human Rights Commission.

¹⁸ CLG (2007) *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments – Guidance*, London: HMSO.

¹⁹ CURS, SHUSU and CRESR (2007) *Preparing Regional Spatial Strategy reviews on Gypsies and Travellers by regional planning bodies*, London: CLG, online at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/209/PreparingRegionalSpatialStrategyreviewsonGypsiesandTravellersbyregionalplannings_id1508209.pdf

- 9.4 In turn, the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers as detailed in the new planning policy is operationalised by a refinement of accommodation need informed by the current mobility/nomadism of resident Gypsies and Travellers. In line with the sentiment of the definition of Gypsies and Travellers within the planning policy refinement of need is made possible by assessing whether travelling was no longer undertaken due to the specific reasons of needs associated with their, or a dependant's, education, health or age.
- 9.5 This study has taken a thorough assessment of the need arising from all accommodation types present at the time of the survey. As such this assessment of need should be regarded as a reasonable and robust assessment of need upon which to base planning decisions in the future.
- 9.6 Table 9.1 below contains the requirements for net additional pitches that need to be developed to meet the measured need. Accommodation need has been considered in this assessment by carefully exploring the following factors:

Current residential supply

- Socially rented pitches.
- Private authorised pitches.

Residential need 2012 – 2017

- Temporary planning permissions, which will end over the assessment period.
- Concealment of households.
- Allowance for family growth over the assessment period.
- Need for authorised pitches from families on unauthorised developments.
- Movement over the assessment period between sites and housing.
- Whether the closure of any existing sites is planned.
- Potential need for residential pitches in the area from families on unauthorised encampments.
- Movement between areas.
- Overcrowding of sites.

Additional supply 2012 – 2017

There is currently one vacant pitch on one of the socially rented sites. The only additional source of potential pitch supply would be any new sites that are planned; however, from consultation with the local authority there is no such intention to provide sites over this period.

- 9.7 The requirements are presented in summary form in Table 9.1 below. This table details the accommodation and pitch need, derived from applying the definition as used in the Housing Act and the Planning definition. **All figures relate to pitches not sites.**

Table 9.1: Summary of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and pitch need (2012 -2028)

	Element of supply and need	Accommodation Need/Supply Total (households)
Current residential supply		
1	Socially rented pitches	70
2	Private authorised pitches	0
3	Total authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches	70
Residential pitch need 2012 –2017		
4	End of temporary planning permissions	0
5	Concealed households	13
6	New household formation	2
7	Unauthorised developments	0
8	Net Movement from housing to sites	4
9	Closure of sites	0
10	Unauthorised encampments	6
11	Movement between areas	0
12	Residential pitch need (2012 –2017)	25
13	Supply (2012 - 2017)	1
14	Residential pitch need (2012 – 2017)	24
15	Residential pitch need (2017 – 2022)	11
16	Residential pitch need (2022 – 2027)	13
17	Residential pitch need (2027 – 2028)	3
18	Total Residential pitch need (2012–2027/28)	51

Note: For pragmatic reasons these figures have been rounded to the nearest whole pitch

Explanation of the need requirement elements

Current residential supply

- 9.8 **Row 1:** The number of pitches on socially rented sites provided by local authority information.
- 9.9 **Row 2:** The number of pitches on private authorised sites provided by local authority information.
- 9.10 **Row 3:** The total number of authorised pitches within Hull.

Residential pitch need 2012–2017

- 9.11 **Row 4:** The number of pitches which have temporary planning permission due to expire within the assessment period.

9.12 **Row 5:** The number of concealed households occupying existing accommodation who require independent accommodation within Hull.

Pitch requirement from concealed households

Finding: The survey suggested that there were currently no concealed households across the sample. Information from the Hull City Council indicated that there were thirteen households who were currently doubled-up on the existing socially rented sites.

Assumptions:

- Experience from undertaking GTAA's in other areas suggests that it is unlikely that there are no concealed households.
- Consultation with Hull City Council suggested that there was overcrowding on the existing socially rented sites. Overcrowding on sites was also apparent from our observations when carrying out the fieldwork.
- Consultation with Hull City Council suggested that there may be a degree of reticence from households in disclosing how many people were living on their pitches for fear of risking a breach of their license agreements, which were being reviewed at the time of the assessment.
- The need identified in the previous GTAA appears to have been unmet in the form of new pitches.
- There are currently twenty-seven names on the site waiting list held by Hull City Council²⁰.
- It is reasonable to assume that the records held by Hull City Council are the most reliable indicator of household concealment at this time.
- Concealed households require pitch-based accommodation.

Calculation: Thirteen households are currently concealed = **13 households**.

9.13 **Row 6:** This is the number of pitches required from new household formation.

Pitch requirement from new households forming

Finding: Drawing upon the information contained within Chapter 7, the survey showed that there were two households who required their own separate accommodation in the next five years. Both of these households came from within one household currently living on one of the socially rented sites. The households expressed a preference for socially rented site based accommodation.

²⁰ Please note that the site waiting list has not been used. There are some issues with using site waiting lists in calculating the need for site provision. These relate to both over-counting (double registrations, out-of-date lists) and undercounting (potential applicants not being registered due to a perception of no pitch availability). It is believed that using waiting lists in their entirety would entail double counting of pitch need, as a result of the other factors included in the assessment (household formation, doubled-up households, etc).

Assumption: Both households are likely to form independent households; therefore, no pitch sharing adjustment has been made.

Calculation: Two households is the equivalent to 3% of the sample of households on socially rented sites. Grossed to the whole population of households on socially rented sites = **2 households**.

9.14 **Row 7:** This is the level of need arising from current unauthorised developments. This was zero for the study area.

9.15 **Row 8:** This is the estimation of the flow from sites to houses and vice versa.

Movement between housing and sites

Movement from sites to housing: No site-based households expressed an intention to move into bricks and mortar accommodation.

Movement from housing to sites: Two respondents in bricks and mortar accommodation had firm intentions to move from their house to site-based accommodation (11% of the sample) should sites be developed. All said that they would like to remain within Hull and live on a socially rented site (see paragraphs 7.3 and 7.8).

Findings:

- Both households had firm intentions to move from housing to a site within Hull.
- One household had been in the area for between one and three years; the other household had been in the area for ten years or more.
- One of the two households had moved into housing due to a lack of sites in the area, the other household wished to be near family.
- The survey also suggested that some of the other households living in bricks and mortar accommodation had moved into housing due to overcrowding and/or conditions on existing socially rented sites. This suggests there may be suppressed need from households in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Calculation: 11% of the estimated bricks and mortar population = **4 households**.

Net movement from housing to sites = 4 households

9.16 **Row 9:** Plans to close existing sites, which have been calculated within the supply of site accommodation, will ultimately displace a number of Gypsies and Travellers resulting in an increase in housing need. There are no sites that are due to close.

9.17 **Row 10:** This provides an estimation of the need arising from households on unauthorised encampments. This is one of the most difficult elements to predict. Circumstances where such need may arise are where families are travelling around from one unauthorised site to another within a local area because they want to remain in the area, but cannot find an authorised base to do so. Another scenario

might be families who travel to the area from further afield but who want to remain in the area due to family or employment links. The survey suggested that this was the case with some respondents on unauthorised encampments. The issue around the provision of transit accommodation is detailed in Chapter 10.

Pitch requirements from unauthorised encampments

Findings:

Caravan Count shows potentially low numbers of unauthorised encampments for the study area as a whole. However, information from Hull City Council indicates that during 2011 a total of twelve separate encampments were recorded. It is unknown how reflective this was of previous years as no details were available and Hull City Council could provide very little information about the nature of unauthorised encampments in the area.

Of the twenty households interviewed on unauthorised encampments, four (20%) were interested in moving to a residential pitch in the study area.

Assumptions:

- The average encampment size during 2011 was seven caravans. The survey showed an average of 1.4 caravans per household. This indicates there are approximately five families on each encampment.
- It is reasonable to assume that a number of families who feature on unauthorised encampments are repeat encampments (i.e. the local authority would be visited a number of times during the calendar year by the same family). Similar to assumptions used in previous GTAA studies, we assume this to be the case in 50% of encampments.
- Three out of the four households had family in the study area. Work opportunities in the area and the area being the only place they could find were also reasons for being in Hull.
- 20% need from unauthorised encampments is reasonable and is treated as a single year element rather than a 'flow' of new families each year.

Calculation: Average number of encampments multiplied by average encampment size (in households) minus 50% = 30 separate households. 20% of households involved in unauthorised encampments = 20% of 30 = **6 households**.

- 9.18 **Row 11:** This is the level of movement of households between areas. The assessment found no evidence to suggest that there is movement between areas. It is assumed that if movement does occur, in-migration will balance out-migration.
- 9.19 **Row 12:** This is the total gross residential need for pitches arising in Hull between 2012 and 2016.
- 9.20 **Row 13:** There is one site with one pitch vacancy within Hull.

9.21 **Row 14:** This is the total net requirement for pitches arising in Hull between 2012 and 2016.

Permanent residential accommodation need over 2017–2022, 2022-2027 and 2027-2028

9.22 The current shortage of sites and pitches for Gypsies and Travellers means that it is difficult to predict trends in living arrangements until the current lack of pitch-based accommodation has been addressed at a national level. There is no means of knowing how Gypsies and Travellers will decide to live in the next decade.

9.23 However, it is necessary to plan for the long term and anticipate pitch need from Gypsy and Traveller households. In order to tackle the complexity of needs that may well occur over the next decade it is established practice in assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need to apply an assumed rate of household growth. It has been common in similar studies to employ a standard 3% per annum compound rate of household growth. This figure is then applied, minus an assumed ratio for pitch sharing of 1:0.75, to the projected number of pitches which should be available by 2017. All household growth is assumed to require a site-based solution. The supply of pitches over the 2017–2028 period has been considered, but has been assumed to be zero. This is consistent with more recent GTAAs and implicitly compensates for not taking into account needs arising from drivers other than family growth. It is recommended that the rate of household growth is kept under review.

9.24 **Row 15:** The total requirement for pitches in Hull over the period 2017-2022.

9.25 **Row 16:** The total requirement for pitches in Hull over the period 2022-2027.

9.26 **Row 17:** The total requirement for pitches in Hull over the period 2027-2028.

9.27 **Row 18:** The total overall requirement for pitches in Hull over the period 2012-2028.

In summary

9.28 Analysis of data has shown that accommodation need will arise from the following factors:

- Concealed households in the area
- Household formation in the area
- Movement from houses to sites
- Unauthorised encampments in the area

This analysis has shown that there is an accommodation need for **fifty-one households** over the 2012-2028 period. These figures incorporate a household growth rate of 3% a year compound as applied to all current households in the area and all future households that should be accommodated on pitches by 2017 to estimate need in the period 2017-2028.

10. An assessment of need for transit accommodation

10.1 Although to a certain extent nomadism and travelling are currently restricted by a lack of sites nationally, this remains an important feature of Gypsy and Traveller identity and way of life, even if only to visit fairs or visit family. Some Gypsies and Travellers are still highly mobile without a permanent base, and others travel for significant parts of the year from a winter base. More Gypsies and Travellers might travel if it were possible to find places to stop without the threat of constant eviction. Nationally the worst living conditions are commonly experienced by Gypsies and Travellers living on unauthorised encampments who do not have easy access to water or toilet facilities and have difficulties in accessing education and health services.

Need for transit sites and stopping places

- 10.2 National policy is clear that there should be provision in order for Gypsies and Travellers who choose to travel to do so without resorting to stopping illegally or inappropriately.
- 10.3 Information provided by Hull City Council and other stakeholders suggests that the study area does experience encampments each year, and at the time of the survey there was a large encampment that had been moving around the area. The presence of unauthorised encampments does indicate an unmet need for transit provision. However, determining the need for transit pitches is incredibly complex. A common method used by local authorities has been to base the level of need on the average size of the unauthorised encampments that were occurring in their area. However, as highlighted in Chapter 5, there was limited data available on the number and size of encampments that had occurred the last few years (with data only available for 2011). Consistent data would therefore be required in order to assess this issue.
- 10.4 While it is difficult to determine transit need, this assessment would support the approach of creating a network of transit facilities across the wider region to accommodate short term accommodation requirements. Such an approach is discussed in a regional study on transit need produced in 2009.²¹
- 10.5 Should the authorities decide to provide for transit need, there are a number of issues to consider:
- The geographic nature of the area - the provision of one transit site may not provide for need across the different areas within Hull.
 - A single transit site in each area would force the mixing of differing groups (family and ethnic) and could lead to potential tensions.
 - The needs of the travelling groups often combines a mixture of motivations (i.e. work, family and holiday). A uniform transit site may not meet the differing requirements.

²¹ Niner, P. (2009) *South East England Regional Gypsy and Traveller Transit Study*, Final Report, Birmingham: University of Birmingham, October 2009

10.6 Although transit need could be met by the creation of 'hard' purpose-made pitches/sites, it is also recommended that consideration is given to the need for the development of such 'hard' pitches along with the possibility of 'soft' transit pitches (i.e. designated stopping places). Such 'softer' options would provide Gypsies and Travellers with somewhere authorised and more secure to stop whilst creating a minimal environmental impact. Such stopping places are often favoured by Gypsy and Traveller households.

11. Concluding comments

- 11.1 This final chapter contains some concluding comments which aim to help Hull City Council to understand how the need arising within the authority may best be met.
- 11.2 The long term accommodation needs arising from Gypsy and Traveller households in bricks and mortar accommodation continue to be largely unknown. Although this assessment has been successful in including the needs of this group it is not known how representative these findings are across the entire population who live in houses. More work needs to take place around estimating the size of the housed population and monitoring their accommodation need. Some of this may be made possible as a result of findings from Census 2011, which included the ethnicities of Romany Gypsy and Irish Traveller.
- 11.3 However, it was evident that there was suppressed need from people living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Indeed, some of the respondents living in bricks and mortar had previously lived on socially rented sites within Hull, but had moved due to overcrowding and/or site conditions. Stakeholder consultation indicated that no additional provision had been made since the previous GTAA – with the exception of the two pitches that were developed at Wilmington Park and were factored into supply in the previous assessment – and that site conditions have also remained the same.
- 11.4 There appears to be a nil need from Travelling Showpeople households. However, it should be noted that Travelling Showpeople remain distinct from Gypsies and Travellers and further work may need to be produced, across local authority boundaries, to accurately understand their accommodation needs.
- 11.5 Although the pitch requirements over the 2012-2017 period should be seen as accurate as a result of utilising the best information available at the time of the study, pitch requirements for the 2017-2028 period should be seen as indicative due to the reliance on household growth figures. It is recommended that this assessment of accommodation need is repeated in due course (circa 5 years) to ensure this assessment remains as accurate as possible. While household formation was small, this should be monitored as a number of older children will be of an age for household formation in the next period.
- 11.6 Requirements for the provision of transit accommodation are impossible to predict from this assessment. At the time of the assessment, there was a large encampment that had been moving around the area. As highlighted in paragraph 10.4, this assessment would support a network of transit facilities (either formal or informal). However, interviews on this encampment also indicated some residential need from households on the encampment. At present, encampments appear to be being managed on an ad hoc basis with little evidence of a long-term strategic plan for dealing with their occurrence. A longer term monitoring exercise is needed to review travelling patterns and the incidence of transient unauthorised encampments, and to assess provision and requirements. Furthermore, in order to ‘future-proof’ for need from visitors to the area, consideration should be given to ensuring the provision of

short-stay pitches is embedded within the permission granted for residential pitch accommodation.

11.7 Finally, it is imperative that progress is made to address the needs identified in this assessment. If no or little progress is made, the implications are that:

- The various needs that have been identified during the course of this assessment will not be met;
- Households which are currently concealed and new households which are forming will not be able to locate in appropriate accommodation;
- The legal and other costs of accommodating or removing unauthorised sites may increase; and
- The Council fails to meet the requirements of both the Housing Act 2004 and national planning policy, which outline the requirement for plans to be developed in order to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

11.8 Engaging with a broad array of partners will be essential in order to move Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation provision forward. Effective partnership working should be developed with:

- Internal staff and departments within the local authority to ensure a joined-up approach;
- Elected Members;
- Neighbouring local authorities;
- Homes and Communities Agency;
- Key stakeholders including health, education and training, the Police and residential social landlords;
- Gypsies and Travellers (including the Showmen's Guild); and,
- The general public more widely.

Only via effective partnership working can the accommodation needs identified here be addressed and have the best opportunity for long-term success.

11.9 Addressing the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is the shortest and quickest route to helping to ensure positive outcomes for members of this population. Research has shown that a lack of suitable accommodation and poor conditions is related to poor educational and health as well as being at the root of ill feeling between the non-Traveller community and Gypsies and Travellers. In addition, addressing accommodation will, in the short and long-term, reduce the costs of maintaining the process that surrounds unauthorised encampments and developments and help achieve additional revenue where socially rented sites are developed. Permanent solutions will offer the best chance for positive outcomes for all concerned and create a platform where greater engagement and cohesion can be fostered and developed.

Appendix 1: The assessment methodology

Draft practice guidance for local authorities undertaking Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAAs) was released by the ODPM (now CLG) in February 2006 with final guidance made available in October 2007. Specialised guidance and assessments were felt to be required as many local authority housing needs assessments were previously failing to assess or identify the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The Guidance explains why assessments are needed, how authorities might go about conducting an assessment and issues to consider. The Guidance is non-prescriptive in terms of methods but suggests that Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments integrate a wide variety of evidence such as existing secondary information, views of selected stakeholders and the views of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

It is noted that the recent draft Planning Policy Statement 'Planning for traveller sites' (CLG, 2011) has proposed removing the need for dedicated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments (GTAAs) from any new guidance. It states:

While the Government is keen that planning policy highlights the importance of ensuring that targets are based on robust evidence, it does not consider it necessary to prescribe to local planning authorities the type and volume of evidence required, especially as their conclusions will be tested through the process of consultation and Examination in Public of local plans. This also accords with the Government's "streamlining" objectives by removing policy that is already adequately covered by legislation. The proposed policy states that local planning authorities set their own evidence-based targets for the provision of pitches/plots. The policy does not dictate what targets local planning authorities should adopt. This is a matter for local planning authorities to decide themselves depending on the circumstances in their particular area.

However, in the absence of alternative methodologies for assessing the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers, we have adopted a modified survey of the sort used in the first round of GTAAs.

This assessment was undertaken in two distinct stages. Each of these stages is described in more detail below.

- Stage one: collation and review of existing information
- Stage two: consultation with key stakeholders
- Stage three: survey with Gypsies and Travellers across Hull

Stage one: Collation and review of existing secondary information

This first stage comprised a review of the available literature and secondary sources. This provided an historical, social and political overview to the situation of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area. More specifically this included the collection, review and synthesis of:

- The bi-annual Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans.
- Records and data maintained and provided by the local authority

- The assessment produced by Sheffield Hallam University
- The original GTAA produced by the University of Salford in 2007
- Review of previous GTAs produced for the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly in 2009.

Stage two: Consultation with key stakeholders

The analysis and review of existing information was supported by engagement and consultation with a small number of key stakeholders. This consultation took the form of telephone interviews, which were tailored to the role of the individual. The aim of these interviews was to provide clarification on issues arising from existing data and provide an understanding of the context of current provision. Consultation was carried out with officers representing the following departments/roles/agencies: planning; housing; and community development.

Stage three: Survey with Gypsies and Travellers

One of the most important aspects of the assessment was consulting with local Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople; the fieldwork took place over a two week period during July 2012. These consultations took the form of face-to-face interviews in order to gather information about their characteristics, experiences, accommodation and related needs and aspirations. The survey with Gypsies and Travellers is discussed below under three sections: sampling strategy and response rates; questionnaire design; and fieldwork and interviewers.

Sampling and response rates

Sampling Gypsy and Traveller households for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments is always problematic given the absence of accurate information concerning the size and location of the Travelling communities. As such the sampling technique for the assessment was purposive rather than purely random. The sampling strategy for the assessment differed depending upon the particular accommodation type currently inhabited by Gypsies and Travellers in Hull.²²

- Information provided by the Council stated that there were four sites within Hull. The Community Interviewers were asked to interview as many separate households as possible within the fieldwork timescale (with a minimum target of 50% of current households).
- For households on unauthorised encampments, officers within Hull City Council were asked to inform the fieldwork team when and where encampments occurred during the two week fieldwork period. There was only one unauthorised encampment reported to the team during the fieldwork period. As above, the Community Interviewers were asked to interview as many separate households as possible on this encampment within the fieldwork timescale.

²² Such a sampling strategy coupled with the lack of knowledge about the overall size of the Gypsy and Traveller population means that discussing statistical issues such as sampling error and confidence intervals would be misleading.

- As the population of Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar housing is relatively hidden from official records there was no sample frame from which to identify people. Therefore, in order to engage with housed Gypsies and Travellers the fieldwork team relied on three main methods: contacts of Gypsies and Travellers who had already been interviewed on site-based accommodation; snowball sampling where one respondent in housing recommended engaging with similar households; and the existing contacts/networks of the Gypsy and Traveller Community Interviewers on the fieldwork team.

A total of **99 households** were involved in the assessment.

In terms of the gender split between interviewees, eighty-eight women (89%) were interviewed and eleven men (11%). This reflects a commonly achieved gender distribution in GTAAs.

On a base population of 107 households in Hull, we consulted with seventy-nine resident households, 74% of the estimated resident Gypsy and Traveller community across Hull. We believe that the sample is as representative as can be reasonably expected given the timescale available for the assessment. We have no reason to believe that those households included in the survey are untypical from the total population in the area. Overall, we believe that the findings for the assessment are based on reliable information from accommodation types within the study area.

Questionnaire design

All household interviews have utilised a structured questionnaire upon which questions were routed according to the appropriate accommodation type. Questions were a mixture of tick-box answers and open-ended questions. This mixed approach enabled us to gather quantifiable information, but also allowed for contextualisation and qualification by the more narrative responses. The survey contained the following sections:

- Current accommodation;
- Local and historic connection;
- Travelling;
- Previous housing experiences;
- Household details;
- Health services; and
- Future accommodation.

The questionnaire used in the assessment is available in Appendix 4.

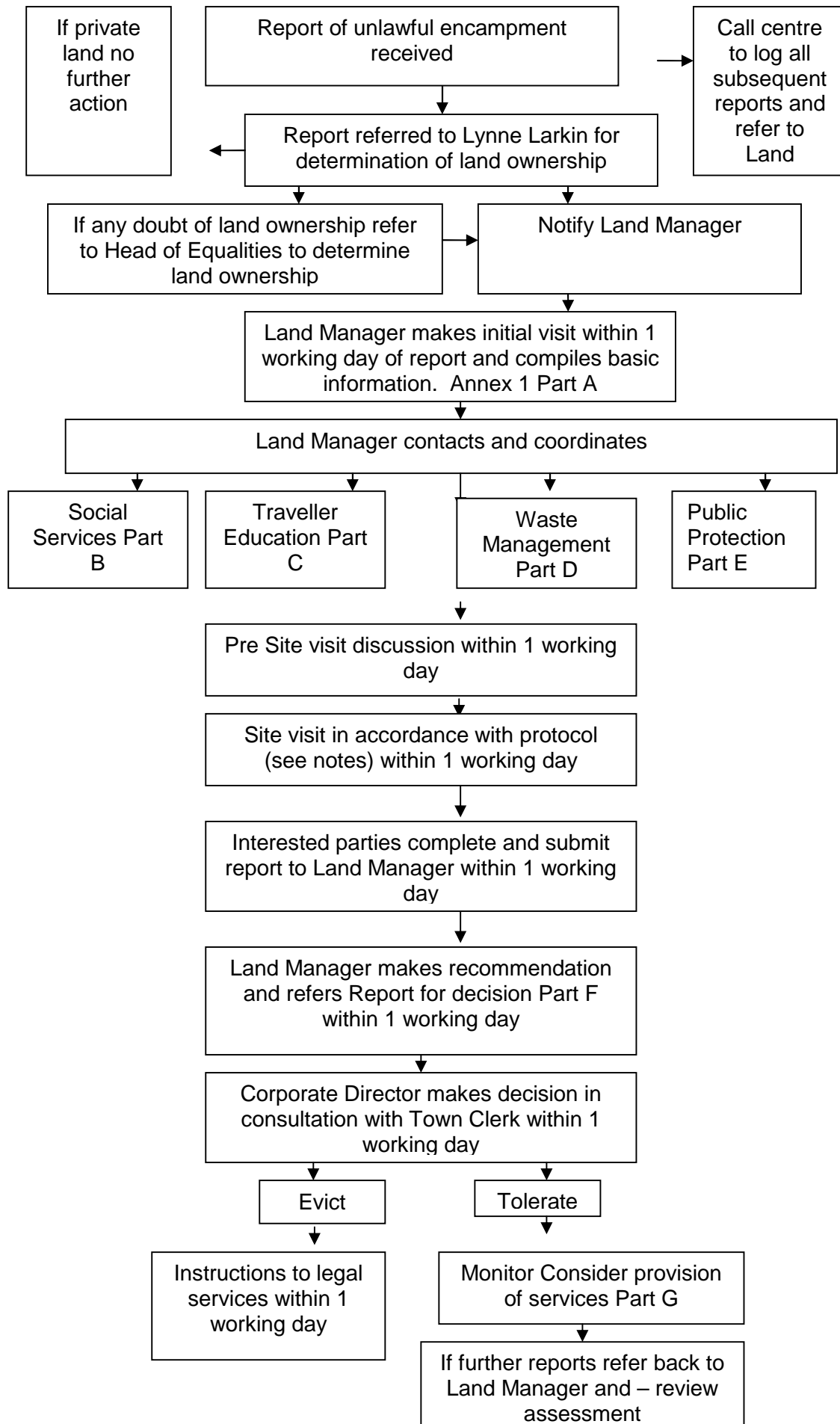
Fieldwork and interviewers

Of crucial importance to engaging as effectively as possible with the Gypsy and Traveller population was the involvement of Gypsy and Traveller Community Interviewers. In total, two members of the Gypsy and Traveller community were involved in the assessment as

Community Interviewers. These interviewers have worked with SHUSU on a number of GTAAs. They are of Romany Gypsy background and live outside the study area.

Each interviewer was briefed on the assessment and the questionnaire prior to commencing fieldwork, and provided with support from the core study team members during their interviewing activity. Each questionnaire which was returned to us was subject to quality control. By taking this approach we found we were able to access a range of people that would not otherwise have been included in the assessment, such as 'hidden' members of the community (e.g. people living in bricks and mortar housing), and those people who were uncomfortable talking to non-Travellers. Working with Community Interviewers was also the most effective method given the timescale of the assessment (i.e. only two weeks for completion of survey).

Appendix 2: Process map for unauthorised encampments



Appendix 3: Demographics of the local Gypsy and Traveller population

This section aims to provide some information on the demographics of the sample involved in this accommodation assessment within Hull.

Demographic and household characteristics

Characteristics of Gypsy and Traveller communities are often hidden or not widely known. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments present an ideal opportunity to get to know more about the community at large, particularly in terms of living circumstances, age, Gypsy and Traveller groups and household composition. The following aims to provide some information about the Gypsy and Traveller households in the sample.

Age of interviewees

The age profile of the sample can be seen from Table A2.1. The 25–39 and 40–45 age groups were most consulted during the assessment, forming 39% and 30% of the total sample respectively. There was greater variation in age in the sample interviewed on the socially rented sites, than those interviewed in bricks and mortar accommodation or on unauthorised encampments.

Table A2.1: Age of interviewees

Age group	All		Current accommodation					
			Socially rented sites		Bricks and mortar		Unauthorised encampments	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
17–24	6	6	4	7	-	-	2	10
25–39	39	39	17	28	9	47	13	65
40–49	30	30	18	30	9	47	3	15
50–59	11	11	8	13	1	5	2	10
60–74	10	10	10	17	-	-	-	-
75–84	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
85+	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-
Total	99	100	60	100	19	100	20	100

Household size

In total, the survey sample accounts for 337 members of the Gypsy and Traveller community in Hull: 191 on socially rented sites; 78 in bricks and mortar accommodation; and 68 on unauthorised encampments. The average household size for the sample as a whole was 3.4. This is larger than the household size of the non-Traveller population. There appeared to be a difference in household size between the different accommodation types; for example, the average household size for those in bricks and mortar was 4.1, compared to 3.4 on the unauthorised encampment and 3.2 on the socially rented sites.

Table A2.2 below shows the number of children of different age cohorts across the sample.

Table A2.2: Number of children in households by accommodation type

Age group	All No	Current accommodation		
		Socially rented sites No	Bricks and mortar No	Unauthorised encampments No
0 - 5	26	2	12	12
6 - 10	54	26	17	11
11 - 16	44	21	17	6
Total	124	49	46	29

Gypsy and Traveller groups

The largest single group was Romany/Gypsy (English) (88%). This was followed by smaller numbers of Welsh and Scottish Travellers, and one person who described them self as a New Traveller.

Table A2.3: Interviewees by Gypsy and Traveller group

Gypsy and Traveller groups	All		Current accommodation					
	No	%	Socially rented sites		Bricks and mortar		Unauthorised encampments	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Romany/Gypsy (English)	88	88	51	85	17	89	20	100
Welsh Traveller	4	4	4	7	-	-	-	-
Scottish Traveller	4	4	4	7	-	-	-	-
New Traveller	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Prefer not to say	2	2	-	-	2	11	-	-
Total	99	100	60	100	19	100	20	100

Appendix 4: Questionnaire

Hull Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Study Questionnaire

Introduction

My name is [] and I work for the University of Salford [show ID badge]. We have been asked by Hull City Council to provide an update on the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople in this area. We're looking to speak with a number of people staying in the local area, in houses, on council sites, on private sites and on the roadside, to get a range of views. The views that we collect may help plan and improve accommodation, sites, planning and other services in the future.

We are completely independent of any local council or the government. Would you be willing to talk to me? If you agree it will probably take about 25 minutes. I have a number of questions I would like to ask but I would like to hear about anything else you feel is relevant. I will be writing down your answers, but the interview will be confidential. Therefore no one will be identified in any report that we write, and there is no way that anyone will be able to trace any particular answer back to you.

Would you be willing to talk to me? If it's not a good time I could arrange to come back later if that suits you better.

CHECK! Have you already been interviewed for this survey before? Do you have one of these (show pink sheet)?

Address/Site: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Interviewer name: _____

If, during the interview a question comes up that you don't want to answer just say so and I'll move on

SECTION A: CURRENT ACCOMMODATION

QA1. Type of accommodation (Please tick ✓ one box only)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|
| Unauthorised encampment | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 Go to QA5 |
| Unauthorised development (own land no planning) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 Go to QA4 |
| Residential Council/site/yard | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Go to QA4 |
| Residential Private site/yard with permanent planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Go to QA3 |
| Residential Private site/yard with temporary planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Go to QA4 |
| Bricks & Mortar (rented from the local authority or social landlord) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Go to QA2 |
| Bricks & Mortar (rented from a private landlord) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Go to QA2 |
| Bricks & Mortar (owner occupier) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 Go to QA2 |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 Go to QA4 |
-

QA2. How many bedrooms do you have here? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| One | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA6 |
| Two | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA6 |
| Three | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA6 |
| Four or more | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA6 |

QA3. Is the permission 'personal' i.e. for you and your family only? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA4 |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA4 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA4 |

QA4. Do you? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Own your plot/pitch | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA5 |
| Rent your plot/pitch | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA5 |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA5 |
-

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QA5 |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|

QA5. Do you? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

Own your trailer/chalets/units

Rent your trailer/chalets/units

Other **(please specify below)**

Don't know

QA6. How many trailers/chalets/units..... **(Please write in spaces provided - please note that this does not refer to any utility block that they may have)**

a. Do you have in total? _____

b. Are used as sleeping spaces? _____

c. Are used as living spaces (non-sleeping)? _____

d. Are used mainly for storage/occasional use? _____

QA7. Do you have any outbuildings? **(Please tick ✓ all that apply)**

An amenity block/shed (e.g. with washer, toilet, etc.)

Outbuildings for animals/birds (e.g. kennel, pigeon loft, etc)

Stables for horses

I do not have any outbuildings

Other **(please specify below)**

QA8. Would you say you have enough space for your household at its current size in this home / pitch? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

(Interviewer: this relates not just to bedrooms but all of the dwelling / pitch)

Yes **Go to QA10**

No **Go to QA9**

Don't know **Go to QA10**

QA9. Do you feel that you need? **(Please tick ✓ all that apply)**

A larger site/yard

A larger pitch/plot

More caravans/trailers/units

Larger caravans/trailers/units

More bedrooms or living space

Other **(please specify below)**

QA10. What was the **main reason** for moving to this site/encampment/house/yard?
(Please tick ✓ one box only)

Moved there with parents/family (if known, detail family/parents reasons for moving) 1

Born/raised there (if known, detail family/parents reasons for moving) 2

Own health/family member or other dependent health reasons (please explain below) 3

To be near family/friends 4

To look after a family member / dependent in old age 5

Evicted from last accommodation 6

Lack of sites 7

Overcrowded in previous accommodation 8

For children's schooling/education 9

Work available in the area 10

Land/pitch was available to buy 11

There was a vacancy 12

Convenient for working pattern (Showpeople only) 13

Holiday 14

Family event 15

Other (please specify below) 16

INTERVIEWER: GO TO SECTION B IF INTERVIEWING SOMEONE ON AN UNAUTHORISED ENCAMPMENT/ROADSIDE

QA11. Do other Gypsies/Travellers/Showpeople (e.g. friends/family etc.) come to stay with you on a short-term/transit basis? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

Yes Go to QA12

No Go to QA14

Don't know Go to QA14

QA12. Where do they stay? (**Interviewer: this is to explore how much transit need is being taken care of informally**)

- With me in my trailer/chalet/house 1
- They bring a trailer and stay on my pitch/driveway 2
- They bring a trailer and stay elsewhere on this site (e.g. on a transit pitch) 3
- They stay on the roadside near this site/house 4
- Other (**please specify below**) 5

QA13. Can you briefly describe who comes to stay, how often they come and how long they stay (i.e. daughter, her husband and dependent children, twice a year for around 2 weeks each time)?

QA14. Is hosting visitors here? (**Please tick ✓ one box only**)

- Not a problem for you
- A problem (**please specify below**)
- Other (**please specify below**)

QA15. **Specific question for Showpeople** What equipment do you have at present? (**Please list main items and number of pieces of equipment as well as issues regarding the storage of them**)

SECTION B: LOCAL AND HISTORIC CONNECTION

QB1. Are there particular reasons for staying in this area?

- (Interviewer:**
- a. Tick all the reasons that apply**
 - b. From the reasons they have given, ask them to choose the most important)**

		a: Tick ✓ all that apply	b: Tick most important reason <u>(one only)</u>
1	Born/raised here		
2	Have family living in area		
3	Own/family/dependent health		
4	Look after a family member/dependent in old age		
5	Children's schooling/education		
6	Work available in the area		
7	Convenient for working pattern (Showpeople)		
8	Availability of site(s)/accommodation		
9	Lack of sites		
10	Holiday		
11	Family or community event		
12	Only place I could find		
13	Other (please specify below)		

QB2. How long have you lived in this general area? (**Interviewer: ideally we are looking at the local authority area**) (**Please tick ✓ one box only**)

- Less than 1 month ₁
- Between 1 and 6 months ₂
- 6 months or more but less than 12 ₃
- 1 years or more but less than 3 ₄
- 3 years or more but less than 5 ₅
- 5 years or more but less than 10 ₆
- 10 years or more ₇
- Don't know ₈

QB5. Out of 52 weeks of the year how many weeks do you usually live in this area? (**Interviewer: we are looking at the local authority area**) (**Please tick ✓ one box only**)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|
| Between 1 and 10 weeks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 Go to QB6 |
| Between 11 and 20 weeks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 Go to QB6 |
| Between 21 and 30 weeks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 Go to QB6 |
| Between 31 and 40 weeks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Go to QB6 |
| Between 41 and 51 weeks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Go to QB6 |
| 52/Never leave | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Go to QB7 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Go to QB6 |
| This is the first time I/we have been in this area | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 Go to QB6 |

QB6. Where do you usually go for the other part of the year? (i.e. travel for x number of weeks during summer) (**Interviewer note: explore the general areas they go and why**)

QB7. Do you have a base somewhere else? (**Please tick ✓ one box only**)

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QB8 |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to SECTION C |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to SECTION C |

QB8. If **YES**, where is it and what type of base?

a: Where is it? (**i.e. town/local authority**)

b: What type of accommodation is it?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Unauthorised development (own land no planning) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| Residential Council/ site/yard | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| Residential Private site/yard with permanent planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| Residential Private site/yard with temporary planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| Bricks & Mortar (rented from the local authority or social landlord) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| Bricks & Mortar (rented from a private landlord) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| Bricks & Mortar (owner occupier) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |

c: Who owns it? (**e.g. themselves, a friend, parent, etc.**)

SECTION C: TRAVELLING

QC1. How often do you travel or move at present? (**Travelling whilst living in a caravan or trailer**) (**Please tick ✓ the statement that most closely resembles your travelling patterns**)

- | | |
|---|---|
| I/we travel or move every day or so | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Go to QC4 |
| I/we travel or move every week or so | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Go to QC4 |
| I/we travel or move every month or so | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Go to QC4 |
| I/ we travel or move a few times a year | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Go to QC4 |
| I/we travel or move once a year only | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Go to QC4 |
| I/we never travel | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Go to QC2 |

QC2. If **NEVER**, is this because of any of the following reasons? (**Please tick ✓ all that apply**)

	Yes	No
Your, a family member or a dependents health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your, a family member or a dependents educational needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Your, a family member or a dependents older age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

QC3. If **NEVER**, When did you last travel? (**Interviewer: ascertain number of months/years ago**)

INTERVIEWER: IF NEVER TRAVEL, GO TO SECTION D

QC4. Which places do you like to go? - **List 3 main areas** (**Note: Travelling Showpeople should indicate the 3 main areas their fairs/events take place**)

1. _____
(nearest town: _____)
2. _____
(nearest town: _____)
3. _____
(nearest town: _____)

QC5. How many trailers/caravans do you normally travel with? _____
(**Interviewer: insert 0 if none**)

QC6. How many pieces of equipment do you normally travel with? _____
(**Interviewer: insert 0 if none**)

QC7. Have you travelled in the last 12 months?

- Yes **Go to QC8**
 No **Go to SECTION D**
 Don't know **Go to SECTION D**

QC8. In the last 12 months, did you travel for any of the following reasons?

- (Interviewer:**
- a. Tick all the reasons that apply**
 - b. From the reasons they have given, choose one that was most important)**

		a: Tick ✓ all that apply	b: The main reason (one only)
1	Work opportunities		
2	A holiday		
3	Attend a fair (not working at fair)		
4	To visit relatives		
5	To attend family events		
6	To attend community events		
7	Other (please specify below)		

QC9. In the last 12 months have you stayed at any of the following?

(Please tick ✓ all that apply)

		Yes	No
1	Roadside (countryside)		
2	Roadside (town/city)		
3	Caravan park (i.e. holiday park/campsite)		
4	With family/relatives on private sites		
5	With family/relatives on council/public sites		
6	Public or private transit sites		
7	Farmer's fields		
8	Designated fairground land for Showpeople		
9	Other Showpeople yards		
10	Other (please specify below)		

SECTION D: PREVIOUS HOUSING EXPERIENCES

QD1. What type of accommodation did you live in/on immediately before you came here?
(Please tick ✓ one box only)

- | | |
|--|--|
| Unauthorised encampment | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Go to QD2 |
| Unauthorised development (own land no planning) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Go to QD2 |
| Residential Council/ site/yard | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Go to QD2 |
| Residential Private site/yard with permanent planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Go to QD2 |
| Residential Private site/yard with temporary planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Go to QD2 |
| Transit site | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Go to QD2 |
| Bricks & Mortar (rented from the local authority or social landlord) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ Go to QD2 |
| Bricks & Mortar (rented from a private landlord) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₈ Go to QD2 |
| Bricks & Mortar (owner occupier) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₉ Go to QD2 |
| Been here all my adult life | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀ Go to SECTION E |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁ Go to QD2 |
-

QD2. Where was this? **(i.e. which town/local authority)**

QD3. What was the **main reason** for leaving there? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----|
| To be near family/friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| Own health/family member or other dependent health reasons | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| Evicted | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| For children's schooling/education | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| Harassment | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| Land/pitch was available to buy here | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| There was a vacancy here | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Overcrowded conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| Fears over personal safety | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 |
| Site closure | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |
| Planning problems | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
| Wanted independence | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 |
| Work reasons | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 |
| To travel | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 |
| Site/accommodation conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 |
| Get married/live with partner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 |
| No particular reason | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 |
-

QD4. Have you ever lived in a house? **(Interviewer – if currently in a house this question asks about previous housing)** **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to QD5 |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to SECTION E |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go to SECTION E |

QD5. What type of house? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Council rented | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Housing Association/RSL rented | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Private rented | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Privately owned | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

QD6. Where was it? (i.e. which town/local authority)

QD7. What was the **main reason** for moving to that house? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

Moved there with parents/family (if known, detail family/parents reasons for moving) ₁

Born/raised there (if known, detail family/parents reasons for moving) ₂

Own health/family member or other dependent health reasons (please explain below) ₃

To be near family/friends ₄

To look after a family member / dependent in old age ₅

Evicted from last site ₆

Lack of sites ₇

For children's schooling/education ₈

Work available in the area ₉

House was available to buy ₁₀

House was available to rent ₁₁

Convenient for working pattern (**Showpeople**) ₁₂

Other (**please specify below**) ₁₃

QD8. How would you rate your experience of living in a house? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

Very good ₁

Good ₂

Neither good nor poor ₃

Poor ₄

Very poor ₅

Don't know ₆

QD9. What was the **main reason** for leaving the house? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

- To be near family/friends 1
 - Own health/family member or other dependent health reasons 2
 - Evicted 3
 - For children's schooling/education 4
 - Harassment 5
 - Land/pitch was available to buy here 6
 - There was a vacancy here 7
 - Overcrowded conditions 8
 - Fears over personal safety 9
 - Wanted independence 10
 - Work reasons 11
 - To travel 12
 - Site/accommodation conditions 13
 - Get married/live with partner 14
 - No particular reason 15
 - Other (please specify below) 16
-

SECTION E: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

QE1. Thinking about the people you live with, can you tell me their ages, whether they are male or female, their marital status and their relationship to you? (Interviewer: Please note that the person you interview is always number 1. To avoid confusion, get all information for one household member, then move on to next household member)

AGE	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0 – 5 years											
6 – 10 years											
11 – 16 years											
17 – 24 years											
25 – 39 years											
40 – 49 years											
50 – 59 years											
60 – 74 years											
75 – 84 years											
85 years +											
GENDER											
Male											
Female											
MARITAL STATUS											
Married											
Single											
Living together											
Widowed											
Separated											
Divorced											
RELATIONSHIP											
Partner											
Son or daughter											
Sister/brother											
Uncle/aunt											
Cousin											
Grandparent											
Grandchild											
Other											

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QE2. How many people are there in the household? _____

QE3. How many adults are there in the household aged 60 or over? _____

QE4. How many children are there in the household aged:

None

0 – 5 _____

6 – 10 _____

11 – 16 _____

QE5. How do you think of yourself? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

Romany/Gypsy (English) _1

Welsh Gypsy/Traveller _2

Scottish Gypsy/ Traveller _3

Irish Traveller _4

New Traveller _5

Traveller (not specified) _6

Showmen/Circus person _7

Roma _8

Bargee/Boat dweller _9

Other **(please specify below)** _10

_____ _11

Don't know _11

Refused _12

QE6. How many members of your family **over the age of 16** are: **(Please write the number of people in the spaces below and ensure no double counting of individuals. If people fall into multiple categories explain situation in 'other')**

a. Self employed _____

b. Employed _____

c. Both employed and self-employed _____

d. Retired _____

e. Unemployed but looking for work _____

f. Not working and not looking for work _____

g. In further education (e.g. college/6th form) _____

h. In higher education (e.g. University) _____

i. Full time homemaker _____

j. Other **(please explain)** _____

QE7. Where do you/your family (mostly) work? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- Within the same local area ₁
- Within Hull ₂
- (note: show map of borough and include place below)**
- Within East Yorkshire ₃
- Other parts of the UK ₄
- Abroad ₅
- Other **(please specify below)** ₆

Interviewer prompt for a specific location (i.e. nearest town)

QE8. Do you have any site/space needs relating to your work? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- Yes **Go to QE9**
- No **Go to SECTION F**
- Don't know **Go to SECTION F**

QE9. If **YES**, what needs?

SECTION F: HEALTH SERVICES AND ISSUES

I'd like to talk to you a little bit about what you think of the local health services.

QF1. Do you or your family feel that you have sufficient access to the following services?

Service	Have access		Not relevant
	Yes	No	
GP/health centre			
Health visitor			
Maternity care			
A&E			
Dentist			

QF2. Is there anything that stops you from accessing any of the above?
(Please tick ✓ one box only)

- Yes **Go to QF3**
 No **Go to QF4**
 Don't know **Go to QF4**

QF3. If YES, what? **(Interviewer: probe for issues such as transport, lack of awareness, etc)**

QF4. Do you or anyone in your household need support for any of the reasons listed below?

Issue	Yes	No
Frail elderly		
A medical condition		
A physical disability		
A learning disability		
A mental health problem		
A sensory disability		
Other (please specify)		

QG3. Do you intend to stay in this area? (Interviewer: the local authority area)
 (Please tick ✓ one box only)

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

QG4. What type of accommodation are you looking for?
 (Interviewer: a. Tick all types that apply
 b. From types they have given, ask them to choose one main preference)

		a: Tick ✓ all that apply	b: Main preference (Tick ✓ <u>one</u> only)
1	Roadside/informal stopping place		
2	Own site with planning permission		
3	Council owned site – permanent		
4	Council owned site – transit		
5	Private site owned by someone else		
6	Piece of land to buy (without planning permission)		
7	I already own a piece of land		
8	Bricks and mortar/another house		
9	Other (please specify below)		

QG5. Where do you need to move to? (Please tick ✓ one box only)

- Within Hull
- (note: show map of district and include place below)
- Within East Yorkshire
- Other parts of the UK
- Abroad

Interviewer prompt for a specific location within Hull (i.e. name of specific area within Hull):

QG6. Why this place?

(Interviewer:

a. Tick all the reasons that apply

b. From the reasons they have given, ask them to choose one that was most important)

		a: Tick ✓ all that apply	b: The most important reason (Tick ✓ one only)
1	Born/raised there		
2	Have family living in area		
3	Own/family/dependent health		
4	Look after a family member/dependent in old age		
5	Children's schooling/education		
6	Work available in the area		
7	Convenient for working pattern (Showpeople)		
8	Availability of site(s)/accommodation		
9	Lack of sites		
10	Holiday		
11	Family or community event		
12	Only place I could find		
13	Other (please specify below)		

QG7. Is there any accommodation available for you to move to? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

Yes

No

Don't know

QG8. Is there anyone in your household who is in need of their own separate accommodation **immediately?** (i.e. grown up children, extended family members etc.)
(Please tick ✓ one box only)

Yes **Go to QG9**

No **Go to QG15**

Don't know **Go to QG15**

QG9. How many members of your household? _____

QG10. Who (**note: include ages at the time of the interview**)?

QG11. Where do you expect them to move to? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- On a different pitch on the same site ₁
- Within the same local area ₂
- Within Hull ₃
- (note: show map of district and include place below)**
- Within East Yorkshire ₄
- Other parts of the UK ₅
- Abroad ₆
- Don't know ₇

Interviewer prompt for a specific location within Hull (i.e. name of specific area):

QG12. What sort of accommodation are they likely to need? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- Bricks & Mortar ₁ **Go to QG15**
 - Site based trailer/caravan ₂ **Go to QG13**
 - Up to them ₃ **Go to QG13**
 - Don't know ₄ **Go to QG13**
 - Other **(please specify below)** ₅ **Go to QG13**
-

QG13. How would they need to be accommodated? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- A pitch on a council site ₁ **Go to QG15**
 - Live on this pitch with us ₂ **Go to QG14**
 - Live on this site ₃ **Go to QG15**
 - Rent a pitch on a private site ₄ **Go to QG15**
 - Purchase a pitch on a private site ₅ **Go to QG15**
 - Purchase their own site/land to be developed into a site ₆ **Go to QG15**
 - Don't know ₇ **Go to QG15**
 - Other **(please specify below)** ₈ **Go to QG15**
-

QG14. Is there enough room on your pitch to accommodate them? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- Yes, but likely to need planning permission ₁
 - Yes, without needing planning permission ₂
 - Yes, but uncertain of the need for planning permission ₃
 - Yes, but would need permission from the landlord ₄
 - No ₅
 - Don't know ₆
 - Other **(please specify below)** ₇
-

QG15. Is there anyone in your household (e.g. son or daughter) who is likely to want their own separate accommodation **in the next 5 years (by 2017)? (Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- Yes **Go to QG16**
- No **Go to QG22**
- Don't know **Go to QG22**

QG16. How many members of your household? _____

QG17. Who **(note: include ages at the time of the interview)**?

QG18. Where do you expect them to move to? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- On a different pitch on the same site ₁
- Within the same local area ₂
- Within Hull ₃
- (note: show map of district and include place below)**
- Within East Yorkshire ₄
- Other parts of the UK ₅
- Abroad ₆
- Don't know ₇

Interviewer prompt for a specific location within Hull (i.e. name of specific area):

QG19. What sort of accommodation are they likely to need? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Bricks & Mortar | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Go to QG22 |
| Site based trailer/caravan | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Go to QG20 |
| Up to them | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Go to QG20 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Go to QG20 |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Go to QG20 |
-

QG20. How would they need to be accommodated? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- | | |
|--|--|
| A pitch on a council site | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Go to QG22 |
| Live on this pitch with us | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Go to QG21 |
| Live on this site | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Go to QG22 |
| Rent a pitch on a private site | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Go to QG22 |
| Purchase a pitch on a private site | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Go to QG22 |
| Purchase their own site/land to be developed into a site | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Go to QG22 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Go to QG22 |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Go to QG22 |
-

QG21. Is there enough room on your pitch to accommodate them? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Yes, but likely to need planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Yes, without planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Yes, uncertain of the need for planning permission | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Yes, but would need permission from the landlord | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
-

QG22. Are you – or a member of your household – currently on a waiting list(s) for a site?
(Please tick ✓ one box only)

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Go to QG23 |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> Go to QG24 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> Go to QG24 |

QG23. Which site(s)? Where? Is it local authority site/private sites/etc.?

QG24. Are you – or a member of your household – currently on a waiting list for a house?
(Please tick ✓ one box only)

- Yes **Go to QG25**
No **Go to QG26**
Don't know **Go to QG26**

QG25. Which list? Where?

QG26. Could you currently afford to purchase any of the following? **(Please tick ✓ all that apply)**

- A pitch on a private site with planning permission
A pitch on a private site without planning permission
Land to be developed into a site
Cannot afford to purchase land or a pitch
Not relevant **(please specify below)**

QG27. What does your rent / mortgage cost **in total** per week or month for your current accommodation approximately? **(Please tick ✓ one box only)**

Interviewer: please note that you need the TOTAL cost of rent / mortgage for the whole dwelling/pitch

Weekly	Monthly	
Under £30	Under £130	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
£30 - £59	£130 - £255	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
£60 - £89	£256 - £385	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
£90 - £119	£386 - £515	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
£120 - £149	£516 - £645	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
£150 - £179	£646 - £775	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
£180 - £209	£776 - £905	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
£210 - £239	£906 - £1,035	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
£240 - £269	£1,036 - £1,165	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
£270 - £299	£1,166 - £1,295	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
£300 or more	£1,296 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
Don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂
Prefer not to say		<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃
Don't pay rent or mortgage		<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄

QG28. Finally, are there any other issues/concerns that we haven't talked about that you'd like to mention?

Thank you very much for your time

For further details on the study please contact:

Dr Lisa Scullion on 0161 295 5078 or Dr Phil Brown on 0161 295 3647