



Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for East Lindsey District Council 2012



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Showmen's Guild

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Report Summary

East Lindsey District Council commissioned Ark Housing Consultancy LLP to carry out an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (**GTAA**) across the East Lindsey District Council area during 2012.

The **methodology** for the assessment is framed around a supply and demand model. The **analysis & assessment of accommodation needs** translates into recommendations for pitch and plot targets to establish a 5 year site supply for the development plan, looking ahead 15 years, and the identification of broad locations for future site provision.

The **survey** has shown that Travellers on authorised private sites are settled and travel only to access work opportunities or for holidays. The Travellers on unauthorised encampments tend to visit for short periods of 2-3 weeks during the spring and summer months, with certain locations favoured as stopping places.

The **calculation of need for permanent residential pitches for Gypsies and Travellers** demonstrates that if the privately owned site with planning permission for 11 pitches at Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth is not secured, then 2 further sites for renting will need to be provided within the 5 year period. Suggested locations for these sites are in the vicinity of Louth in the Toynton/Spilsby area and also Frithville or Stickford and West Keale. An additional single pitch site for owner occupation will also be required in the Firsby area if planning permission is not granted for the existing unauthorised site. **This totals 7 pitches.**

The **calculation of need for permanent residential plots for Show and Circus People has been adjusted** to take into account an upgrading of the existing Mablethorpe site, which will result in the loss of 2 of the 8 existing plots. The **adjusted calculation of need is for 6 plots**, a 3 plot site for affordable rent, preferably in the vicinity of Mablethorpe and a 3 plot site for owner occupation in the inland area of the District, if the current planning application for a site for Circus People is refused.

The **overall calculated need for pitches at stopping places is 20**. Stopping places should be of sufficient size to accommodate occupation by extended families, to a maximum of 8 pitches. It is suggested that two temporary stopping places of between 5 to 8 pitches are sought in the vicinity of Mablethorpe either off the A52, A1104 or peripheral road around the town and at Skegness off the A158. Further similar stopping places should also be considered in the vicinity of Stickford/Keal Cotes accessed off the A16 and along the main road from Boston to the Coast and a further one or more stopping places to the West of the District, for example in the Horncastle area.

The Council should consider offering **assistance to Travellers with local connections** who wish to establish their own family or extended family sites. Some form of revolving capital fund could support this approach and HCA grant may be available to support such an initiative. A **rural exceptions policy** could also be usefully developed for site developments for Travellers with demonstrable local connections.

1. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Need Assessment (GTAA) 2012

1.1 Introduction

This report presents the findings of an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the East Lindsey District Council area.

The primary purpose of the report is to conclude on a reasoned and justified requirement for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show People's accommodation needs, pitches and plots, both public and private, for the period to 2028. The assessment takes account of Planning Policy Statement, 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' 2012 and should be read in conjunction with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) also published in 2012.

1.2 Commissioning

East Lindsey District Council commissioned this study to look at:

- A. An assessment of accommodation needs that translates into recommendations for pitch and plot targets to establish a five year site supply for the development plan looking ahead 15 years, and;
- B. The identification of broad locations for future site provision to guide subsequent identification of specific sites for inclusion in Settlement Proposals Plan.

2. Gypsies and Travellers – A Definition

2.1 Background

References in the text of this document to Gypsies, Travellers or the travelling community are interchangeable and should be construed to include Travelling Show People, Circus People and Boat People.

Gypsies and Travellers have lived in England for over 500 years although their ways of life have changed over time to reflect wider changes in society, employment and accommodation. Many do not now travel on a daily basis but tend to have a more permanent base from which they live and work, whilst still maintaining their cultural traditions. However, there are groups of Travellers that still do move frequently from place to place and particular groups, such as Travelling Show People, do so in order to conduct their business activities.

There are many different groups of Travellers living in England – Romany (English) Gypsies, Roma Gypsies, Irish Travellers, New Travellers, Circus and Show People, and people who live on barges. Each has differences of culture and need. For example, large groups of Irish long distance Travellers are more likely to require temporary site provision by way of transit sites or emergency stopping places to facilitate their frequency of travelling. Many English Romany Gypsies are now quite settled and seek sites on a more permanent basis where their children can get a better education. New (Age) Travellers tend to prefer basic sites or encampments with little organised amenity provision, whereas Travelling Showpeople need quarters that are sufficiently sized and secure to permit storage and maintenance of large fairground rides and trailers. A significant feature is that these different groupings amongst the travelling community do not like to mix on the same site.

Many experience prejudice and discrimination, and misconceptions about Gypsies and Travellers can prevent them being able to receive essential services - such as healthcare, access to education, and suitable accommodation - to which they, like everyone else, are entitled.

Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers are recognised as ethnic minorities under the Equality Act 2010. Case law has also established that the Government has a duty to "*facilitate the gypsy way of life*" for ethnic Gypsies and Travellers under the Human Rights Act. They are part of our diverse community and have the same rights and responsibilities as all other members of the community.

Like other minority ethnic groups Gypsies and Travellers have their own language, culture and traditions. These are passed down the family and, as in any family, the onus on keeping them varies. Cultural values are strong and the extended family is more the norm than the nuclear family.

2.2 A Definition of Gypsies and Travellers

Definitions for the purposes of planning policy are prescribed as follows:

“Gypsies and Travellers” means:

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

And; **“Travelling Show People”** means:

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

And;

“Pitch” means a pitch on a Gypsy and Traveller site and **“plot”** means a pitch on a travelling Show People site (often called a **“yard”**). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and mixed-use plots for travelling Show People, which will usually need to incorporate space, or be split, to allow for the storage of equipment.

A definition of Gypsies and Travellers is also specified in *The Housing (Assessment of Accommodation Needs) (Meaning of Gypsies and Travellers) (England) Regulations 2006*. This relates to the duty to assess housing/accommodation needs under Section 225 of the Housing Act 2004.

The definition of Gypsies and Travellers is given as:

- “(a) persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan; and*
- (b) all other persons of a nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, including:*
 - (i) such persons who, on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependant’s educational or health needs or old age, have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently; and*
 - (ii) members of an organised group of travelling Show People or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such).*

The intention of this definition is to cover all those whose distinctive ethnicity, cultural background and/or lifestyle may give rise to specific accommodation needs, now or in the future, which need to be assessed and planned for.”

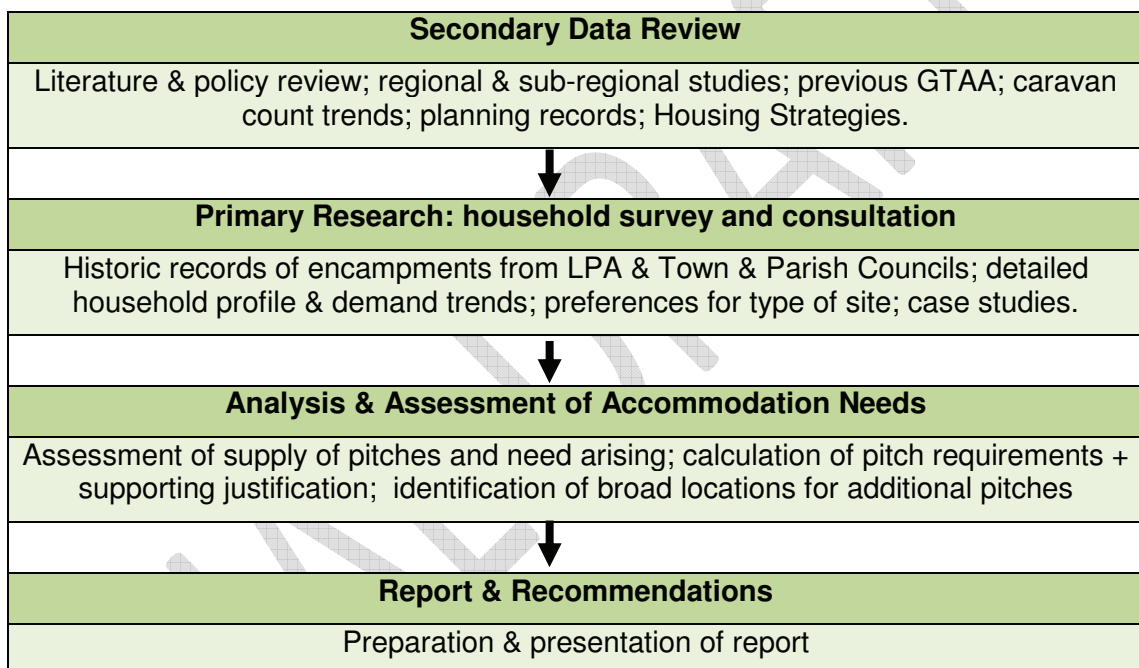
Although this definition is intended to apply for the purposes of assessing accommodation needs it is similar in nature to that for planning purposes.

3. Methodology

3.1 Key Stages

The methodology chosen for the study is based upon the Guidance 'Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments', October 2007 issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government. Whilst the shift in Government policy away from the top down target approach established in regional spatial strategies for which this guidance was produced is acknowledged, it is considered that the principles of the need assessment methodology are sound. The methodology has been tested across the country at Examinations in Public and has been subject to peer review by practitioners, academics and commissioners of studies without identified need for significant amendment.

In essence the methodology is framed around a supply and demand model with the key stages illustrated below:



3.2 Secondary Data: Demand Trends and Land Use Constraints

A review of relevant data and reports from East Lindsey District Council, including local housing need assessments, strategic housing market assessments (e.g. Draft Coastal Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2011) and similar studies was undertaken. Relevant data and reports from surrounding local authorities and documentation and research informing the development of the then East Midlands Regional Spatial and Housing Strategies was also examined. The Lincolnshire GTAA 2007 and current and emerging housing and planning policies were analysed in order to establish existing best practice or similar circumstances and local authority approaches.

Experience has shown that the biannual caravan counts often miss out small sites with planning consent. For this reason a review was undertaken of caravan count trends as well as extant planning permissions for Gypsy and Traveller site developments to compare against figures arising from the counts. Details of all planning applications recorded in the Council's Planning ICT system and subsequent decisions to approve or refuse permission for sites were examined. This data check

is an important step in verifying the accuracy of the biannual counts and establishing historic trended information on demand for sites.

Other data sources were examined for relevance, such as housing waiting lists and migration data.

As part of the research element of the study, data was sought on the migration of Travellers from other local authorities and countries. Around the UK there has been a noticeable influx of Travellers from some of the EU Accession States and the local knowledge of local authority officers and health workers (e.g. Traveller's Education and Welfare, Supporting People, Site Management, Health Visitors, etc.) was sought to determine the presence and circumstances of these groups.

Existing planning policy and that of the emerging Core Strategy was examined to determine constraints on land use across the District. This is an essential stage in supporting the later work to identify broad locations for potential site development to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People. Such constraints will clearly influence any choice of location for development.

3.3 Primary Research & Consultation

The initial exercise was to identify all key stakeholders who have a remit to provide support services to Gypsy and Traveller communities. These contacts should assist in:

- Providing data on the size, location and concentration of Gypsy/Traveller groups.
- Gaining access to the communities and provide contacts on the ground.
- Giving information on, or introductions to, potential survey champions.
- Providing secondary data where applicable.

The group included:

- Lincolnshire County Council's Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer.
- Gainsborough Traveller Initiative.
- Other local authority staff (at County and District level) in housing, Traveller education, ethnic minorities' service, and adult or children's social services.
- Registered provider officers where appropriate.
- Planning officers from adjacent authorities.
- Parish and Town Councils.
- NHS Lincolnshire.
- Voluntary sector groups where appropriate.

The Parish and Town Councils were asked to identify any known Traveller sites or encampments within their areas in order to obtain as comprehensive a coverage of historic encampment and site locations as possible.

Stakeholder consultation involved a mix of face-to-face, telephone and email discussions. It was an important stage in identifying sources of information from within the travelling community both in and without the East Lindsey District. These sources enabled the consultancy team to ascertain the reasons for seasonal transiency to and from the coastal areas of East Lindsey.

The Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer at Lincolnshire County Council had well established contact with the Travelling community and provided a valuable source of information and a pathway to accessing travelling families.

NHS Lincolnshire was approached to determine local contacts and any data that could be of relevance to the study.

Some Gypsies and Travellers are housed in bricks and mortar and, in an effort to locate, them consultation took place with the Council's Housing Service and local Registered Providers (RPs) within the District. Neither the Council nor RPs held formal information which would enable access to Gypsies and Travellers housed in bricks and mortar, as this information is not currently collected or "flagged" within the respective ICT systems. In any event, Data Protection obligations prevented release of information directly to the study team. The team were therefore reliant on private individuals for their informal knowledge of the whereabouts and number of housed Gypsy and Traveller residents and the Gypsy and Traveller community themselves were targeted as a source of relevant information as to the whereabouts of housed members of their community. RP and Council Staff operating the Council's choice based lettings system were also contacted to determine any available data on Travellers registering for bricks and mortar housing.

It is critical to actively involve the travelling community in any GTAA study. Therefore, the study team sought to identify persons from the travelling community who could provide general background information on the local travelling community. Such persons were also able to support the primary survey work and thereby help to overcome any reluctance to participate on the part of some Travellers.

Groups representing traveller interests were consulted, for example the Showmen's Guild. This approach was particularly helpful given the frequency of movement of Travelling Show People and the consequent difficulty in meeting with them.

3.4 General Approach and Survey Interviews

Primary research by way of face-to-face interviews and completion of survey questionnaires is the key source of data to inform the assessment of accommodation needs, both now and in future years to 2028, to accord with the Local Plan. The data enables an assessment to be made of the need for permanent and transit sites, together with any requirement for stopping places offering more basic amenities.

Caravan counts and further anecdotal evidence supplied by the District and County Councils suggest that there is a Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People presence in neighbouring local authorities, but there is less seasonal fluctuation in these areas. This suggests that the majority of Travellers entering East Lindsey over the summer are in fact coming from further afield. More information on patterns of travel is given in paragraph 8.3 of this report.

Surveys were undertaken at each identified site or encampment (verified in the preceding secondary data exercise). In an endeavour to capture comprehensive information from all Travellers resorting to the District, the study fieldwork team attended at sites and encampments as soon as they were located, rather than just visiting on set dates during the study period.

Based on the fluctuations found in the biannual caravan counts, which have shown relatively low numbers of arrivals for the summer months, a benchmark target of 25 interviews was set for completion in the early part of the summer season. Because of the unusually wet weather this was extended into the main body of the summer. This number would include a mix of transient and permanent pitches, Gypsies and Travellers housed in bricks and mortar and relevant Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Show People from neighbouring authorities. If it appeared there was adequate scope

to undertake a higher number of interviews, further resources could be deployed at short notice to support the research process.

In order to assess the reasons for fluctuations in the Traveller population found in East Lindsey, it was important to speak with Gypsy and Traveller communities in other locales. This enabled the consultancy team to assess demand and gain a better understanding of the drivers for movement to and from East Lindsey.

Based on previous experience, any gathering of survey information from Gypsies and Travellers is best approached as informally as possible, and involves repeat visits to ensure trust and confidence building. The study team contacted the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer from Lincolnshire County Council and other individuals identified in the initial stakeholder/practitioner mapping exercise. This helped to identify optimum approaches at particular sites, identification of key individuals and assisted with initial introductions. The field research also utilised a combination of male and female staff to ensure that there were no barriers to participation (previous studies have shown a reluctance of some Traveller women to participate with male interviewers for example).

The survey gathered data via face to face interviews based upon completion of a standard questionnaire. Additional questions were included for Travellers housed in bricks and mortar and for Travelling Show People. The following factors were explored:

a) *Detailed household profile and demand trends:*

- Size and demographics of household
- Family and connections
- Concealed households and overcrowding
- Income and ability to finance development
- Employment and working practices
- Expected household formation – based on age of formation of existing household
- Profile in terms of movement in past 2 years

b) *Preferences:*

- Current pitch and its strengths/weaknesses
- Projected length of stay
- Preferred type of site and pitch/plot or bricks & mortar
- Preferred site location
- Views on likely demand from young people
- Decision making processes within household

A number of household interviews were also extended into full case studies, incorporating a more qualitative approach and lasting around one hour. This enabled the study team to explore in much more detail the underlying decision making dynamic within the household; how and why sites were chosen and/or rejected; and a more sophisticated understanding of need versus preference.

3.5 Analysis, Assessment of Supply vs. Need and Evaluation

After the primary data collection phase a detailed evaluation and extrapolation of information ensued, focusing on current supply and historic demand data, obtained from the first two phases, to calculate the need, types, location and targets for additional sites, pitches and plots over the plan period at 5 year rests. Views were also formed regarding the Travellers' need for access to services and amenities, which will add value to the Council in moving forward and possibly sharing data with other services.

Whilst seeking to produce meaningful and focused data from both the primary and secondary research and survey process some assumptions do have to be drawn in the analysis of the data. These are fully explained in the need assessment section of the report, section 9, with supporting justification for the approach taken.

The analysis involved:

- **Assessment of pitch supply**

- Current supply of occupied local authority pitches
- Current supply of occupied authorised private site pitches
- Calculate total of accommodated households
- Number of vacant local authority or private pitches
- Assessment of likely vacancy churn across all sites
- Number of households accommodated on sites likely to move to bricks and mortar housing
- Number of additional local authority pitches planned for delivery during the period
- Known planning applications likely to be approved for additional private pitches
- Calculate total pitch availability

- **Assessment of need**

Identified from primary research and planning decision analyses:

- Number of households seeking permanent pitches
- Number on unauthorised pitches where planning permission is not likely to be granted
- Number on authorised developments where temporary planning permission will expire
- Households currently overcrowded
- Number of concealed households

- Migration of Travellers into the area
- Numbers in bricks and mortar housing with a need for pitches
- Calculate total household demand
- **Calculation of shortfall in pitches to meet need**
- **Assessment of expected household formation**
 - Based upon data drawn from primary research
- **Calculation of requirement for additional pitch provision during the three plan periods**

3.6 Identification of Broad Locations

The earlier work to identify land use constraints stemming from existing and emerging planning policy was applied to the conclusions from the survey analysis and calculation of future pitch/site requirements. In addition, account was taken of the emerging planning policy of East Lindsey District Council in relation to site selection criteria.

A draft policy on site selection criteria has been included in the draft Core Strategy that is currently going through the local authority's decision making processes. The draft policy is appended to this document at Appendix 2.

Broad site locations were considered against these criteria. Additionally, the expressed preferences of the Travelling community and patterns of settlement on sites and unauthorised encampments, together with assessment of the impact on the settled community of potential broad locations, guided the conclusions and recommendations arising from the study.

3.7 Outcomes

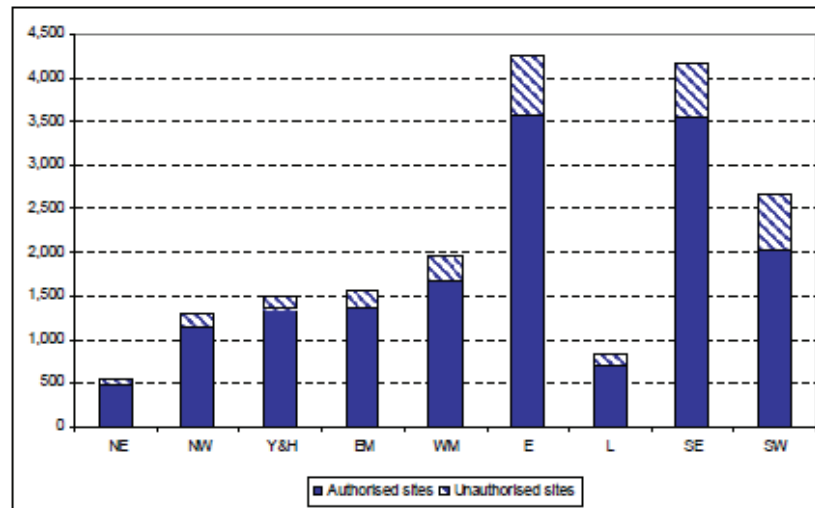
The findings of this GTAA should also be of benefit in the review of housing strategies; to inform health and education policy; to support investment decisions and in the promotion of equality and diversity in both policy formulation and implementation.

The GTAA is comprised of this report and the supporting appendices.

4 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People - The Current National Picture

4.1 Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans 2012

The national picture of the number of Gypsy and Traveller's caravans is measured twice per annum in January and July. It should be noted that the figures do not include Travelling Show or Circus People. A regional breakdown of Gypsy and Traveller caravans is shown in the chart below:



Source: Department of Communities and Local Government – Report on the Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans, January 2012.

4.2. The Communities and Local Government (CLG) Report

The Communities and Local Government (CLG) Report also offers a summary of the key national statistics relating to the caravan count in January 2012. These are reproduced below:

- The total number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in England in January 2012 was almost 18,750. This is about 400 more than the total in January 2011.
- Approximately 6,800 caravans were on authorised socially rented sites, a decrease of about 150 since the January 2011 count.
- The number of caravans on authorised privately financed sites was almost 9,100, an increase of about 750 since the January 2011 count.
- The number of caravans on unauthorised developments, on land owned by Gypsies and Travellers, was about 1,900, approximately 300 below the number in January 2011.
- The number of caravans on unauthorised encampments, on land not owned by Gypsies and Travellers, was about 950, approximately 50 more than in January 2011.
- The average numbers of caravans per site were 20.4 for socially rented sites and 5.1 for privately funded sites.
- Overall, the January 2012 count indicated that 85% of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in England were on authorised land and that 15% were on unauthorised land.

5. The Changing Legislative and Policy Scene

5.1 A Short History

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 introduced licensing for caravan sites. Licences are issued after planning permission has been granted and specify requirements covering the provision of amenities and conditions on site to ensure the welfare, health and safety of the occupiers. Site licensing requirements apply to all types of caravan site including those occupied by Gypsies and Travellers or Show People, albeit there are some exemptions, e.g. for local authority owned and operated sites. On local authority sites an agreement is entered into, between the Traveller and the Authority, that governs the terms and conditions of occupation of the pitch.

In expectation of private provision meeting the need for additional sites the Government in 1994 repealed the statutory duty imposed by the Caravan Sites Act 1968 on local authorities to provide sites. This approach clearly failed and the ensuing review culminated in legislative and policy change.

The Housing Act 2004, section 225, gave local authorities a statutory duty to assess the need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation in their area. It is clear that an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers is key to establishing the scale of need for additional pitch provision. In recognition of this fact, the Department of Communities and Local Government issued *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments – Guidance* in October 2007 which replaced draft guidance issued by the ODPM.

ODPM Circular 01/2006 *Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites* set out guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for Gypsies and Travellers and how local authorities and the travelling community could work together to achieve that aim. In particular, this specified that the aims of the legislation and policy developments were to:

- Ensure that Gypsies and Travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, and health and welfare provision.
- Reduce the number of unauthorised encampments.
- Increase the number of sites and address under-provision over the next 3-5 years.
- Protect the traditional travelling way of life of Gypsies and Travellers.
- Underline the importance of assessing accommodation need.
- Promote private site provision.
- Avoid Gypsies and Travellers becoming homeless, where eviction from unauthorised sites occurs and where there is no alternative accommodation.

In the Circular 4/2007 *Planning for Show People* the Government clearly intended to maintain the planning distinction between Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show People and Circus People. Although the requirement for assessment of accommodation needs for this group is equally explicit the implication is that their differing needs will be separately addressed in planning terms.

A further raft of guidance was issued by CLG in 2008 and 2009. This related to design of sites and their management. The design guidance covered permanent sites, transit sites and emergency stopping places. However, it followed a traditional path in terms of design criteria and it could be argued that greater innovation should

be possible to deliver sites that are perhaps more attractive to certain groups. For example, would New [Age] Travellers prefer a more simple and eco-friendly style of site provision? These issues should be flushed out during the planning process as an essential element of policy formulation is the requirement for consultation with the travelling community.

The Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 amends the Mobile Homes Act 1983 to offer greater protection to occupiers of Travellers' sites and includes terms for protection against eviction from local authority operated sites. This was implemented via the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (Commencement Order No. 8 and Transitional, Transitory and Saving Provisions) Order 2011.

5.2 Policy and Legislation Review

Since the May 2010 General Election the Coalition Government has undertaken to review policy and legislation relating to Gypsies and Travellers. In August 2010, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government announced the Government's intention to withdraw the existing traveller planning circulars (Circular 01/2006: *Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites* and Circular 04/2007: *Planning for Travelling Show People*). The Government intended to replace them with a new, short, light-touch, single Planning Policy Statement – *Planning for Traveller Sites*. A consultation on the proposals was issued in April 2011.

The proposed Planning Policy Statement was to be part of a set of broader commitments to reform the planning system by streamlining lengthy, cumbersome, inaccessible and complex policy and guidance and decentralising the planning system to strengthen the role of elected councils and communities. As part of these Coalition planning reforms, the Government committed to publish and present to Parliament a simplified and consolidated *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). The new Planning Policy Statement on traveller sites was to be designed in this context, to follow the simplifying and streamlining principles of the NPPF.

Planning for Traveller Sites was published on 26th March 2012 by the Department for Communities and Local Government and is now the Government's declared policy on the issue. The NPPF was similarly published in March 2012 and sets out the policies to which local planning authorities must have regard.

A Private Members Bill has been introduced in the House of Lords to impose a duty on every local authority in England, being a district council, unitary council, metropolitan or borough council or London borough council, to grant planning permission for Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites sufficient to provide accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers residing in or resorting to their area. It also requires identification of sufficient land for such accommodation in development plans and that local authorities must have regard to the accommodation and needs assessment carried out in compliance with Section 225 of the Housing Act 1984. Furthermore, the Bill allows for the Secretary of State to direct local planning authorities to grant planning consent for sites and numbers of caravans as may be specified in the direction. The Bill is proceeding through Parliament and received a second reading in the House of Lords on 29th June 2012.

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government wrote to Council Leaders in late August 2012 warning them to take swift action to deal with illegal Gypsy and Traveller sites or encampments. New guidance that offers a summary of available powers to deal with illegal and unauthorised encampments was

issued at the same time and adds to the earlier Home Office Guide to Effective Use of Enforcement Powers, 2006.

The Government appears to be encouraging a harder line to be taken to remove unauthorised encampments and developments, perhaps in response to the disturbing scenes witnessed at Dale Farm, near Basildon, Essex, during 2012.

The latest guidance sets out the range of enforcement powers available to a local authority, including:

- Injunctions including by reason of a breach of planning control under section 187B, Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- Caravan site licensing under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.
- Tented site licensing under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.
- Possession Orders under Part 55 of the Civil Procedure Rules and Interim Possession Orders including subsequent action under section 76 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- Local byelaws - Section 235 of the Local Government Act 1972 for making of byelaws for good rule and governance and Section 150 (2) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 for seizure and retention of property.
- Power of a local authority to direct unauthorised campers to leave land under section 77 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
- Addressing obstructions to the Public Highway – various sections of the Highways Act 1980.
- Planning contravention notice - Section 171C of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- Temporary Stop Notice - Section 171E of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- Enforcement Notice and Retrospective Planning Section 172 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- Stop Notice - Section 183 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- Breach of Condition Notice - Section 187A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- Powers of entry onto land - Sections 196A, 196B and 196C of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

A further raft of powers is available to the Police:

- Power of the Police to direct unauthorised campers to leave land - sections 61-62 of Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- Police powers to direct trespassers to an alternative site - sections 62 A-E of Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- Offence of squatting in a residential building - section 144 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012.

The Guidance also offers advice on powers available to clean up sites after occupation has ceased.

6. The Current National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites

6.1 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012

Under the provisions of the Localism Act 2011, the Government will abolish regional spatial strategies that had previously set the strategic planning policy and targets for provision of additional sites for Travellers. It believes that local planning authorities should have the freedom and responsibility to determine the right level of traveller site provision in their area, in consultation with local communities, while ensuring fairness in the planning system.

On 26th March 2012 the Government published *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites*. As outlined in paragraph 5.2, this short document now sets out the policy on using evidence, plan-making and decision-taking in respect of Traveller sites, and must be read in conjunction with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) also published in March 2012. The NPPF must be taken into account by local planning authorities when exercising their development plan-making powers.

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out the Government's aims in respect of sites as follows:

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

The policy document states that, in assembling the evidence base necessary to support their planning approach, local planning authorities (LPAs) should:

- Pay particular attention to early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities (including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups)

- Co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their area over the lifespan of their development plan
- Use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and to make planning decisions.

With regard to plan-making there is a requirement to adhere to the policies of the NPPF with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Additionally, for local planning authorities there is now a presumption in favour of sustainable development when considering planning applications. Local planning authorities should set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers and plot targets for Travelling Show People which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.

6.2 Producing the Local Plan

Local planning authorities should, in producing their Local Plan:

- Identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets
- Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15
- Consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries)
- Relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density
- Protect local amenity and environment.

To be considered deliverable, sites should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now and be achievable, with a realistic prospect that development will be delivered on the site within five years and in particular that development of the site is viable. Sites with planning permission should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that development will not be implemented within five years; for example they will not be viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans. To be considered developable, sites should be in a suitable location for traveller site development and there should be a reasonable prospect that the site is available and could be viably developed at the point envisaged.

Criteria should be set to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need. Where there is no identified need, criteria-based policies should be included to provide a basis for decisions in case applications nevertheless come forward. Criteria based policies should be fair and should facilitate the traditional and nomadic life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.

Local planning authorities should ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally, and that their policies:

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

In respect of rural or semi-rural areas, the policy requires that the scale of any site development should not dominate the nearest settled community. In addition, it allows for affordable rural exception sites to be established if there is a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs. Rural exception sites should be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity. A rural exception site policy should seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection, whilst also ensuring that rural areas continue to develop as sustainable, mixed, inclusive communities.

Policy is also set in respect of mixed use sites. When plan-making, LPAs should consider including traveller sites suitable for mixed residential and business uses, having regard to the safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents. Local planning authorities should consider the scope for identifying separate sites for residential and for business purposes in close proximity to one another if mixed sites are not practicable. In so doing LPAs should have regard to the need that Travelling Show People have for mixed-use yards to allow residential accommodation and space for storage of equipment. Mixed use sites should not be permitted on rural exception sites.

The document also determines a restrictive approach to site development on Green Belt land and allows for site relocation when affected by major development projects.

The policies on decision-taking on planning applications state that LPAs should consider the following issues amongst other relevant matters when considering planning applications for traveller sites:

- The existing level of local provision and need for sites
- The availability (or lack) of alternative accommodation for the applicants
- Other personal circumstances of the applicant
- That the locally specific criteria used to guide the allocation of sites in plans, or which form the policy where there is no identified need for pitches/plots, should be used to assess applications that may come forward on unallocated sites

- That they should determine applications for sites from any travellers and not just those with local connections

LPAs should strictly limit new traveller site development in open countryside that is away from existing settlements or outside areas allocated in the development plan. Local planning authorities should ensure that sites in rural areas respect the scale of, and do not dominate, the nearest settled community and avoid placing an undue pressure on the local infrastructure.

When considering applications, LPAs should attach weight to the following matters:

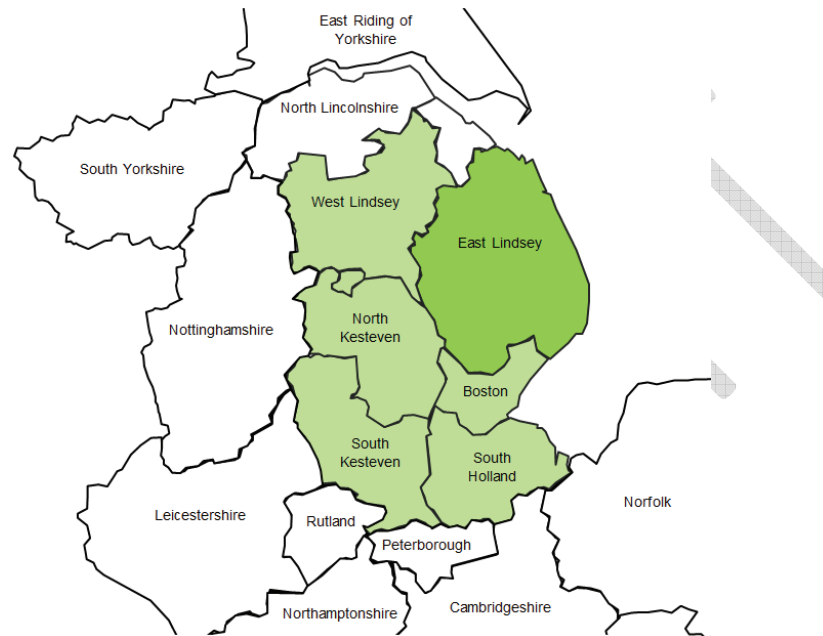
- Effective use of previously developed (brownfield), untidy or derelict land
- Sites being well planned or soft landscaped in such a way as to positively enhance the environment and increase its openness
- Promoting opportunities for healthy lifestyles, such as ensuring adequate landscaping and play areas for children
- Not enclosing a site with so much hard landscaping, high walls or fences that the impression may be given that the site and its occupants are deliberately isolated from the rest of the community

If a LPA cannot demonstrate an up-to-date five-year supply of deliverable sites by March 2013 (i.e. 12 months from the date of publication of *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites*), this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering applications for the grant of temporary planning permission. This will in effect make it far more difficult to refuse applications if the supply of deliverable sites is not maintained.

7. The East Lindsey Context

7.1 An Introduction to East Lindsey

East Lindsey District Council is the local planning authority for an administrative area that covers over 1,762 sq kilometers in eastern Lincolnshire. It is the third largest district in the UK and one of the most sparsely populated, with its 136,400 population spread amongst some 200 settlements.



East Lindsey District is a safe and healthy place to live with low crime rates and very little air, light, noise or water pollution. Many residents have migrated to the District for the good quality of life.

There are pockets of social deprivation and unemployment is slightly higher than the national mean; average earnings are relatively low and dependence on benefits is high, particularly along the coast where seasonal and temporary employment is common. The skills base is on the low side but the District has a higher than average self-employed workforce.

The District has no single dominating urban centre. Instead, its distinctive widespread settlement pattern is the legacy of a history of small farming communities with local markets.

Four settlements, namely Alford, Horncastle, Louth and Spilsby, have built on their historic market town roles and serve wider rural hinterlands. On the coast Mablethorpe and Skegness have grown to serve both a rural hinterland and a vibrant tourism market. These two different groups of settlements have contrasting characters. The former have attractive town centres with market squares and streets typified by red brick buildings with pantile or slate roofs. The latter have a much more mixed visual character that is constantly adapting to changing needs and fashions.

The North Sea forms a clearly defined eastern edge to the District. Two highly distinctive features dominate the 70 kilometers coastline. Extensive dune-backed salt marshes form internationally recognized Special Protection Areas and National Nature Reserves fronting the Humber Estuary and the Wash. These peaceful and remote areas are rich habitats for varied coastal flora and fauna and are important havens on bird migration routes. This area also now encompasses a coastal country park.

In contrast, the holiday coast between Mablethorpe and Skegness is characterised by vast sandy beaches backed by lively seaside resort activity. Caravan parks along the coastal plain, accommodating upward of 24,000 static caravans, are a particular feature.

One of the most significant features of the District is that 38% of the area is in the coastal flood plain and this affects many of the planning decisions that the Council makes and will have to make in respect of its plan-making powers.

7.2 Corporate Policy

East Lindsey District Council has set out its key priorities to 2013/14 in its Corporate Strategy. These are set out overleaf:



The Council's Principles

1. To be adaptable and flexible, working closely with the community to provide relevant and valued services
2. To provide, enable and procure high quality services through the most appropriate and efficient mechanisms
3. Aim to meet community needs and aspirations in a time of severe spending restraint
4. To know and understand our community, and work in partnership with them
5. To be aware of the external environment and be prepared as far as possible for future challenges
6. To secure efficiencies through collaboration and partnership with other agencies and organisations

	Enabling and supporting PEOPLE		Shaping PLACES		Building PROSPERITY
Strategic Objectives	1. Enabling people to get actively involved in their community	2. Improving equality of opportunity and life chances	3. Contributing to environmental sustainability and adapting to climate change	4. Developing and nurturing the character and viability of our towns, villages and rural areas	5. Helping to develop the right environment for a growing economy – building on current strengths and creating new business sectors
Outcomes	1(a) Active, strong and resilient communities with the skills and capacity to improve wellbeing in their own communities 1(b) Well informed communities with the opportunity to influence decision making	2(a) Individuals and families in need, receive integrated support from ELDC and its partners 2(b) Inequalities are reduced in East Lindsey's communities 2(c) Services and information are available in a wide variety of ways that recognise the diversity of the district	3(a) Communities are fully aware of the potential impact of climate change on the district, and supported in adapting to change 3(b) Built and natural environments are enjoyed and valued by residents and visitors 3(c) A high quality and clean local environment	4(a) Planning policies and a Local Development Framework are in place that enable appropriate patterns of development, economic growth and a mix of housing 4(b) Housing needs are met by working in partnership with housing providers 4(c) A diverse district that is celebrated by residents, businesses and visitors	5(a) Strong and active business networks support an active and collaborative business sector 5(b) East Lindsey is recognised as a business destination with increased numbers of higher skilled job opportunities 5(c) Increased choice in the visitor economy with an extended season, and recognised for our traditional, cultural and green tourism
We will ...	1(i) keep residents well informed about what we do, how decisions are made, and how communities can safely do more themselves 1(ii) provide more opportunities for residents, businesses and our partners to influence how our services are developed and delivered 1(iii) support the transfer of assets to community ownership or management where this is an appropriate, sustainable cost effective option; and provide support to enable this to happen 1(iv) focus community grants on projects that have a lasting benefit and promote resilience and self reliance 1(v) support the voluntary and community sectors, encouraging the development of social enterprise to deliver local services 1(vi) help communities to keep in touch with each other 1(vii) encourage and support sustainable volunteering and harness local skills 1(viii) support councillors to further develop their leadership role in the community	2(i) ensure that where we deliver universal services, consideration is made of the diverse needs of the district 2(ii) lobby to seek additional resources to support independent living in recognition of the specific needs of the community 2(iii) work with partners to maximise external resources to support healthy life styles 2(iv) take account of the rural nature of the district when delivering, designing or commissioning services in order to maximise accessibility 2(v) provide services to members of the community who are the most vulnerable and require help to meet basic needs	3(i) build resilience in our communities to minimise the danger of flooding and other emergency situations 3(ii) ensure that coastal and inland flood risk remains high on the agenda of government departments and other agencies, and in our own policies 3(iii) support local communities to reduce carbon emissions while securing year on year reductions in our own, and show leadership through demonstrating environmentally sustainable practices in how we carry out our business 3(iv) ensure the delivery of an efficient and effective waste collection service that encourages recycling	4(i) create a more area based approach to service delivery in order to be more responsive to local need and opportunity 4(ii) actively recognise the diverse needs of the coast, the Wolds, market towns and rural areas in the design and delivery of services 4(iii) seek to maximise external resources to support our partners in addressing the housing needs of our community 4(iv) develop and adopt supportive planning policies and LDF to support business development, growth and diversification 4(v) support and enhance quality of life through appropriate regulatory regimes 4(vi) robustly campaign for the provision of enhanced infrastructure to support business development, growth and diversification	5(i) aim to achieve a year on year increase in the district's visitor economy 5(ii) work with partners to develop more choice in the type and level of training and skills available to people and businesses 5(iii) support and develop a growing programme of events and festivals that add value to the economy, through seeking external funding and sponsorship 5(iv) support town partnerships to enable them to become self-sustaining and contribute to the increased viability of their town 5(v) in partnership with the business sector, organise business networking events and mechanisms 5(vi) consider the economic impact of everything we do 5(vii) aim to reduce the factors that restrict economic growth

7.3 Planning Policy

The East Lindsey Local Plan was originally adopted in 1995 but was later formally altered and updated in 1999. Later, some of the policies contained in the 1999 Altered Local Plan were formally saved and their status approved in September 2007 by the Government Office for the East Midlands. These saved policies now direct land use planning decisions across the East Lindsey District.

The New Local Plan will comprise of two development plan documents; the Core Strategy and the Settlement Proposals Plan. These will collectively deliver the planning strategy for the area. These documents will take over from the Local Plan to guide growth and development in East Lindsey up to 2028. Whilst the New Local Plan must accord with Government policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, it should be shaped by the aims and aspirations of the Community Plan, relevant parts of any Town and Parish Plans (and any emerging Neighbourhood Plans), and the issues and suggestions put forward by the people of East Lindsey.

Included in the emerging draft Core Strategy is a policy on Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People. The draft Core Strategy is currently out for consultation until January 2013. The existing Local Plan policy relating to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People and also the text of the policy from the Draft 2012 Core Strategy are appended to this document at Appendix 2.

The policy specifies the criteria to be used when considering a planning application for a Traveller's site, but should also be used as the criteria for identification of broad locations for sites to inform the Settlement Proposals Plan.

To support the development of land use planning policies, it is necessary to establish a robust evidence base that can withstand any challenge at Examination in Public. An assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers residing in or resorting to the District is required to provide that evidence base, as prescribed in Planning for Traveller Sites, and to meet the duty to assess accommodation needs under the Housing Act 2004, Section 225. This evidence base will then inform the development of the Core Strategy and The Settlement Proposals Plan.

To support implementation of the Local Plan, East Lindsey District Council therefore commissioned Ark Housing Consultancy to deliver a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment in January 2012.

Arising from Planning for Traveller Sites, East Lindsey District Council also has an obligation to establish and update annually a list of developable sites, and to ensure that those sites which are listed as developable are also deliverable (see paragraph 6.2).

There is also a raft of other research and reports that provide data and information to support the evidence base on which the Council's planning policy is founded. These include:

- Coastal Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment – Draft 2012.
- CLG Caravan Counts – twice yearly counts of Gypsy and Traveller caravans.
- Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, September 2007.
- Draft East Lindsey Housing Strategy.

- Review of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments Conducted in the East Midlands, September 2008 – critique of GTAA's, completed to inform the former East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy

However, the Coastal Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment draft report is silent on the issue of Travellers.

It is noted that development of a rural exceptions policy for affordable Travellers sites could be of benefit to establish sites for those Travellers with local connections.

7.4 Findings of the Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2007

For the East Lindsey District, the GTAA 2007 identified 3 existing authorised pitches for travellers and no supply of new sites expected in the period to 2012. In terms of demand to 2012 it estimated a need for between 7 and 10 new pitches within the District, but commented that this could be an underestimation. The report also stated there was no established need for a permanent local authority site in East Lindsey. Based upon evidence from stakeholders the study also identified a need for two transit sites; one near the coast in the vicinity of Skegness and the other either near Louth or Market Rasen in West Lindsey District. The GTAA report also stated that further work would be required at a local level to confirm these figures.

A review of GTAA's in the East Midlands was part funded by the East Midlands Regional Assembly and was undertaken in 2008. It concluded that:

“The Lincolnshire GTAA has notable elements of good practice which could be replicated in other assessments. The approaches to overcrowding and the work to obtain a sample of people living in bricks and mortar accommodation have enhanced the research.

However, there are also significant gaps in the surveying, notably around the absence of interviews with those on unauthorised developments and the small sample of those on unauthorised encampments. Whilst the assessment attempts to quantify the accommodation needs of these groups, the omission of them from the survey process means that information relating to overcrowding, household formation, specific moving intentions and characteristics and the wider social needs of those on unauthorised developments are not explored. The nature of these omissions is such that need is underestimated”.

7.5 Draft Housing Strategy 2013 – 2018

The Draft Housing Strategy, which is due out for consultation from October 2012 to January 2013, states:

Gypsies and Travellers

The Council are currently undertaking a Gypsy, Traveller and Show Peoples accommodation assessment across the District in order to assess the needs of this client group. To complement this, the Council has developed a positive planning policy should members of this client group choose to come forward with a suitable family site alongside or close to the towns, large and medium settlements.

The Intensive Housing Support Workers have also been provided with training on the best way to work with Gypsies and Travellers.

7.6 Caravan Counts

For many years the numbers of Gypsy and Traveller caravans present in each local authority area have been counted in both January and July. The results are submitted to the Department of Communities and Local Government who collate the figures. Travelling Show People are historically not included in the counts although experimental counts commenced in 2012.

These counts are indicative of trends over time but are known to be unreliable in many instances. For example, some local authorities did not undertake an exhaustive search for caravans on the day of the counts and historic small sites with planning permission were often overlooked. Comparison of caravan counts with the tables of authorised sites at Appendix 1 of this report indicate this may have happened in East Lindsey. The caravan count cannot therefore be considered for the District as a robust piece of information.

The last nine returns for East Lindsey District are set out overleaf.

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Table of CLG Caravan Counts – Last Nine Counts (Source: CLG Website)

Area	Count	Authorised sites (with planning permission)				Unauthorised sites (without planning permission)				All Sites
		No. of Caravans Socially Rented	Private Caravans	All Private Caravans		No. of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies own land		No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies			Total All Caravans
			Temporary Planning Permission	Permanent Planning Permission	All Private Caravans	"Tolerated"	"Not tolerated"	"Tolerated"	"Not tolerated"	
Lincolnshire	Jan 2012	114	9	160	169	18	46	4	1	352
	Jul 2011	92	4	166	170	13	54	3	4	336
	Jan 2011	99	3	149	152	13	36	2	6	308
	Jul 2010	97	40	47	87	53	56	0	5	298
	Jan 2010	86	34	30	64	7	97	0	3	257
	Jul 2009	82	..	..	92	6	117	7	4	308
	Jan 2009	97	..	..	87	1	105	1	3	294
	Jul 2008	99	..	..	86	38	81	0	3	307
	Jan 2008	118	..	..	78	40	67	35	42	380
East Lindsey	Jan 2012	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5
	Jul 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jul 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jul 2009	0	..	..	0	0	16	0	0	16
	Jan 2009	0	..	..	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Jul 2008	0	..	..	0	0	16	0	0	16
	Jan 2008	0	..	..	0	0	3	0	3	6

7.7 Policy for Dealing with Unauthorised Traveller Encampments

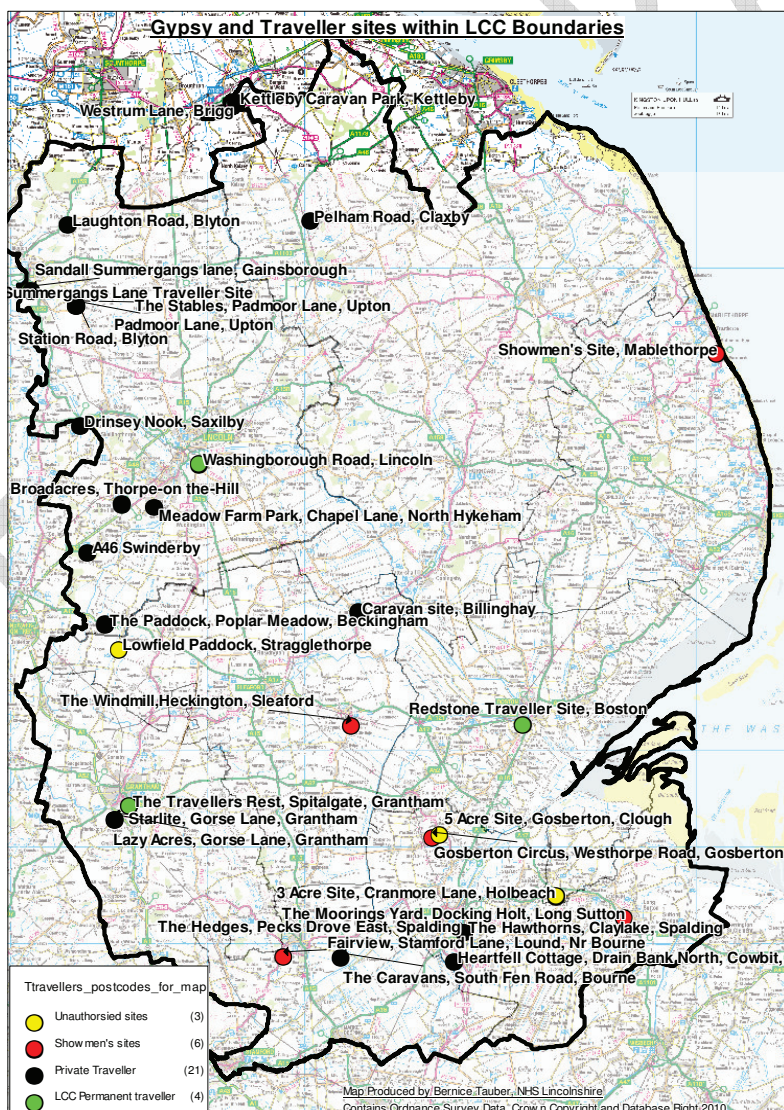
A joint policy for dealing with unauthorised traveller encampments was drawn up and adopted by Lincolnshire Police and five district councils, including East Lindsey. Unfortunately Boston and Lincoln declined to participate and so the countywide protocol has not been implemented.

7.8. Current status of known sites and encampments

The tables set out in Appendix 1 show known sites that were identified from the survey, the review of planning applications and the responses of town and parish councils. The tables are organised into categories and include historic encampments:

- Authorised sites with planning consent or authorised for the holding of fairs.
- Sites subject to current applications for planning consent but not yet determined.
- Sites where planning consent has been refused or the application withdrawn.
- Unauthorised encampments.

The map below shows known authorised sites within Lincolnshire County Council boundaries in 2011:



The 2007 GTAA does not give total figures for the actual number of sites or encampments within the area of study. Instead it refers to the number and location of responders to the survey conducted at that time. The caravan count figures quoted in the Lincolnshire GTAA Report indicate Travellers' numbers on unauthorised and not tolerated sites as being between 0 and 32 from July 2004 to July 2006.

The 2007 GTAA determined that there were no local authority or socially rented Traveller sites in East Lindsey and this is confirmed in the caravan counts. The only local authority sites identified were located in Boston, Gainsborough, Grantham and Lincoln. This position remains unchanged for the East Lindsey District.

No Travelling Show People accommodated within East Lindsey were surveyed for the earlier GTAA. The review of current sites indicates that the following sites for Show People have the benefit of planning consent or a certificate of lawful use:

- Frithville area - Circus People
- Eastville area - Show People
- Mablethorpe area – Show People

One site on land in the Toynton area is the subject of a current planning application for use by Circus People.

Show and Circus People are not recorded in the CLG caravan counts, although an experimental count was carried out in January 2012.

The current status of all Gypsy and Traveller and Show people authorised sites with the benefit of planning consent is indicated in the table below:

Location	Details
Bratoft	Authorised site with planning permission granted in 2006 for 2 residential caravans for one family.
Frithville	Authorised winter quarters (mid-Sept-mid-March annually) for Circus People for 2 caravans with planning permission granted in November 1998
Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth	Originally an unauthorised encampment but now authorised. Planning permission granted on appeal in May 2011 for 11 permanent pitches but not yet developed
Burgh le Marsh	1. Authorised site with planning permission granted in 2000 for one Gypsy family. 2. Authorised site with planning permission granted on appeal against enforcement notice 21.8.2001.
Eastville	Authorised change of use for 4 residential touring caravans & a storage yard for the storage of vehicles, equipment & stalls to form showmen's permanent quarters
Mablethorpe	Local authority managed site, authorised through the granting of a Section 191 certificate of lawful use, dated 8.10.2009, as an all year round residential site for travelling Show People

With regard to private sites, only one planning consent at Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth has been granted in East Lindsey since publication of the 2007 GTAA. This was won on appeal in May 2011, but the site has not yet been developed. This issue is considered further in paragraph 9.5 of this report

The position with unauthorised encampments is quite fluid but there are certain locations that have been visited on a regular basis since the earlier GTAA. These include:

- Beechings Way Industrial Estate, Alford
- Area around Golf Road and Enterprise Road Industrial Estate, Mablethorpe
- South Parade, Skegness
- Area around Hawthorne Road Industrial Estate, Skegness
- Land outside Southview Caravan/Leisure Park, Burgh Road, Skegness
- Ings Lane, Little Stepping, Spilsby
- Field in the area of Toynton St Peter, Spilsby
- End of Hagnaby Road, Stickford

The majority of these encampments tend to arise in the summer months indicating the seasonal nature of Traveller movements to the District. These unauthorised encampments are listed in Table 4 Appendix1.

FINAL DRAFT

8. Analysis of Survey Data - Issues Arising

8.1 Sample Size

The target for completed survey questionnaires was 25 but in practice 33 households were identified and interviewed during the period from April until August 2012. Despite extensive efforts on the part of the survey team to build trust and understanding of the reasons for conducting the study, there was a marked reluctance on the part of Travellers to engage fully with the process, particularly those Travellers who were visited on unauthorised encampments. Visits were made jointly with members either of the ELDC Planning Department Team or the County Council's Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer. Relationships developed with particular Travellers and land owners were also used to try and derive further information. However, most Travellers in unauthorised roadside encampments refused to answer the bulk of the questions asked of them.

The numbers of households interviewed on the various types of site are:

Local Authority Authorised Showmen's Site	Private Authorised Sites	Unauthorised Sites	Unauthorised Encampment	Bricks & Mortar
5	1 + 1 on private Showmen's site	5 + 2 Circus People with planning application pending	18	1

In the following sections, the percentage figures in the tables may not total to 100% due to the effects of rounding.

Given the small sample size there are risks associated with drawing conclusions from a generalised analysis. The analysis that follows is therefore more specific to the needs of the Travellers encountered during the study.

8.2 Cultural Background, Current Location and Area of Origin

Five Showmen households were on an authorised seasonal site in Mablethorpe. One Showmen's household identified the Mablethorpe site as a permanent home but others on the site were there for work purposes only and had permanent bases out of Lincolnshire. This appears to be the trend and is supported by the local representatives of the Showmen's Guild. Most Show People work in permanent fairgrounds in the seaside resorts during the summer season and occupy the Mablethorpe site during that period. A sixth Showmen's household was on the authorised site in Eastville, but originated in Blackpool. The authorised site for Circus People at Frithville was vacant in accordance with the seasonal planning permission for use as winter quarters.

Three Circus People households were based at a site, which is the subject of a current planning application for use as winter quarters. They travel out of the area for work purposes during the summer period, but contact was made with the households associated with the site.

One English Romany Gypsy household occupies an authorised private site at Bratoff. The site is owned by the family and there are strong local connections. Travellers from the site at Burgh le Marsh declined to participate in the survey.

Of the four English Romany respondents on unauthorised pitches at Toynton, one had been on site for over 5 years and another over a year. One had given up a permanent pitch at the authorised site in Gainsborough (West Lindsey District) a few months earlier. The other gave no details.

An unauthorised site owned by an English Romany Gypsy in occupation was found at Firsby, near Spilsby. This person has local connections and has lived on site for around 4 years. He would like to develop the site for permanent use as a traveller site for one family. However, East Lindsey District Council has recently written to the owner requiring the site to be vacated on planning grounds.

A New Traveller family was camped in a green lane, near Frithville, and originated from Boston, Lincolnshire. The household have been based in the East Lindsey District, apart from short periods, for the last 25 years.

A group of related English Romany Travellers were camped on the roadside verge outside Southview Caravan/Leisure Park, Burgh Road, Skegness. Some households in the group have previously stayed in Sleaford, Lincolnshire, with others coming from Blackburn in Lancashire. One had a permanent pitch in Blackpool and another had a static caravan located elsewhere in Lancashire. Some claimed to be on holiday. A smaller family group also stopped at this location who originated from the areas of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Two other unauthorised encampment locations were occupied in Skegness at a lay-by, at The Grange, Priory Park, and at South Parade Picnic area. The former household originated from North Yorkshire and the latter appeared to travel extensively around Birmingham, Doncaster, Bradford and Boston.

Two more unauthorised encampments were found. One household from the Ipswich area was encamped on the roadside at Hagnaby Road, Stickford. The other was occupying a caravan at the home of a friend in Lincoln for health reasons and following eviction from an unauthorised encampment in East Lindsey. He has a history of work connections as a Showman to East Lindsey and family within the District.

Although falling outside of the remit of this GTAA because of the timing of arrival, it should be noted that during October and November of 2012, an unauthorised encampment of 6 caravans has been located on privately owned land at Addlethorpe. Officers of the District and County Councils have not been successful in contacting the Travellers stationed on the land. However, it is believed that two families of Irish Traveller origin are on the site and that four children from the site are attending a local school. Further enquiries will be made and attempts to contact the families will continue.

There are instances of occasional visits of large groups of Irish travellers. Two families interviewed on unauthorised encampments during the survey period are assumed to be of Irish origin, whilst no Travellers originating from EU Accession countries were found during the survey period.

8.3 Patterns of Travel and Cross-Border Movement

The survey has shown that Travellers on authorised private sites are settled and travel only to access work opportunities or for holidays. There are no set travel patterns, although the Showmen's households visit East Coast fairs during the winter months once their more local work ceases at the end of the holiday season.

Showmen from the authorised Mablethorpe site who are not in permanent residence tend to leave at the end of the holiday season for various destinations and home bases. Main travel routes will be along main A-roads and motorways.

No information was available for Travellers on unauthorised sites other than for Circus People. The Circus People travel extensively across England and Wales for up ten months of the year, returning to site mainly in December and January. They use all of the main A-road routes across the area and motorways.

The Travellers on unauthorised encampments tend to visit family in the vicinity or for holidays during the spring and summer months. They would tend to use the main traffic routes through the District. The exception is the New Traveller who remains settled for as long as possible at remote rural locations. There is no discernible pattern to this travelling other than the fact that certain locations seem to be favoured as stopping places. These locations, which listed in more detail at paragraph 7.8 and Table 4 of Appendix 1, include:

Industrial Estates:

Arlford
 Mablethorpe
 Skegness

Roadside/Lay-bys/Car Parks:

Louth
 Mablethorpe
 Skegness
 Stickford
 Spilsby
 Toynton

In order to further identify movement of Travellers from adjoining local authority areas into the East Lindsey District area, two sources of information were initially used. Firstly, Lincolnshire County Council's Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer's records of authorised sites and unauthorised encampments for the last four years were utilised. Secondly, the information gathered in questionnaires for the GTAA during 2012.

The following movement from west to east over the last two years is identified:

- Authorised site in West Lindsey District to unauthorised roadside in Skegness
- Authorised accommodation in Gainsborough to unauthorised roadside in Mablethorpe
- Authorised site in Gainsborough to unauthorised, tolerated site in Toynton
- Authorised site in Lincoln to unauthorised industrial estate site in Skegness
- Authorised site in Lincoln to unauthorised roadside in Skegness

There is no clear evidence of Travellers moving from north to south or from south to north of the County. Traveller's links and movements in the south of the County are to Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, Wisbeach and Mildenhall.

There is no evidence of migration from the Grantham area to the East Lindsey District.

Travellers who were located on unauthorised sites during the GTAA period and who agreed to be interviewed were mainly travelling from Lancashire and Yorkshire, although some Travellers holidaying on a roadside encampment are believed to have returned to a transit site in South Holland District.

In addition to this analysis of collated information, two regional representatives of the Showmen's Guild were interviewed, one from Yorkshire and one from the Midlands/Lincolnshire Division, in order to identify any cross-border travel of Show People. The local Midlands regional representative confirms that work for Show

People in the East Lindsey District is, on the whole, seasonal. Apart from the one authorised site in Mablethorpe, the majority of families who work in the area have their own yards in Yorkshire, Hull, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, concentrated in areas with easy access to the M1.

The Yorkshire Division representative confirms that, apart from one family in Mablethorpe with links to Yorkshire, there is no overlap between the areas. The nearest site in their region to the Lincolnshire area is located in Scunthorpe.

Published GTAA reports for areas near to Lincolnshire were also examined for evidence of cross-border movements. However, as many reports do not provide detailed analysis of movement patterns, it may be that some Travellers have been counted in more than one of these earlier GTAAs. The findings of GTAAs for areas close to East Lindsey are briefly set out in Appendix 3.

8.4 Household Composition and Newly Forming Households

The following table identifies the breakdown of the size of individual households. 10 households declined to answer this question and some responses had multiple households. The numbers of persons in the households is shown in the table below:

No. in Household	No.	%
1	4	15
2	5	19
3	7	27
4	7	27
5	2	8
6-9	1	4
10+	0	0
Total	27	

With regard to the age structure of the households 11 respondents refused to answer the question. Details of the responses received are shown in the table below:

	Local Authority Authorised Show Peoples' Site		Private authorised Show People Site		Private Authorised Sites		Private unauthorised Show/Circus people Site		Private Unauthorised Sites		Unauthorised Show People Encampments		Unauthorised Encampments		Bricks & Mortar	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Adult age not given	7	50	2	33			6	75	6	46	1	10	12	36	1	25
Child age not given							2	25	2	15			6	18		
0-5	2	14	1	17					4	31			4	12		
6-10	2	14	1	17									3	9	2	50
11-15	1	7											2	6		
16-24													3	9		
25-44					1	33			1	8					1	25

45-59	2	14			2	67						3	9		
60-74			2	33											
75+															
No response	1							1				9			

When questioned about newly forming households only two respondents considered it likely that members of their household would require accommodating in the next 5 years. One would want to be accommodated on the same unauthorised Circus People site as that currently occupied. On closer examination this household can be categorised as already being separate and will be included as such in the need calculations. The other respondent on an unauthorised privately owned site had children living separately in bricks and mortar housing and it appears the children would wish to remain in bricks and mortar. This is not therefore a newly forming household for the purposes of the study.

Two respondents stated that a newly formed household had moved out of the District but only one suggested that the household would like to return. This household is actually now living back in the District in bricks and mortar accommodation.

When considering the likely future demand for pitches the survey showed that the Travellers from unauthorised encampments were generally not local to the District and only visiting the area for a few weeks. No demand for new permanent residential pitches will therefore arise from this source.

The encamped New Traveller has a son aged 24 already living as a separate household within an extended family unit. These households would like an authorised rural site on their own land but cannot afford to purchase.

Children aged 16-24 might reasonably be expected to form their own household in the next 5 years and those aged 11-15 in years 6-10 of the plan period. From the survey analysis, one child falls into the 11-15 age range but there are none aged 16-24.

8.5 Site Type and Length of Stay

The length of time that the site or encampment had been occupied is shown in the following Table. The low numbers for analysis and recorded in the Table below reflects the reluctance of Travellers to participate fully in the survey. However, observations made during the survey and the history of unauthorised encampments given by ELDC and the County Council (see Appendix 1 for more detail) revealed that the unauthorised encampments are generally of short duration (2-3 weeks) as the majority of such visits are made for holidays, family gatherings or short term work opportunities. Virtually all of the encampments are at Easter or in the summer months.

	Local Authority Authorised Showmen's Site	Private Authorised Sites	Unauthorised Sites	Unauthorised Encampment	Bricks & Mortar
A day or two					
Less than one week					
Less than 1 month					
Less than 3 months			3		
Less than 6 months	1			1	
Over 6 months but less than 1 year					
1 year to 5 years			1	1	1
5 years to 10 years		2			
Over 10 years	1				
No response					

Two Showmen's households occupy the Mablethorpe site on a permanent basis with other Showmen households residing on the site during the holiday season from April to October.

Families who own their sites with planning permission have been settled for a number of years.

8.6 Reasons for Settling at Sites and Travelling

Respondents were asked the main reasons for occupying their current location.

Reason	No	% of responses
Always lived here	1	5.0%
Family connection to area	5	25.0%
It is on/near traditional travelling routes	0	0.0%
Work in area	4	20.0%
Schools / education	2	10.0%
Health facilities	0	0.0%
Closer to other facilities / services	1	5.0%
Quality of area	2	10.0%
Quality of life	0	0.0%
Other	5	25.0%

The overriding reasons are for proximity to family and for work purposes. The work aspect is particularly true for Show People who need to be close to the coastal resorts during the holiday season. Reasons shown as 'other' include having sufficient space for animals, proximity to children in a separated household and a good base from which to travel.

The reasons given for travelling fell into three categories:

- For work purposes.
- To visit family or friends, or for holidays.
- Because there are no authorised sites on which to stay.

The last point was made by Travellers on both longer term unauthorised sites and short term roadside encampments. The first two points apply to all types of Traveller.

8.7 Type of Accommodation and Space

The privately owned authorised Show People site has 3 mobile home type structures, which are classified as caravans under the terms of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. The privately owned authorised Traveller site has a single static caravan and 3 touring caravans. Both sites have adequate space for occupation, vehicles and storage.

Travelling Show People tend to have large touring caravans or trailers and the Circus People have a combination of large touring caravans/trailers and touring caravans. The Showmen's site at Mablethorpe is in need of improvement and occupiers complain of inadequate space to meet their needs (see paragraph 8.8 below).

All of the Travellers on unauthorised sites or encampments had touring caravans of varying sizes.

One Traveller was housed in bricks and mortar accommodation but had no space to park a caravan.

8.8 Amenities and Satisfaction with Current Site

The two private authorised sites have been owned and occupied by the same families for a number of years. The Show People's family group work in the District and have children in school. The site provides a safe and secure base for their work and has good levels of amenities. The other family on the site use it as a base but travel frequently for work. They enjoy full amenities and have no problems with their site.

Complaints have been made regarding the Mablethorpe site. It is considered too small for the day to day living needs of the Show People and by virtue of the pitches being too small for the large trailers occupied by them. The site is in need of repair and upgrading. Connections to mains services are provided but there is no storage facility on the pitches, nor are there any additional amenities. There is no space for visitors.

The site is owned by Anglian Water but the District Council exercises management arrangements over the occupation of the site. The exact nature of this agreement is unclear and requires clarification. A certificate of Lawful Use or Development was granted on 8.10.2009 under Section 191 of the Town and Country planning Act 1990

for use of the site as an all year round residential showmen's caravan site. Permanent occupation of the site has therefore been legitimised. Agents for Anglian Water have said that they would prefer permanent occupation of the site.

Travellers on unauthorised longer term sites would wish to remain in-situ so that proper development could take place to provide adequate amenities, hardstandings and access. Owner occupying households, including Circus People, indicate a desire to undertake such works and are able to finance development. The unauthorised Circus People site at Toynton is a field and has an amenity block with toilets and showers but no hardstandings.

Of those in short term unauthorised encampments, the New Traveller is satisfied with the conditions at the green lane in which his family are camped. Although there are no mains services they bring water on to site and have an electrical generator. An earth closet has been created. Access to work and cultural or leisure facilities are not good, but the family express a strong desire to occupy a peaceful rural location in keeping with their simple way of life.

The Showman currently at Lincoln on a temporary basis is seeking to return to work in Mablethorpe or Skegness after illness. He needs a permanent pitch on a rented site, with space to store a number of food vending stalls, which must be close to his area of work. The existing Mablethorpe site would have insufficient storage space. His current location is totally unsuitable and his occupation cannot be continued. Although he at one time lived in bricks and mortar he was unable to settle and left to travel.

Those Travellers who visited the area for short periods on unauthorised encampments expressed a strong desire for the provision of some simple stopping places offering basic amenities, rather than fully developed transit sites. This was a common and strong message from the Travellers. They also emphasised that Travellers from different cultural or ethnic backgrounds will never willingly occupy the same site and, therefore, smaller stopping place sites are to be preferred, where family groups can stop for a temporary period. They are well used to camping with no amenities or services provided to them and make their own arrangements for water supply. Electricity is provided from generators. Toilet facilities are often not available and can result in fouling of the vicinity of the encampments.

The Traveller in bricks and mortar has all of the necessary amenities provided but has no room to park a caravan. A desire has been expressed to return to a travelling way of life but the family cannot afford to do so and there are no sites available.

8.9 Evictions

Few of the respondents chose to give details of evictions but two have experienced eviction from roadside encampments or green lanes in the last 12 months. The Romany Gypsy on his own unauthorised land that he has occupied for the last 4 years, has been given notice that he should vacate the land by East Lindsey District Council's Planning Department.

One Showmen's household at Mablethorpe claims to have been the subject of eviction proceedings in the last 12 months but is still in occupation after taking legal advice/action. This appears to be part of the long running issue over permanent occupation of the site and associated dispute on terms and conditions of occupation, despite the granting of the Section 191 Certificate of Lawful Occupation or Development (see paragraph 8.8).

8.10 Waiting Lists

No waiting list is maintained for the Council managed Showmen's site at Mablethorpe and allocations are made on a first come – first served basis. No information was available for the unauthorised sites on private land.

No respondent said that they were on a housing waiting list.

8.11 Travellers and Bricks and Mortar Accommodation

Only one Traveller was found in bricks and mortar accommodation, although in another case the family had separated with the wife and children moving to housing due to the stress of living on unauthorised sites or encampments. No direct contact was able to be made with this latter household, but information suggests that they are likely to remain in housing for the foreseeable future.

The circumstances of the housed family from a Show People background are set out in Case Study 3, Appendix 5. They cannot afford to purchase either a house or, their preference, a pitch on a Travellers/Showperson's site. Rent payable for their housing association home is £73.00 per week.

None of the respondents expressed a desire to move to bricks and mortar accommodation.

8.12 Crime and Harassment

One respondent from the Mablethorpe site complained of harassment from East Lindsey District Council whereby their services were cut off to force them from the site. Legal action has been initiated to resolve the issue.

One Romany Gypsy occupying an unauthorised site claims that a small number of local residents complain about his presence, which has resulted in the Council writing to him to vacate the site. He suggests that 90% of local people support him remaining on the site.

Some harassment from local people has been reported at unauthorised encampments.

No data has been found regarding crimes committed by or against Travellers in East Lindsey.

8.13 Employment and Work

All of the respondents were self employed, with the Show People either working permanently or on a seasonal basis. Other survey responses indicated work undertaking groundworks, gardening, scrap metal dealing or farm working and mechanical support. Respondents, other than those mentioned below, did not report any difficulty in getting work with one saying he was permanently employed.

One respondent has been unable to work due to a serious illness but is now ready to return to work as a self employed operator of food vending stalls at fairs. One respondent on an unauthorised encampment was unemployed and looking for work. Only these two respondents indicated any difficulty in getting to work from their current locations.

One respondent reported difficulty in finding work due to a lack of a postal address, lack of storage for stalls and prejudice towards Gypsies, Travellers and Show People.

8.14 Income and Benefits

Two respondents from unauthorised encampments and one in bricks and mortar accommodation stated their income to be below £10,000 per annum. Each receives some form of social benefit including job seekers allowance, housing and council tax benefit, incapacity benefit and disability living allowance.

No other household was willing to disclose details of income or benefits.

8.15 Schools

Six children under school age were identified on authorised or unauthorised sites.

	Under 5	5-11	12+	Age not given
Authorised site	2	5		
Unauthorised site	4	1	1	2
Unauthorised encampment	3	3	2	6
Bricks & mortar		2		

Children from authorised sites travel around 1 mile to attend school. Those on unauthorised sites travel up to 5 miles and those in bricks and mortar travel 8 miles, which probably reflects the fact that they have remained at the same school despite moving address. No one has reported a need to move site for schooling purposes.

No information for children on unauthorised encampments was given by respondents but their stays were short term and generally during school holiday periods.

Two children aged 6 and 11 from the same family suffer from autism but get no special educational assistance, although this provision would be welcomed by the family.

8.16 Health Services

Those Travellers on permanent authorised sites are registered with a doctor and most also registered with a dentist. Travel distances to these services vary from 1 to 8 miles. Only two households on unauthorised sites or encampments were registered with a doctor in the locality and none with a dentist.

Two respondents mentioned that someone in their household suffered from a long term limiting illness or disability. One person aged between 45 and 59 suffered from cancer and a prolapsed disc and receives regular medical treatment, but no special adaptations are needed to support their lifestyle. The other family has two sons of school age with autism, but no adaptations are required.

8.17 Additional Information

Further supporting information on the health, education, crime and equality issues affecting Gypsies and Travellers can be found in Appendix 4 of this report

Three Case Studies, exploring in more depth the background, history and current circumstances of Gypsy, Traveller and Show People families are included at Appendix 5.

FINAL DRAFT

9. Calculation of Need for Residential Pitches and Plots

9.1 Derivation of Figures and Assumptions Made in the Accommodation Need Assessment Calculation for Permanent Pitches

The survey figures of numbers of households are the result of a more comprehensive study compiled over a period of time rather than the individual biannual counts produced on just one day. The Lincolnshire County Council, Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer, has been extremely helpful in providing historical and supporting background data and also access to the travelling community. The data also includes travelling Show People.

These figures can never be more than an estimate due to the small numbers involved in the calculations and should be treated with caution. Wherever practicable the circumstances of the individual occupiers of sites have been taken into account, but where specific data is lacking figures have been grossed up as appropriate to the relevant group.

For the purposes of the calculations, the actual or estimated number of households has been used in preference to relating households to the number of caravans on site, as this will fluctuate according to circumstances. In the calculation, each pitch is assumed to include one household irrespective of the number of caravans on that pitch.

The calculations are made separately for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show or Circus People as their needs are different and cannot be accommodated on the same site. Calculation tables for the first five years of the plan period are shown below and are based upon the DCLG Guidance 2007.

9.2 Calculation of Need for Permanent Residential Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers

It should be noted that the figures for Gypsies and Travellers may require adjustment to take account of local circumstances as described in paragraph 9.5 below.

(A1) Current Residential Supply	
Current supply of occupied local authority residential site pitches in local authority area.	0
Current supply of occupied authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area.	4
(A2) Total Households	4
(A3) Number of vacant local authority pitches and vacancies on privately owned sites available in local authority area.	0
(A4) Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant (LA & private)	0
(A5) Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in bricks and mortar housing.	0
(A6) New local authority pitches planned for delivery in 2012.	0
(A7) Pitches on sites with planning consent but not yet developed	11
(A8) Applications for planning permission for new private sites likely to gain approval in 2012.	0
(A9) Total Pitch Provision Available	11
Residential Demand	
Households:	
(A10) Seeking permanent site accommodation in area.	0
(A11) On unauthorised encampments.	2
(A12) On unauthorised developments.	5
(A13) On authorised developments where temporary planning permission will expire	0
(A14) Currently overcrowded.	0
(A15) Migratory flow to and from East Lindsey.	0
(A16) In housing but with a need for site accommodation.	0
(A17) Concealed households	0
(A18) Total household demand	7
(A19) Current shortfall in pitches [(A2) + (A18) – (A9)]	0
(A20) Newly Forming Households 2013 – 2018.	0
(A21) Extra pitch need 2013 - 2018 [(d) + (e)]	0

9.3 Requirement for Residential Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers – Steps of the Calculation

(A1) Current Residential Supply

Household population living on authorised local authority and private sites:
This figure is derived from the collated site data list generated from examination of planning decisions, consultation with town and parish councils and the survey. This approach is preferred to use of data from the biannual CLG counts, which record numbers of caravans and not pitches or households. Some households occupy more than one caravan and using the biannual count figures could therefore result in a degree of double counting. The pitches now identified in the study also cast doubt on the accuracy of the biannual count figures. There are no local authority provided pitches. The data gathered for authorised sites indicates the presence of 4 pitches.

(A2) The total number of households is 4.

- (A3) There are no vacant local authority pitches and vacancies on privately owned sites
- (A4) No existing pitches have been identified as expected to become vacant.
- (A5) From contact with housing providers and from the responses to the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households, no households have been identified who want to move to bricks and mortar accommodation. None of the survey respondents from any site or encampment are on a housing register/waiting list.
- (A6) No new local authority pitches were identified for delivery in 2012.
- (A7) The site at Brackenfreya Woods has planning consent for development of 11 permanent residential pitches.
- (A8) No applications for planning permission for new site provision have been made and there are therefore no-site applications likely to gain planning permission in 2012.

(A9) The total pitch provision available is 11.

9.4 Current Residential Demand

- (A10) No households were recorded as seeking to move into permanent site accommodation in the District.
- (A11) Households on unauthorised encampments – The survey data shows that with the exception of two New Traveller households, all of the households on unauthorised encampments were only present for holidays, or to visit family and friends. Their need is therefore for short term temporary pitch provision rather than permanent residential pitches. The identified need for permanent residential pitches from this source is therefore 2.
- (A12) Households on unauthorised developments – The data identifies a total of 5 Gypsy and Traveller households occupying caravans on unauthorised developments on private land. One of these is a single pitch on land owned by a Gypsy. The other 4 households are on a privately owned parcel of land.
- (A13) No occupied authorised developments where temporary planning permission will expire were identified from the information collated during the study period.
- (A14) The survey sought to identify overcrowding. However, the opinions gathered from Gypsy and Traveller households are subjective and cannot be related to the definition of overcrowding given in the DCLG Guidance. The responses only mentioned lack of space for equipment and storage rather than living space and it is therefore a risk to rely upon the responses to the questionnaires alone. Examination of information gained from the survey suggests that the number of persons in occupation of the sites compared to the number of caravans is not indicating a problem of overcrowding. It is assumed that unauthorised developments and encampments are unrestricted in accommodating additional caravans to address overcrowding and these sites are therefore omitted from the calculation. Currently overcrowded is therefore recorded as 0.
- (A15) Migratory flow of households to and from East Lindsey – Whilst many of those interviewed do travel, they all return to East Lindsey, to what they regard as their home sites. There is little information available from other GTAAs that would enable an assessment to be made of the likely cross-border migratory flows and anecdotal evidence suggests that migratory flow for residential sites into and out of East Lindsey is minimal. (see paragraph 8.3). Only one household is known to have moved on to an unauthorised site in the last two years and they have already been included in the figures within that category. A figure of 0 has therefore been used.
- (A16) No Gypsy and Traveller households in bricks and mortar housing requiring pitches have been identified
- (A17) Concealed households – The survey indicated that there were no concealed households on an authorised or unauthorised sites not already counted elsewhere in the demand calculation.

(A18) Total Household Demand is therefore 7 (A11 + A12)

(A19) Current shortfall in pitches

The current shortfall in pitches is therefore calculated as 0 [(A2) + (A18) – (A9)]

(A20) Newly Forming Households 2013 -2018

Newly forming households were not considered for those Travellers who were found to be visiting temporarily only for holidays or to visit family and friends. They are not relevant to the calculation of need for residential pitches.

Only one response to the survey identified the likelihood of a newly forming household within the next five years. The respondent was a Romany who hoped his young children would rejoin him on his site, but this would not constitute a newly forming household for the purpose of the calculation.

One household on a private authorised site declined to participate in the survey but is thought to have children of school age who might reach an age to form a new household during the next 5 years. However, it is not possible to verify this. Expected household formation in the next 5 years is recorded as 0.

(A21) The assessed need for additional pitches in the next 5 years is zero. However, an adjustment to this calculation is made in paragraph 9.5 below.

From years 6 – 10 (2019 – 2023) and 11 - 15 (2024 – 2028) there is not expected to be further need for additional permanent residential pitches for Gypsies and Travellers.

9.5 Adjustments Arising From the Brackenfreya Woods Site

The above calculations assume development of the site at Brackenfreya Woods for 11 residential pitches for which planning permission has been granted in accordance with direction given in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. However, the permission was granted on appeal and the applicant is subsequently in dispute over the award of costs arising from the appeal. Strong anecdotal evidence, gathered from contacts during the survey period, suggests that this site will not be developed and is therefore not deliverable (see paragraph 6.2 for definitions of developable and deliverable). In addition, the identified need does not fit with the location of the site and consideration should be given on how to address this.

If clear evidence emerges that this site will not be developed and is therefore not deliverable, East Lindsey District Council will either need to consider a means of securing the site (noting the current planning permission expires in 2014 and also noting that the location of the site does not meet identified need) or consider regularising the position of sites that have previously been tolerated, such as those at Toynton and at Firsby, or to work with the families living on these unauthorised sites to find suitable, alternative provision for them.

If development of the Brackenfreya Woods site is not secured, then two further sites for rent, one for renting of a size suited to extended family occupation of 4 pitches and one for renting for 2 pitches, will need to be provided within the 5 year period. An additional site for occupation by a single household is also required, which should preferably be for owner occupation. This totals 7 pitches. Further information on site provision and potential site locations is provided in Section 11.

9.6 Calculation of Plots for Show and Circus People

It should be noted that the figures for Show People will require adjustment to take account of local circumstances as described in paragraph 9.9 below.

(B1) Current Residential Supply For Show and Circus People	
Current supply of occupied local authority residential site plots in local authority area.	6
Current supply of occupied authorised privately owned site plots in local authority area.	5
(B2) Total Households	11
(B3) Number of unused local authority plots and vacancies on privately owned sites available in local authority area.	2
(B4) Number of existing plots expected to become vacant (LA & private)	0
(B5) Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in bricks and mortar housing.	0
(B6) New local authority plots planned for delivery in 2012.	0
(B7) Plots on sites with planning consent but not yet developed	0
(B8) Applications for planning permission for new private sites likely to gain approval in 2012.	0
(B9) Total Plot Provision Available	13
Residential Demand	
Households:	
(B10) Seeking permanent site accommodation in area.	1
(B11) On unauthorised encampments.	0
(B12) On unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not yet granted.	3
(B13) On authorised developments where temporary planning permission will expire	0
(B14) Currently overcrowded.	0
(B15) Migratory flow to and from East Lindsey.	0
(B16) In housing but with a need for site accommodation	0
(B17) Concealed households	0
(B18) Total household demand	4
(B19) Current shortfall in plots [(B2) + (B18) – (B9)]	2
(B20) Newly Forming Households 2013 – 2018.	0
(B21) Extra plots need 2013 - 2018 [(B19) + (B20)]	2

9.7 Requirement for Residential Plots for Show and Circus People – Steps of the Calculation

(B1) Current Residential Supply

- (B2) The number of plots covers all of those authorised by grant of planning consent. **The total number of households is 11.**
- (B3) The number of vacant local authority Show People plots is based upon the two plots vacant during the 2012 season. These have been occupied in previous years.
- (B4) No existing plots have been identified as expected to become vacant.
- (B5) One Show People household was identified in bricks and mortar accommodation. Movement to and from all sites and housing over the last three years has been minimal with only this one household known to leave a site for social housing during that time. None of the survey respondents from any site or encampment are on a housing register/waiting list. No respondent expressed a desire to move to bricks and mortar. The number of households in site accommodation seeking to live in bricks and mortar is 0.
- (B6) No new local authority plots were identified for delivery in 2012.
- (B7) No undeveloped sites with planning consent were identified.
- (B8) One site is the subject of a current planning application for winter quarters for Circus People. This has been outstanding for over ten months and there is no indication when a decision will be made. For this reason the three household plots have been included in the residential demand, for Show and Circus People as unauthorised developments. Site applications likely to gain planning permission in 2012 is therefore 0.

(B9) The total plot provision available is 13.

9.8 Current Residential Demand

- (B10) One Showman is seeking a permanent pitch in East Lindsey following a period of absence due to ill health that forced a temporary move out of the District.
- (B11) No Show People households were identified as living on unauthorised encampments.
- (B12) Households on Unauthorised Developments: 3 households of Circus People with an outstanding planning application for winter quarters are identified. It is not possible to guess at the outcome of a planning application or any appeal and it is argued that, as development has already arisen, it is an indicator of need for pitches and plots in the area regardless of the planning position. The plots on this unauthorised development have therefore been included in the calculations.
- (B13) No occupied authorised developments where temporary planning permission will expire were identified from the information collated during the study period.

- (B14) Examination of information gained from the survey suggests that the number of persons in occupation of the sites compared to the number of caravans is not indicating a problem of overcrowding.
- (B15) Evidence suggests that demand from a migratory flow for residential Show People sites into and out of East Lindsey is minimal. A figure of 0 has therefore been used.
- (B16) Only one Traveller household lives in bricks and mortar accommodation. This person from a Show People background was forced to move as she was homeless but has since remarried. A desire to return to site occupation was expressed but this may be an aspiration rather than an issue of need as an alternative requirement was quoted of a house with a drive and room for a caravan. The respondent stated that they would stay in bricks and mortar. Demand from Households in bricks and mortar is 0.
- (B17) The survey indicated that there were no concealed households on authorised or unauthorised sites not already counted elsewhere in the demand calculation.
- (B18) Total Household Demand is therefore 4 (B10 + B12)**
- (B19) The current shortfall in plots is calculated as 2 [(B2) + (B18) – (B9)].**
- (B20) One Circus person respondent to the survey identified the likelihood of newly forming households within the next five years. However, the household had already been recorded as being separate and is therefore already included elsewhere in the need calculation. The figure for newly forming households is therefore 0.
- (B21) The assessed need for additional pitches in the next 5 years is 2. However, an adjustment to this calculation is made in paragraph 9.9 below.

Examination of the analysis of ages of children from households on residential type sites indicates one on a Show People site reaching an age when household formation might be expected in the next 6-10 years. A further 3 Show People children could reach household formation age in years 11 – 15. The Show People respondent in bricks and mortar accommodation has two children that will reach an age where new household formation might be expected in years 11 – 15 but, as there is no indication they would wish to live on a site, they are not counted.

When dealing with young children, and possible household formation up to 15 years in the future, it is not possible to determine accurately whether those newly forming households would require a separate plot or even want to remain in East Lindsey. Although somewhat arbitrary, in the absence of definitive data it is suggested that a correction factor of a 50% reduction be applied to the pitch requirement to account for these variables.

Therefore 1 (grossed up) additional pitch would be required in years 5-10 (2019 – 2023) on a plot on a site for Show People and 2 plots on a site for Show People in years 11-15 (2024 – 2028).

9.9 Adjusted Calculation of Need for Plots at Permanent Residential and Seasonal Sites for Show People

Whilst the calculation for current shortfall in plots indicates a need for 2 additional plots over the next five years the position is far more complex on the ground and adjustments to the figures are required.

At the 8 plot Show People site in Mablethorpe there is insufficient space to meet the day to day living needs of the occupants, which probably explains the 2 vacant plots. The site is in a poor state of repair and in need of improvement. The site is usually occupied by seasonal Show People who do not have a need for storage, as their equipment and stalls are kept at permanent secure fairground sites in Mablethorpe or Skegness. However, the site can be permanently occupied all year round as a residential Show People's site by virtue of the Section 191 certification and certain households do occupy the site in that manner.

East Lindsey District Council is already in discussion with the Homes and Communities Agency regarding possible grant assistance to upgrade the Mablethorpe site. Perhaps the best solution is for the site to reduce from 8 plots to 6 more adequately sized residential and seasonal plots, with additional amenity block provision for storage, laundry and freezer space. If this use continues on a smaller number of plots there will be a need elsewhere for 2 additional seasonal (April – October) plots for Show People to reflect levels of occupation in recent years.

An improved Water Tower, Mablethorpe site would not meet the needs of the Showman identified in the survey seeking to return to his traditional work area as he has a need for a permanent plot, which includes space for storage of stalls and parking for 4 vehicles and 3 trailers. Therefore, taken together with the 2 lost plots a need arises for a 3 plot site, with a mix of permanent and seasonal use, in the vicinity of Mablethorpe or Skegness. Preferably around Mablethorpe as this will reduce travel to work.

A further complication is if planning consent is not granted for the Circus People winter quarters site in Toynton. In this case further provision will be required of around 3 plots, but such a site would need to be spacious to allow for storage of stalls, equipment, working space and animal housing. However, location is not as crucial as the Circus People only require winter quarters and will not travel on a daily basis from the site during that period. If planning permission is granted there will not be a need for an additional site for these Circus households.

In summary, the need is therefore for:

- An upgrading of the Mablethorpe site resulting in the loss of 2 of the 8 existing plots.
- A new site of 3 plots for affordable rent, potentially with two plots for seasonal use and one plot for permanent use, located in or around Mablethorpe or Skegness (but preferably around Mablethorpe)
- Either granting of planning permission for the Circus People site in Toynton or provision of an alternative site of 3 plots in the inland area of the District that is free from significant flood risk.

The overall adjusted calculation of current need is therefore for 6 plots, a 3 plot site for affordable rent in the vicinity of Mablethorpe or Skegness and a 3 plot site for owner occupation in the inland area of the District, if the current planning application for a site for Circus People is refused.

9.10 Calculation of Need for Pitches at Stopping Places

Taking account of the strongly held views of the Gypsies, Travellers and Show People that serviced transit sites were not liked, the calculation will focus on provision of pitches at simple stopping places with basic amenity provision.

The biannual caravan counts since 2005 indicate the presence of between 0 and 32 caravans on unauthorised land not owned by Travellers. At the July counts 16 and 21 caravans were recorded but the only significant figure recorded for a January count was 32 caravans in January 2005. During the survey period a maximum of 23 caravans were noted on unauthorised encampments at the same time. For most of the period total numbers at any time were significantly less than this figure.

These figures suggest an occasional need for around 20 pitches at stopping places. They are likely to be used throughout the summer season and during Easter.

Stopping places should be of sufficient size to accommodate occupation by extended families, say a maximum of 8 pitches.

The overall calculated need for pitches at stopping places is 20.

Broad locations for sites to meet the identified need for additional pitches, plots and stopping places are considered in Section 11 of this report.

10. Needs of the Different Travelling Groups

10.1. Show People

The survey has revealed a number of travelling Show People either currently living in or with work and family links to East Lindsey. They are a group that do not mix with other sections of the travelling community and are known for maintaining close family ties, often travelling with members of the extended family between whom there is a shared interest in the fairground business. Their occupations are distinctive and involve operation of fairground rides, amusements and associated activity such as catering and sale of goods.

In years gone by Show People often resorted to winter quarters but with the changing lifestyles amongst the general population the demand for fairs has extended the operating season. However, winter quarters are still an important requirement. Some families will travel in a relatively local area and return to their home site on frequent occasions, but others can travel for extended periods before returning to the home site. Sites are therefore required to service the need for both working season occupation and winter quarters. Where the work is mainly based on the East Coast, some nearby permanent sites would be a sensible provision.

Show People prefer to live in large trailers that are of a recognisable design and can be towed with other equipment and rides by HGVs. For sites where there are more permanent living quarters, the modern mobile home installed with full amenities is becoming more common. Fairground equipment used by Show People is large and of high value and it is essential for security purposes that it can be stored at the same location as the living quarters. Frequent maintenance and testing is required to ensure safe operation of the equipment and rides, which again poses a requirement for adequate working space to be available on the site. The survey results clearly indicate that Show People on rented plots are finding that their sites are too small and space for parking and working on stalls, rides and equipment is inadequate. It follows that the design of sites for occupation by Show People differs from that of Gypsies and New Travellers. This is acknowledged in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites where a distinction is drawn between a pitch for Gypsies and Travellers and a Showpersons 'plot' (see paragraph 2.2).

The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain is the representative organisation for Show People and it suggests that a plot size of up to 150 x 200 feet would best meet the need for living, storage and working space. However, most sites have smaller plots of between 100 x 100 feet and 100 x 150 feet. These plots are also often referred to as 'yards'.

Show People demonstrate a preference for site ownership rather than any other form of tenure. However, not all Show People are able to afford to acquire a site of their own and so there is still a requirement for provision of sites for rent. Rented sites for both permanent and seasonal occupation are necessary.

There is not a great deal of information available about the level of site provision for Show People nationally. The biannual caravan counts specifically excluded them until the most recent count, and so there is no trended data available to demonstrate overall numbers or patterns of household growth. In some instances they can be exempt from the requirements for licensing of caravan sites, so again local authority records of accommodation for Show People are sketchy at best.

The regional branch of the Showmen's Guild has been approached for information relating to the circumstances of Show People within East Lindsey. They concurred with the findings from the survey that the work is mostly during the holiday season with Showmen travelling from outside of the District.

However, there are some well established Showmen's families permanently based in East Lindsey, with additional detail given in Section 8 above.

10.2 New Travellers

Only one New Traveller household comprising parents and an adult son living as two households were located during the survey. They are in unauthorised occupation of a rural green lane and have followed this way of life since leaving bricks and mortar accommodation many years ago. The family have two adult daughters and grandchildren living in houses in the East Lindsey and Boston areas.

The family would ideally like to purchase a site in a remote rural area but do not have the means to do so. Their needs would be met by a basic stopping place for rent, preferably in a deep rural area and with some basic amenities, but without other travellers on the site.

10.3 Romany Gypsies

Four related Romany English Gypsy households are occupying touring caravans on an unauthorised site. The site is a field in private ownership and has an amenity block offering water supply, WCs and showers but no hardstandings. The site is adjacent to the owner's home and if this site were to be regarded as a permanent site it would need works of improvement to be carried out, but it does appear adequate as a stopping place. The development of this residential site would appear to satisfy the existing site selection criteria, Policy H14 of the Local Plan, and the proposed criteria in the emerging draft Core Strategy.

One Romany Gypsy has been in occupation of his own land for over 4 years. The site is unauthorised and has recently attracted the attention of East Lindsey District Council's Planning Department who have requested the site to be vacated. He occupies one touring caravan and there is a water and electricity supply. The occupant has a strong desire to remain at his site which can be fully developed to meet his needs.

Two Romany Gypsy families own and occupy permanent sites and have the benefit of planning permission. The sites appear to meet all of their needs.

All of the other Romany Gypsy households were located at unauthorised roadside encampments, adjacent small parcels of land or car parks. All were travelling for work purposes or holidays and to visit family. These Travellers obtain water from a variety of sources, such as garages, and use generators for electricity supply. Some have chemical toilets that are emptied into nearby drains or sewers but others have no toilet facilities. The needs of these Travellers would be largely met by provision of small scale stopping places sufficient to accommodate an extended family group. Virtually all of those interviewed stated that they do not want larger fully serviced transit sites that can be occupied by a mix of other types of Traveller or other families. They reported feeling vulnerable when other groups move in. Romany Gypsies have a culture of cleanliness and are horrified at the prospect of sharing WC

and washing facilities with other Travellers. Such sites are not 'owned' by the travellers and frequent vandalism and damage arises.

10.4 Irish Travellers and Roma Gypsies

No Irish Travellers were formally identified on authorised or unauthorised sites during the survey, although it is thought that at least two of the families interviewed on unauthorised encampments were of Irish origin. Groups of Irish Travellers do visit the District and, although there appears to be no set pattern to their movement, the evidence is that they are always located on unauthorised encampments, usually for short periods of less than a month. The needs of Irish Travellers to the District would therefore be met by the provision of stopping places.

During October and November of 2012, an unauthorised encampment of 6 caravans has been located on privately owned land at Addlethorpe. It is believed that two families of Irish Traveller origin are on the site and that four children from the site are attending a local school, although attempts to establish formal contact with the families have not been successful. This encampment falls outside of the remit of this GTAA because the encampment was established following completion of the GTAA survey.

No Roma Gypsies or Travellers originating from EU Accession countries were found during the survey period

10.5 Views of the Different Travelling Groups on Future Site Provision

Only two Travellers on unauthorised encampments indicated that they were definitely likely to move in the next month. Those on holiday implied they would be gone soon. No other respondent said that they would be likely to move unless forced to leave. One respondent cited harassment and threat of eviction as the reason for a likely move. However, information from this GTAA and also provided by the Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer indicates that unauthorised encampments are normally occupied only for short periods of time.

Of the locally based Travellers, no one indicated an intention to move away from East Lindsey. If moved they are likely to have no choice but to occupy an unauthorised site or encampment. Reasons stated include an inability to fund purchase of a suitable site or moving costs and that no suitable pitches or Showmen's yards are available.

When asked why Travellers would use transit sites or stopping places most respondents cited a lack of alternative pitches on permanent sites. One stated it was their 'way of life'.

Respondents were asked whether more transit sites or stopping places were needed. The majority of responders said 'yes' although in discussion most indicated a need for small basic stopping places rather than larger, fully serviced transit sites. Of those that said 'no', one wanted more permanent sites for Show People and the others strongly indicated a preference for stopping places ('no' relating just to transit sites), comprising a secure field with basic service provision such as water supply, portaloos and refuse collection. The feedback around a need for simple small stopping places was consistent and strongly felt. The point was also made that different types of Traveller did not mix and stopping places should therefore only be large enough to accommodate one extended family. One respondent would not wish to pay for using such facilities but others did not comment.

The preferred location for a stopping place was in the vicinity of Skegness but few answers were given to this question. The majority view expressed was for the permitted length of stays to be more than a month.

In respect of Show People the desire was for more permanent yards with adequate space for storage of rides, equipment and stalls. One respondent wishes to live permanently at their present location at the authorised Mablethorpe site. They generally felt that transit sites or stopping places were not of much use to them. One comment received was that "Show People can't just stop anywhere, because they have their whole life with them - their work and their home. They would more likely call a friend or family with a yard or find a suitable place through their contacts. Transit or stopping-in places would not necessarily work for Show People. Their lives are much more structured and they have to plan and diary shows and events up to one year ahead. If an event is cancelled, it can mean the show family are homeless for a period of time. Not everyone has a permanent pitch or yard to go back to".

Most respondents confirmed their belief that more permanent sites were needed in the District, although specific suggestions for location were few. These views were expressed by households from all site or encampment types. They also reflect cases where future occupation of the current location is unauthorised and at risk.

Views were that additional provision for Show People was needed in the areas of Mablethorpe, Skegness and Ingoldmells. The small size and poor condition of the Mablethorpe site were reasons stated. Proximity to roads leading to motorway access was also desirable.

Views on who should provide additional sites were mixed. Some would prefer privately owned sites and others seek affordable rented provision. Of those who wanted private sites they also wanted it made easier to get planning permission to establish the sites. Amongst responders there was a clear preference for owning their own site and those that are already on their own unauthorised sites wanted to stay put. Interestingly, no one had contacted the Council to enquire about location of land for potential sites.

When asked the preferred size of any new permanent sites the response was split between small family sites of between one and five pitches or slightly larger sites up to 10 pitches. This is also consistent with the views on stopping places. There is a clear desire to maintain separation between types of Traveller and sites for single family or extended family occupation seemed popular. The only Travellers who considered that they could afford to develop their own site had already done so at an authorised location or owned the land at an unauthorised site that they occupied.

Respondents were asked how close to the settled community a site of any type should be located. Responses varied from immediately adjacent to more than a kilometre away.

11. Future Site Provision

11.1 Policy Constraints

Any new sites, whether permanent, transit or stopping places, will have to comply with the policies to be included within the Council's emerging Core Strategy. Specific sites for such uses may eventually be allocated in the Settlement Proposals Development Plan Document. Because funding is available through the Homes and Communities Agency, the Council could start work on provision ahead of allocation

Emerging policy for inclusion in the Core Strategy indicates that the Council will support permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites and sites for Travelling Show People alongside or close to a town or large village. Such sites should:

- Be within safe walking distance of the settlements amenities;
- Have easy and safe access to the principal road network;
- Be provided with on-site services for the provision of water, power, drainage, sewage disposal and refuse/waste disposal;
- Be appropriate in scale and form to its surroundings and be capable of being integrated into their surroundings with minimal harm to the character, appearance and amenities of the area;
- Not be located in an area of flood risk;

If the use of the site is to include an employment use, then it must be shown that the use can be accommodated on the site without harming either the character of the area or the amenities of those living on the site or around the site.

The Council will support permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites and sites for Travelling Show People alongside or close to medium sized villages provided they are;

- For no more than three family units;
- Within comfortable walking distance from the settlement's amenities;
- Have easy and safe access to the road network;
- Provided with on-site services for the provision of water, power, drainage, sewage disposal and refuse/waste disposal;
- In scale, form and location, capable of being integrated into its surroundings with minimal and acceptable harm to the character, appearance and amenities of the area;
- Not located in an area of flood risk;

It must be shown that, if the use of the site is to include employment use, this can be accommodated on the site without harming either the character of the area or the amenities of those living on the site or around the site.

In respect of transit sites, that should include stopping places, the Council will support transit Gypsy and Traveller sites and sites for Travelling Show People alongside or close to a town or large village in area of flood risk in accord with the above criteria and provided they are only occupied between the 15th March and 31st October in any one calendar year.

The government is requiring local planning authorities to identify a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites against their calculated need targets. Furthermore, a supply of specific developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6–10 and, where possible, years 11–15 is required.

The most significant constraint in relation to locations for additional residential Traveller sites is the risk of flooding from coastal inundation or rivers and watercourses.

The technical Guidance to the NPPF, March 2012, identifies residential Traveller sites as highly vulnerable and, as such, the location of any new site should be in an area of no risk of flooding or in Zone 1. However, the locational need for stopping off places is within the Coastal area of East Lindsey which is subject to flood risk. The Council have indicated that, providing this is only for the seasonal period as indicated in the Councils Draft Core Strategy, permission will be supported because the occupancy period for caravans has been set out through engagement with the Environment Agency on work for the Core Strategy.

11.2 Identification of Broad Locations for Seasonal Show People's Sites

In summary, the need is for:

- A new site located in or around Mablethorpe or Skegness of 3 plots for affordable rent, with a mix of one permanent plot and potentially two seasonal plots required
- Either granting of planning permission for the proposed Circus People site in Toynton or provision of an alternative site of 3 plots in the inland area of the District that is free from significant flood risk.

The need for a 3 plot Show People's site is for a location near to, or with easy access to, the coastal towns of Mablethorpe and Skegness, where Show People work on fairgrounds during the holiday period. Permission could only be given for a seasonal occupancy period as set out in the Councils Draft Core Strategy, if the site is located in the area that is subject to the Environment Agencies Coastal Flood Hazard Maps. However, it should be noted that one permanent plot is required

Consideration should be given to locations off of the main roads and giving access to the towns, but outside the main areas of high flood risk; in the case of Mablethorpe off the A52, A157 or A1031 and Skegness off the A158 or A52. Most Show People work in the fairgrounds at Mablethorpe and this should therefore be the preferred location to reduce travel to work movements.

These locations would meet the criteria for site selection in terms of proximity to amenities, services should be available and the scale at only 3 plots should not adversely impact on the surroundings. The existing Mablethorpe site is in close proximity to permanent housing developments and the nature of the occupation of the site does not appear to give rise to local problems. There is no reason to suppose that a site at the above suggested locations would be any different in terms of impact on the settled community, therefore a site within the environs of either Mablethorpe or Skegness could be acceptable.

Any site search should initially focus on landholdings within the ownership of either the County or District Councils. None of the survey Show People respondents was able to fund the development of their own site and provision should therefore focus on grant funded affordable rented pitches.

A site for winter quarters for Circus People could be located within reasonable proximity to the towns or larger villages served by main A class roads and outside of areas of high flood risk. Given the need to house animals, a more rural location

would probably be appropriate to prevent nuisance to near-by settled residents. The need for such a site will only become apparent after determination of the current planning application at Toynton. The Circus People own their present unauthorised site and their preference is to remain on the site. If the application fails, the Council will need to work with the Circus to identify an alternative site within the broad parameters given above.

11.3 Identification of Broad Locations for Permanent Residential Sites

The site that is critical to achievement of the development of sufficient permanent residential pitches over the first 5 year tranche of the Plan period is that at Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth. This site has planning permission, won on appeal, for 11 permanent pitches. The site lies just to the north of the town off an unclassified road and is not considered to be at risk of flooding. It has also had planning permission for the development of 11 holiday lodges and development commenced but then ceased.

The calculation in paragraph 9.2 demonstrates that if the privately owned site with planning permission for 11 pitches at Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth, is developed within five years, no additional permanent pitches would be required for residential occupation during the plan period.

However, the locational positioning of Brackenfreya Woods does not meet the identified need for permanent residential sites and this fact, together with strong anecdotal evidence that the site will never be developed and is therefore not deliverable, must be taken into account when consideration is given on whether to take steps to unlock the site.

If development of the Brackenfreya Woods site is not secured, then three further sites, two for rent and one for owner occupation, will be required. One for renting of a size suited to extended family occupation (4 pitches); a two pitch site for affordable renting, and a one pitch site for single household owner occupation, will need to be provided within the 5 year period, giving a total of 7 pitches. The affordable rented site would be required for the New Traveller households and could be provided with more basic amenities to fit the lifestyle of the households.

Suggested locations for these rented sites, aligned to accommodate the needs identified in this survey, are in the vicinity of the Toynton/Spilsby area for the 4 pitch site and, for the 2 pitch site, the area around Frithville or, alternatively, around Stickford and West Keale.

The survey indicates that the one Gypsy who owns his unauthorised site at Firsby states that this is his preferred tenure. A further single pitch site for owner occupation may be required, if the unauthorised development that he occupies is not regularised. The Council will need to work with this resident to identify a suitable alternative site.

11.4 Identification of Broad Locations for Stopping Places

11.4.1 The strong preference of the Travellers interviewed is for more basic stopping places in a field location with basic amenity provision, such as water supply and facilities for disposal of foul waste.

- 11.4.2 The history of unauthorised encampment locations indicates a clear trend towards stopping frequently in and around Mablethorpe and Skegness at Easter and in the summer holiday period. Encampments at a lesser intensity and frequency have been located in Louth, Horncastle and Spilsby. Encampments are also found around Hemingby and Stickford. These locations, not surprisingly, are close to the main road network through East Lindsey.
- 11.4.3 It is suggested that two temporary stopping places of between 5 to 8 pitches are sought in the vicinity of Mablethorpe either off the A52, A1104 or peripheral road around the town and at Skegness off the A158 Burgh Road. An alternative area for a stopping place in Skegness is in the vicinity of the Hawthorne Road Industrial Estate on the A52.
- 11.4.4 Further stopping places should be considered in the vicinity of Stickford/ /Keal Cotes accessed off the A16 and along the main route from Boston to the coast.
- 11.4.5 Once the Council has provided the necessary stopping places and if there is still a need, then consideration should be given for a further one or more stopping places to the West of the District, for example in the Horncastle area.

11.5 Funding for New Site and Pitch Provision or Site Improvements

Details of potential funding for new site and pitch provision and examples of other funding are set out in Appendix 6 of this report.

12. Conclusions & Recommendations

12.1 The Study Findings

The study revealed that the travelling community in East Lindsey comprised four groupings based on their cultural background, namely:

- Travelling Show People and Circus People
- English Romany Gypsies
- New Travellers
- Irish Travellers

It was clear from the responses to the survey that these groups do not mix and have no desire to do so on any site.

The accommodation needs of the various groups also differ. Travelling Show People require larger plots on which they can store and maintain equipment, rides and stalls. They are business people and need to have secure sites for their high value equipment. In some cases the sites need only be seasonal in nature. The New Travellers seek a simple way of life and have a desire for quiet rural locations with only basic amenities. English Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers are either seeking permanent residential base sites with full amenity provision from which they can travel or adopt a more settled existence, or stopping places for temporary stays during their travels.

Transit sites offering a good standard of amenity provision were not liked by Gypsies and Travellers who all expressed a strong wish for more basic stopping places. These could comprise a field with an access, water supply and facilities for disposal of foul waste and refuse storage and collection.

12.2 The Calculation of Need

As the sample size in respect of calculating the need for permanent residential pitches and plots was small, the approach was tailored to a more household specific assessment.

The calculation demonstrated that if the privately owned site with planning permission for 11 pitches at Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth, is developed within five years, no additional permanent pitches would be required for residential occupation during the plan period. However, the identified need does not fit with the location of the site and consideration should be given to a means of bringing this site forward or to concentrate efforts on seeking alternative site provision to meet the identified need.

If development of the site at Brackenfreya Woods is not secured then 2 further sites for renting, one of a size suited to extended family occupation for 4 pitches and an additional 2 pitch site will need to be provided within the 5 year period. Suggested locations for these sites are in the vicinity of Louth in the Toynton/Spilsby area and also Frithville or Stickford and West Keale for the New Travellers.

An additional single pitch site for owner occupation will also be required if planning permission is not granted for the existing unauthorised site.

The Show People's site at Mablethorpe is managed by East Lindsey District Council and offers 8 plots for rent. The site was originally intended for seasonal occupation only, but a Section 191 Certificate of Lawful Use or Development has been granted to permit all year round residential occupation by Show People. The plots on the site are far too small for the needs of Show People and consideration should be given to remodelling of the site to offer 6 adequately sized rented pitches for residential or seasonal occupation.

12.3 Future Site Provision

Assuming that the Mablethorpe site is upgraded, then a 3 plot rented site for Show People will be needed elsewhere. If the Council is prepared to consider sites in the flood risk areas for the two seasonal plots required for Show People, then land off the main access roads to Mablethorpe and Skegness or land within the two towns should be considered as preferred locations. Secondary locations for residential plots might be in the vicinity of Alford or Burgh le Marsh, but these require a longer travel journey to the Show People's place of work.

Further demand for three plots for winter quarters for Circus People may arise if the current planning application in Toynton is not approved. The location of any such site should be in an area of low flood risk and be relatively rural in nature, to support the housing of animals without causing nuisance to residents. Locations in reasonable proximity to towns or larger villages with services and transport links would be appropriate. Likely tenure would be for owner occupation.

Temporary stopping places should be provided. It is suggested that two temporary stopping places of between 5 to 8 pitches are sought in the vicinity of Mablethorpe either off the A52, A1104 or peripheral road around the town and at Skegness off the A158. Further similar stopping places should be considered in the vicinity of Stickford/Keal Cotes accessed off the A16 and along the main road from Boston to the Coast

The Council should consider offering assistance to Travellers with local connections who wish to establish their own family or extended family sites. Some form of revolving capital fund could support this approach and HCA grant may be available to support such an initiative.

A rural exceptions policy could also be usefully developed for site developments for Travellers with demonstrable local connections.

Ark Housing Consultancy LLP
November 2012

Table 1

AUTHORISED SITES WITH PLANNING PERMISSION OR AUTHORISED FOR THE HOLDING OF FAIRS					
Location	Town/Parish	Status	Site Ownership	Source of Information	
Barmingdale Yard, Summergate Lane, Bratoft	Bratoft	Authorised site with planning permission granted in 2006 for 2 residential caravans for one family.	Private	East Lindsey DC planning system	
Cherry Tree Farm, Younger Lane, Burgh le Marsh	Burgh le Marsh	Authorised site with planning permission granted in 2000 for one Gypsy family.	Private	East Lindsey DC planning system	
	Burgh le Marsh	Authorised site with planning permission granted on appeal against enforcement notice 21.8.2001.	Private	East Lindsey DC planning system	
Station Road, Eastville (former railway goods yard), PE22 8LS	Eastville	Authorised change of use for 4 residential touring caravans & a storage yard for the storage of vehicles, equipment & stalls to form showmen's permanent quarters	Private	Eastville, Midville and New Leake Parish Council & East Lindsey DC planning system	
Barn House, Hale Lane, Frithville, Boston PE22 7EG	Frithville	Authorised winter quarters (mid-Sept-mid-March annually) for Circus People for 2 caravans with planning permission granted in November 1998	Private	East Lindsey DC planning system	
Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth	Louth	Originally unauthorised encampment but now authorised. Planning permission granted on appeal in May 2011 for 11 permanent pitches but not yet developed	Private	Louth Town Council & East Lindsey DC planning system	
Northgate Car Park, Louth	Louth	Authorised fairground encampment	East Lindsey DC	Louth Town Council	
Watertower Site, Seaholme Road, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Authorised seasonal site April - October for travelling Showmen but Section 191 certificate of lawful use or development granted 8.10.2009 for all year round use as a residential showmen's site	Anglian Water with management agreement to East Lindsey DC	Mablethorpe & Sutton Town Council & East Lindsey DC planning system	

Table 2

SITES WITH CURRENT PLANNING APPLICATIONS NOT YET DETERMINED						
Location	Town/Parish	Status	Site Ownership	Detail	Date	Source of Information
Land South of New Lane, Toynton St Peter	Toynton St Peter	Planning application S/186/01932/11 submitted 22.11.2011. Awaiting decision.	Circus Mondao	To use land as circus wintering quarters including the erection of a store/workshop building; to site and occupy 3.no mobile homes; to store unoccupied mobile homes and trailers, provision of hard standing, erection of fencing to the maximum height of 1.15m and to use existing building for the housing of horses, ponies and donkeys.	22.11.2011	East Lindsey DC planning system

Table 3

SITES WHERE PLANNING APPLICATION REFUSED, WITHDRAWN OR TECHNICALLY DELETED + INFORMAL ENQUIRIES					
Location	Town/Parish	Status/Date	Details		
Cherry Tree Farm, Younger Lane, Burgh le Marsh	Burgh le Marsh	Refused 10.5.2001 but granted on appeal 21.8.2001	To continue to site 2 static & 1 touring caravans for one gypsy family + buildings.		
	Burgh le Marsh	Refused 8.8.2006 & Appeal dismissed 11.10.2007	Use of land for 8 pitch gypsy transit site		
Land adjoining Eastfield Farm, Eastfield Road, Firsby	Firsby	Informal enquiry 28.4.2008	Use of land as Traveller/Gypsy site.		
Robinsons Yard, Canister Lane, Gipsey Bridge, PE22 7HD	Gipsy Bridge	Refused 9.11.2000 & Appeal dismissed April 2001	Use of land for gypsy plots for permanent occupation.		
Boston Road Service Station, Boston Road, Horncastle LN9 6HU	Gipsy Bridge	Refused 9.5.2002 & Appeal dismissed 11.3.2003	Use of land for 6 gypsy plots for permanent occupation		
	Horncastle	Withdrawn 6.4.1994	Use of land for New Age Travellers		
Brackenfreya Woods, Brackenborough Road, Louth	Louth	Refused 11.5.2009	Change of use of land to residential gypsy site for caravans on 11 pitches.		
	Louth	Technically deleted record 27.1.2010	Change of use of land to residential gypsy site for caravans on 11 pitches.		
Land off Mallows Lane, Sibsey	Sibsey	Technically deleted record 5.11.2007	To continue sitting of a static caravan as residential accommodation for a gypsy family & to provide a night watchman for storage yard & buildings.		
	Spilsby	Informal enquiry 29.11.2007	Gypsy & Traveller transit camp.		
Land off Vale Road, Spilsby	Spilsby	Technically deleted record 10.1.2008	Change of use to residential gypsy site.		

Table 4

UNAUTHORISED SITES AND ENCAMPMENTS						
Location	Town/Parish	Type of Site	Caravans & Vehicles	Date	Source of Information	
Caravan on land at Northgates, Anderby	Anderby	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	2007-2009	Anderby Parish Council	
Beechings Way Industrial Estate, Arlford	Arlford	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans & cars	July 2010	Alford Town Council	
Stain Lane, Withern near Arlford	Arlford	Unauthorised encampment	1 box van	31.7.2009	East Lindsey DC	
Green Lane at Bag Enderby	Arlford	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	12.6.2009	East Lindsey DC	
Wolla Bank Car Terrace, Chapel St Leonards	Bag Enderby Chapel St Leonards	Unauthorised encampment	1 box lorry	14.8.2009	East Lindsey DC	
East Kirby Airfield	East Kirby	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	18.2.2010	East Lindsey DC	
Merebalk Lane, Edlington	Edlington	Unauthorised encampment	Touring caravans	Mar-12	East Kirby Parish Council	
Bridleway off Westfield Rd, Frithville	Frithville	Unauthorised encampment	Caravans	Not Known	Edlington with Wispington Parish Council	
Bridleway known as the Green Lane (which branches off from Horncastle Road, Goulceby).	Goulceby	Unauthorised encampment	4 caravans	02.2.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
Green Lanes between Great Sturton & Sotby	Great Sturton/Sotby	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan & 1 vehicle	Frequent presence	Asterby, Goulceby and Ranby Parish Council	
Mere Balk Lane, Hameringham	Hameringham	Unauthorised encampment	Caravans & trucks of New Age Travellers	2002-2005	Great Sturton Parish Meeting	
Green Lane off Green Lane, Hemingby	Hemingby	Unauthorised encampment	Touring caravans & transit vans	2003	Hameringham Parish Meeting	
Roman Road off Green Lane, Hemingby, LN9 5QH	Hemingby	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	19.4.2010	East Lindsey DC	
Horncastle Industrial Estate	Hemingby	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	13.4.2011	East Lindsey DC	
Mere Balk Lane, Baumber, Horncastle	Hemingby	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	15.11.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
Tesco car park, Watermill Road, Horncastle LN9 5DR	Hemingby	Unauthorised encampment	Motor home, touring caravans & tents	1990-2003	Hemingby Parish Council	
Former Gables Hospital Site, Hundleby, Spilsby	Horncastle	Unauthorised encampment	8 vans	11.5.2010	East Lindsey DC	
Huttoft Car Terrace	Horncastle	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan, car & lorry	2010	Baumber Parish Council	
Fairfield Industrial Estate, Louth	Horncastle	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	25.7.2012-27.7.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
	Hundleby	Unauthorised encampment	Various caravans & vehicles	Not Known	Hundleby Parish Council	
	Huttoft	Unauthorised encampment	27 camper vans	21.4.11-25.4.2011	East Lindsey DC	
	Huttoft	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	2.2.2010	East Lindsey DC	
	Louth	Unauthorised encampment	3 vans	27.4.2010	East Lindsey DC	
	Louth	Unauthorised encampment	Caravans & lorries	Mar-12	Louth Town Council	

UNAUTHORISED SITES AND ENCAMPMENTS						
Location	Town/Parish	Type of Site	Caravans & Vehicles	Date	Source of Information	
	Louth	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	27.8.12	East Lindsey DC	
Cattle Market, Louth	Louth	Unauthorised encampment	Caravans & lorries	2008	Louth Town Council	
A16 Lincoln Road roundabout, Louth	Louth	Unauthorised encampment	Caravans & lorries	2002-2007	Louth Town Council	
A16 bypass layby near Grimsby Road roundabout, Louth	Louth	Unauthorised encampment	1 box lorry	12.4.2010	East Lindsey DC	
Golf Road, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	3 vans	25.3.2010	East Lindsey DC	
Golf Road/Enterprise Road, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans & 2 vans	18.4.2011	East Lindsey DC	
Enterprise Road Industrial Estate, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	3.8.2009	East Lindsey DC	
Enterprise Road, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	27.8.2009	East Lindsey DC	
Enterprise Road, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	18.4.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
Enterprise Road, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	2 vehicles	11.4.2011	East Lindsey DC	
King Street, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	18.9.2009	East Lindsey DC	
Kwik Save Car Park, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment				
Ruskin Avenue, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	3 units	29.9.2011	East Lindsey DC	
Former day centre Ruskin Road, Mablethorpe	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	26.07.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	07.9.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
	Mablethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	23.2.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
Bridleway at Holme Lane, Moorby	Moorby	Unauthorised encampment	1 tent	01.09.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
Bridleway at Holme Lane, Moorby	Moorby	Unauthorised encampment	5-8 caravans + up to 2 tents	04.04.2011	Claxby with Moorby Parish Council + Traveller liaison officer LCC	
Bridleway off B1183, Moorby	Moorby	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	17.7.2009	East Lindsey DC	
	Moggs Eye	Unauthorised encampment	1 horse box	28.7.2010	East Lindsey DC	
Moggs Eye Prow	Moggs Eye	Unauthorised encampment	12 vehicles	22.4.2011-25.4.2011	East Lindsey DC	
Paddock along Fodderdyke Bank, New Leake	New Leake	Unauthorised encampment	2 or 3 Gypsy caravans	2011	Eastville, Midville and New Leake Parish Council	
Revesby Parish	Revesby	2-3 Unauthorised encampments	Not Known	Since 2002	Revesby Parish Council	
Barn Lane, Saltfleet	Saltfleet	Unauthorised encampment	1 or 2 caravans	2008-2009	Skidbrooke with Saltfleet Haven Parish Council	
Priory Park, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	19.6.2012	East Lindsey DC	
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	8 vans	9.7.2009	East Lindsey DC	
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	3 tents	17.7.2009	East Lindsey DC	
South Parade, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	6 caravans	24.7.2012-30.7.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	4 motor homes, 8 caravans	21.8.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC	

UNAUTHORISED SITES AND ENCAMPMENTS

Location	Town/Parish	Type of Site	Caravans & Vehicles	Date	Source of Information
Hawthorne Road Industrial Estate, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	4 units	11.10.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 vehicles + 2 caravans	11.4.2011	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	1.6.2009	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	7 caravans	14.8.2009	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	9.4.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	7 caravans	12.7.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	5 caravans	11.8.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	24.8.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	8.10.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	10.2.2011	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	12.4.2011	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	4 caravans	16.4.2011	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	18.4.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	16.5.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	06.9.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	7 vehicles	14.7.2011	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	12.8.2010	East Lindsey DC
Land off Hawthorne Rd Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	12 caravans	8.7.2012-12.7.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	19.04.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Education land, Skegness Academy, Burgh Road, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	8 vehicles	9.7.2011	East Lindsey DC + Traveller Liaison Officer LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	5 caravans	7.4.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	13.7.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	22.7.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	6 caravans	14.8.2010	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	6 caravans	18.4.2011	East Lindsey DC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	19.4.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	16.4.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	5 caravans	19.4.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	20.4.2012 (1 night only)	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Land outside Southview Caravan/Leisure Park, Burgh Road, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	5 caravans	09.5.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	17.5.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC

UNAUTHORISED SITES AND ENCAMPMENTS

Location	Town/Parish	Type of Site	Caravans & Vehicles	Date	Source of Information
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	12 caravans	12.7.2012-25.7.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	30.7.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	4 caravans	10.8.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	14.8.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	23.8.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Gibraltar Road, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	4 caravans	7.9.2009	East Lindsey DC
Old Roman Bank, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	5 caravans	29.6.2010	East Lindsey DC
Princess Car Park, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	20.8.2010	East Lindsey DC
Layby on Wainfleet Road, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	Not Known	1.3.2010	East Lindsey DC
Slip Road to Focus, Heath Road Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	1 caravan	14.9.2010	East Lindsey DC
Slip Road to Focus, Heath Road Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	4 Caravans	16.4.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Slip Road to Focus, Heath Road Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	9 Caravans	19.7.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Slip Road to Focus, Heath Road Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	7 Caravans	25.7.2011	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Richmond Drive Coach Park, Skegness	Skegness	Unauthorised encampment	5 caravans	10.8.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Green Lane near Sotby	Sotby	Unauthorised encampment	10 caravans	17.8.2009	East Lindsey DC
Off Clough Lane, Firsby, Spilsby, PE23	Spilsby	Unauthorised encampment	Not Known	April 2012	Firsby Group Parish Council
Ings Lane, Little Stepping, Spilsby, PE23	Spilsby	Unauthorised encampment	Not Known	2012?	
	Spilsby	Unauthorised encampment	4 caravans	12.6.2009	East Lindsey DC
	Spilsby	Unauthorised encampment	4 caravans	15.12.2009	East Lindsey DC
Holton Holgate Fen near Spilsby	Spilsby	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	27.8.2009	East Lindsey DC
Old A16 road near Stickford	Stickford	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	6.10.2010	East Lindsey DC
Old A16 road near Stickford	Stickford	Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans	20.2.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Hagnaby Road Stickford - adjacent to A16	Stickford	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	14.8.2012	East Lindsey DC
Land adjoining playing fields between Stickford & Keal Cotes	Stickford	Unauthorised encampment	Not Known	7.3.2012	East Lindsey DC
Stickney Bank, Stickney	Stickney	Unauthorised encampment	2 caravans	31.3.2011	East Lindsey DC
Sea Lane, Theddlethorpe	Theddlethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	Gypsy caravans	2008	Theddlethorpe All Saints & St. Helen Parish Council
Lay By, Thacker Bank, Theddlethorpe	Theddlethorpe	Unauthorised encampment	4 caravans	23.5.2012	Traveller Liaison Officer, LCC
Old Sandpits, Watermill Lane, Toynton	Toynton	Unauthorised encampment	1 touring caravan occupied by homeless person	2008-2010	Toynton All Saints Parish Council
Peasgate Lane, Toynton All Saints (Bridleway)	Toynton All Saints	Unauthorised encampment	1 touring caravan occupied by homeless person	2009	

UNAUTHORISED SITES AND ENCAMPMENTS						
Location	Town/Parish	Type of Site	Caravans & Vehicles	Date	Source of Information	
The Forge, Eastville Road, Toynton St Peter, Spilsby	Toynton All Saints Toynton St Peter	Unauthorised encampment Unauthorised encampment	3 caravans Traveller caravans	2.9.2009 Sporadic since 2007 - last from 6.2.12	East Lindsey DC Toynton St Peter Parish Council	
New Lane, Toynton St Peter	Toynton St Peter	Unauthorised encampment but with current planning application awaiting decision	Circus Mondao - mobile units & caravans	Not Known	Toynton St Peter Parish Council & East Lindsey DC planning system	
Trusthorpe Village Hall	Trusthorpe	Unauthorised encampment	6 units	12.7.2010	East Lindsey DC	