



Report

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Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment

For Cornwall, Plymouth, South Hams and West
Devon Local Authorities

May 2014

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1. Introduction

Study Context

- 1.1 This report provides an assessment of the key issues and current accommodation of the Gypsy & Traveller community in the South-West, as well as forecasting need for additional permanent pitches in the future.
- 1.2 This assessment updates previous needs assessments, which were carried out by Cornwall and Devon County Councils in 2006 and complements work recently undertaken to produce a Strategic Housing Market Needs Assessment (SHMNA) for the South-West.
- 1.3 This assessment covers the following Local Authority areas:
 - Plymouth City Council;
 - South Hams District Council;
 - West Devon Borough Council; and
 - Cornwall Council.
- 1.4 The study area also includes parts of the Dartmoor National Park. A separate needs assessment is being undertaken which includes Dartmoor and local authorities in the east of Devon. Section 3 of this report discusses findings from the primary survey (questionnaire), including those administered to sites within the National Park, due to their proximity to the planning areas of South Hams and West Devon, which are discussed separately to findings from the above local authorities.
- 1.5 Section 4 discusses the findings from the model developed to forecast future accommodation needs for permanent pitches, based on the latest available secondary data at the time of writing. Accommodation needs for the National Park are not calculated and reported separately in this section because secondary datasets, such as CLG Caravan Counts, do not record data for the National Park but instead use the aforementioned local authority areas in their entirety only. However, disaggregation has been applied to provide a pitch provision figure for the planning areas of South Hams and West Devon.

Aims & Objectives

- 1.6 This study updates the needs assessment which was undertaken in 2006 and forecasts the number of pitches required in the next 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11-15 years.
- 1.7 Although this model is based on actual numbers, the process involves several assumptions and is reliant on the knowledge of Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers in instances where recorded data was insufficient. The figures generated by the model are indicative only and are not presented as delivery targets for local authorities.
- 1.8 A small-scale primary survey was undertaken in order to understand the attitudes and opinions of Gypsies and Travellers in the South-West. Part of this survey involved conducting interviews with people resident on sites throughout the aforementioned authorities. The aim of this element of the research was to involve the Gypsy & Traveller community and understand their predictions for future pitch provision, for comparison with the needs model.
- 1.9 It is recommended in CLG Guidance *Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments (2007)*, which has been retained under the recently published Planning Practice Guidance, that a primary survey is undertaken in conjunction with the use of secondary data, in order to obtain more detailed information and address inadequacies in existing datasets.
- 1.10 This research combined culminates in a series of recommendations which will inform Gypsy & Traveller Strategies and future policies for the local authorities of the South-West. This also includes recommendations about the number of pitches required in the future, calculated using the Needs Assessment, in order to inform emerging Local Plans.

Methodological Approach

Secondary Data Analysis

- 1.11 In line with national guidance on assessing accommodation needs for the Gypsy & Traveller community, a needs model was created to forecast the number of pitches which would be required in the future.
- 1.12 This included using secondary data to provide an understanding of extant planning permissions, caravan counts and family formation rates, in each local authority. The methodology is explained in greater detail in Section 4.

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- 1.13 This element of the research is in line with CLG guidance for conducting Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments. Furthermore, this report has also taken account of Gypsy & Traveller Needs Assessments which have been conducted in other areas, as examples of best practice. The model used in this assessment has been created following a review of a similar model used in the Cambridge sub-regional Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2011), which also adheres to national guidance relating to forecasting need.
- 1.14 Similarly to the model developed and applied in this report, the Cambridge example also uses data from CLG Caravan Counts, recent planning permissions, newly forming household rates and data from Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers regarding overcrowding and turnover. The Cambridge study then forecasts need for new pitches over the next 15 years, in five year time periods.
- 1.15 The benefit of this model, and the model outlined in the Cambridge study, is that they can be revised with relative ease, once updated data is available, thus facilitating on-going monitoring by the local authorities.

Primary Questionnaire Survey

- 1.16 A total of 46 surveys were carried out with Gypsies and Travellers on various sites across the South-West, including a site within the National Park.
- 1.17 Survey questions were based on the following topics:
- Travelling: destinations, reasons for travel, eviction and attitudes towards houses;
 - Household circumstances: family background, space, children;
 - Current site facilities: services, opinions relating to the site, problems on sites, over-crowding; and
 - Future site provision: anticipated need for transit pitches and residential pitches, attitudes towards mixing pitch types and Traveller groups.
- 1.18 The small sample size of this element of the work reflects its intention to support the secondary data analysis, providing an alternative dimension to the research, as opposed to a separately commissioned, statistically reliable study.
- 1.19 A survey of sites was also carried out in order to calculate the caravan to pitch multiplier for each local authority, which is a localised figure. The multiplier figure is a critical element of the Needs Assessment model, as demonstrated in Section 4.

Report Structure

1.20 The report is structured as follows:

- Section 2, Policy context: This section provides an overview of research carried out to date in the South-West concerning accommodation issues and the needs of Gypsies & Travellers, and a review of policies on both a local and national level.
- Section 3, Accommodation Supply: This section reports the findings of the interviews with members of the Gypsy & Traveller community which were undertaken in order to understand present and future accommodation needs, issues on sites and potential improvements which could be made.
- Section 4, Assessing Accommodation Need: This section examines future need for pitches in the next 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11+ years, using a needs model which incorporates secondary data.
- Section 5, Conclusions and Recommendations: Based on the findings from Sections 3 and 4, a series of recommendations are made concerning the quality and quantity of future Gypsy & Traveller site provision.

2. Policy Context

- 2.1 This section reviews the relevant national and local policies which have been produced, regarding the assessment of need and allocation of sites for the Gypsy & Traveller community.
- 2.2 A review of previous assessments undertaken in the South-West is also provided, including an understanding of the role of the current research, in light of previous work.

National Policy

- 2.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied, was published in March 2012. The framework replaces a number of policy documents previously in place including Planning Policy Statement (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) documents. Alongside the publication of the NPPF, CLG (Communities and Local Government) produced the *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites* document (March 2012), to be read in conjunction with one another.
- 2.4 Under Annex 1 of CLG *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites*, Gypsies and Travellers are defined as:

'Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.'
- 2.5 The *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites* document states that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning. LPAs should work collaboratively to develop 'fair and effective strategies' to identify sites and therefore meet need (para.4).
- 2.6 The *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites* document requires LPAs to assemble an evidence base which is capable of supporting a positive policy approach to managing development for the Gypsy & Traveller community. Such evidence includes community engagement in order to understand accommodation needs (para.6). LPAs should work together with the traveller community to provide an up to date understanding of need for both permanent and transit pitches.

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- 2.7 LPAs are required by *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites* to set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers. This will allow the identification of five years' worth of sites against locally set targets. The broad locations for future sites in years 6-10 and 11-15 should also be identified (para.9). From this, sites should be well located in order to ensure accommodation is provided in appropriate locations, close to required services (para.4).
- 2.8 The Government encourages flexible working with involvement from neighbouring authorities, recognising that Gypsy & Traveller needs are often a cross-boundary issue (para.9).
- 2.9 CLG 2007 Guidance, entitled *Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments*, remains as the guidance document for forecasting need and carrying out primary surveys. The Government is currently updating housing guidance – including advice concerning the creation of Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMAs). The 2012 External Review of Government Practice Guidance advised that the 2007 Gypsy & Traveller guidance be retained unless subsumed by emerging updated housing guidance. The 2007 guidance remains in place under the recently published Planning Practice Guidance (2014).
- 2.10 The 2007 guidance requires that such assessments are carried out because a Strategic Housing Market Needs Assessment (SHMNA) is unlikely to capture the needs of the travelling community. This needs assessment has been carried out separately to the South-West SHMNA, but at the same time, in order for planning policy and housing departments within the LPAs to consider future policy for all sections of the community, simultaneously.
- 2.11 *Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments* advises partnership working, in order to generate a larger sample size, understand travelling patterns across boundaries, reduce risks of double counting and ensure a consistent approach to monitoring need, which in turn will allow for the creation of a strategic approach across boundaries.
- 2.12 Assessing the level of need, both at present and in the future, is crucial, as it is a key consideration when LPAs determine planning applications for Traveller sites (para.22). This is demonstrated in local policy, as detailed below.

Local Policy & Strategy

Cornwall Council

- 2.13 The Cornwall *Gypsy & Travelling Communities Strategy* (March 2014) details key issues for the Gypsy & Traveller community, as well as discussing current provision

and future needs. The Strategy sets out how the Council intends to deliver, or facilitate the delivery of, sites in the future.

- 2.14 Key issues amongst the Cornish Traveller community are identified to be a lack of suitable, approved sites, poor health and education, varied cultural needs, a high proportion of low incomes and need for a range of types of site.
- 2.15 The Strategy acknowledges a need to deliver a network of transit/emergency pitches across the county. Furthermore, the Council stated that work with the community and Travellers should direct the best locations for new pitches/sites. Unauthorised pitches were recorded as problematic and so the strategy stated a need to regulate or improve existing unauthorised sites.
- 2.16 This strategy involved communication and on-going work with the Traveller community, Registered Providers and Cornwall Arm's Length Management Organisations (ALMOs).
- 2.17 The Gypsy and Travelling Communities Strategy, informed by this needs assessment, has been used to inform Cornwall Council's emerging Local Plan (Strategic Policies: Proposed Submission Document, published for consultation in March 2014).

West Devon Borough Council

- 2.18 The adopted West Devon Local Plan (2005) includes Saved Policy H43 which states that planning permission will be granted for sites for Gypsies and Travellers where a need for provision is proven, providing that a series of criteria are met. Where the evidenced need is short-term, the development will be limited by temporary consent. The new Local Plan will seek to identify suitable pitches to meet any identified need.

South Hams District Council

- 2.19 Adopted *Policy DP10* from the South Hams Development Policies Development Plan Document (2010), outlines the criteria required for permitting planning applications for transit or permanent Gypsy & Traveller sites. The first criterion in this list requires accommodation need to be demonstrated in the district. The new Local Plan will seek to identify suitable pitches to meet any identified need.

Plymouth City Council

- 2.20 *Policy CS17* of the adopted Core Strategy (2007) outlines a need to meet demand for approximately 50 Gypsy & Traveller pitches in the plan period (2006-2021).

- 2.21 The adopted policies for the different local authorities in the South-West are based on needs assessments for sites or pitches; thus demonstrating the importance of maintaining an up-to-date accommodation need evidence base.

Previous Assessments

Cornwall

- 2.22 The *Cornwall Gypsy & Traveller Needs Assessment (2006)* was carried out to understand current provision and potential need. The study also examined the issues facing Gypsies and Travellers in Cornwall. The Assessment included a review of secondary data, primary data in the form of 262 surveys and stakeholder consultation.
- 2.23 This assessment was crucial in light of the regional and national growth in the number of Gypsies and Travellers recorded at the time.
- 2.24 The survey found that all of the sites were fully occupied and some were experiencing overcrowding. Almost a third of respondents lived on unauthorised sites, due to a shortage of authorised pitches (either residential or transit pitches).
- 2.25 The assessment forecast that 147 residential pitches would be required by 2011. There was also an identified need for up to 45 transit pitches. This pitch requirement was converted into between 8 and 11 residential sites and 8 transit sites. The sites were recommended to be 'smaller and less obtrusive' than provision currently available. From this, a series of recommendations were made for the different local authorities of Cornwall. Further recommendations were also made regarding the quality of sites.
- 2.26 Following this, the Draft Revised RSS (Regional Spatial Strategy) for the South-West (proposed amendments, 2008) increased the Gypsy and Traveller need from 147 residential pitches to 159 pitches, to be provided in the remaining period up to 2011. The Draft RSS (now revoked) also stated a requirement for 40 transit pitches and 6 plots for Travelling Showpeople, up to 2011.

Devon

- 2.27 Similarly to Cornwall, a Devon-wide Gypsy & Traveller Housing Needs Assessment was carried out in 2006 and included the districts of East Devon, Exeter, Mid Devon, North Devon, South Hams, Teignbridge, Torridge and West Devon, as well as the Unitary Authorities of Plymouth and Torbay.

- 2.28 The research involved 128 interviews with members of the Gypsy & Traveller community. The research mainly focused on the findings of the primary surveys. The questions were based around need for new sites/pitches, overcrowding, length of time on site, employment and future intentions.
- 2.29 Using the family formation rates of 3% per annum, forecasts were generated for the next five years – i.e. 2006 – 2011, which revealed a county-wide shortfall of 226 permanent pitches. Predictions for 2011-2016 estimated that there will be an extra 53 households through family formation over that period.
- 2.30 The research also included stakeholder interviews, involving the Multi-Agency Needs Assessment Steering Group, which highlighted the importance of conducting a needs assessment.
- 2.31 The report made 14 separate recommendations, including the need to improve communication and information sharing amongst the Gypsy & Traveller community.
- 2.32 The conclusions of the Devon wide needs assessment informed the pitch provision figures of the now revoked draft RSS.

Summary

- 2.33 This section has highlighted the role that projections of future accommodation needs play in creating policy. In order to comply with national requirements, an updated need for pitches on a 1-5 year, 6-10 year and 11-15 year basis should be established.
- 2.34 This assessment involves multiple local authorities in Cornwall and Devon, thus appreciating the need for cross-boundary research and collaboration, in line with national guidance.

3. Accommodation Supply

3.1 This section examines the methodology and findings of the primary questionnaire survey. The survey template is provided in Appendix 1.

Primary Questionnaire Survey

Methodology

3.2 A total of 45 surveys were carried out on the following sites¹:

- Bay View Caravan site, Plymouth (9)
- Park View, Linketty Lane, Plymouth (1)
- Boscarn Parc, Cornwall (9)
- Foredown Park, Cornwall (1)
- Coppergon, Cornwall (1)
- Preserves, Cornwall (1)
- The Nook, Bowling Green, Cornwall (1)
- Little Meadow, Cornwall (1)
- Mandalay Park, Cornwall (1)
- Carth Tower, Cornwall (1)
- The Old Warehouse, Cornwall (1)
- Wheal Jewel, Cornwall (8)
- Penlowen, Cornwall (1)
- Marley Head, Dartmoor National Park (3)
- High Berra, Staverton, South Hams (1)
- Marley Sawmill, South Hams (1)

¹ N.B. The number of surveys conducted at each site is included in brackets.

- Windmill Downs, Totnes, South Hams (4)

- 3.3 The primary survey aims to complement the secondary data element of the needs assessment. This is in line with national guidance, which recommends the involvement of members of the Gypsy & Traveller community in assessing current accommodation and forecasting future need.
- 3.4 Some of the questions asked resulted in varying answers given their open nature, depending on the location of the site, the Travellers' background and the reason for travelling. The findings are presented for the South-West as a whole but, where relevant, comparisons are made between the different local authorities.
- 3.5 The response rate of the survey was low due to the small number of people present on the sites at the time of the surveys and the unwillingness of many of those present to participate. Future surveys should be accompanied by a Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officer, in order to increase participation rates. Due to the small sample size attained, and the lack of responses from West Devon specifically, the results from the survey have been compared with the findings from the 2006 surveys for Devon and Cornwall, in order to verify the results and compare them with studies involving larger sample sizes. Comparing the results from the current primary survey with the findings from the 2006 surveys strengthens the analysis and therefore adheres to the NPPF's requirement for local authorities to objectively assess need in order to inform Local Plans (para. 14).

Travelling

- 3.6 The length of time that Travellers had been present on their site varied between 0-6 months and 5+ years. The longest duration recorded was 23 years on the same site. The duration of occupation varied between sites. Table 3.1 compares the modal average duration on site between neighbouring authorities.

Table 3.1. Average length of time on site in each Local Authority

Local Authority	Modal average length of time living on site
Plymouth City Council	5+ years
Dartmoor NP	5+ years
South Hams	3 to 5 years
Cornwall	5+ years

- 3.7 Table 3.1 demonstrates that the majority of Gypsies & Travellers remain on site for a long-term period. Within South Hams, the average length of time is shorter, but still indicates the residential, as opposed to transit, nature of the sites. This

finding is in line with the Devon wide Gypsy & Traveller Housing Needs Assessment (2006), which reported that a large proportion of respondents had lived on sites within Devon for 1 or more years. However, in 2006 only 23.4% had lived on their site for 5 or more years. This could indicate that across Devon sites have become more permanent in nature.

- 3.8 Almost two-thirds of respondents stated that they had not travelled in the past year (63%). Within Cornwall, 69% of respondents had not travelled in the past year. This is an increase from the figure reported in Cornwall's 2006 survey, which stated that 50% of respondents had not travelled in the past year.²
- 3.9 The 2006 study reported employment as the main reason for travel. In contrast, in the 2013 survey only 2 of the 8 respondents who had travelled in the past 12 months had done so for employment reasons. However, the small sample size for the present survey prevents any further conclusions being drawn, concerning reasons for travelling. The destinations of those Gypsies/Travellers that had travelled in the past year were varied, including neighbouring authorities, Appleby horse fair, Manchester, Essex and Somerset. Of the Gypsies & Travellers that had travelled in the past year who recorded their destination, three respondents stated they travelled to Essex (18%), two respondents travelled to Somerset (12%) and five travelled within the South-West authorities (29%), three of which had travelled to Cornwall specifically.
- 3.10 Table 3.2 demonstrates the range of reasons provided for travelling away from the site – note that some respondents gave multiples reasons.

Table 3.2. Reasons for travelling away from a site and frequency of response.

Reason for travelling	Percentage of those that had travelled who cited this reason
Visiting friends and family	53%
Employment	41%
Cultural reasons	35%
Summer holidays	5%

- 3.11 An important finding with regards to meeting future accommodation needs was that 88% of those that had travelled had kept their pitch in the South-West whilst they were away. Future research could examine this further, in order to understand the duration of the trips and whether travelling was seasonal, in order to factor this into needs assessments.

² Cornwall Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2006).

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- 3.12 Eighty per cent of respondents stated that they did not intend to move from their current site, which further reinforces the trend of residents on existing sites having a long-term view towards their current accommodation. Within the Devon authorities surveyed in the primary survey (South Hams, Plymouth City Council and a site within the Dartmoor National Park), 70% of respondents had no intention of moving. This is an increase from the 42.2% recorded in the Devon wide 2006 survey.
- 3.13 The respondents who reported that they intended to stay on the site for less than 6 months (9% of respondents) were facing eviction on their site in the National Park. These respondents listed numerous reasons that were preventing a move, including a lack of alternative sites, children still being in education and the cost of moving.
- 3.14 Overall, more than two-thirds of respondents stated that they would not consider moving to a house 'of bricks and mortar' in the future. Fifteen respondents stated that they would consider housing as an option. The future intentions of Gypsies and Travellers should be taken into account when forecasting future accommodation needs, particularly whether or not Travellers wish to move into housing. Long-term occupancy rates on sites are a key aspect of this and it is important that such rates continue to be monitored in the future.

Background

- 3.15 The Gypsies and Travellers interviewed were from a range of backgrounds and had differing views about the South-West local authorities providing sites which accommodated people from this range of backgrounds.
- 3.16 The following list demonstrates the various backgrounds of Gypsies & Travellers which were interviewed, by local authority:
- Plymouth: English Gypsy/Romany, Irish Traveller.
 - Dartmoor National Park: White British Traveller, Scottish Traveller, Welsh Traveller, English Traveller.
 - South Hams: English Traveller, Scottish Traveller, New Traveller.
 - Cornwall: English Gypsy/Romany, English Traveller, New Traveller.
- 3.17 The majority of Gypsies & Travellers interviewed were of English Gypsy/Romany background (65%). 14% of respondents considered themselves to be of English, as opposed to 'English Gypsy', background. 7% of respondents were New Travellers. The remainder of respondents stated they were of British (2%), Scottish

(5%), Welsh (2%) or Irish (5%) ethnicity. Despite this majority, no English Gypsy/Romany travellers resided on the sites in South Hams or Dartmoor National Park. This could be linked to attitudes towards mixed sites; 43% of respondents stated that sites should not include a mixture of Gypsy/Traveller backgrounds. However, 48% felt that sites could be mixed, which indicates that a significant proportion of Gypsies & Travellers would not be opposed to living on mixed sites.

- 3.18 Three of the respondents were 'New Travellers'. Due to the small sample size of this group, comparisons cannot be drawn with certainty. However, a greater understanding of the lifestyle and needs of New Travellers could be used to inform future Gypsy & Traveller Needs Assessments, if required.

Quality of sites

- 3.19 The questionnaire also examined the perceived quality of the sites. Table 3.3 details the overall satisfaction amongst respondents with regards to their site.

Table 3.3. Perceived quality of site and frequency of response given.

Response	Percentage of respondents
Very Good	37%
Good	24%
OK	13%
Poor	7%
Very Poor	19%

- 3.20 Table 3.3 indicates that across the South-West, the majority of Gypsies & Travellers interviewed were positive about the quality of their site. This is similar to the findings from the Devon wide survey (2006), which reported that 63.3% of respondents felt that their site was 'very good' or 'good' and 27.2% thought the site was 'poor' or 'very poor'.
- 3.21 Despite the positive feedback in Table 3.3, several problems were reported. Table 3.4 details the main complaint reported by interviewees, for each local authority.

Table 3.4. Table demonstrating issues on site and the frequency of such problems

Local Authority	Most frequently cited problem (number of respondents reporting problem)	Second most frequently cited problem (number of respondents reporting problem)	Third most frequently cited problem (number of respondents reporting problem)
Plymouth	Fly-tipping (7) Vermin/pests (7)		Neighbour/land disputes (2)
Dartmoor National Park	Vermin/pests (3) Neighbour/land disputes (3)		N/A
South Hams	Fly-tipping (2) Vermin/pests (2)		Police interference (1)
Cornwall	Vermin/pests (17)	Fly-tipping (6) Neighbour/land disputes (6)	

N.B. The reported land disputes in the Dartmoor National Park site relate to the upcoming eviction.

- 3.22 Table 3.4 indicates that similar problems are faced on all of the sites examined, across the South-West. The vermin/pests referred to mostly related to rats on site. These issues appear to be long-term as in the 2006 Devon wide survey 50% of respondents identified vermin as a problem, 25% stated there was an issue with fly-tipping and 30.5% reported neighbour disputes as problematic. Furthermore, the Cornwall 2006 primary survey identified environmental health and security as being particularly problematic.
- 3.23 Interviewees were also asked to suggest services which they currently lacked, which they felt they needed. A postal service was mentioned by 37% of respondents; some acknowledged that a postal service to their site used to exist but has since ceased. This finding contrasts with the Devon wide assessment (2006) which recorded the postal service as being the most comprehensive of services, for both authorised and unauthorised sites. This indicates that some postal services to sites may have ceased in the past 7 years.
- 3.24 The second most frequent service required in the 2013 survey was fire protection (mentioned by 26% of respondents). Many felt that although this was in place on some sites, it could be improved. This finding is in line with the Devon wide assessment (2006) which found that fire protection was the most desired service by individuals. Such suggestions can be used to improve the quality and safety of existing and future Gypsy & Traveller sites.

Space and future need

- 3.25 In order to complement the secondary data analysis and provide a method of comparison, Gypsies and Travellers involved in the primary survey were asked about current space and future need.

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- 3.26 Seventy-eight per cent of respondents felt that they had sufficient space on their current pitch. In addition, nearly two-thirds of respondents (63%) anticipated that they, or their family, would not require an additional pitch in the next 5 years. The 14 respondents who stated that they would require additional pitches only anticipated need for 1 – 2 pitches over the next 5 years. In total, the respondents identified a future need for their families of 18 pitches over the next five years. The respondents identified a preferential location for the future pitches; three pitches are ideally to be located in South Hams, four within Plymouth and eleven within Cornwall. The local authorities chosen were dependent on the current location of the respondent – all respondents wanted additional pitches within the authority in which they were currently located. This is in line with the findings from the Cornwall 2006 survey, which stated that the majority of respondents wished to stay within the authority.
- 3.27 Over half of respondents felt that their site was not over-crowded (59%) but only 4 respondents reported spare pitches on their site, implying that the majority of those interviewed feel that their site is at, or nearing, full capacity.
- 3.28 When questioned about the wider region, 76% of respondents felt that there were an insufficient number of pitches in the South-West.
- 3.29 However, questions relating to the predicted number of required pitches (both transit and residential) were the least frequently answered question, which could be related to the difficulty that respondents had in choosing pitch requirements for a larger area. The responses provided ranged greatly in their estimations for future provision; between 1 to 10 and 50+ transit pitches and between 1 to 5 and 20+ long-term, residential pitches. Interestingly, 52% of respondents felt that transit and residential sites should remain separate, compared with 39% of respondents that thought the two could be combined. This is in line with the Devon wide survey (2006) which found that 35.9% of respondents were in favour of combining the two site types.
- 3.30 The low response rate to the questions relating to future provision, combined with the large range in responses, reinforces the need for quantitative methods using secondary data, in order to forecast the requirement for future pitches more accurately. The intention of the survey was to review the quality of the pitches and understand the views of Gypsies and Travellers in order to gain knowledge of current provision and highlight potential for improvement of the existing supply. The assessment of future need is primarily conducted in Section 4.

4. Assessing Accommodation Need

Introduction

- 4.1 The CLG published guidance on Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments states that assessments should enable the local authority to accurately identify the current numbers of Gypsy & Traveller households and the accommodation needs in the area.
- 4.2 The guidance recognises that projections of future needs are likely to be more difficult to ascertain. It is advised that locally gathered evidence should be used, as opposed to average national estimates, which may disguise local variations in trends.
- 4.3 The model forecasts the need for permanent pitches for Gypsies & Travellers in each of the local authorities included in the study. The main focus of the assessment should be in the future 1-5 year supply, as projections beyond 5 years are reported in CLG guidance as less realistic. However, in line with national guidance, *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites* (2012), the future need for pitches in the periods 6 to 10 and 11 to 15 years should also be predicted.

Methodology

- 4.4 A range of primary and secondary data sources have been used to inform the model to assess accommodation needs. The model works by taking the following factors into account:
 - Supply: The average number of authorised and unauthorised caravans in the previous two bi-annual CLG caravan counts (January and July 2012);
 - Turnover: By taking account of moves into and out of houses or onto different sites within the local authority, the number of pitches vacated for re-use per annum can be calculated (2013);
 - Overcrowding: A count of the number of caravans which are overcrowded. It is assumed that a caravan is overcrowded if more than 4 people live in one (2013); and
 - Newly forming households: The rate of newly forming households, which is a percentage that is based on the rate used in previous studies of the South-West, concerning the number of people of family formation age (2013).

- 4.5 Whilst the CLG caravan count for South Hams includes Dartmoor National Park, these pitches have been disaggregated to determine the need within the South Hams planning area separately.

Calculation of Accommodation Need

- 4.6 The model follows national guidance, as discussed in Section 2 of this report. The approach is based on the average number of caravans in the bi-annual CLG Caravan Counts (January and July 2012), planning records and data from Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers.
- 4.7 The needs assessment utilises a Caravan to Pitch multiplier, which is a locally derived figure, based on primary surveys of all sites covered by the assessment (see Appendix 2 for list of sites and Appendix 3 for an example of the site survey conducted). This enables projected need, in terms of numbers of caravans, to be converted to the number of pitches, in order to forecast future pitch requirements. The conversion is based on up-to-date local trends, which improves accuracy on a smaller scale.
- 4.8 The primary site surveys recorded the number of pitches and number of caravans present on each site. From this the total number of caravans and total number of pitches across all sites within the local authority were used to create a multiplier, as demonstrated in the example below.

South Hams:

- Number of pitches counted in the survey: 16
- Number of caravans counted in the survey: 33
- Caravan: Pitch multiplier = $33/16 = 2.1$

- 4.9 The following table lists the Caravan: Pitch multiplier for each local authority.

Table 4.1. Caravan: Pitch multipliers for each Local Authority in the study area

Local Authority	Caravan: Pitch multiplier
Plymouth	1
South Hams	2.1
Cornwall	1.4
West Devon	1

- 4.10 The needs assessment methodology is shown below. Appendix 4 details the source of each element of secondary data and the stage at which it is utilised.

Table 4.2. Needs Assessment methodology

Stage	Description	Comments
<i>Stage A - Supply</i>		
A1	Supply	Average number of authorised caravans in previous two CLG caravan counts (January and July 2012) (including private caravans - temporary and permanent permissions – and socially rented caravans).
A2	Turnover – pitches vacated for re-use per annum	Based on knowledge from Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers of the average number of pitches vacated for reuse per annum.
<i>Stage B – Current Need (backlog and temporary permissions)</i>		
B1	Net Local Need - Unauthorised Caravans	The average number of caravans on unauthorised sites which require a permanent pitch, taken from the previous two CLG caravan counts (January and July 212).
B2	<i>Of Unauthorised - conversion to pitches</i>	Number of caravans divided by the local multiplier shown in Table 4.1.
B3	Temporary Permissions - Caravans	Average number of temporary permissions from the previous two caravan counts.
B4	<i>Of Temporary Permissions - conversion to pitches</i>	Temporary permissions divided by the local multiplier shown in Table 4.1.
<i>Stage C – Current need (backlog) - Overcrowding</i>		
C1	Overcrowding - Caravans	Assumption made that a caravan is overcrowded if more than 4 people live within it. Information gained from Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers.
C2	<i>Of Overcrowding - conversion to pitches</i>	Number of overcrowded caravans divided by the local multiplier shown in Table 4.1.
<i>Stage D – Total Current need Calculation</i>		
D1	Current Need - Caravans (D1=B1+B3+C1)	Number of unauthorised caravans + number of temporary permissions for caravans + number of overcrowded caravans.
D2	<i>Of Current Need - conversion to pitches (D2=B2+B4+C2)</i>	Number of unauthorised pitches + number of temporary permissions for pitches + number of overcrowded pitches.
<i>Stage E – Need calculation Years 1 – 5 (2013 – 2017)</i>		
E1	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	A family formation rate is applied cumulatively for 5 years to calculate the

		number of new caravans required in this period, arising from newly forming families. A rate of 3% of the total authorised supply was used for all authorities due to lack of local data regarding the number of children on all sites of family formation age. National guidance from CLG recommends the use of a 3% family formation rate, applied to the authorised supply of caravans only, in circumstances where data at the local level is insufficient. In past studies in the South-West a 3% rate has been applied.
E2	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	Number of newly forming households (caravans) divided by the local multiplier shown in Table 4.1.
E3	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	Current need (D2) is divided by 5 in order to attain annual requirement to meet backlog over the first 5 years.
E4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	Annual requirement: newly forming households (pitches) is divided by 5 in order to attain annual requirement (E2/5)
E5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	Step A2 – number of pitches vacated per annum.
E6	Total Need - Annual (E6 = E3 + E4 - E5)	Annual requirement to meet backlog + Annual requirement from newly forming households – average annual supply arising from turnover.
E7	Total Need - Years 1 - 5 (E7 = E6*5)	Total need over the first 5 years (E6*5)
<i>Stage F – Need Calculation Years 6 – 10 (2018 – 2022)</i>		
F1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	This figure is 0 as it is assumed that the backlog need is met in the first 5 years.
F2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	3% family formation rate is applied cumulatively for the next 5 years (years 6 – 10).
F3	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	Number of newly forming households (caravans) divided by the local multiplier.
F4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	Annual requirement: newly forming households (pitches) is divided by 5 in order to attain annual requirement (F3/5)
F5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	Number of pitches vacated per annum.
F6	Total Need - Annual (F6 = F4 - F5)	Annual requirement from newly forming households – average annual supply arising from turnover.
F7	Total Need - Years –6 - 10 (F7 = F6*5)	Total need over the next 5 years (F6*5)
<i>Stage G – Need Calculation Years 11 – 15 (2023 – 2027)</i>		

G1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog	This figure is 0 as it is assumed that the backlog need is met in the first 5 years.
G2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	3% family formation rate is applied cumulatively for the next 5 years (years 11 – 15).
G3	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	Number of newly forming households (caravans) divided by the local multiplier.
G4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	Annual requirement: newly forming households (pitches) is divided by 5 in order to attain annual requirement (G3/5)
G5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	Number of pitches vacated per annum.
G6	Total Need - Annual (G6 = G4 - G5)	Annual requirement from newly forming households – average annual supply arising from turnover.
G7	Total Need - Years 11 - 15 (G7 = G6*5)	Total need over the next 5 years (G6*5)
Total	Total Pitch provision Years 1 – 15 (E7 + F7 + G7)	Total need: the sum of the need identified in all three time periods.

- 4.11 The model was applied to all four local authorities: Cornwall, Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon. However, a different method of calculating the number of unauthorised caravans has been applied to Plymouth (outlined in the following paragraphs), due to the different character of the Plymouth authority, comprising of a city, compared with the larger surrounding authorities.
- 4.12 Consultation with Officers at Plymouth City Council has revealed that due to the urban nature of the authority, unauthorised encampments are often reported soon after being established and enforcement is required from an early stage, in order to ease community tensions. However, in a more rural setting unauthorised encampments are often tolerated for longer, especially if they are remote and not affecting local residents.
- 4.13 The CLG data on unauthorised caravans is an average number from two survey dates, one of which falls out of normal travelling times for Gypsies & Travellers in Plymouth. Subsequently, Officers at Plymouth Council feel that this figure is not representative of the average number of unauthorised caravans present in the authority over the last 5 years.
- 4.14 An alternative approach has been proposed by Officers at Plymouth City Council, which has used caravan weeks, as opposed to the number of unauthorised caravans. One caravan week is defined as one unauthorised caravan in the city for a period of one week. The data is taken from the

Council's database of unauthorised encampments and is perceived as more reliable for this area, compared with the CLG data.

- 4.15 Over a five year period, the average number of caravan weeks is 173. When this is divided by the short travelling season experienced in Plymouth (39 weeks) this results in an average of 4.43 unauthorised caravans in Plymouth at any one time. For the purposes of the model, this figure has been rounded up to 5. This is compared with the CLG data, which stated that the average number of unauthorised caravans in Plymouth was 2. Officers at Plymouth Council feel that 5 unauthorised pitches is more representative of the authority and so this figure has been used instead.
- 4.16 The needs assessment model findings for each local authority are outlined below.
- 4.17 It is important to note that the rounding of small numbers within the model can be problematic. The needs model has to take account of figures such as the need to provide 0.1 pitch per annum, which cannot be represented as 1/10 of a pitch per year. Therefore, all decimal numbers have been rounded up, which will result in a larger total figure. The rounding exercise has the most significant impact upon West Devon and South Hams. With West Devon, the pitch need only increases from three to five pitches over the 15 year period as a result of this rounding exercise and is therefore not considered to be significant. Rounding has a greater impact upon the projections for South Hams and as a result the need figure is presented as a range for this authority, taking account of both non-rounded and rounded projections.

Table 4.3 Cornwall Needs Assessment Model

Stage	Description	Cornwall Needs Assessment
<i>Stage A – Supply</i>		
A1	Supply (Average of January and July 2012 counts)	237
A2	Turnover – pitches vacated for re-use per annum	9
<i>Stage B – Current Need (backlog and temporary permissions)</i>		
B1	Net Local Need - Unauthorised Caravans	114
B2	<i>Of Unauthorised - conversion to pitches</i>	82
B3	Temporary Permissions - Caravans	38
B4	<i>Of Temporary Permissions - conversion to pitches</i>	28

<i>Stage C – Current need (backlog) - Overcrowding</i>		
C1	Overcrowding - Caravans	10
C2	<i>Of Overcrowding - conversion to pitches</i>	8
<i>Stage D – Total Current need Calculation</i>		
D1	Current Need - Caravans (D1=B1+B3+C1)	162
D2	<i>Of Current Need - conversion to pitches (D2=B2+B4+C2)</i>	118
<i>Stage E – Need calculation Years 1 – 5 (2013 – 2017)</i>		
E1	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	38
E2	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	28
E3	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	24
E4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	6
E5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	9
E6	Total Need - Annual (E6 = E3 + E4 - E5)	21
E7	Total Need - Years 1 - 5 (E7 = E6*5)	105
<i>Stage F – Need Calculation Years 6 – 10 (2018 – 2022)</i>		
F1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	0
F2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	44
F3	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	32
F4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	7
F5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	9
F6	Total Need - Annual (F6 = F4 - F5)	0
F7	Total Need - Years 6 - 10 (F7 = F6*5)	0
<i>Stage G – Need Calculation Years 11 – 15 (2023 – 2027)</i>		
G1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog	0
G2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	51
G3	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	37
G4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	8

G5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	9
G6	Total Need - Annual (G6 = G4 - G5)	0
G7	Total Need - Years 11 - 15 (G7 = G6*5)	0
Total	Total Pitch provision Years 1 - 15 (E7 + F7 + G7)	105

- 4.18 The model reveals a need to provide 105 pitches for the Gypsy & Traveller community within Cornwall, over the next 15 years (2013 – 2027). This need is to be delivered over the first 5 years (105 pitches between 2013 and 2017), which is due to the significant number of unauthorised caravans (114) which will require authorised pitches.
- 4.19 Although newly forming need is present, due to the large number of caravans present, as counted by CLG, the turnover of 9 caravans per annum plays a role in reducing overall need in the long-term.
- 4.20 Within the period 6 – 10 years (2018 – 2022) and 11 – 15 years (2023 – 2027), no additional pitches are required. At present, the model identifies a total need of 105 pitches between 2013 and 2027.

Table 4.4 Plymouth Needs Assessment Model

Stage	Description	Plymouth Needs Assessment
<i>Stage A – Supply</i>		
A1	Supply	17
A2	Turnover – pitches vacated for re-use per annum	0
<i>Stage B – Current Need (backlog and temporary permissions)</i>		
B1	Net Local Need - Unauthorised Caravans	5
B2	<i>Of Unauthorised - conversion to pitches</i>	5
B3	Temporary Permissions - Caravans	1
B4	<i>Of Temporary Permissions - conversion to pitches</i>	1
<i>Stage C – Current need (backlog) - Overcrowding</i>		
C1	Overcrowding - Caravans	2
C2	<i>Of Overcrowding - conversion to pitches</i>	2
<i>Stage D – Total Current need Calculation</i>		
D1	Current Need - Caravans	8

	(D1=B1+B3+C1)	
D2	Of Current Need - conversion to pitches (D2=B2+B4+C2)	8
<i>Stage E – Need calculation Years 1 – 5 (2013 – 2017)</i>		
E1	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	3
E2	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	3
E3	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	2
E4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
E5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	0
E6	Total Need - Annual (E6 = E3 + E4 - E5)	3
E7	Total Need - Years 1 - 5 (E7 = E6*5)	15
<i>Stage F – Need Calculation Years 6 – 10 (2018 – 2022)</i>		
F1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	0
F2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	4
F3	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	4
F4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
F5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	0
F6	Total Need - Annual (F6 = F4 - F5)	1
F7	Total Need - Years 6 - 10 (F7 = F6*5)	5
<i>Stage G – Need Calculation Years 11 – 15 (2023 – 2027)</i>		
G1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog	0
G2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	4
G3	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	4
G4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
G5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	0
G6	Total Need - Annual (G6 = G4 - G5)	1
G7	Total Need - Years 11 - 15 (G7 = G6*5)	5
Total	Total Pitch provision Years 1 – 15 (E7 + F7 + G7)	25

- 4.21 The CLG Caravan count records 27 authorised caravans as being located within the Plymouth City Council authority. However, Plymouth City Council perceive this to be inaccurate. Site management records and planning applications show that there are four sites within the authority (three of which are privately owned) and a total authorised supply of 17 caravans in the authority currently. Due to the availability of up to date monitoring information for this authority, the figure of 17 authorised caravans has been used, as opposed to the CLG figure.
- 4.22 The authority has recorded that only 2 caravans are experiencing overcrowding, only four caravans are unauthorised and one caravan is subject to a temporary permission and requires a permanent pitch. Therefore, need over the 15 year period is forecast to be low, equating to 25 pitches required between 2013 and 2027. Fifteen pitches will be required to be met within the first 5 year period (between 2013 and 2017).
- 4.23 This forecast highlights the importance of continually monitoring data, particularly in the 6 to 10 and 11 to 15 year periods, in order to examine whether the data is still representative of need in the authority.

Table 4.5 South Hams and Dartmoor National Park Needs Assessment Model

Stage	Description	South Hams & DNP Needs Assessment
<i>Stage A – Supply</i>		
A1	Supply	1
A2	Turnover – pitches vacated for re-use per annum	1
<i>Stage B – Current Need (backlog and temporary permissions)</i>		
B1	Net Local Need - Unauthorised Caravans	95
B2	<i>Of Unauthorised - conversion to pitches</i>	46
B3	Temporary Permissions - Caravans	0
B4	<i>Of Temporary Permissions - conversion to pitches</i>	0
<i>Stage C – Current need (backlog) – Overcrowding</i>		
C1	Overcrowding - Caravans	0
C2	<i>Of Overcrowding - conversion to pitches</i>	0
<i>Stage D – Total Current need Calculation</i>		

D1	Current Need - Caravans (D1=B1+B3+C1)	95
D2	Of Current Need - conversion to pitches (D2=B2+B4+C2)	46
<i>Stage E – Need calculation Years 1 – 5 (2013 – 2017)</i>		
E1	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
E2	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	1
E3	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	10
E4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
E5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
E6	Total Need - Annual (E6 = E3 + E4 - E5)	10
E7	Total Need - Years 1 - 5 (E7 = E6*5)	50
<i>Stage F – Need Calculation Years 6 – 10 (2018 – 2022)</i>		
F1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	0
F2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
F3	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	1
F4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
F5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
F6	Total Need - Annual (F6 = F4 - F5)	0
F7	Total Need - Years 6 - 10 (F7 = F6*5)	0
<i>Stage G – Need Calculation Years 11 – 15 (2023 – 2027)</i>		
G1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog	0
G2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
G3	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	1
G4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
G5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
G6	Total Need - Annual (G6 = G4 - G5)	0
G7	Total Need - Years 11 - 15 (G7 = G6*5)	0
Total	Total Pitch provision Years 1 – 15	50

	(E7 + F7 + G7)	
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- 4.24 The eviction from the Marley Head site (within the boundary of Dartmoor National Park, adjacent to the South Hams planning area) took place in Spring 2013, after the caravan counts which are used in this report, took place. This resulted in approximately 40 Gypsy & Travellers moving away from the unauthorised site. This change will be reflected in subsequent CLG Caravan Counts, conducted biannually, thus highlighting the importance of regularly re-running the needs model, in order to take account of changes within the authority areas of South Hams and Dartmoor National Park. It is important to continuously monitor the situation, as need in South Hams may change if the former occupants of Marley Head move out of the authority area, thus reducing the numbers of unauthorised caravans present.
- 4.25 In terms of providing a pitch provision figure for the planning authority area of South Hams, it is necessary to disaggregate pitches that are in Dartmoor National Park. From recent caravan counts, this includes the Marley Head site referred to above. Disaggregation gives a true picture of the number of pitches that need to be provided in the South Hams planning area. This approach is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework and the previous needs assessment supporting the now revoked RSS.

Table 4.6 South Hams planning authority area Needs Assessment Model

Stage	Description	South Hams planning authority area Needs Assessment
<i>Stage A – Supply</i>		
A1	Supply	1
A2	Turnover – pitches vacated for re-use per annum	1
<i>Stage B – Current Need (backlog and temporary permissions)</i>		
B1	Net Local Need - Unauthorised Caravans	55
B2	<i>Of Unauthorised - conversion to pitches</i>	27
B3	Temporary Permissions - Caravans	0
B4	<i>Of Temporary Permissions - conversion to pitches</i>	0
<i>Stage C – Current need (backlog) - Overcrowding</i>		
C1	Overcrowding - Caravans	0
C2	<i>Of Overcrowding - conversion to pitches</i>	0

<i>Stage D – Total Current need Calculation</i>		
D1	Current Need - Caravans (D1=B1+B3+C1)	55
D2	Of Current Need - conversion to pitches (D2=B2+B4+C2)	27
<i>Stage E – Need calculation Years 1 – 5 (2013 – 2017)</i>		
E1	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
E2	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	1
E3	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	6
E4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
E5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
E6	Total Need - Annual (E6 = E3 + E4 - E5)	6
E7	Total Need - Years 1 - 5 (E7 = E6*5)	30
<i>Stage F – Need Calculation Years 6 – 10 (2018 – 2022)</i>		
F1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	0
F2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
F3	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	1
F4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
F5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
F6	Total Need - Annual (F6 = F4 - F5)	0
F7	Total Need - Years 6 - 10 (F7 = F6*5)	0
<i>Stage G – Need Calculation Years 11 – 15 (2023 – 2027)</i>		
G1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog	0
G2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
G3	Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches	1
G4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
G5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
G6	Total Need - Annual (G6 = G4 - G5)	0
G7	Total Need - Years 11 - 15 (G7 =	0

	G6*5)	
Total	Total Pitch provision Years 1 - 15 (E7 + F7 + G7)	30

4.26 The South Hams authority similarly has moderate levels of need. The CLG caravan count only records 1 authorised caravan in the planning authority, which subsequently impacts upon the rest of the model, especially when calculating newly arising need, meaning that only 30 pitches are required in the first five years.

4.27 Between 2018 and 2027, there is no identified need for pitches, due to little newly arising need and a consistent turnover. Without rounding this figure, the model estimates a pitch need for South Hams of 22 pitches over the 15 year period, with rounding this figure would be 30. As a result of consultation with the local authority, the pitch requirement is presented as a range between 22 and 30 pitches, to be delivered from 2013 to 2017. It is recommended that throughout the first five years South Hams Council reassess this need annually, in order to understand whether delivery of the upper or lower limit of this range is more suitable.

Table 4.7 West Devon Needs Assessment Model

Stage	Description	West Devon Needs Assessment
<i>Stage A – Supply</i>		
A1	Supply	3
A2	Turnover – pitches vacated for re-use per annum	1
<i>Stage B – Current Need (backlog and temporary permissions)</i>		
B1	Net Local Need - Unauthorised Caravans	3
B2	<i>Of Unauthorised - conversion to pitches</i>	3
B3	Temporary Permissions - Caravans	0
B4	<i>Of Temporary Permissions - conversion to pitches</i>	0
<i>Stage C – Current need (backlog) - Overcrowding</i>		
C1	Overcrowding - Caravans	0
C2	<i>Of Overcrowding - conversion to pitches</i>	0
<i>Stage D – Total Current need Calculation</i>		
D1	Current Need - Caravans (D1=B1+B3+C1)	3

D2	<i>Of Current Need - conversion to pitches (D2=B2+B4+C2)</i>	3
<i>Stage E – Need calculation Years 1 – 5 (2013 – 2017)</i>		
E1	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
E2	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	1
E3	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	1
E4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
E5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
E6	Total Need - Annual (E6 = E3 + E4 - E5)	1
E7	Total Need - Years 1 - 5 (E7 = E6*5)	5
<i>Stage F – Need Calculation Years 6 – 10 (2018 – 2022)</i>		
F1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog (5 yrs)	0
F2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
F3	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	1
F4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
F5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
F6	Total Need - Annual (F6 = F4 - F5)	0
F7	Total Need - Years 6 - 10 (F7 = F6*5)	0
<i>Stage G – Need Calculation Years 11 – 15 (2023 – 2027)</i>		
G1	Annual Average Requirement - Meet Pitch Backlog	0
G2	Newly Forming Households - Caravans (5 yrs)	1
G3	<i>Of Newly Forming Households - conversion to pitches</i>	1
G4	Annual Requirement - Newly Forming Households	1
G5	Average Supply from Turnover (Annual)	1
G6	Total Need - Annual (G6 = G4 - G5)	0
G7	Total Need - Years 11 - 15 (G7 = G6*5)	0
Total	Total Pitch provision Years 1 – 15 (E7 + F7 + G7)	5

- 4.28 There are no sites within the part of the National Park falling within West Devon planning authority area and therefore disaggregation is not required.
- 4.29 The needs assessment forecasts a pitch requirement of 5 pitches between 2013 and 2027 for West Devon. The CLG only counted 3 authorised caravans as being present in the authority and Gypsy & Traveller Liaison officers report no overcrowding. Furthermore, turnover is reported to be 1 pitch per annum. This turnover meets the need arising from newly forming households. Therefore, no additional pitches are required in years 6 – 15. In total, only 5 pitches are forecast to be required, in years 1 to 5.
- 4.30 Similarly to the other local authorities, there is a need for continual monitoring of data, particularly in the 6 to 10 and 11 to 15 year periods, in order to ensure that the model is still representative of need within the authority.

Summary

- 4.31 In total, the needs assessment model has predicted that there will be a need for 185 pitches in the study area, the majority of which (57%) are to be located in Cornwall. The higher number for Cornwall can be attributed to the existing supply, which is significantly higher, compared with the other local authorities in the study area.
- 4.32 The 2006 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2006) stated that 147 pitches would be required in Cornwall between 2006 and 2011. The Devon Gypsy & Traveller Housing Needs Assessment (2006) forecast a requirement for 40 pitches for Plymouth, 51 pitches for South Hams and 6 pitches for West Devon, between 2006 and 2011. The lower numbers predicted in the present model, compared to previous research, are likely to be due to the different type of model used in 2006, compared with 2013. The current model has been created following the release of CLG guidance concerning Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments in 2007. The separate models (2006 and 2013) used and analysed data in different ways and therefore direct comparisons in the pitch requirement forecasts are not possible. However, if the current model is retained for future projections, analysis of any differences in pitch requirements will be achievable and potential explanations for this can be investigated.
- 4.33 The lower forecast need in the periods 6 - 10 years (2018 - 2022) and 11 – 15 years (2023 - 2027) should be considered against Government guidance to review the needs model every 5 years or annually if insufficient data is available for the first needs assessment. This will increase the forecasting ability for 2018 –

2027, taking into account any remaining backlog and increased supply of unauthorised caravans or temporary permissions in the interim period.

Transit sites

- 4.34 This assessment has focused on the need for permanent pitches within the four local authority areas. Further research should be conducted in order to assess the accommodation needs for transit or emergency stopping places. This will require local authorities to collect data on existing transit sites in a consistent way across the study area. In the absence of data to support a forecast for transit pitches, the recommended targets within the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Examination in Public can be used. RSS, although now abolished, established targets for local authorities based on a regional evidence base, and are therefore an indicator of wider need. Following additional consultation, the RSS advised the delivery of 5 transit pitches in South Hams, 5 pitches in West Devon, 15 in Plymouth, 27 in Dartmoor National Park and 40 in Cornwall, to be provided up to 2011. The Draft RSS also required 6 plots for Travelling Showpeople in Cornwall and 3 in Devon, to be delivered up to 2011.
- 4.35 In the absence of other data sources at the local authority level, regarding transit pitches, the RSS targets for 2006 – 2011 have been projected forwards using the 3% compound growth per annum suggested in the RSS to provide an indication of the number of transit pitches required over the next fifteen years. The forecasts are shown in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8. Transit pitch projections, based on RSS requirements 2006 – 2011

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>RSS transit pitch requirement 2006-2011</i>	<i>Projected requirement 2011-2027 (3% p.a. growth added to RSS requirement)</i>	<i>Projected requirement 2006 – 2027</i>
Cornwall	40	24	64
Plymouth	15	9	24
South Hams	5	3	8
West Devon	5	3	8
Dartmoor NP	27	16	43

- 4.36 It should be noted that the accuracy of projecting RSS need for future requirements is dependent on the population and housing market trends remaining consistent over this period. Furthermore, this method assumes that the original means of forecasting need for transit pitches is robust and remains applicable at the present time.
- 4.37 Despite the above conditions, projecting RSS requirements for the next 15 years remains the most reliable method of forecasting need for transit pitches, considering the lack of available data held at local authority level regarding supply and demand for this type of pitch. Section 5 of this report discusses recommendations for the future collection and analysis of data regarding transit sites.
- 4.38 In line with Government guidance regarding transit sites, the number of pitches required over the next 15 years should be provided at several small sites across the study area. This reflects the purpose of transit sites as locations where Gypsies and Travellers can stop over on the way to a more permanent site. Transit sites should therefore be located along well known traveller routes.

5. Conclusions & Recommendations

- 5.1 The completion and analysis of the primary survey and quantitative needs assessment have provided a guidance compliant figure for the number of pitches which should be delivered in each local authority in the study area over the next 15 years.
- 5.2 Anecdotal evidence from Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers has revealed that following the evictions on the Marley Head site in Dartmoor National Park, there will be approximately 40 Gypsy & Travellers without permanent accommodation. Although many may move elsewhere and some may move into housing, it is crucial that this is taken into account when analysing the needs assessment in the future. Provision for at least some of these Gypsies and Travellers should be made within the South Hams authority. Details of the accommodation preferences of the Marley Head occupants should be recorded, in order to find the most suitable sites and record the levels of need arising from this eviction.
- 5.3 The following recommendations have been made as a result of conducting the primary survey and secondary data analysis discussed in this report:
- Re-run the model annually, using updated data. The annual update would require minimum time and the full model could be re-published at 5 year intervals, in order to improve the ability of the model to successfully forecast need. This is a requirement of CLG Guidance (2007) *Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments*, in cases where there is a lack of data or some data is considered unreliable;
 - Improve data collection and monitoring of data. This could involve enhanced co-operation with neighbouring local authorities and agencies, such as the Racial Equality Council, in order to improve methods of data collection and the reliability of data. In particular, monitoring overcrowding, turnover, the number of children on sites and the number of occupants of transit sites would benefit all local authorities in the production of future Gypsy & Traveller Needs Assessments. A similar model for assessing need for transit sites could then be devised and updated in the future;
 - Explore innovative methods of data collection, using other authorities as examples of good practice. For example, Teignbridge Council utilise anonymous expression of interest forms in order to assign new pitches and also monitor levels of need within the authority. This method has the benefit of capturing the members of the Gypsy & Traveller community who require accommodation or

pitches but do not wish their personal information to be known to the Council and could provide more reliable data than CLG Caravan Counts;

- Further research and engagement with the New Traveller community could be conducted, in order to further understand the needs of this section of the Gypsy & Traveller community and whether they differ to other Travellers. This would aid understanding of requirements for sites, in order to quantify need for long term and transit pitches.
- 5.4 The next steps for the four local authorities will involve the consideration of how to meet the need identified in the model. Furthermore, the issues raised in the primary survey, relating to the quality of sites, should also be addressed in order to improve existing sites. Local authorities are advised in national guidance to discuss the results of the needs assessment with relevant Council bodies and partner organisations, such as RSLs, in order to adequately address need in the future.

6. Glossary

- Authorised - Authorised sites are those that have planning permission that are either publicly or privately owned.
- Emergency stopping places – Provide safe sites for Travellers to use when passing through (up to 10 days).
- Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officer – A Council Officer who works with the local Gypsy & Traveller community within the local authority area. Roles include managing sites, dealing with conflict, involvement within the planning process and dealing with housing/accommodation requests.
- Gypsy / Traveller – Defined in national guidance ‘Planning Policy for Traveller Sites’ (2012) as: *‘Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.’*
- Temporary planning permission – Planning permission for a site which is set for a certain amount of time. They are often for named residents. Sites with temporary planning permission must be counted separately to other sites in the needs assessment and do not form part of the long-term supply.
- Tolerated sites – An unauthorised site but against which no action is taken. Many are long term sites and may request retrospective planning permission in the future.
- Transit sites – intended for temporary use (up to 3 months) and are often used for employment reasons.
- Unauthorised - Unauthorised sites are any sites that do not have planning permission, wherever they are. Some may be tolerated and tend to be more permanent sites, compared with roadside sites.

Appendix 1

Questionnaire survey

B 10 Have you been evicted in the past year? MARK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes ₁ No ₂

B 11 Have you moved on from a site to avoid eviction in the past year? MARK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes ₁ No ₂

B 12 How long do you expect to stay living on this site / at this location? MARK ONE BOX ONLY

Less than 1 month ₁ 3 to 5 years ₅
 Less than 6 months ₂ Longer than 5 years ₆
 Between 6 months and 1 year ₃ Do not intend to move ₇
 1 – 2 years ₄ Don't know ₈

B 13 Are you looking for other accommodation in this area (i.e. Cornwall)? MARK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes ₁ No ₂

B 14 What types of accommodation would be acceptable to you if you move? MARK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY

Local Authority (public) site ₁ A rented house or bungalow ₅
 Self-owned (by Gypsy/Travellers) site ₂ A house or bungalow you own yourself ₆
 Other landlord (e.g. farmer) owned site ₃ Other (SPECIFY BELOW) ₇
 Unauthorised (e.g. roadside) site ₄

B 15 Are there any reasons that are preventing you from moving in this area? MARK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY

Lack of space on site(s) ₁ Lack of sites and / or facilities ₅
 Difficult site application process ₂ No reasons preventing ₆
 Site costs / pitch fees ₃ Other (SPECIFY BELOW) ₇
 Problems with planning process ₄

B 16 Have you ever lived in a house (of bricks and mortar)? MARK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes ₁ No (GO TO B 18) ₂

B 17 Why did you choose to leave a house (of bricks and mortar)? WRITE SUMMARY OF ANSWER

.....

B 18 Would you choose to live in a house if you had the chance? MARK ONE BOX ONLY

Yes ₁ No ₂

PART B: Household Circumstances

B 19 How would you describe your family background MARK ONE BOX ONLY (READ OUT OPTIONS)

English Gypsy / Romany New Traveller ₅
 Irish Traveller Travelling Showman ₆
 Scottish Traveller Other (SPECIFY BELOW) ₇
 Welsh Traveller

B 20 How many people (including you) live on your pitch? INSERT NUMBER

..... ₁

B 21 Do you have any children?

Yes ₁ No (GO TO B 24) ₂

B 22 How many children do you have? INSERT NUMBER

..... ₁

B 23 How many of your children live with you? INSERT NUMBER

..... ₁

B 32 Do you believe the site is under-used and/or has any spare pitches?
 Yes ₁ No ₂

B 33 Do you think that the site is overcrowded (i.e. people are being forced to double up)?
 Yes ₁ No ₂

PART D: Future Site Provision

B 34 The Council is considering the need for additional sites for Gypsies and Travellers. Do you think there are enough pitches available in <REFER TO LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA>? MARK ONE BOX ONLY
 Yes ₁ No (GO TO B 37) ₂

B 35 How many more long term pitches do you think should be provided in the next 5 years? MARK ONE BOX ONLY
 1 - 10 ₁ 21-50 ₃
 11-20 ₂ More than 50 ₄

B 36 How many more stopping places / transit pitches do you think should be provided in the next 5 years? MARK ONE BOX ONLY
 1 - 10 ₁ 21-50 ₃
 11-20 ₂ More than 50 ₄

B 37 Do you think it is a good idea to combine residential (long term) and transit pitches on the same site? MARK ONE BOX ONLY
 Yes ₁ No ₂

B 38 How many pitches should there be on each new residential (long term) site? MARK ONE BOX ONLY
 1 - 5 ₁ 11-20 ₃
 6-10 ₂ More than 20 ₄

B 39 How many pitches should there be on each new transit site? MARK ONE BOX ONLY
 1 - 5 ₁ 11-20 ₃
 6-10 ₂ More than 20 ₄

B40 Would you feel comfortable living on a site with Gypsies and Travellers from a different background to your own? MARK ONE BOX ONLY
 Yes No Don't Know

READ OUT:

Thank you for your time. The results of the study will be published in Spring 2013 and will be available from the Local Authority.

Appendix 2

List of sites surveyed

The following is a list of sites which were surveyed in order to inform the Caravan to Pitch multiplier for each Local Authority:

Plymouth

- Bay View Caravan site
- Park View, Linketty Lane
- Ridge Road

South Hams

- High Berra
- Marley Sawmill
- Windmill Downs
- Ridge Road
- Babbage Road
- Mochhill Cross and Waddons Cross
- Huxhams Cross
- Tally Ho Bridge
- Bourton Lane
- Lower Collapark

West Devon

- Whiddon Down
- Berrydown Farm

Cornwall

- Tremmer
- The Paddock
- Cheverton

- Clack Round
- Apandarosa
- Tremission, Bowling Green
- Down's View Bowling Green
- The Paddock, Sticker
- Starhysky
- Boscawen Farm
- Woodland View
- Wenappa
- 'Field of Dreams', Woodlands
- Fairacres
- Mount Hawke
- Boscarn Parc
- Foredown Park
- Coppergon
- Preserves
- The Nook, Bowling Green
- Little Meadow
- Mandalay Park
- Carth Tower
- The Old Warehouse
- Wheal Jewl
- Penlowen

Appendix 3 Site Survey



Gypsy & Traveller Site Survey 2013

Please fill out 1 site survey for each site you visit. Information should be obtained from the accompanying GLO (Local Authority - Gypsy Liaison Officer) or could be asked of the first household interviewed if necessary.

Site Survey

A 1	Site Name:
------------	-------------------	-------

A 2	Local Authority Area
------------	-----------------------------	-------

A 3	If applicable, please write the correct postcode of the site in the space provided below.	
------------	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

e.g. C F 2 4 5 R E

A 4	What is the type of site? MARK <u>ONE</u> BOX ONLY	
	Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Temporary / Transit <input type="checkbox"/> ₂

A 5	What is the ownership / planning status of the site? MARK <u>ONE</u> BOX ONLY	
	Local Authority (public) <input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Unauthorised Roadside <input type="checkbox"/> ₅
	Self-owned (by Gypsy/Travellers) with Planning Permission <input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Unauthorised - tolerated <input type="checkbox"/> ₆
	Self-owned (by Gypsy/Travellers) without Planning Permission <input type="checkbox"/> ₃	Other (<i>please write in below</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> ₇
	Other private owned (e.g. farmer) without planning permission <input type="checkbox"/> ₄

A 6	Total number of pitches on site
------------	--	-------

A 7	Approximate number of caravans (i.e. homes) on site
------------	--	-------

A 8	Number of family units currently on site
------------	---	-------

A 9	Number of vacant pitches on site
------------	---	-------

A 10	Is there a waiting list for a pitch on the site? MARK <u>ONE</u> BOX ONLY	
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ₁	No <input type="checkbox"/> ₂

Appendix 4

Secondary data sources

The following details the source of each element of secondary data, alongside a summary of the role of the data within the needs assessment model.

Data Source	Year	Data used	Summary																								
CLG Caravan Counts, bi-annual	January 2012 and July 2012	Average number of caravans from past two Caravan Counts, excluding unauthorised/not-tolerated caravans.	<p>This information forms Stage A1 of the model. The following demonstrates how the average number of caravans was calculated for each Local Authority:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LA</th> <th>Jan 2012</th> <th>July 2012</th> <th>Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cornwall</td> <td>215</td> <td>259</td> <td>237</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plymouth</td> <td>24</td> <td>29</td> <td>27 (see para 4.21)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hams</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hams exc. DNP</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Devon</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LA	Jan 2012	July 2012	Average	Cornwall	215	259	237	Plymouth	24	29	27 (see para 4.21)	South Hams	1	1	1	South Hams exc. DNP	1	1	1	West Devon	3	3	3
LA	Jan 2012	July 2012	Average																								
Cornwall	215	259	237																								
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South Hams	1	1	1																								
South Hams exc. DNP	1	1	1																								
West Devon	3	3	3																								
CLG Caravan Counts, bi-annual	January 2012 and July 2012	Average number of unauthorised caravans from the past two Caravan Counts.	<p>This information forms Stage B1 of the model. The following demonstrates how the average number of caravans was calculated for each Local Authority:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LA</th> <th>Jan 2012</th> <th>July 2012</th> <th>Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cornwall</td> <td>102</td> <td>126</td> <td>114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plymouth</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>2 (see para 4.11 – 4.15)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hams</td> <td>101</td> <td>89</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hams exc. DNP</td> <td>55</td> <td>55</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Devon</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LA	Jan 2012	July 2012	Average	Cornwall	102	126	114	Plymouth	3	0	2 (see para 4.11 – 4.15)	South Hams	101	89	95	South Hams exc. DNP	55	55	55	West Devon	3	3	3
LA	Jan 2012	July 2012	Average																								
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South Hams	101	89	95																								
South Hams exc. DNP	55	55	55																								
West Devon	3	3	3																								

CLG Caravan Counts, bi-annual	January 2012 and July 2012	Average number of temporary permissions from previous two caravan counts.	<p>This information forms Stage B3 of the model. The following demonstrates how the average number of caravans under temporary permissions was calculated for each Local Authority:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="730 427 1289 792"> <thead> <tr> <th>LA</th> <th>Jan 2012</th> <th>July 2012</th> <th>Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cornwall</td> <td>22</td> <td>54</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plymouth</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hams</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hams exc. DNP</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Devon</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LA	Jan 2012	July 2012	Average	Cornwall	22	54	38	Plymouth	2	0	1	South Hams	0	0	0	South Hams exc. DNP	0	0	0	West Devon	0	0	0																		
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Plymouth	2	0	1																																										
South Hams	0	0	0																																										
South Hams exc. DNP	0	0	0																																										
West Devon	0	0	0																																										
CLG Caravan Counts, bi-annual	January 2012 and July 2012	Newly Forming Households – the number of households which will be generated using a family formation rate of 3%, in line with national guidance.	<p>This information forms Stages E1, F2 and G2 of the model. Using the average total caravan count (Stage A1 of the model), 3% of the figure was added cumulatively for a period of five years, in order to ascertain how many new caravans would be required at each stage.</p> <p>The following demonstrates how this was calculated for each local authority:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="730 1122 1501 1933"> <thead> <tr> <th>LA</th> <th>Cornwall</th> <th>Plymouth</th> <th>South Hams</th> <th>South Hams exc. DNP</th> <th>West Devon</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Original average total</td> <td>237</td> <td>17</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 1 additional caravans (total +3%)</td> <td>7.11</td> <td>0.51</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 2 additional caravans (Y1 +3%)</td> <td>7.32</td> <td>0.53</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 3 additional caravans (Y2 +3%)</td> <td>7.54</td> <td>0.54</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 4 additional caravans (Y3 +3%)</td> <td>7.77</td> <td>0.56</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year 5</td> <td>8</td> <td>0.58</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LA	Cornwall	Plymouth	South Hams	South Hams exc. DNP	West Devon	Original average total	237	17	1	1	3	Year 1 additional caravans (total +3%)	7.11	0.51	0.03	0.03	0.09	Year 2 additional caravans (Y1 +3%)	7.32	0.53	0.03	0.03	0.09	Year 3 additional caravans (Y2 +3%)	7.54	0.54	0.03	0.03	0.10	Year 4 additional caravans (Y3 +3%)	7.77	0.56	0.03	0.03	0.10	Year 5	8	0.58	0.03	0.03	0.10
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Year 5	8	0.58	0.03	0.03	0.10																																								

			additional caravans (Y4 +3%)					
			Total additional caravans Years 1-5	38	5	1	1	1
			Year 6 additional caravans (Y5 +3%)	8.24	0.59	0.03	0.03	0.10
			Year 7 additional caravans (Y6+3%)	8.49	0.61	0.04	0.04	0.11
			Year 8 additional caravans (Y7 +3%)	8.74	0.63	0.04	0.04	0.11
			Year 9 additional caravans (Y8 +3%)	9	0.65	0.04	0.04	0.11
			Year 10 additional caravans (Y9 +3%)	9.28	0.67	0.04	0.04	0.12
			Total additional caravans Years 6 - 10	44	5	1	1	1
			Year 11	9.56	0.69	0.04	0.04	0.12
			Year 12	9.84	0.71	0.04	0.04	0.12
			Year 13	10.14	0.73	0.04	0.04	0.13
			Year 14	10.44	0.75	0.04	0.04	0.13
			Year 15	10.75	0.77	0.04	0.04	0.14
			Total additional caravans Years 11-15	51	6	1	1	1