



Pembrokeshire County Council

**GYPSY TRAVELLER
ACCOMMODATION
ASSESSMENT 2015**



Including the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority area

Contents

Introduction	4
Chapter One: Policy context.....	5
Legislation and guidance	5
Local Development Plan policies	6
Definitions of key terms	8
Chapter Two: Background and analysis of existing data	10
Previous Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment findings	10
Population data	10
Caravan count.....	11
Current accommodation provision	12
Local Authority residential sites.....	12
Private authorised sites.....	12
Unauthorised sites	12
Unauthorised sites subject to planning appeal	13
Chapter Three: Methodology.....	17
Project steering group composition.....	17
Study methodology	17
Engagement with other Local Authorities	17
Countering constraints to respondent engagement	18
When the survey took place	20
Who undertook the survey	20
On-site interviews: the approach taken	21
Engagement checklist.....	21
Alterations to the universal questionnaire.....	22
Chapter Four: Survey findings.....	23
Household interviews	23
Number of households broken down by type of accommodation.....	23
Number of households broken down by ethnicity	24
Difficulties encountered trying to access households	28
Demographic profile of the population	28
Suitability of current accommodation	30
Reported satisfaction levels	30
Overcrowding.....	31
Improvements or changes required.....	31

Accommodation aspirations.....	33
Potential for private site developments	36
Household growth	36
Chapter Five: Assessing accommodation needs.....	38
Residential unmet need.....	38
Current and planned residential supply	38
Current and future residential demand	38
Table of needs	39
Transit unmet need.....	41
Survey findings	41
Further evidence	43
Chapter Six: Conclusions and recommendations	45
Next steps	45
Appendix 1: Publicity materials	47
Appendix 2: Interview log	50

Introduction

It is my pleasure to introduce the first Pembrokeshire Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) undertaken since the introduction of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

I am pleased that that this assessment has been undertaken with the involvement of groups working with, and representatives from, the Gypsy and Traveller community. I would like to thank all of those who formed a part of the steering group for their involvement and drive.

I am delighted with the excellent levels of response to the survey from the community which has enabled a robust assessment to take place.

Pembrokeshire County Council is committed to using the assessment to further the ongoing work being undertaken to meet the communities' accommodation needs.

I look forward to my continuing involvement in this work as Cabinet Member for Planning and Sustainability.

Cllr. Myles Pepper

Cabinet Member for Planning and Sustainability

January 2016



Chapter One: Policy context

Legislation and guidance

- 1.1 The Welsh Government's '[Travelling to a Better Future](#): a Gypsy and Traveller Framework for Action and Delivery Plan' ("the Framework") sets the Welsh Government's vision for the inclusion of these communities in Welsh society. The Framework also seeks to ensure the needs of Gypsies and Travellers are assessed, planned and implemented in a more strategic way. Through the Framework the Welsh Government are seeking to improve access to services for Gypsies and Travellers in Wales.
- 1.2 *Travelling to a Better Future* includes a commitment from the Welsh Government to work with Local Authorities to deliver new Gypsy and Traveller sites. The assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs, and the duty to make provision for sites where the assessment identifies need, became statutory requirements under the [Housing \(Wales\) Act 2014](#).
- 1.3 Under section 106 of the 2014 Act the Welsh Government published '[Undertaking Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments Guidance](#)' to assist Local Authorities to produce a robust assessment of Gypsy and Travellers accommodation needs in their area. This GTAA has been produced in accordance with the guidance. A new GTAA must be undertaken at least every 5 years.
- 1.4 Other legislation and guidance relating to the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites includes:
 - The [Mobile Homes \(Wales\) Act 2013](#) provides additional safeguards for those living on and running local authority Gypsy and Traveller sites.
 - [Welsh Government Circular 30/2007](#) was published following a review of the previous planning policy guidance contained in Welsh Office Circular 2/94 "Gypsy Sites and Planning". The Circular provides guidance on the planning aspects of finding sustainable sites for Gypsies and Travellers and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travellers can work together to achieve this aim.
 - [Welsh Office Circular 78/91](#) "Travelling Show people" contains the current planning advice relating to the travelling show people.
 - Welsh Government's [Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites guidance](#) provides practical advice to assist Local Authorities to ensure their sites are fit-for-purpose. Following this guidance will help Local Authorities and others in the development and improvement of Gypsy and Traveller sites in their area, and will form part of the consideration of the Welsh Government in assessing applications for Sites Capital Grant funding in relation to Gypsy and Traveller sites.
- 1.5 Once the GTAA has been approved by Welsh Ministers, Local Authorities are subject to a legal duty to exercise their functions to provide mobile home pitches to meet the identified needs. They may do this in a variety of ways - by providing Local Authority Gypsy and Traveller sites, supporting households to develop viable private sites and

supporting households to develop viable community led approaches such as Community Land Trusts.

- 1.6 Should the Council seek to develop additional pitches or sites it can apply for the Welsh Government’s Gypsy and Traveller Sites Capital Grant which currently provides £3.5 million per annum for site refurbishment and development purposes. The maximum available per site is £1.5 million and priority is being given to schemes providing additional pitches. There is no guarantee that a bid for funding will be successful.

Local Development Plan policies

- 1.7 Pembrokeshire has two local planning authorities – Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA). Both authorities have adopted Local Development Plans (LDPs).
- 1.8 The PCNPA LDP is currently under formal review and the PCNPA will prepare a replacement LDP.
- 1.9 PCC has two policies which reference Gypsy and Traveller development: Policy GN.31 allocates land for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation; and Policy GN.32 sets out the criteria that will be used to determine planning applications for new sites or extensions to existing sites outside settlement boundaries. PCNPA has one policy which is pertinent to Gypsy and Traveller development: Policy 46 which sets out the criteria used to determine planning applications for new sites. The policies are included in Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, below:

Figure 1.1: Pembrokeshire County Council LDP, Policy GN.31 Gypsy Traveller Sites and Pitches Allocation

GN.31 Gypsy Traveller Sites and Pitches Allocation			
Land is allocated for additional Gypsy Traveller accommodation at:			
Site Reference	Site Name	Area (ha)	Indicative number of pitches
GT/095/001	Catshole (Castle) Quarry	0.39	8
GT/050/001	Kingsmoor Common, Kilgetty	0.78	15

Figure 1.2: Pembrokeshire County Council LDP, Policy GN.32 Gypsy Traveller Sites and Pitches

GN.32 Gypsy Traveller Sites and Pitches

Outside of Settlement Boundaries new permanent or transit gypsy traveller sites or extensions to existing authorised sites will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the proposed development:

1. Cannot be accommodated on an existing authorised site and is to meet locally arising need or the need of families with a local connection;
2. Is accessible to existing community, social, educational and other services; and
3. Is sensitively sited in the landscape and satisfactory landscaping is provided.

Figure 1.3: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority LDP, Policy 46 Gypsy Sites

Policy 46 Gypsy Sites

Proposals for Gypsy and Traveller sites will be permitted where:

- a) evidence of need to locate or provide transitory arrangements in the area has been identified; and
- b) the site is well located to serve the needs of Gypsy and Travellers including the need to access local services; and
- c) the site has good access to a public road which is safe and direct; and
- d) the site is suitable for the development and on site services facilities can be adequately provided; and
- e) amenity issues for both residents on the site and neighbouring properties are adequately addressed; and
- f) the proposal does not cause significant visual intrusion, is sensitively sited in the landscape and satisfactory landscaping is provided.

Definitions of key terms

1.10 The following table gives the definitions of key terms in this report.

Table 1.1: Definitions of key terms (continues overleaf)

Gypsy and Travellers	<p>(a) Persons of a nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, including:</p> <p>(1) 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</p> <p>(2) Members of an organized group of travelling show people or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such); and</p> <p>(b) All other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or of living in a mobile home.</p> <p>Source: Section 108, Housing (Wales) Act 2014</p>
Residential site	<p>A permanent residential site can be privately owned or owned by the Local Authority. This site will be designated for use as a Gypsy and Traveller site indefinitely. Residents on these sites can expect to occupy their pitches for as long as they abide by the terms of their pitch agreements, under the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013.</p> <p>Working space may also be provided on, or near, sites for activities carried out by community members.</p>
Temporary residential site	<p>These sites are residential sites which only have planning permission or a site licence for a limited period. Residents on these sites can expect to occupy their pitches for the duration of the planning permission or site licence (or as long as they abide by the terms of their pitch agreements, under the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 – whichever is sooner).</p>
Transit site	<p>Transit sites are permanent facilities designed for temporary use by occupiers. These sites must be designated as such and provide a route for Gypsies and Travellers to maintain a nomadic way of life. Individual occupiers are permitted to reside on the site for a maximum of 3 months at a time.</p> <p>Specific terms under the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 apply on these sites. Working space may also be provided on, or near, sites for activities carried out by community members.</p>
Temporary Stopping Place	<p>Also known as a 'stopping place', 'Atchin Tan', or 'green lane', amongst other names. These are intended to be short-term in nature to assist Local Authorities where a need for pitches is accepted, however, none are currently available. Pro-actively identified temporary stopping places can be used to relocate inappropriately located encampments, whilst alternative sites are progressed.</p> <p>Temporary stopping places must make provision for waste disposal, water supply and sanitation at a minimum.</p>
Residential pitch	<p>Land on a mobile home site where occupiers are entitled to station their mobile homes indefinitely (unless stated in their pitch agreement). Typically includes an amenity block, space for a static caravan and touring caravan and parking.</p>
Transit pitch	<p>Land on a mobile home site where occupiers are entitled to station their mobile homes for a maximum of 3 months.</p> <p>Transit pitches can exist on permanent residential sites, however, this is not recommended.</p>
Unauthorised encampment	<p>Land occupied without the permission of the owner or without the correct land use planning permission. Encampments may be tolerated by the Local Authority, whilst alternative sites are developed.</p>
Unauthorised development	<p>Land occupied by the owner without the necessary land use planning permission.</p>
Current residential supply	<p>The number of authorised pitches which are available and occupied within the Local Authority or partnership area. This includes pitches on Local Authority or private sites.</p>

Current residential demand	<p>Those with a need for authorised pitches for a range of reasons, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an inability to secure an authorised pitch leading to occupation of unauthorised encampments; • an inability to secure correct planning permission for an unauthorised development; • households living in overcrowded conditions and wanting a pitch; • households in conventional housing demonstrating cultural aversion; • new households expected to arrive from elsewhere.
Future residential demand	The expected level of new household formation which will generate additional demand within the 5 year period of the accommodation assessment and longer LDP period.
Overall residential pitch need	The ultimate calculation of unmet accommodation need, which must be identified through the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessment process. This figure can be found by adding the immediate residential need to the future residential demand. The overall residential need will capture the needs across the 5 year period within which the accommodation assessment is considered to be robust.
Planned residential pitch supply	The number of authorised pitches which are vacant and available to rent on Local Authority or private sites. It also includes pitches which will be vacated in the near future by households moving to conventional housing or in other circumstances. Additional pitches which are due to open or private sites likely to achieve planning permission shortly should be included as planned residential supply.
Household	This refers to individuals from the same family who live together on a single pitch / house / encampment.
Concealed or 'doubled-up' household	This refers to households which are unable to achieve their own authorised accommodation and are instead living within authorised accommodation (houses or pitches) assigned to another household. This may include adult children who have been unable to move home or different households occupying a single pitch.
Household growth	Household growth is defined by the number of new households arising from households which are already accommodated in the area.

Chapter Two: Background and analysis of existing data

Previous Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment findings

2.1 The most recent GTAA (2013) indicated a need for 49 pitches in Pembrokeshire by the end of 2018. Three additional pitches gained planning permission during the period April 2014-March 2015.¹ In total, 24 pitches have gained planning permission in Pembrokeshire since the first GTAA was produced in 2010.

Population data

2.2 In preparation for this GTAA a number of sources of data were used to identify the number and location of Gypsy and Traveller households in Pembrokeshire.

2.3 The 2011 Census showed the following number of households broken down by accommodation type in Pembrokeshire:

Table 2.1: Census household data

Accommodation type	No. of households
House or bungalow	75
A flat, maisonette or apartment	14
A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	62
<i>All</i>	<i>151</i>

2.4 Information below in '*Current Accommodation Provision*' shows that the number of occupied pitches in private and local authority ownership exceeds the Census data figure. A single pitch may also be occupied by more than one household; therefore it would appear the Census does not accurately reflect the total number of Gypsy and Traveller households living in caravans.

2.5 The data on those living in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation is more difficult to assess in terms of its accuracy. Through agencies providing support to households in bricks and mortar accommodation we were able to identify 19 households, plus one additional household in the Local Authority-managed homeless hostel. 18 households were also identified through work with the Education department.

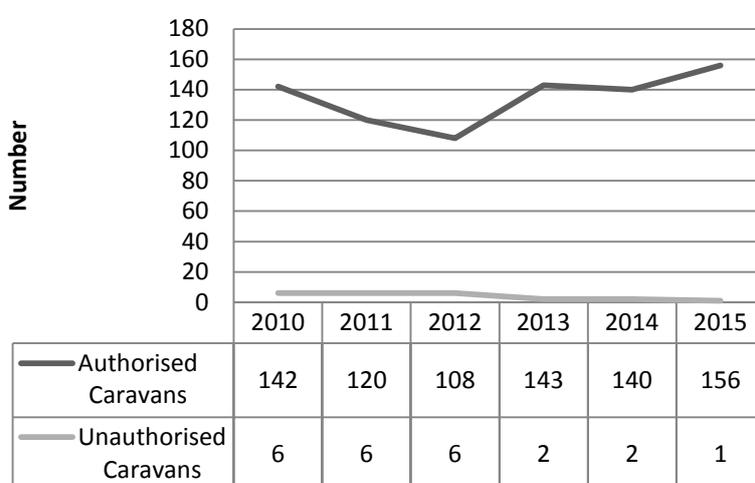
2.6 The waiting list for vacant pitches on Local Authority managed sites shows a total of 15 applicants, of which five are currently in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation. Of those five there are three households already identified by the agencies providing support to them. The remaining 10 households are currently accommodated on the Local Authority-managed sites.

¹ Source: Pembrokeshire County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2 – 2014-2015

Caravan count

- 2.7 Caravan Count Surveys are undertaken every January and July by the Council, with information submitted to Welsh Government. The most recent statistical return (July 2015) indicated a total of 143 caravans on authorised sites and 0 caravans on unauthorised sites. In Wales Pembrokeshire has the second largest number of caravans, after Cardiff.
- 2.8 The graph below shows the number of caravans on sites between 2010 and 2015. To ensure consistency, January figures are shown for each year. The data shows an overall increase in the number of caravans on authorised sites from 142 in 2010 to 156 in 2015, with some fluctuations in numbers in the intervening years.

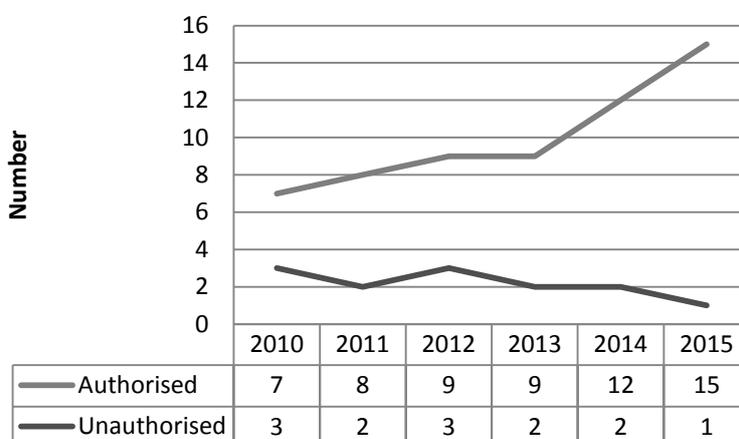
Figure 2.1: Pembrokeshire Caravan Count Data – Number of Caravans 2010-2015



Source: Welsh Government Caravan Count Releases (2010-2015)

- 2.9 The following graph shows the number of authorised sites in Pembrokeshire between 2010 and 2015. The number of authorised sites has increased from seven to 15 over this period.

Figure 2.2: Pembrokeshire Caravan Count Data; Number of Sites 2010 – 2015



Source: Welsh Government Caravan Count Releases (2010-2015)

Current accommodation provision

Local Authority residential sites

2.10 There are 74 residential pitches across five existing Local Authority-run residential sites in Pembrokeshire, located in the following locations:

- Withybush, near Haverfordwest
- Under the Hills, Merlin's Bridge, Haverfordwest
- Castle Quarry, Monkton, Pembroke
- Waterloo, Pembroke Dock²
- Kingsmoor, Kingsmoor Common, Kilgetty

2.11 There is an additional transit pitch at the Under the Hills site.

Private authorised sites

2.12 There are 12 private sites in Pembrokeshire with planning permission; these are located at:

- Summer Place, Broadmoor
- Freestone Meadow, Teagues Cross, near Carew³
- Spring Bank Stables, near East Williamston
- Biggins Hill, near Milford Haven
- Maiden Place, Maidenwells
- Strawberry Fields, near Saundersfoot
- Romany Way, Monkton (land adjacent to Adams Road, Monkton)
- Molleston Stables, Molleston
- Southlands, Kilgetty
- Land South of Pincheston Farm, near Carew⁴
- Pine View Lodge, near Cosheston
- Con Lay, near Pembroke

2.13 Planning permission was granted for a new site of five pitches on land adjacent to Adams Road, Monkton (close to the Romany Way site listed above) on 12th November 2015.

Unauthorised sites

2.14 At the time of the survey one unauthorised encampment and one unauthorised development (two households) were identified in the Haverfordwest/Portfield Gate area.

² The Council intends to formally close this site and most residents have been re-located to other accommodation. One family remains on the site at the time of writing.

³ Located within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

⁴ Under construction at the time of the survey

- 2.15 The Castle Quarry site has two households in tolerated unauthorised encampments adjoining it, where members of the community have agreed to rent the land off the adjoining landowner. An additional touring caravan containing one household currently comprises a further unauthorised encampment on the recently completed extension to the Castle Quarry site.
- 2.16 Four households are occupying common land in a tolerated unauthorised encampment on land adjoining the Kingsmoor Common, Kilgetty site.
- 2.17 Where appropriate, methods to regularise these pitches and ensure adequate health and safety mechanisms are in place are currently being explored by the Council.
- 2.18 Subsequent to the completion of the survey and during the production of this report an additional unauthorised site was identified in the southeast of the county. For the purposes of this report this household has been identified as being in need of one pitch, which is reflected in the analysis in Chapter 5.

Unauthorised sites subject to planning appeal

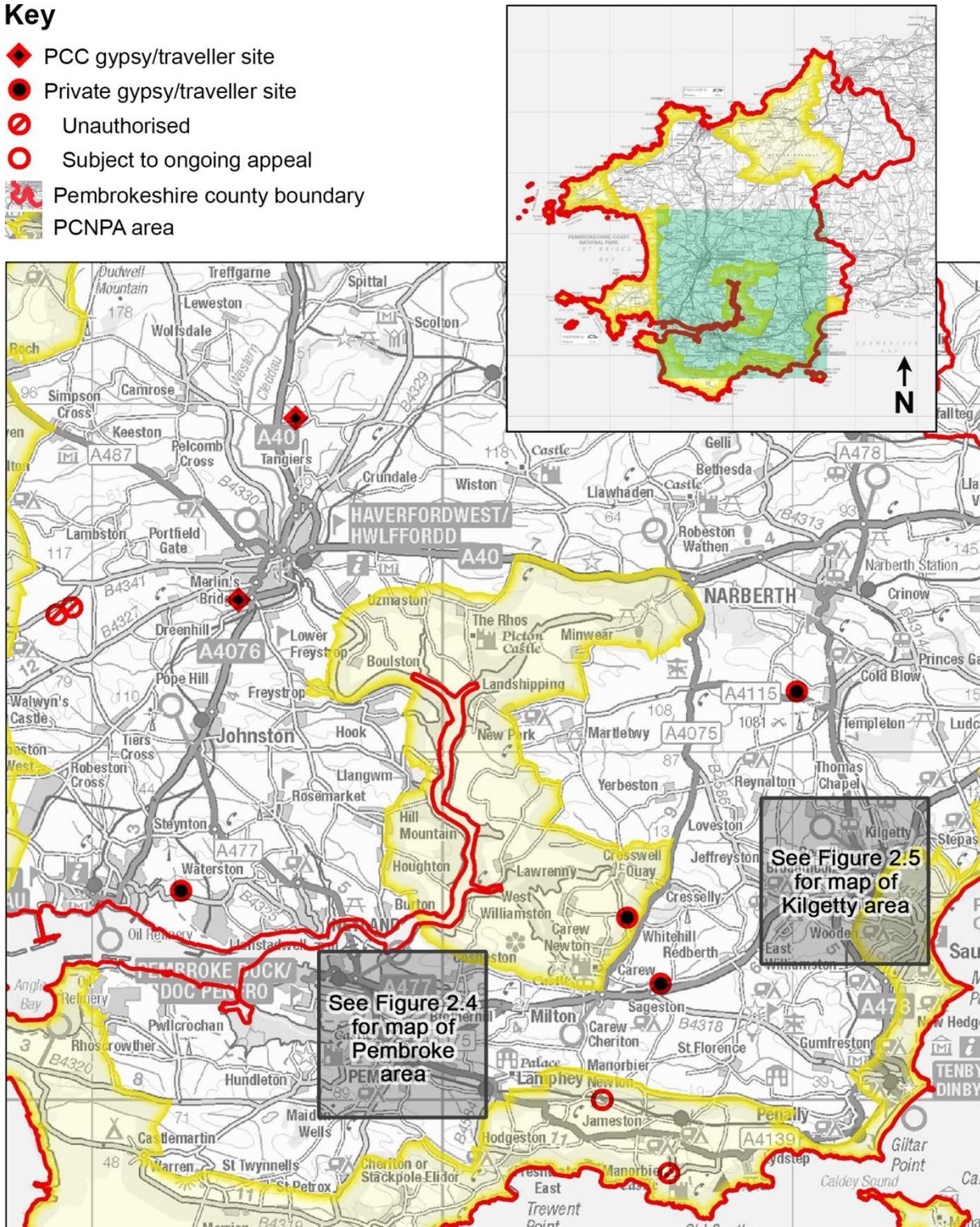
- 2.19 Two sites in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority were the subject of Planning Appeals during the period of the survey. A planning appeal against a refusal for the stationing of a static caravan, siting of a touring caravan and utility/day room, together with landscape works and access, was refused by the Planning Inspectorate for a site at land adjacent to Wynd Hill Farm, Manorbier, Tenby⁵.
- 2.20 The outcome of a second appeal, against an enforcement notice on land in the vicinity of Manorbier Newton had not been determined at the time of writing.
- 2.21 Maps showing the location of all sites in Pembrokeshire are shown in Figures 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5, overleaf.

⁵ Appeal reference: APP/L9503/A/15/3029720.

Figure 2.3: Map showing the location of Gypsy and Traveller sites within Pembrokeshire

Key

- ◆ PCC gypsy/traveller site
- Private gypsy/traveller site
- ⊘ Unauthorised
- Subject to ongoing appeal
- ▭ Pembrokeshire county boundary
- ▭ PCNPA area

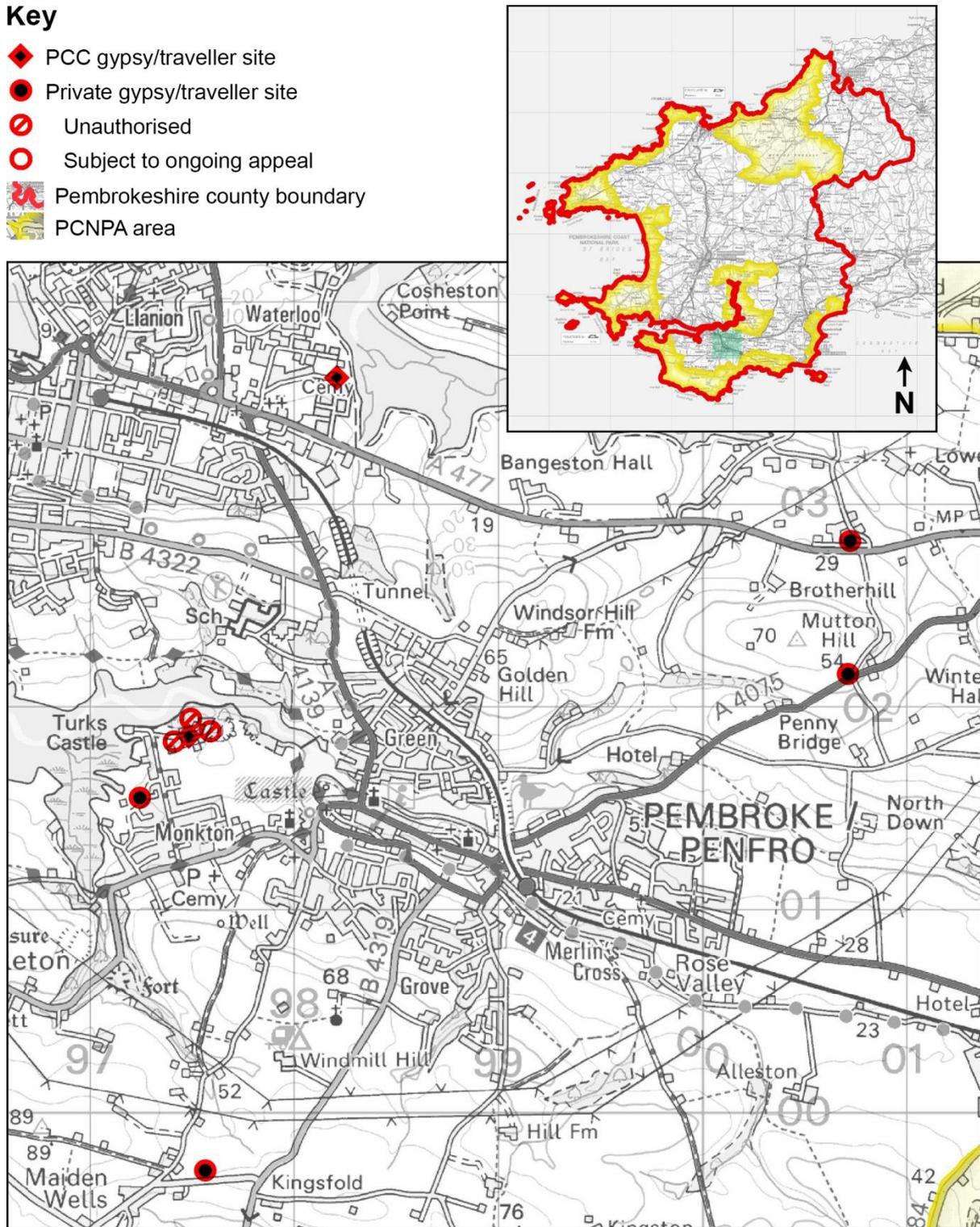


Scale: Main map: 1:175,000; inset map: 1:1,000,000

Figure 2.4: Map showing the location of Gypsy and Traveller sites in the Pembroke area

Key

- ◆ PCC gypsy/traveller site
- Private gypsy/traveller site
- ⊘ Unauthorised
- Subject to ongoing appeal
- ▬ Pembroke county boundary
- ▭ PCNPA area

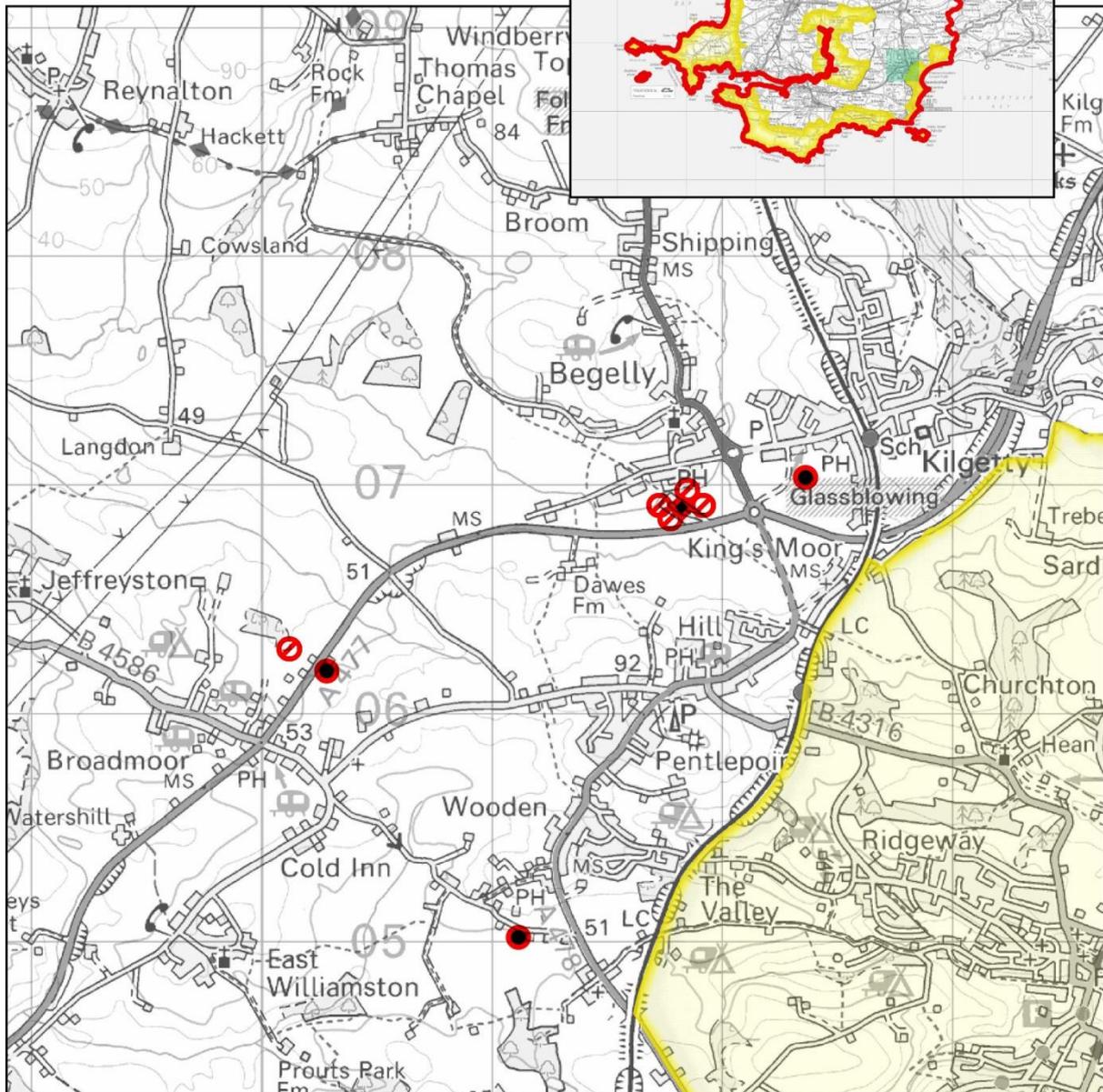


Scale: Main map: 1:30,000; inset map: 1:1,000,000

Figure 2.5: Map showing the location of Gypsy and Traveller sites in the Kilgerty area

Key

- ◆ PCC gypsy/traveller site
- Private gypsy/traveller site
- ⊘ Unauthorised
- Subject to ongoing appeal
- ▬ Pembrokehire county boundary
- ▭ PCNPA area



Scale: Main map: 1:30,000; inset map: 1:1,000,000

Chapter Three: Methodology

Project steering group composition

3.1 Representatives were invited to attend from a number of organisations involved in the provision of services to the Gypsy and Traveller community in Pembrokeshire. Not all representatives were able to attend the steering group meetings, but were involved by providing information and practical support in undertaking the survey element of the project, and were invited to comment on the draft stages of this GTAA. The steering group membership was as follows:

- Kirby Jones - representative from the Gypsy and Traveller community
- Leanne Morgan - representative from the Gypsy and Traveller community
- Ricky Price - representative from the Gypsy and Traveller community
- Sara Morris – Principal Planning Officer, Pembrokeshire County Council
- Adam Turner – Planning Officer, Pembrokeshire County Council
- Andrew Davies-Wrigley – Private Sector Housing and Housing Strategy Manager, Pembrokeshire County Council
- Perry Bowen – Gypsy and Traveller Site Officer, Pembrokeshire County Council
- Bryn Hall – Community Engagement Officer, Unity Project
- Michael Smith - Regional Community Cohesion Co-ordinator for Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Powys
- Rachel Davies – Housing Services, Carmarthenshire County Council
- Martina Dunne – Head of National Park Direction, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
- Alison Vaughan – Research Officer, Ceredigion County Council
- Bev Stephens – Head of Pembrokeshire Gypsy Traveller Education Service, Pembrokeshire County Council
- Cllr. Rob Lewis – Cabinet Member for Transportation and Major Events, Pembrokeshire County Council (former Cabinet Member for Planning, who attended in the absence of the current Cabinet Member for Planning).
- Cllr. Myles Pepper – Cabinet Member for Planning and Sustainability, Pembrokeshire County Council

Study methodology

Engagement with other Local Authorities

3.2 It was decided early in the assessment process that it would be best to undertake the study without working jointly with neighbouring authorities, for three main reasons:

- Few members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities within Pembrokeshire lead a nomadic lifestyle⁶, diminishing the need to work jointly with neighbouring Authorities in order to understand the community members' nomadic movements;
 - The established nature of the communities and their links to services within the county led to a more tailored approach to undertaking the survey in-house by the Authority; and
 - It would be more cost-effective for the Authority to undertake the study in-house, rather than commission an external organisation.
- 3.3 However, although the study was not conducted jointly the neighbouring authorities – Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion, plus the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority – were consulted throughout the process and sat on the project's steering group.
- 3.4 During the study the following organisations were consulted:
- Carmarthenshire County Council
 - Ceredigion County Council
 - Pembrokeshire Care Society
 - Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
 - Priory Project
 - Unity Project.

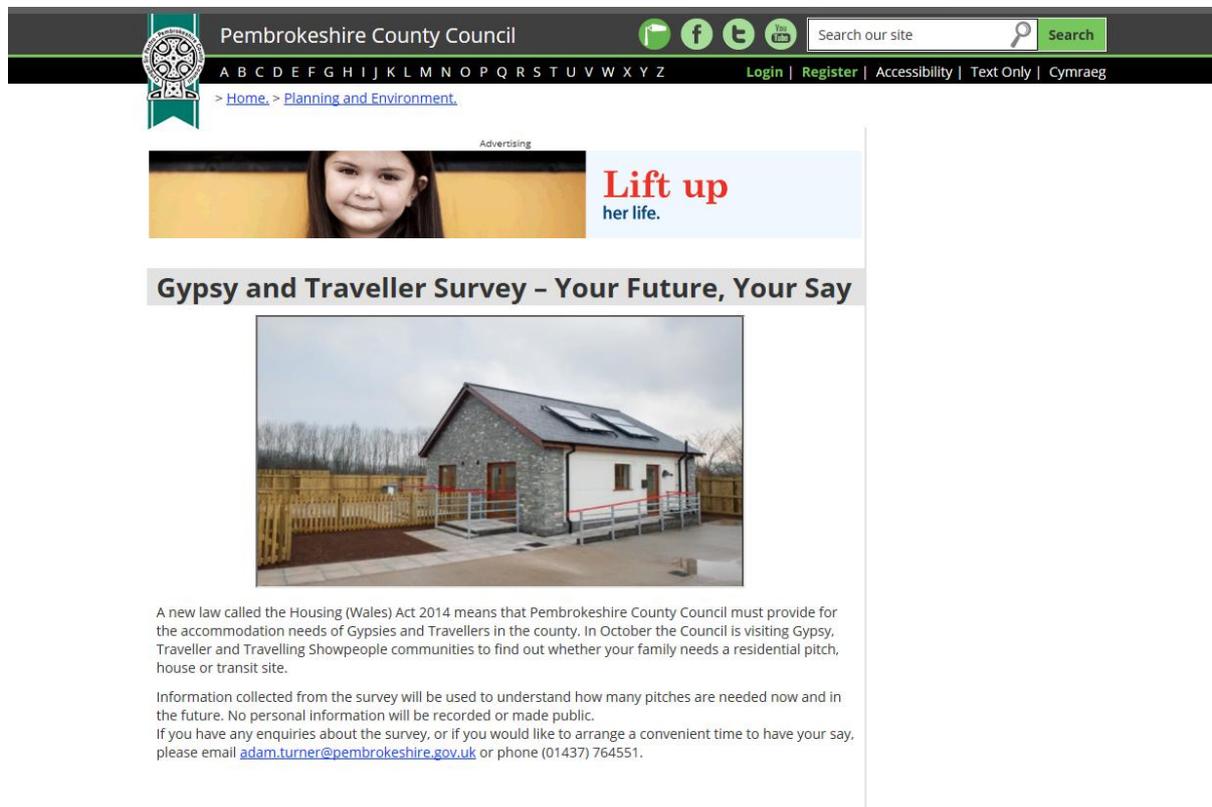
Countering constraints to respondent engagement

- 3.5 Maximising respondent engagement – and thereby getting a high number of good-quality responses – was identified by the steering group as the key element that should guide the approach taken for the study. The steering group initially identified a number of constraints which had the potential to hinder engagement:
- The difficulty in identifying Gypsy and Traveller addresses – in particular 'bricks and mortar' residences;
 - Relatively low literacy rates within Gypsy and Traveller communities;
 - Potential respondents having impaired sight and/or hearing; and
 - The poor relationship between the Council and some community members.
- 3.6 The Authority retrieved a number of potential Gypsy and Traveller addresses from its internal records, although it was presumed that not all addresses would be accurate, owing to the age of some records. By liaising with local support organisations the Authority was able to increase the quantity and accuracy of potential addresses, but it was understood, by making comparison with data from the 2011 Census, that this list was not exhaustive. Employing publicity techniques, and encouraging word-of-mouth exposure throughout the process, were therefore deemed crucial to the study's success.
- 3.7 The steering group agreed that any publicity should clearly explain two key messages: that taking part in the survey could be beneficial to respondents; and that recent

⁶ As established in previous studies, in 2010 and 2013.

legislative changes added to the importance of carrying out this assessment. There was otherwise a danger that potential respondents might be reluctant to respond to the assessment, having potentially taken part in similar surveys conducted by the Local Authority in 2010 and 2013.

Figure 3.1: Image from Council website



3.8 In order to express these points to a diverse set of potential respondents, the Authority chose to employ multiple modes of publicity:

- Bilingual leaflets were distributed to the list of potential addresses. Additional leaflets were printed out so that they could be handed out during site visits in order to encourage word-of-mouth publicity (see Appendix 1). Leaflets included contact telephone numbers and the website address.
- Bilingual posters were distributed to local community centres (libraries, doctors' surgeries, schools, etc.) and supermarkets across the county;
- A bilingual webpage was created and hosted on the Authority's website. It was given a simple domain name – *pembrokeshire.gov.uk/gtaa* – in order to make it easy to find. The webpage featured explanatory text alongside a video, produced by Welsh Government, which gave information about the GTAA (see Figure 3.1, above). This video was included on the page following a recommendation by community members on the steering group, who suggested that potential respondents with limited literacy could be directed to the page and gain information about the GTAA from the video. The webpage was publicised across the Authority's website using banner advertisements and hotlinks;
- A press release was circulated to relevant media outlets, including the local press; and

- The Authority attended a general meeting of the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain in order to discuss broad issues of accommodation need with them and to devise a strategy of engagement with the Travelling Showpeople community. On their recommendation the Authority ran a drop-in session at Pembroke Library during Pembroke fair. This allowed community members with no fixed abode the opportunity to be interviewed as part of the survey process.

When the survey took place

- 3.9 The survey was undertaken in autumn 2015. The first interview took place on the 7th October, and the final interview took place on the 10th November. In that time 118 interviews were completed.
- 3.10 It was known, owing to previous surveys in 2010 and 2013, that few members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities within Pembrokeshire lead a nomadic lifestyle. For this reason the timing of the survey was not deemed to be of particular significance, though the Authority was keen to interview members of the Travelling Showpeople community during Pembroke Fair, which took place during the second week of October.

Who undertook the survey

- 3.11 The survey was carried out by members of the Authority's staff, for three main reasons:
- The Authority has a proven record of undertaking GTAA's, sourcing reliable survey data to produce robust, credible results;
 - The Authority wanted to use the opportunity to strengthen relationships between it and community members through face-to-face encounters. Community members on the steering group had informed us that this should be an important consideration, as they could 'put a face to a name' and better hold the Authority to account; and
 - The costs associated with the assessment were minimised.
- 3.12 Officers from the Housing and Planning departments worked in partnership throughout the process, with extensive input from the Authority's Gypsy and Traveller Site Officer. Officers received Welsh Government cultural awareness training before undertaking the survey.
- 3.13 It was decided that the Authority's Gypsy and Traveller Site Officer, recognised by many community members as being 'on their side', should take an active role in the interviewing process. In one instance, where said Officer's relationship with community members had become strained due to specific site issues, the Authority sought to involve local support organisations.
- 3.14 On three site visits the Authority worked in partnership with Pembrokeshire Care Society (PCS), a local support organisation that liaises closely with Gypsy and Traveller communities. Working alongside support workers who had already established excellent relationships with community members proved beneficial; by introducing interviewers to participants, support workers could secure trust between the two parties. This maximised respondent engagement, augmenting both the

quantity and quality of responses. By working with PCS, the Authority furthermore gained a good understanding of existing need, whether owing to overcrowding, unauthorised encampment, family growth or cultural aversion.

On-site interviews: the approach taken

- 3.15 Where possible, interviews were carried out on site, rather than over the phone. It was felt that this approach would better allow interviewers to build trust with respondents, and better allow interviewers to explore issues of cultural aversion. That said, four interviews were conducted over the phone, usually because this was convenient for the respondent or because the respondent had contacted the Authority in this way.
- 3.16 The Authority attempted to undertake interviews at individual addresses up to three times. Third visits to addresses were generally made after 5pm, on the assumption that respondents were not available on the first two occasions owing to daytime commitments such as work.
- 3.17 In general the Authority's Gypsy and Traveller Site Officer or a representative from Pembrokeshire Care Society performed introductions on the doorstep in order to build trust, but a Planning Officer performed the actual interview in all instances. By filling out the interview form for the respondent, potential issues of literacy difficulties were avoided.
- 3.18 Interviewers largely stuck to the format of the Welsh Government survey, though respondents' answers would occasionally stray into topic areas covered by alternative sections of the survey. When this happened respondents were encouraged to explore these themes whilst broadly answering the questions set out in the survey.

Engagement checklist

- 3.19 The following table details the survey approach's compliance with the Welsh Government engagement checklist.⁷

Table 3.1: Engagement checklist (continues overleaf)

Item	Task	Comment
1	Visit every Gypsy and Traveller household identified through the data analysis process up to 3 times, if necessary.	Task performed. Third visits generally performed after 5pm in order to boost response rate.
2	Publish details of the GTAA process, including contact details to allow community members to request an interview, on the Local Authority's website, Travellers' Times website and World's Fair publication.	Details of the GTAA process, including contact details, were publicised by leaflet, on posters and on the Authority's website. A press release was also distributed to relevant media outlets, including the local press. The Welsh Government placed an advert on behalf of all local authorities raising awareness of the GTAA process throughout Wales.

⁷ Contained in the guidance document *Undertaking Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments*.

Item	Task	Comment
3	Consult relevant support organisations.	Task performed. Representatives from the Unity Project and the Priory Project were invited to sit on the steering group. The Authority consulted the Unity Project and Pembrokeshire Care Society in order to identify potential Gypsy and Traveller addresses. The Authority furthermore undertook interviews alongside representatives from Pembrokeshire Care Society.
4	Develop a Local Authority waiting list for both pitches and housing, which is accessible and communicated to community members.	Details were taken from respondents who identified that they or people they know may be interested in joining the waiting lists. Details will be communicated by the Housing Department in due course.
5	Endeavour to include Gypsies and Travellers on the GTAA project steering group.	Three members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities sat on the steering group.
6	Ensure contact details provided to the Local Authority by community members through the survey process are followed up and needs assessed.	Task performed.
7	Consider holding on-site (or nearby) GTAA information events to explain why community members should participate and encourage site residents to bring others who may not be known to the Local Authority.	The Gypsy and Traveller community members on the steering group recommended that we did not hold information events as it was felt that they would be poorly attended. They instead recommended that we concentrated efforts on identifying addresses and performing site visits. We followed this advice, though we did run a drop-in session for the Travelling Showpeople community, as members of this particular community had recommended this course of action at a Showmen's Guild meeting.

Alterations to the universal questionnaire

- 3.20 No alterations were made to the universal questionnaire, though addresses were taken to avoid double-counting. For the same reasons surnames were taken in instances where two households lived at the same postal address, such as on 'doubled-up' pitches.
- 3.21 By taking addresses the Authority furthermore felt that it could better plan the locational element of future site delivery. For data protection purposes however, responses have been anonymised.

Chapter Four: Survey findings

Household interviews

4.1 The interview log can be found in Appendix 2.

Number of households broken down by type of accommodation

4.2 By using the information already held by the Authority and provided by supporting agencies, along with additional addresses that were gathered through the course of the survey work, the study identified 184 potential Gypsy and Traveller households within the county. Of these, the Authority received survey responses from 117 households. 118 responses were received overall, but one response came from outside Wales.⁸ 23 respondents refused to take part in the survey.

Table 4.1: Number of households by type of accommodation

Type of accommodation	No. of households (total)	No. of households (respondents only)
Local Authority residential site	79	58
Council transit site	1	1
Private site	20	8
– with planning permission	18	7
– without planning permission ⁹	1	1
– subject to appeal	1	0
Unauthorised encampment ¹⁰	8 ¹¹	8
'Bricks and mortar'	73 ¹²	40
– socially rented	–	39
– privately rented	–	1
– owner-occupied	–	0

⁸ The one response from outside Wales came from a Travelling Showperson expressing a need for stopping points and a depot within Wales. This respondent expressed that this infrastructure would be most logically located near the M4 motorway, so his response, whilst relevant at the national level, did not identify a need in Pembrokeshire. This response has been passed on to the relevant Local Authorities for their information.

⁹ As per planning history of site.

¹⁰ As per Welsh Government guidance definition.

¹¹ Known number.

¹² Of the 33 addresses whose households did not take part in the survey, some may not identify as being a Gypsy or Traveller and may therefore not have responded to engagement techniques such as the leaflet, because it was not relevant to them.

Homeless hostel	2	1
No fixed abode – currently travelling	1	1
Total	184	117

- 4.3 79 of the 184 potential Gypsy and Traveller households are located on Authority-run residential sites. The Authority received 59 responses from these 79 households, a further one household refused to complete the survey (a response rate of 76%). A further household is located on a transit site under the Authority’s jurisdiction, and this household responded to the survey.
- 4.4 21 households are located on sites in private ownership (in some cases private sites contain more than one household), though three of these do not have the benefit of planning permission, and a further one is subject to an ongoing appeal. Responses were received from 12 of these households.
- 4.5 Eight households were identified as being unauthorised encampments with a further (ninth) household on an unauthorised development¹³. The Authority received responses from all of these households.
- 4.6 The Authority sourced 73 potential ‘bricks and mortar’ addresses – 82.0% of the 89 Gypsy and Traveller ‘bricks and mortar’ addresses documented in the 2011 Census. The Authority received 40 responses from these 73 addresses. Of the 33 addresses whose households did not take part in the survey, some may not identify as being Gypsy and Travellers and might therefore not have responded to engagement techniques such as the leaflet, because it was not relevant to them. This reflects one of the difficulties of identifying members of the community in ‘bricks and mortar’.
- 4.7 One responding household was of no fixed abode at the time of the survey; the respondent was travelling at the time but frequently visits Pembrokeshire. Two further households were located in the Local Authority’s homeless hostel and are therefore a high priority in terms of housing need.

Number of households broken down by ethnicity

- 4.8 The 117 households surveyed within Pembrokeshire comprised 355 individuals, 278 of which gave information regarding their ethnicity. Some respondents deemed certain terms that hinted at a cultural connection to nomadism, particularly the term Gypsy, to be pejorative, and therefore refused to describe their ethnicity using such terms. Other respondents were comfortable with their cultural ties to nomadism and self-ascribed their ethnicity with a sense of pride.
- 4.9 Generally interviewers asked respondents how they self-ascribed their ethnicity as per the survey wording; interviewers gave respondents the options of ‘Romani’, ‘Irish Traveller’, ‘New Traveller’, ‘Showperson’, ‘Roma’ and ‘other’ to choose from. Those that chose ‘other’ were asked to specify how they would self-ascribe. In spite of being

¹³ Following the completion of the survey work an additional unauthorised site was identified which is not included in this chapter, but is included in the overall assessment of need in Chapter Five.

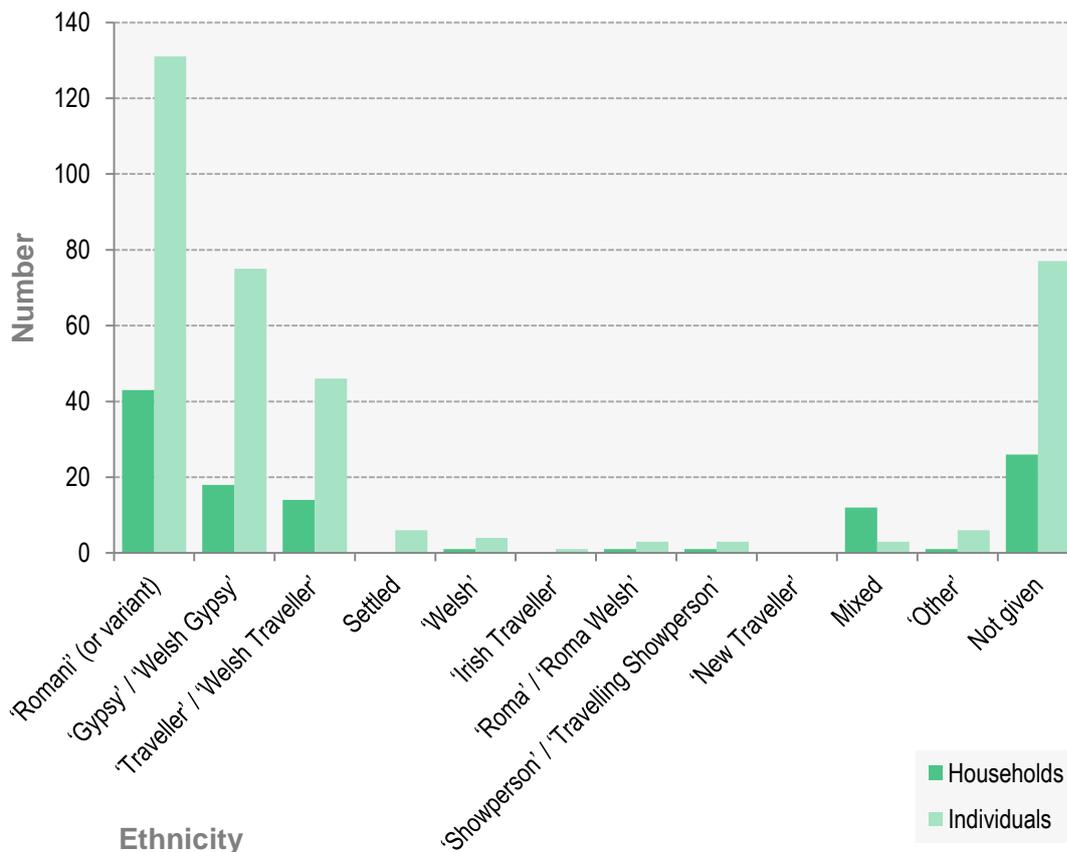
given options, many respondents chose to self-ascribe in their own wording, using terms such as 'Welsh Romani' and 'Welsh Traveller'.

4.10 Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1, overleaf, show the ethnic breakdown of responses.

Table 4.2: Number of households and individuals by ethnicity

Ethnicity	No. of households	No. of individuals
'Romani' / 'Romani gypsy' / 'Romani traveller' / 'Welsh Romani' / 'British Romani'	43	131
'Irish Traveller'	0	1
'New Traveller'	0	0
'Showperson' / 'Travelling Showperson'	1	3
'Roma' / 'Roma Welsh'	1	3
'Gypsy' / 'Welsh Gypsy'	18	75
'Traveller' / 'Welsh Traveller'	14	46
'Welsh'	1	4
Settled	0	6
Mixed	12	3
'Other'	1	6
Not given	26	77
Total	117	355

Figure 4.1: Number of households and individuals by ethnicity



- 4.11 Of 91 households which gave their ethnicity, 43 (47.3%) identified as Romani or as a variant thereof. The 32 households (35.2%) which identified as Gypsy, Welsh Gypsy, Traveller or Welsh Traveller tended to share strong family links and/or sites with Romani households. These groups, interconnected by family and/or locational ties, together comprise 82.5% of all respondents.
- 4.12 None of the households that gave responses in the survey identified as having Irish Traveller ethnicity. The Authority is however aware that an Irish Traveller acquired planning permission for one private site. None of the residents were available on the three visits the Authority's staff made to the site as part of the survey process. As the site appeared as if it had been vacated some time ago, it is presumed that the residents of the site were away travelling for the duration of the survey period.
- 4.13 None of the households that gave responses in the survey identified as having New Traveller ethnicity either. The Authority is however aware of one New Traveller pitch within Pembrokeshire¹⁴, and again no-one was available to take the survey at this address on the three occasions that Authority staff visited. The Authority is not aware of any unauthorised encampments associated with New Travellers having taken place within the county.

¹⁴ This is an occupier of one pitch on a Local Authority site.

Difficulties encountered trying to access households

- 4.14 42 of the 184 potential Gypsy and Traveller households were unavailable for a response on the three occasions the Authority visited their addresses. Third attempts at interviews were made after 5pm in an effort to reach potential respondents who had daytime commitments.
- 4.15 Of the households the Authority successfully accessed, 23 refused to take the survey. The reasons for refusal varied, as shown in Table 4.3, but in most cases were because the respondent was satisfied with their accommodation. Only one household refused to participate because of a poor relationship with the Authority.
- 4.16 Where householders were visibly present in their homes but did not answer the door, the Authority marked this down as a refusal to be interviewed. This situation happened on three occasions.

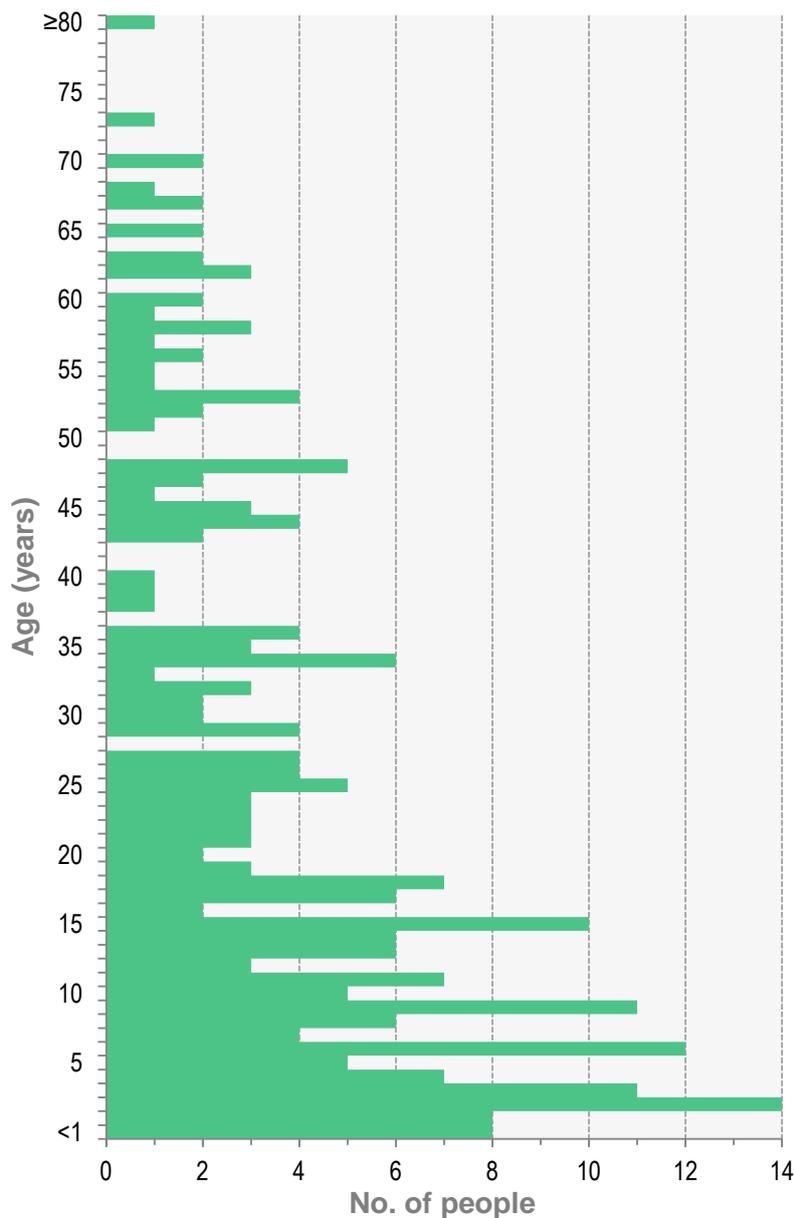
Table 4.3: Reasons given for refusing interviews

Refusal reason	Occurrence
Respondent was satisfied with his/her accommodation	10
Respondent was “not interested”	9
Respondent did not come to door when in	3
Respondent had poor relationship with the Authority	1
Total	23

Demographic profile of the population

- 4.17 173 males and 171 females were covered by the survey.
- 4.18 Figure 4.2 shows the demographic profile of the Gypsy and Traveller population in terms of age. The chart shows a ‘bulge’ of population towards younger ages, with two being the most common age amongst the population.

Figure 4.2: Demographic profile of the Gypsy and Traveller population



4.19 It is the view of the Authority that it is difficult to extrapolate meaningful conclusions from this dataset. 110 of the 355 individuals covered by the survey did not give their age. Respondents were more forthcoming with their children’s ages than their own, leading to a bias within the dataset. The data appears to be skewed, giving the impression that there are proportionally more children and fewer adults.

4.20 It is nonetheless evident, given that the median age of the surveyed population is 15, that population growth may contribute to an increasing need for pitches beyond 2020.

Suitability of current accommodation

Reported satisfaction levels

4.21 Table 4.4 shows how many respondents reported being satisfied with their accommodation. Overall 62.4% of respondents reported being satisfied. Levels of satisfaction were particularly high on private sites, with 100.0% of respondents on private sites reporting satisfaction. Levels of satisfaction were relatively low in unauthorised encampments, with only 40.0% of respondents reporting satisfaction, this is likely to be a reflection of the lack of facilities associated with unauthorised encampments. Four of the eight unauthorised encampments reported that they were overcrowded, and five said that access to facilities such as amenity blocks or infrastructural connections could be improved.

Table 4.4: Number of households satisfied with accommodation

Type of accommodation	No. of households satisfied with accommodation	No. of households dissatisfied with accommodation	Percentage of households satisfied w. accommodation
Local Authority residential site	36	22	62.1
Council transit site	1	0	100.0
Private site	9 (8) ¹⁵	0	100.0 (100.0)
– with planning permission	8 (7)	0	100.0 (100.0)
– without planning permission ¹⁶	1	0	100.0
– subject to appeal	–	–	–
Unauthorised encampment ¹⁷	2	6	40.0
‘Bricks and mortar’	26	14	65.0
– socially rented	26	13	66.7
– privately rented	0	1	0.0
– owner-occupied	–	–	–
Homeless hostel	0	1	0.0
No fixed abode – currently travelling	0	1	0.0
Total	74 (73)	44	62.7 (62.4)

¹⁵ Figures in brackets give values excluding the response given from an address outside Wales.

¹⁶ As per planning history of site.

¹⁷ As per definition in Welsh Government guidance.

- 4.22 Levels of satisfaction in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation and on Local Authority residential sites were around the average; respectively 65.0% and 62.1% of respondents reported being satisfied with their accommodation. Neither the one respondent based in a homeless hostel nor the respondent currently travelling and of no fixed abode reported being satisfied with their living arrangements. Both cited a lack of a permanent home as the source of their dissatisfaction.
- 4.23 As a note of caution, it may be the case that respondents reported being satisfied with their accommodation because they did not want to appear to be complaining, and that satisfaction with accommodation is over-reported as a result. In some cases respondents reported being satisfied even though their answers to questions exploring issues of overcrowding, tenure, suitability of accommodation *et cetera* would suggest otherwise. Similarly, just because a householder may be satisfied does not mean that they could not identify improvements that could be made to their accommodation.

Overcrowding

- 4.24 The survey asked respondents living in caravans if there were enough sleeping areas for all of the household's residents. Ten respondents reported an under-provision of sleeping areas, of which nine were located in Pembrokeshire. Only one of the remaining nine respondents had room on his or her pitch for additional trailers. The eight respondents who had insufficient sleeping areas and insufficient space for additional trailers were all located on the same Authority-run residential site, or in unauthorised encampments immediately adjacent to the site.
- 4.25 Other respondents reported that whilst their accommodation had enough sleeping areas, they were still impacted by overcrowding on sites. Four unauthorised encampments on or adjacent to Authority-run residential sites reported overcrowding on the site as a source of dissatisfaction, and ultimately as the reason why they had to live in an unauthorised encampment in the first place.
- 4.26 Overcrowding was not reported as being an issue in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation, with no respondents living in houses citing it as an issue.

Improvements or changes required

- 4.27 Table 4.5, overleaf, lists the improvements and changes that, according to respondents who reported dissatisfaction, could be made to their accommodation.
- 4.28 The most commonly-identified issue was the maintenance of pitches on Authority-run residential sites; of the 22 respondents living on sites who said they were not satisfied with their accommodation, 15 cited maintenance of their pitch as requiring improvement. Of these, nine respondents highlighted maintenance of utility blocks as a particular issue.
- 4.29 Maintenance of site infrastructure was cited as an area of improvement by four respondents. Three of these were based at an Authority-run residential site where there have been issues with water mains maintenance.

4.30 Three respondents cited a lack of space being an issue, all in Authority-run residential sites. Lack of space, or overcrowding, was an issue that was also identified by half of respondents residing in unauthorised encampments.

Table 4.5: Improvements or changes to accommodation required

Improvement or change required	LA residential site	Council transit site	Private site	Unauthorised encampment 'Bricks and mortar'	Homeless hostel	No fixed abode - travelling
Access to home	1					1
Adaptions / specialist accommodation						3
Community support in vicinity						2
Currently homeless						1
Lack of facilities / infrastructure	1			5		
Lack of space / overcrowding issues	3			4		1
Litter in vicinity	1					
Living conditions worsening health	1					1
Maintenance of home / pitch	15					3
– Maintenance of utility block	9			1		
Maintenance of site infrastructure	4					
Relationship with landlord						1
Safety	1					
Unauthorised living arrangements	2			3		
Would prefer to live on a site					2	1

4.31 Five of the six respondents who were based in unauthorised encampments and reported dissatisfaction with their accommodation identified a lack of facilities and/or infrastructure as an area of potential improvement. Respondents reported that a lack of sanitary facilities and connections to water mains and the power grid as impacting on their satisfaction with their accommodation. Three respondents also highlighted the lack of authorisation for their living arrangements as an issue.

4.32 The issues facing those living in 'brick and mortar' were varied, though again maintenance was a relatively common problem, with three respondents saying that it could be improved. Three respondents also reported that they were dissatisfied with their accommodation because it required specialist adaption for householders with special needs.

4.33 Two respondents based in housing reported that their dissatisfaction with their accommodation stemmed from not being able to find a pitch on a site to live on, and two respondents cited a lack of community support as impacting on their satisfaction.

Accommodation aspirations

4.34 Table 4.6 outlines where the survey has identified needs and preferences for residential pitches, aside from those relating to family growth. Need arising from family growth will be discussed in the next section.

Table 4.6: Households' accommodation aspirations – identified needs and preferences
(continues overleaf)

Household ref. no.	Current accommodation ¹⁸	Respondent	Reason for living in accommodation	Does the respondent intend	Comments	Preference or need?
1	BMSR	Yes	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent stated that she preferred living in a caravan, but was satisfied with her accommodation.	Pref.
3	LATP	Yes	Local connections; no authorised pitch	Yes, but unsure when	The respondent is staying on a transit pitch for longer than is permitted as there are no permanent pitches for her to move on to. The transit pitch she is staying on does not have sanitary facilities. She prefers living in a caravan to in 'bricks and mortar'.	Need
6	UAEC	Yes	Local connections	Yes, within five years	The respondent was a member of the Travelling Showpeople community. He currently lives in a touring caravan on another Showperson's yard but wishes to move as he is currently camping in an unauthorised encampment .	Need (TS yard)
7	UAEC	Yes	Local connections	No	The respondent was living adjacent to an Authority-run residential site, on a pitch that does not have planning permission . It does not have a connection to the electricity grid.	Need
8	BMSR	Yes	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent stated that she preferred living in a caravan, but was satisfied with her accommodation.	Pref.
10	BMSR	Yes	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent stated that she preferred living in a caravan, but was satisfied with her accommodation. That said, the respondent displayed symptoms of cultural aversion . She alluded to health issues resulting from living in 'bricks and mortar', including anxiety and depression. The Authority was only able to visit after a support officer from PCS intervened in the process. Up until that point the respondent had, owing to anxiety, pretended not to be at home. The respondent was moved into housing as part of the process undertaken by the Authority to close its Waterloo site, and stated that she missed the community support she could receive on a site.	Need

¹⁸ BMSR = 'Bricks and mortar' – social rented; LARS = Local Authority residential site; LATP = Local Authority transit pitch; NFXA = no fixed abode; UAEC = unauthorised encampment.

Household ref. no.	Current accommodation ¹⁸	Respondent	Reason for living in accommodation	Does the respondent intend	Comments	Preference or need?
16	BMSR	Yes	Local connections; no authorised pitch	No	The respondent stated that she preferred living in a caravan, but was satisfied with her accommodation and had no intention to move.	Pref.
20	LARS	Yes	Local connections	No	A member of the respondent's household is likely to want their own home within the next five years, but it does not matter if this is on a pitch or in a house.	Pref.
28	BMSR	Yes		Yes, but unsure when	The respondent was satisfied with their accommodation but nonetheless intended to move. Though they stated that they preferred living in a caravan, the respondent would consider moving into housing also.	Pref.
31	NFXA	No	No authorised pitch	Yes, but unsure when	The respondent is currently travelling and has no fixed abode. He is currently camping in an unauthorised encampment and would like a permanent pitch.	Need
33	BMPR	No	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent was not satisfied with her accommodation because of issues with the rear access to the house, but although she preferred living in a caravan, she had no intention of moving.	Pref.
35	LARS	No	Local connections	No	The respondent was living on an overcrowded pitch, in 'doubled-up' accommodation.	Need
39	BMSR	No	Local connections; no authorised pitch	Yes, but unsure when	The respondent was not satisfied with her accommodation and intends to move. She prefers living in a caravan, but did not display any signs of cultural aversion.	Pref.
40	BMSR	No	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent was not satisfied with her accommodation, and while she would prefer to live in a caravan, she would stay in 'bricks and mortar' if 'disabled adaptations' to the house are made.	Pref.
41	BMSR	No	No authorised pitch; prefer houses to caravans	Yes, but unsure when	The respondent was not satisfied with her accommodation and intends to move. She prefers living in a house, but would not rule out moving onto a pitch.	Pref.
42	BMSR	Yes	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent wanted to live on a site, but had no intention of moving and was satisfied with their current accommodation.	Pref.
43	BMSR	Yes	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent stated that they would move onto a pitch if one was available, but was satisfied with their current accommodation.	Pref.
49	LARS	Yes	Local connections	No	The respondent was living on an overcrowded pitch, in 'doubled-up' accommodation.	Need
57	LARS	Yes	Local connections	No	The respondent was living on an overcrowded pitch, in 'doubled-up' accommodation.	Need
68	LARS	Yes	Local connections; providing care	No	The respondent was living on an overcrowded pitch, in 'doubled-up' accommodation.	Need
70	UAEC	No	Local connections; no authorised pitch	No	The respondent was living adjacent to an Authority-run residential site, on a pitch that does not have planning permission . It does	Need

Household ref. no.	Current accommodation ¹⁸	Respondent	Reason for living in accommodation	Does the respondent intend	Comments	Preference or need?
					not have a connection to water mains or the electricity grid.	
74	UAEC	No	Local connections; no authorised pitch	No	The respondent was living adjacent to an Authority-run residential site, on a pitch that does not have planning permission . It does not have a connection to water mains or the electricity grid.	Need
75	UAEC	No	Local connections	No	The respondent was living adjacent to an Authority-run residential site, on a pitch that does not have planning permission . It does not have a connection to water mains.	Need
77	UAEC	No	Local connections	No	The respondent was living adjacent to an Authority-run residential site, on a pitch that does not have planning permission . It does not have a connection to water mains.	Need
83	UAEC	No	Local connections; no authorised pitch	No	The respondent is currently living in a touring caravan on an access road in one of the Authority's residential sites. This encampment does not have planning permission , nor connections to the water mains and electricity grid.	Need
95	BMSR	No	No authorised pitch; can't find a house to move into; prefer houses to caravans	No	The respondent would like to move because her current accommodation is not suitable. While she would not rule out a pitch, she prefers houses to caravans.	Pref.
109	BMSR	No	No authorised pitch; unsuitability of site for children	No	The respondent was moved into housing as part of the process undertaken by the Authority to close its Waterloo site, and stated that she missed the community support she could receive on a site. She was content to move as she thought that the settled lifestyle of living in 'bricks and mortar' would benefit her children. One of her children has learning difficulties, and the respondent misses the community support she could receive on a site. In addition, the respondent has experienced racism from neighbours. The respondent displayed signs of cultural aversion to living in housing.	Need
111	BMSR	No	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent was not satisfied with her accommodation, but although she preferred living in a caravan, she had no intention of moving.	Pref.
115	BMSR	No	No authorised pitch	No	The respondent had moved from a touring caravan based at an Authority-run site within the last six months, citing a lack of facilities as the reason she moved. She hopes to move back onto a site, and displayed signs of cultural aversion to living in 'bricks and mortar'.	Need

4.35 In total, the survey has identified need for 15 new pitches for reasons other than household growth (discussed below), with 13 further households expressing a preference for pitches. In addition to these pitches need was expressed by a member of the Travelling Showpeople community for a yard.

Potential for private site developments

- 4.36 One survey respondent (household ref. no. 62) owns land within Pembrokeshire which he would like to be considered as a possible future private site. His contact details have been noted and the Authority intends to explore whether there is any potential to deliver pitches at the site.
- 4.37 The Travelling Showperson who expressed a need for a yard has already begun the process of trying to procure land on which to build.
- 4.38 In all cases applicants are encouraged to engage in pre-application discussions. This is a free process whereby the Local Planning Authority provides advice on the likelihood of planning permission being forthcoming for a given development proposal.

Household growth

- 4.39 Household growth gives rise to an overall need for 26 pitches over the next five years. Ten of these pitches are required now or within the next year, as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Future household growth¹⁹

Timescale	Pitches needed due to household growth (cumulative figure in brackets)	Total pitches needed ²⁰	Annual growth rate
Now (2015)	0	102	–
Within a year (2016)	2	104	1.96%
1-2 years (2016-17)	7 (9)	111	6.70%
2-5 years (2017-20)	12 (21)	123	10.80%
5-6 years (2020-21 end of LDP period)	5 (26)	128	4.12%
6-16 years (2021-2031 post LDP review ²¹)	44 (70)	172	3.0%

- 4.40 In order to ensure that the current and future anticipated LDP periods are covered, Table 4.7 also shows estimated need for pitches up to 2021 and 2031. The estimate for the end of plan period (up to 2021) is reached by calculating the average household growth rate over the preceding 5 years, which comes out at 4.12%. The estimated growth rate from 2021 to 2031 is 3%, which is derived from the Welsh Government guidance which in turn is informed by many other studies undertaken

¹⁹ Estimates based on the average growth rate identified through the survey in italics.

²⁰ Calculated as total number of existing residential pitches (93), plus identified need. Figures do not take into account any pitches needed for reasons other than household growth, such as cultural aversion, overcrowding or unauthorised living arrangements.

²¹ Anticipated plan period for PCNPA's reviewed LDP currently being undertaken.

between social research companies and academics. The guidance suggests using a figure between 1.5% and 3%, and given the high growth rate indicated by the survey data for the first 5 years we have used 3%. A new GTAA must be undertaken within 5 years, and this will provide a clearer picture of household need going forward, however these projections could potentially inform LDP reviews.

- 4.41 Using this method the Authority estimates that a total of 128 pitches will be required within the County by 2021, and 172 pitches by 2031. The estimates do not take into account any pitches needed for reasons other than household growth.
- 4.42 Future GTAAs will provide a more accurate assessment of need, as such long-term projections can be flawed.

Chapter Five: Assessing accommodation needs

Residential unmet need

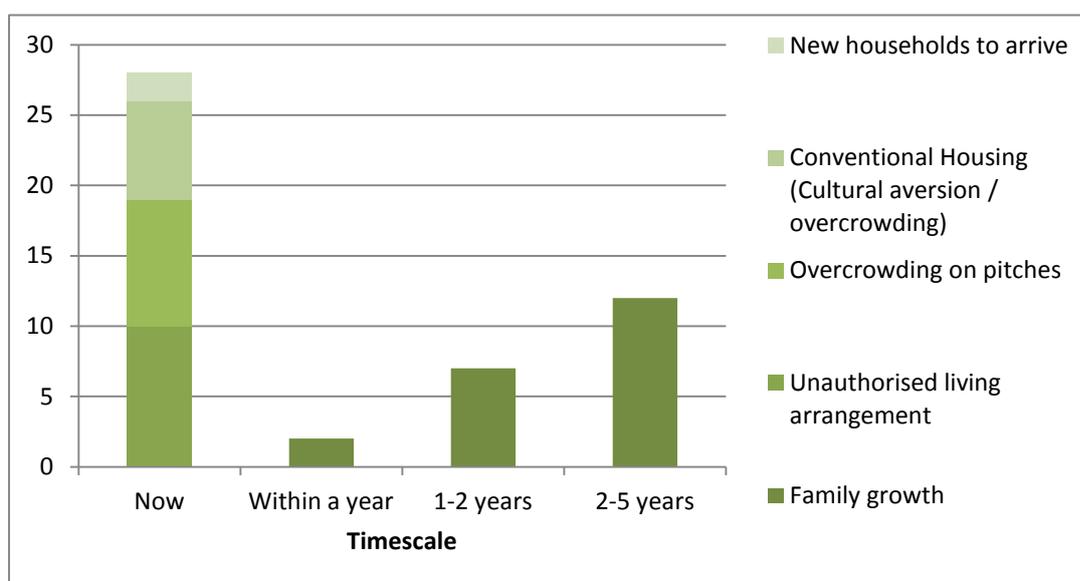
Current and planned residential supply

- 5.1 The Authority runs 74 permanent pitches, of which all are occupied. There are 19 authorised private pitches within the County, and permission has been granted for nine more private pitches that have yet to be fully constructed.
- 5.2 Pitches are expected to be vacated during the five-year period covered by this assessment. To calculate an estimate of how many pitches are likely to be vacated, the Authority examined tenancy records going back to the 1st April 2013. In this period of two and half years, ten tenancies on pitches came to an end, though only three tenancy terminations resulted in pitches becoming vacant. In two cases the tenants moved into social housing; in the third case the tenant was deceased.
- 5.3 The recent 'pitch turnover' rate can therefore be deemed to be three pitches every two and half years. On this basis, the Authority anticipates that six pitches will become vacant during the next five years.

Current and future residential demand

- 5.4 The survey found that a total of 49 pitches are required within Pembrokeshire over the next five years, as demonstrated in Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1, overleaf. 28 of these pitches are required immediately.

Figure 5.1: Pitches needed over the next five years²²



²² Excluding Travelling Showperson's yard.

Table 5.1: Pitches needed over the next five years

Reason	Timescale (cumulative figure in brackets)			
	Now	Within a year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Family growth	0	2	7 (9)	12 (21)
Unauthorised living arrangement	10 ²³	–	–	–
Overcrowding on pitches	9	–	–	–
Conventional Housing (Cultural aversion / overcrowding)	7	–	–	–
New households to arrive	2	–	–	–
Total	28	2 (30)	7 (37)	12 (49)

5.5 Of the 49 pitches, 21 are needed because of family growth.

Table of needs

5.6 The overall table of needs, Table 5.2, can be found overleaf.

²³ This includes the additional household on an unauthorised site that was identified following completion of the survey.

Table 5.2: Table of needs

Current residential supply		No. of pitches
A. Occupied Local Authority pitches (households)		74 (79)
B. Occupied authorised private pitches (households)		19 (19)
Total pitches (households)		93 (98)
Planned residential supply		No. of pitches
C. Vacant Local Authority pitches and available vacant private pitches		0
D. Pitches expected to become vacant in the near future		6
E. New Local Authority and private pitches with planning permission		9
Total		15
Current residential demand		No. of pitches
F. Unauthorised encampments		9 ²⁴
G. Unauthorised developments		1
H. Overcrowded pitches		9
I. Conventional housing		7
J. New households to arrive		2 ²⁵
Total		28
Current households	Future households (at year five)	Future households (Plan period)
K. 120 ²⁶	141	146
L. Additional household pitch need	21	26
Unmet need	Need arising	Need accommodated
M. Current residential demand	28	–
N. Future residential demand (five-year)	21	–
O. Future residential demand (Plan period)	26	–
P. Planned residential supply	–	15
Q. Unmet need (five-year)	34 pitches²⁷	
Ra. Unmet need (Plan period up to 2021)	39 pitches²⁷	
Rb. Unmet need (Plan period up to 2031)	103 pitches²⁷	

²⁴ Households with 'unauthorised living arrangements', minus unauthorised developments.

²⁵ Figure comprises 2 households of no fixed abode.

²⁶ Figure refers to *households*, not *pitches*. Households and pitches are not analogous as multiple households can reside in an authorised manner on single pitches.

²⁷ Of which two are Travelling Showpeople's yards.

- 5.7 Taking current and planned residential supply as well as current and planned residential demand into account, a total unmet need for 32 residential pitches plus two Travelling Showpeople’s yards is expected over the next five years.
- 5.8 This rises to a projected 37 residential pitches, plus the two Travelling Showpeople’s yards, over the course of the Plan period covered by Pembrokeshire County Council’s LDP (up to 2021).
- 5.9 101 pitches, plus the two yards, are projected to be needed by 2031, the end of the Plan period covered by the PCNPA’s pending replacement Plan.²⁸ However, the majority of this increase is based on household growth alone and there are inherent difficulties in using the results of this single survey to predict growth so far in advance. The requirement to undertake a new GTAA at least every five years will result in a far more accurate assessment of need during the plan period.

Transit unmet need

Survey findings

- 5.10 Of the 118 households who took part in the survey, 115 answered the question asking if they thought there is a need for more transit sites in Wales. Of these 115, 78 respondents – 67.8% – stated that there is a need for more transit sites in Wales. 26 respondents – 22.6% – stated that there is not a need for more transit sites in Wales.
- 5.11 Anecdotally, some respondents overlooked any potential need for transit sites and elected to answer ‘no’ or ‘prefer not to say’, or indeed chose not to answer at all, because they were wary of members of other communities using potential transit sites. In particular they were concerned about other communities behaving antisocially, either directly towards Pembrokeshire-based Gypsy and Traveller communities or in an indirect way which could tarnish the reputation of all Gypsies and Travellers in the area. This reluctance to identify actual need may have served to skew the results.
- 5.12 That said, it is also clear that a large majority of the respondents who said that more transit sites were needed – 65 of the 78 total – had not themselves travelled recently, and therefore may not have an up-to-date insight into unmet need for transit sites. Alternatively, the current lack of transit sites may have influenced their decision not to travel. More research into the nature of this causal relationship may be required.
- 5.13 More weight could be given to the responses provided by those community members who have travelled recently. 16 of the survey’s 118 respondents said that they have travelled within the last year. Table 5.3 shows how these community members who have travelled recently responded.

Table 5.3: Respondents’ views on transit site need

Respondent	Need for more transit sites in Wales?			
	Yes	No	Prefer not to	No answer

²⁸ The PCNPA LDP is currently under review. The Authority is preparing a replacement Plan whose Plan period will extend to 2031.

	say		given
All respondents	78	26	11
Respondents who have been travelling within the last year	13	1	1

5.14 Of the 16 survey respondents who have travelled in the last year, 13 – 81.3% - said that there is a need for more transit sites in Wales. This is a clear majority, albeit of a small sample.

5.15 14 of the 16 respondents who have travelled in the last year gave information about which Authorities they camped in, tallied in Table 5.4 alongside all respondents' views on where transit sites would be best located.

Table 5.4: Respondents' views on potential transit sites locations

Authority	No. of mentions in responses ²⁹		
	Where sites are needed – views of all respondents	Where sites are needed – views of respondents who have travelled in the last year	Where respondents who have travelled in the last year have camped
Bridgend	1		6
Carmarthenshire	4		2
Ceredigion	4	2	3
Conwy			1
Merthyr Tydfil			1
Neath-Port Talbot			1
Pembrokeshire	55	2	2
Powys			1
Vale of Glamorgan			1
'Wales generally'	5	3	2

5.16 Table 5.4 shows that a large majority – 55 of the 69 respondents who gave a view on where transit sites are needed – said that transit sites are needed in Pembrokeshire. It is possible that while many respondents do not themselves travel, as ascertained above, they may have family members who travel to Pembrokeshire and could benefit from the provision of a transit site. That said, anecdotal indications given by

²⁹ Within the "Additional comments" section of question E5 of the questionnaire.

respondents suggest that holiday parks, existing pitches and driveways largely accommodate current needs in an authorised manner. Further research may be required in this area.

5.17 Those respondents who have travelled in the last year have travelled across Wales, but especially within south and west Wales. The Authorities of Bridgend and Ceredigion stand out as popular destinations, though no transit site need was specifically identified within the former by those who have recently travelled. Ceredigion, on the other hand, was identified as needing transit site provision by two respondents who have travelled recently, and by four respondents overall.

Further evidence

5.18 The Authority will seek to bolster the evidence of transit site need ascertained through the GTAA process – which at present is not especially robust, owing to the constraints outlined – by analysing additional evidence. The Authority will examine the results of other Authorities’ GTAAs to see if they have identified a transit need within Pembrokeshire.

5.19 A further method of evaluating transit pitch need is to analyse the Authority’s public protection records of unauthorised roadside encampments; a large number of such encampments may signify an underprovision of transit pitches. The encampments which the Authority has dealt with over the last five years are shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Unauthorised roadside encampments within Pembrokeshire, 12/2010 – 12/2015³⁰

Date	Area	Length of encampment	Size of encampment
January 2013	Roch, nr.	6 days	
July 2013	Pembroke Dock	2 days	12 caravans
April 2014	Monkton, nr.	1 day	
June 2015	Cold Inn, nr. Kilgetty	1 day	
September	Haverfordwest	3 days	8 caravans

5.20 As with the County’s residential sites, these encampments are located towards the south and centre of the County. It is not possible to tell if they are related in any way to the established sites. Anecdotally, some respondents to the survey reported that Irish Travellers have set up unauthorised encampments within the County, possibly en route to the ferry ports and onward connections to Ireland. Without further research it is difficult to substantiate these claims.

5.21 The short duration of the encampments detailed in Table 5.5 may point to a need for temporary stopping places over transit pitches. Alternatively the short durations may be the result of effective enforcement on behalf of the Authority, and the community

³⁰ No unauthorised roadside encampments were reported to the Authority from 12/2010 to 12/2012.

members would have remained longer if enforcement action had not been employed. Again, without further research – and perhaps more detailed data collection – drawing conclusions is problematic.

- 5.22 It seems that there is an underprovision of transit pitches and/or temporary stopping places within the County, but without further research – including that undertaken by other Authorities as part of the GTAA process – the level of need is difficult to quantify.
- 5.23 It is hoped that the introduction in 2016 of the new national process for recording unauthorised encampments on a central database as part of the Caravan Count will provide improved data for assessing the need for transit sites and temporary stopping places and where they should be located.

Chapter Six: Conclusions and recommendations

- 6.1 When compared with Wales as a whole, Pembrokeshire has a relatively large resident Gypsy and Traveller population, as demonstrated by previous accommodation needs assessments, caravan count surveys and the 2011 Census.
- 6.2 Surveys were undertaken in October and November 2015 for this accommodation needs assessment, following a methodology agreed by the Steering Group. Surveys included residents on Local Authority residential sites; a Local Authority transit pitch; private sites; unauthorised encampments; and developments; and tenants in 'bricks and mortar' accommodation. The Travelling Showpeople community was also included in the survey, with the timing of the survey coinciding with the Pembroke Fair.
- 6.3 118 households completed the survey, one of whom was based outside Wales. 23 households refused to take part in the survey. The Authority was aware of 183 households based in Pembrokeshire. Of these households, 140 responded (including the 23 refusals), giving an overall response rate of 77%.
- 6.4 **An unmet need for 32 residential pitches, plus two Travelling Showpeople's yards, over the next five years (by the end of 2020) has been identified in this assessment. Over the Plan period for PCC and PCNPA (up to the end of 2021) this equates to a need for 37 residential pitches and two Travelling Showpeople's yards. The unmet need over the period up to the end of 2031 for the pending PCNPA and PCC Plans is projected to be 101 pitches, plus the two aforementioned yards.**
- 6.5 Respondents to the survey also generally identified a need for more transit pitches and sites in Wales. The Authority considers that the questions within the survey surrounding need for transit pitches/sites are not comprehensive enough to establish meaningful results for this aspect of the survey. It considers that these questions should be improved for future surveys. These concerns will be fed back to Welsh Government.

Next steps

- 6.6 The Authority has analysed the responses which identified a need for additional accommodation. To help to plan future provision, this need has been grouped into three geographic areas. These are: Haverfordwest, Pembroke/Pembroke Dock and Kilgetty.
- 6.7 These areas reflect the general locations within which residents have expressed a desire to live. Although there are family connections between areas, typically residents have a closer association and a preference to live within one area, usually linked to the existing Local Authority site in that area.
- 6.8 The more significant areas of need are in the Pembroke/Pembroke Dock and Kilgetty areas which reflect the locations of the two larger Local Authority sites.
- 6.9 Planning permission for an additional nine private pitches is already in place in the Pembroke and Pembroke Dock area.

- 6.10 To address the need in the Kilgetty area Pembrokeshire County Council has identified an allocation for 15 pitches as an extension to the Kingsmoor Common site within its Local Development Plan. This area is currently common land and is the subject of an application to de-register and enclose the common. Initial information from Welsh Government suggests that a decision on this application should be received by the end of 2015. If successful, the Authority can then progress a planning application and bid for grant funding for this site. Delivering additional pitches in this area would meet a significant proportion of the need identified.
- 6.11 As well as progressing the Kingsmoor Common allocation, over the next year the Local Authority will look at the potential to deliver a number of smaller sites to meet the need identified in this report. Desk-based geographical information system (GIS) appraisals of Council-owned land have already taken place and further analysis of potential sites will be progressed. The Authority will also closely examine the results of the surveys from private sites and explore whether there is any potential to expand existing private sites. Where unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments have been identified officers will seek to work with residents to apply for planning permission and regularise the site (where appropriate). Pre-application discussions are already taking place in some cases.
- 6.12 Both PCC and the PCNPA have policies which allow for private sites to be developed where they meet certain criteria. The vast majority of existing sites are located outside the PCNPA; only one private site with planning permission exists within the National Park currently.
- 6.13 In recent years a significant number of private sites have gained planning permission under this policy framework. Inevitably issues surrounding landscape are a greater constraint within the National Park than it is outside; an appeal against a decision by PCNPA to refuse planning permission for a private site at Manorbier was dismissed because of the impact on the landscape in November 2015. A further site within the National Park, near Manorbier Newton, is now also undergoing the appeal process.
- 6.14 Neither Planning Authority currently intends to review their policies prior to formal LDP review as the policies are considered to be providing an appropriate mechanism for assessing Gypsy and Traveller sites.
- 6.15 PCC's LDP is due to begin the review process in 2017. PCNPA's LDP review has commenced. These reviews can take three to four years to complete and will include a review of the policies for the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites.
- 6.16 Progress on delivery towards meeting the identified need in this report will be reported on annually within the PCC and PCNPA LDP Annual Monitoring Reports, which are publicly available.
- 6.17 PCC will continue to monitor instances of unauthorised encampments and will review data provided from the Caravan Count central database during the lifetime of this GTAA to ascertain if there is evidence of need for transit sites and/or temporary stopping places and where these should be located.

Appendix 1: Publicity materials

Leaflet, front



Gypsy and Traveller Survey Your Future, Your Say

Pembrokeshire County Council is visiting Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities in October. We will be asking whether you or your family need a residential pitch, house or transit site. A new Welsh law means we must help meet your needs.

For more information, please get in touch:



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(01437) 764551





Arolwg Sipsiwn a Theithwyr Eich Dyfodol, Eich Llais Chi

Bydd Cyngor Sir Penfro yn ymweld â chymunedau o Sipsiwn, Teithwyr a Gweithwyr Sioeau ar Daith ym mis Hydref. Byddwn yn gofyn i chi a oes angen pitch preswyl, ty neu safle tramwy (transit site) arnoch chi neu eich teulu. Mae cyfraith newydd yng Nghymru yn golygu bod rhaid i ni helpu i ymateb ar gyfer eich anghenion.

Am fwy o wybodaeth, cysylltwch:



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(01437) 764551



Poster (at 50% scale)



Gypsy and Traveller Survey

Your Future, Your Say

Pembrokeshire County Council is visiting Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities in October. We will be asking whether you or your family need a residential pitch, house or transit site. A new Welsh law means we must help meet your needs.

Arolwg Sipsiwn a Theithwyr

Eich Dyfodol, Eich Llais Chi

Bydd Cyngor Sir Penfro yn ymweld â chymunedau o Sipsiwn, Teithwyr a Gweithwyr Sioeau ar Daith ym mis Hydref. Byddwn yn gofyn i chi a oes angen pitch preswyl, tŷ neu safle tramwy (transit site) arnoch chi neu eich teulu. Mae cyfraith newydd yng Nghymru yn golygu bod rhaid i ni helpu i ymateb ar gyfer eich anghenion.

**For more information, please get in touch:
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Appendix 2: Interview log (continues overleaf)

Ref no	Type ³¹	Interview attempt			Methods of engagement	Refusal reason
		First	Second	Third		
1	BMSR	22/10/201	29/10/2015	11/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
2	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015	11/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
3	LATP	07/10/201	08/10/2015	11/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
4	BMSR	21/10/201	30/10/2015	11/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
5	LARS	12/10/201	15/10/2015	12/11/201	Leaflet; telephone call (x3); telephone interview	
6	UAEC	05/11/201	09/11/2015	11/11/201	Telephone call (x2); face-to-face interview	
7	UAEC	23/10/201	04/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
8	BMSR	10/11/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
9	BMSR	22/10/201	30/10/2015	10/11/201	Home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
10	BMSR	22/10/201	30/10/2015	10/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
11	BMSR	05/11/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
12	BMSR	16/10/201	22/10/2015	05/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
13	BMSR	16/10/201	22/10/2015	05/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
14	BMSR	22/10/201	05/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
15	BMSR	22/10/201	06/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
16	BMSR	16/10/201	22/10/2015	10/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
17	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
18	BMSR	04/11/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
19	BMSR	22/10/201	10/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
20	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
21	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
22	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
23	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
24	LARS	04/11/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
25	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015	21/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
26	PVRS	05/10/201	08/10/2015	21/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
27	PVRS	05/10/201	08/10/2015	21/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
28	BMSR	16/10/201	21/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	

³¹ BMPR = 'bricks and mortar', private rented; BMSR = 'bricks and mortar', social rented; BMUN = 'bricks and mortar', tenure unknown; HSTL = homeless hostel; LARS = Local Authority residential site; LATP = Local Authority transit pitch; NFXA = no fixed abode – currently travelling; NWLS = site not in Wales; UADV = unauthorised development; UAEC = unauthorised encampment.

Ref no	Type ³¹	Interview attempt			Methods of engagement	Refusal reason
		First	Secon	Third		
29	BMSR	22/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
30	BMSR	16/10/201	22/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
31	NFXA	22/10/201			Leaflet; telephone interview	
32	BMSR	16/10/201	21/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
33	BMPR	22/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
34	BMSR	22/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
35	LARS	22/10/201			Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
36	BMSR	16/10/201	22/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
37	BMSR	21/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
38	PVRS	08/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
39	BMSR	16/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
40	BMSR	16/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
41	BMSR	16/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
42	BMSR	16/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
43	BMSR	16/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
44	HSTL	16/10/201			Home visit; face-to-face interview	
45	PVRS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
46	PVRS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
47	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
48	LARS	12/10/201	15/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
49	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
50	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
51	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
52	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
53	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
54	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
55	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
56	LARS	15/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
57	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
58	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
59	LARS	08/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
60	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
61	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	

Ref no	Type ³¹	Interview attempt			Methods of engagement	Refusal reason
		First	Secon	Third		
62	LARS	08/10/201			Leaflet; serendipitous meeting; face-to-face interview	
63	LARS	07/10/201			Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
64	LARS	07/10/201			Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
65	LARS	07/10/201			Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
66	PVRS	08/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
67	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
68	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
69	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
70	UAEC	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
71	LARS	07/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
72	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
73	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
74	UAEC	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
75	UAEC	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
76	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
77	UAEC	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
78	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
79	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
80	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
81	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
82	LARS	12/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
83	UAEC	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
84	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
85	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
86	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
87	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
88	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
89	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
90	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
91	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
92	PVRS	08/10/201	08/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
93	UADV	09/10/201			Meeting; leaflet; drop-in centre; face-to-face interview	
94	NWLS	09/10/201			Meeting; leaflet; drop-in centre; face-to-face interview	

Ref no	Type ³¹	Interview attempt			Methods of engagement	Refusal reason
		First	Second	Third		
95	BMSR	22/10/201			Home visit; face-to-face interview	
96	BMSR	22/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
97	BMSR	22/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
98	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
99	UAEC	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
100	BMSR	29/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
101	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
102	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
103	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
104	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
105	LARS	07/10/201		21/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
106	LARS	07/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
107	LARS	07/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
108	LARS	23/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
109	BMSR	16/10/201	21/10/2015	27/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x2); telephone interview	
110	BMSR	29/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
111	BMSR	29/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
112	BMSR	29/10/201			Home visit; face-to-face interview	
113	BMSR	29/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
114	BMSR	16/10/201	22/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
115	BMSR	16/10/201	22/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); face-to-face interview	
116	BMSR	30/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
117	BMSR	16/10/201	30/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2); face-to-face interview	
118	BMSR	30/10/201			Leaflet; home visit; face-to-face interview	
201	BMUN	21/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
202	BMUN	21/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
203	BMUN	21/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
204	BMUN	21/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
205	BMUN	22/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Home visit (x3)	
206	BMUN	22/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
207	BMUN	22/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
208	BMUN	22/10/201	29/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
209	PVRS	05/10/201	08/10/2015	21/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	

Ref no	Type ³¹	Interview attempt			Methods of engagement	Refusal reason
		First	Secon	Third		
210	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2)	
211	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); letter	
212	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); letter	
213	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); letter	
214	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); letter	
215	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); letter	
216	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015	30/10/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3); letter	
217	BMUN	22/10/201	30/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
218	HSTL	16/10/201	22/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
219	BMUN	16/10/201	22/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
220	BMUN	22/10/201	30/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
221	BMUN	16/10/201	22/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
222	BMUN	16/10/201	22/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
223	BMUN	22/10/201	06/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
224	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
225	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
226	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
227	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
228	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
229	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
230	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
231	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
232	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
233	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
234	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
235	LARS	23/10/201	04/11/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
236	LARS	12/10/201	15/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
237	LARS	12/10/201	15/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
238	LARS	12/10/201	15/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
239	LARS	12/10/201	15/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
240	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
241	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	
242	LARS	07/10/201	08/10/2015	06/11/201	Leaflet; home visit (x3)	

Ref no	Type ³¹	Interview attempt			Methods of engagement	Refusal reason
		First	Secon	Third		
243	PVRS	08/10/201	21/10/2015		Leaflet; home visit (x2)	
901	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
902	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
903	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
904	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
905	BMUN	REFUSED			Home visit	Not interested
906	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
907	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
908	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
909	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
910	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
911	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
912	PVRS	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
913	PVRS	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
914	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Did not come to door when in
915	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Did not come to door when in
916	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
917	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
918	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
919	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Not interested
920	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Did not come to door when in
921	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
922	BMUN	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Satisfied with accommodation
923	LARS	REFUSED			Leaflet; home visit	Poor relationship with Authority