Design and Access Statement

To be read in conjunction with the Planning Application, Drawing Numbers 23/BROKEN/01,02, 03, 04, 05 and 06.

Application for the Change of Use of land to provide 3No. Additional Gypsy and Traveller family pitches for an extended family, consisting of a 3No. Static Mobile Homes, parking for 6 vehicles 2 per pitch, turning area, passing places, together with the laying of other hardstanding's at:

Land between Open View and Little Acre, Main Road, Winterbourne Earls, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6DS on behalf of Mr L. Johnson.



Design and Access Statement prepared and submitted by:
Keith Smith Design Consultant
Dated 21/11/2023

Contents Page

1.0	**Introduction**	3
2.0	**The Site Location**	3
3.0	**The Proposal**	3
4.0	**The Design and Access Statement**	5
5.0	**Planning History**	25
6.0	**Relevant Planning Policy and Legislation**	26
7.0	**Conclusion**	28

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Design and Access Statement has been prepared on behalf of Mr L. Johnson, hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant' and should be read in conjunction with the Drawing Numbers 23/BROKEN/01, 02, 03, 04, 05, and 06 in relation to the Planning Application for the Change of Use of land to provide 3No. Additional Gypsy and Traveller family pitches, for the extended family, consisting of a 3No. Static Mobile Homes, parking for 6 vehicles 2 per pitch, turning area, passing spaces, together with the laying of other hardstanding's.

2.0 Site Location

2.1 The site comprises a parcel of land that forms a long agricultural field between Open View and Little Acre on the southeast side of the A338 Main Road, running alongside the adjoining public highway. Site to be found at eastings 416980, northings 133173, approximately 0.23HA in overall area. The site lies to the south east of Salisbury, to the east of residential areas of Ford and Bishopsdown, and to the south of Winterbourne Earls and Winterbourne Dauntsey, the site has no special designation. Boundaries are formed by native species trees and hedges. Access can be gained via either Open View or Little Acre by way a timber field gates to the north and south of the site. The site will benefit from the presents of mains electric, water, and an existing treatment plant located in Open View.
The development falls within the catchment of the River Avon SAC and has potential to cause adverse effects alone or in combination with other developments through discharge of phosphorus in wastewater. However, the previous 2 planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites were approved as they utilise an approved sewage treatment plant, this being the case I see no reason to refuse the application based on concerns over the SAC.

3.0 The Proposal.

3.1 This proposal seeks planning permission for the Change of Use of land to provide Additional 3No. Gypsy and Traveller family pitches for the extended family, consisting of 3no. Static Mobile Homes, parking for 6 vehicles 2 per pitch, turning area, passing places, together with the laying of other hardstanding's to comply with Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites - Good Practice Guide - May 2008 (Withdrawn).
Currently there a two existing lawful Gypsy and Traveller sites, Open View consisting of 3No. Static Mobile Homes, a Dayroom, and a Stable Block and Little Acre consisting of a Static Mobile Home, Dayroom, and Tourer all approved under Planning Applications:
PL/2022/05762 - Demolition of remaining stable block and the erection of a larger replacement stable block.
20/11667/FUL - Change of use of agricultural land for 1 Gypsy/Traveller family pitch with a Static Mobile Home, demolition of hay barn and tack room

together with part of stable block, retention and conversion of existing stables to provide a new dayroom, vehicle parking and a treatment plant, the laying of hardstanding, replacement hedge and associated ancillary works.
19/08378/FUL - Change of use of agricultural land to create 2 additional Gypsy/Traveller Mobile Homes and Tourers with parking and associated ancillary development together with repositioning of existing Mobile Home – Approved.
16/05231/FUL - Discharge of Conditions 7, 10, 11, and 12 relating to planning approval 16/05231/FUL – Discharged.
16/05231/FUL - Change of use of land to use as a residential caravan site for one gypsy family – Refused (Appealed).
APP/Y39040/W/17/3169468 – Against Refusal of planning application 16/05231.FULL - Appeal Allowed.

The objective of the development is to provide additional accommodation for the Applicants 3 Daughters, 2 of which are due to be married following which they will have a need their own place to live. The remaining Daughter, it is assumed, will eventually also require a place to live, the overall need cannot be provided by the existing accommodation on Open View or Little Acre, therefore planning permission is sort for this development.

3.2 There is an existing vehicular site access via Little Acre to the north and Open View to the south, it is intended to provide access to the development via the existing Little Acre access as shown on Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/03, 04, and 05. Planning permission under 20/11667/FUL - Change of use of agricultural land for 1 Gypsy/Traveller family pitch with a Static Mobile Home, demolition of hay barn and tack room together with part of stable block, retention and conversion of existing stables to provide a new dayroom, vehicle parking and a treatment plant, the laying of hardstanding, replacement hedge and associated ancillary works was granted, including the proposed site access.

3.3 It is proposed to utilise the existing ‘Kingspan Klargester BioAir 4’ 12-person sewage treatment plant located in Open View as shown on Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/02 and 04.

3.4 Information Provided to be read in conjunction with this Planning Application.
Drawing Number’s
23/BROKEN/01 – Location Plan.
23/BROKEN/02 – Existing Block Plan of Open View.
23/BROKEN/03 – Existing Block Plan of Little Acre.
23/BROKEN/04 – Proposed Block Plan of Open View.
23/BROKEN/05 – Proposed Block Plan of Little Acre.
23/BROKEN/06 – Proposed Overall Block Plan - incorporating Open View and Little Acre.
Additional Information.
Design and Access Statement.
Planning Statement.
Applicants Statement.

3.5 External Lighting.
Hoosic' Wall and Pillar to the parking and turning areas, LED 28W 230V lighting, all with practical motion sensors, colour - Anthracite.

Wall



Pillar



3.6 Existing Boundary Fencing.
1800mm high timber close boarded fencing to the northeast boundary onto Network Rail ownership, together with 1200mm high timber post and rail fencing to the northwest boundary onto the A338 Main Road. There is an existing 1800mm high timber fence and double gated access to the north boundary onto Little Acre, together with an existing 1800mm timber fence and gate to the south boundary onto Open View.

3.7 Proposed Fencing.
It is proposed to replace the existing fencing to the northeast boundary onto Network Rail ownership with new 1800mm high timber close boarded fencing with concrete posts and gravel boards. New 1800mm high timber close boarded fencing with concrete posts and gravel boards together with 1800mm high timber gates to the south boundary onto Open View all as shown on Drawing Number 23/REDLANDS/04, 05, and 06.

3.8 Proposed Permeable Hardstanding's, Access Track, parking, turning area, and passing places.
The proposed track, parking, turning areas, and passing places to consist of 50mm course of unbound 6mm aggregate, on 75mm course of unbound 20-28mm aggregate, on 150mm sub base of load bearing crushed rock on existing compacted earth, colour – Natural, all as shown Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/04, 05, and 06.

4.0 The Design and Access Statement.
The key issues in the consideration of this application are as follows: -

4.1 The Need for Provision

4.2 Issue Affecting the Gypsy and Traveller Community

4.3 The Suitability of the Location/Sustainability

4.4 Impact upon Visual Amenity and Landscape Character

4.5 Drainage

4.6 Impact upon Highway Safety

4.7 Impact upon Neighbour Amenity

4.8 Flood risk

4.1 The Need

The Applicant has previously applied for planning permission for himself, wife and children who now occupy Open View and Little Acre. He has 3 Daughters living with him at present, their ages are 20, 18, and 16 years. The 2 older Daughters are due to be married soon and will have a need for a place to live with their Husbands. Obviously, the need cannot be met by the current accommodation as there is not sufficient space within the Applicants static mobile home. The younger Daughter is likely to also need accommodation in the near future. This being the case, the development will accommodate the need of all of the Applicants extended family should approval be granted.
The Applicant and his family are English Romany Gypsy which is compliant with: *'Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such'* criterion.
Refer to the Applicants Statement.

4.1i Wiltshire Core Strategy Adopted January 2015
Core Policy 47: Meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers.
Making provision for gypsies and travellers.

6.56 Provision should be made to help meet the accommodation needs of all of Wiltshire's communities, including the gypsy and traveller community and travelling showpeople, who normally reside in or travel through the county. In March 2012 the government published the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. These documents include the general principle of aligning planning policy on traveller sites more closely with that for other forms of housing. Core Policy 47 reflects this approach by introducing a set of criteria which define broad locations where sites would be appropriate and against which potential sites will be tested. The criteria have regard to local amenity, access to facilities and impact on the landscape in a similar way to policies for general housing.

6.57 The development of new permanent and transit gypsy and traveller caravan sites in suitable and sustainable locations will be considered in accordance with the criteria set out in Core Policy 47. The criteria have been informed by national policy in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. In accordance with national policy, the council will apply these criteria positively where a proposed location complies with the criteria in Core Policy 47.

6.58 To identify pitch requirements for inclusion in Core Policy 47, as identified in the Wiltshire Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2022 - 2038 Final Report March 2022 (GTAA by Opinion Research Services).

6.59 The council will use national policy and a criteria-based approach, as set out by Core Policy 47, to identify the most suitable sites for gypsy and traveller pitches in the proposed Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document. This will add detail to the interpretation and implementation of Core Policy 47 and identify specific sites to deliver the pitch requirements set out within Core Policy 47. The council will release land in its ownership to help ensure the identified need is met. Applications that are submitted before the DPD is prepared will be assessed against the general criteria set in Core Policy 47.

6.61 The council will release land in its ownership and work with other public sector landowners to help ensure the need for both permanent and transit pitches is met. Opportunities will be considered through the DPD process, as well as bringing forward pitches in the short term through the planning application process.

6.62 The council engaged Opinion Research Services (ORS) to undertake a recent GTA, the Wiltshire Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2022-2038 Final Report was published March 2022 which reviewed the pitch requirement*s, the Core Policy 47 ensures that adequate pitch provision across the plan period. This review will inform amendments to the pitch requirements in Core Policy 47 to relate to the whole plan period and be included in the Gypsy and Traveller DPD. Core Policy 47, together with the policies and allocations proposed within the Gypsy and Traveller DPD, will ensure continued compliance with national policy.*

6.63 National policy, as well as including the general principle of aligning planning policy on traveller sites more closely with that for other forms of housing, requires the council to demonstrate a five-year supply of pitches against a long term target based on clear evidence.

Proposals for new gypsy and traveller pitches or travelling showpeople plots/yards will only be granted where there is no conflict with other planning policies and where no barrier to development exists. New development should be situated in sustainable locations, with preference generally given to previously developed land or a vacant or derelict site in need of renewal. Where proposals satisfy the following general criteria, they will be considered favourably:

i No significant barriers to development exist in terms of flooding, poor drainage, poor ground stability or proximity to other hazardous land or installation where conventional housing would not be suitable.

Comment.

The development lies within Flood Zone 1 which is land unlikely to be affected by flooding. It is proposed to discharge into an existing sewage treatment plant. There are no hazardous land or installations present.

ii It is served by a safe and convenient vehicular and pedestrian access. The proposal should not result in significant hazard to other road users.

Comment.

The development is proposed to be served via an existing Highways approved vehicular access, it is noted that there are no public footpaths in the area.

iii. The site can be properly serviced and is supplied with essential services, such as water, power, sewerage and drainage, and waste disposal.

Comment.

The development will be served by existing mains electric and water services.

iv. The site must also be large enough to provide adequate vehicle parking, including circulation space, along with residential amenity and play area.

Comment.

The development is of sufficient size to accommodate parking for 2 vehicles per pitch, a vehicle turning area and passing places to assist travel. It is proposed to provide an amenity area with further residential amenity areas available in Open View and Little Acre.

v. It is located in or near to existing settlements within reasonable distance of a range of local services and community facilities, in particular schools and essential health services.

Comment.

The development is proposed to be located between Open View to the south and Little Acre to the north, both existing Gypsy and Traveller sites. There are several local villages in close proximity of the development, Winterbourne Earls and Winterbourne Dauntsey to the north are within a mile by car and the Medieval City of Salisbury is 3.1 miles, 10 minutes by car. With the landscape enhancement and mitigation proposals the local landscape character will not be significantly impacted upon. It should be noted that the development is between 2 existing Gypsy and Traveller sites.

vi. It will not have an unacceptable impact on the character and appearance of the landscape and the amenity of neighbouring properties and is sensitively designed to mitigate any impact on its surroundings.

Comment.

The development is to be located between 2 existing Gypsy and Traveller sites, which under the circumstances must therefore be acceptable. With the landscape enhancement and mitigation proposals the local landscape character will not be significantly impacted upon.

vii. Adequate levels of privacy should be provided for occupiers.

Comment.

The development will be screened be existing and proposed native trees and hedging, with timber fencing and gated access.

viii. Development of the site should be appropriate to the scale and character of its surroundings and existing nearby settlements.

Comment.

The development sits logically between the 2 existing Gypsy and Traveller sites.

ix. The site should not compromise a nationally or internationally recognised designation nor have the potential for adverse effects on river quality, biodiversity or archaeology. In assessing sites for travelling showpeople or

where mixed uses are proposed, the site and its surrounding context are suitable for mixed residential and business uses, including storage required and/or land required for exercising animals, and would not result in an unacceptable loss of amenity and adverse impact on the safety and amenity of the site's occupants and neighbouring properties. It is recommended that pre-application advice is sought on all proposals for new gypsy and traveller pitches or traveller showpeople plots/yards. Early engagement with the local community is recommended to ensure sites are developed sensitively to their context.

Comment.

The development will not compromise a nationally or internationally recognised designation nor have the potential for adverse effects on river quality, biodiversity or archaeology. The development is proposed to be located between the 2 existing Gypsy and Traveller sites.

4.1ii Wiltshire Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2022-2038 Final Report March 2022 (GTAA by Opinion Research Services).

Item 7. Current and Future Pitch Provision.

Pitch Needs – Gypsies and Travellers that meet the Planning Definition

7.34 The 140 households that met the planning definition were found on public sites, private sites, unauthorised sites, from in-migration/roadside, and in bricks and mortar in Wiltshire.

7.35 Analysis of the household interviews indicated that there is a current need from 16 unauthorised pitches; for 29 pitches from concealed or doubled-up households or adults; and from 6 households living in bricks and mortar. Future need has been identified for 23 pitches for teenage children who need a pitch of their own in the next 5 years; 5 from in-migration/roadside; and for 41 pitches as a result of new household formation, using a rate of 1.85% derived from the demographics of the residents.

*7.36 Therefore, the overall level of need for those households who met the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller is for **120 pitches** over the GTAA period.*

Figure 8 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Wiltshire that met the Planning Definition (2022-38)

Gypsies and Travellers - Meeting Planning Definition	Pitches
Supply of Pitches	
Available supply from vacant public and private pitches	0
Available supply from pitches on new sites	0
Pitches vacated by households moving to bricks and mortar	0
Pitches vacated by households moving away from the study area	0
Total Supply	**0**
Current Need	
Households on unauthorised developments	16
Households on unauthorised encampments	0
Concealed households/Doubling-up/Over-crowding	29
Movement from bricks and mortar	6
Households on waiting lists for public sites	0
Total Current Need	**51**
Future Need	
5 year need from teenage children	23
Households on sites with temporary planning permission	0
In-migration/Roadside	5
New household formation	41
(Household base 167 and formation rate 1.85%)	
Total Future Needs	**69**
Net Pitch Need = (Current and Future Need – Total Supply)	**120**

Figure 9 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households in Wiltshire that met the Planning Definition by 5-year periods

Years	0-5 2022-27	6-10 2027-32	11-15 2032-37	16 2037-38	Total
	79	18	19	4	**120**

Figure 15 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by Local Plan Policy Type – ORS National %

Delivery Status	Gypsy & Traveller Policy	Housing Policy	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition	120	-	**120**
30% Undetermined Need	5	-	**5**
Do Not Meet Planning Definition	-	61	**61**
70% Undetermined Need	-	13	**13**
TOTAL	**125**	**74**	**199**

Figure 16 – Need for Gypsy and Traveller households broken down by Local Plan Policy Type – Wiltshire %

Delivery Status	Gypsy & Traveller Policy	Housing Policy	TOTAL
Meet Planning Definition	120	-	**120**
49% Undetermined Need	10	-	**10**
Do Not Meet Planning Definition	-	61	**61**
51% Undetermined Need	-	8	**8**
TOTAL	**130**	**69**	**199**

8. Conclusions

8.1 This study provides a robust evidence base to enable the Council to assess the housing needs of the Travelling Community as well as complying with their requirements towards Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople under the Housing Act 1985, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) 2015, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021, and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2021. It also provides the evidence base which can be used to support Local Plan Policies.

8.2 Whilst the need evidenced at individual sites is not included in this report due to data protection requirements, additional evidence has been provided to

the Council to enable them to allocate pitches and to investigate opportunities for the intensification or expansion of sites. Gypsies and Travellers

8.3 In summary there is a need for:

- *120 pitches in Wiltshire over the GTAA period to 2038 for Gypsy and Traveller households that met the planning definition.*
- *18 pitches for undetermined Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition.*
- *61 pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who did not meet the planning definition.*

8.4 In general terms need identified in a GTAA is seen as need for pitches. As set out in Chapter 4 of this report, the now withdrawn Government Guidance on Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites recommended that, as a general guide, an average family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan, parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area.

8.5 It is recommended that alternative approaches should be considered when seeking to address the levels of need identified in this GTAA, especially when seeking to meet the need through the intensification or expansion of existing sites.

8.6 The first approach to consider is in relation to single concealed or doubled-up adults and teenagers who will be in need of a pitch of their own in the next 5 years. In the short to medium term, it is likely that the accommodation need of these individuals could be met through additional touring caravans on existing sites which are, generally, each equivalent to the provision of a pitch, as opposed to more formally set out pitches.

8.7 The second approach to consider is for sites occupied by larger extended family groups. Again, sites like this may be able to meet the overall accommodation needs through a combination of shared static caravans, tourers and dayrooms on existing sites which are, generally, each equivalent to the provision of a pitch – as opposed to more formally set out sites with separate pitches. It is common for conditions in Decision Notices for Travellers sites to simply place limits on the numbers and types of caravans as opposed to placing limits on the number of pitches.

8.8 It is recommended that need for households that met the PPTS planning definition is addressed through new pitch allocations and the intensification or expansion of existing sites – considering some of the alternative approaches set out above. Given that the majority of identified need comes from households living on private sites it is likely that it will need to be addressed through the provision of private pitches or sites. As set out in Paragraph 8.2 the Council have been provided with additional information that will allow them to consider sites that are suitable for intensification or expansion.

8.9 The Council will need to carefully consider how to address any needs from undetermined households, from households seeking to move to Wiltshire (in-migration/windfall), or from households currently living in bricks and mortar. In

terms of Local Plan Policies, the Council should consider the use of a criteria-based policy (as suggested in PPTS).

8.10 In general terms, it is the Government's intention that the need for those households who do not fall within the PPTS planning definition should be met as part of general housing need, as all Travellers that do not meet the planning definition will have been included as part of the overall Objectively Assessed Need (OAN). This is reflected in the revised NPPF (2021).

8.11 It is recognised that the Council are in the process of reviewing their Local Plan that sets out how overall housing need will be addressed. The findings of this report should be considered as part of future housing mix and type within the context of the assessment of overall housing need in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Whilst the findings in this report are aggregated totals for the whole of Wiltshire due to data protection issues, the Council have more detailed data to enable accurate Local Plan allocation to be made.

Conclusion.

Wiltshire Council have a need for additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches to be provided within the County, The Wiltshire Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) clearly identifies a need to be provided, the specific needs of the Applicant having being identified during interview as part of the GTAA process identifying a need for future accommodation for his extended family. The proposed development gives Wiltshire Council the opportunity to reduce their need for additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches within an existing environment that has successfully integrated into the local community.

4.2 Issues impacting on the Gypsy and Traveller Community.

4.2i Health.

To be given Planning Approval, it would enable the Applicant's dependants to continue to access the NHS.

2011 Census analysis: What does the 2011 Census tell us about the characteristics of Gypsy or Irish travellers in England and Wales.

Introduction.

For the first time, the 2011 Census ethnic group question included a dedicated tick box for the ethnic group Gypsy or Irish Traveller. Respondents who wrote Gypsy or Traveller in the any other White background question were allocated to the Gypsy or Irish Traveller tick box. This tick box was not intended for people who identify as 'Roma', as they are a distinct group with different needs to Gypsy or Irish Travellers.

Gypsy or Irish Travellers are recognised under the Equality Act 2010 and are widely considered by government (national and local) and charities to be a vulnerable marginalised group who suffer from poor outcomes. This article enables characteristics of the Gypsy and Irish Traveller community to be explored for the first time based on data from the 2011 Census. Characteristics examined include qualifications, economic activity, family relationships, health and accommodation. ONS research has shown that

these are key areas where poor outcomes (e.g., poor health, unemployment, lack of stable relationships) can affect an individual's well-being. The characteristics for Gypsy and Irish Travellers are compared to other ethnic groups and the population as a whole within England and Wales. In the 2011 Census for England and Wales, 58,000 people chose to identify themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller. Estimates for the UK from other sources vary between 82,000 to 300,000. Variations in the definitions used for this ethnic group has made comparisons between estimates difficult. For example, some previous estimates for Gypsy or Irish Travellers have included Roma or have been derived from counts of caravans rather than people's own self-identity. Historical difficulties in collecting robust data, for example the group's concerns about official data collections/fear of discrimination have inhibited a true picture of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales being gathered. The 2011 Census figure is based on a robust data source and only includes respondents who chose to identify with the Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group.

Key points

- 58,000 people identified themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller in the 2011 Census (0.1 per cent of the usual resident population of England and Wales).
- People identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller had a higher proportion of residents under the age of 20 at 39 per cent. This compares to 24 per cent of the overall England and Wales population who were under 20.
- Gypsy or Irish Travellers born in non-UK EU countries was double the proportion for England and Wales as a whole – 8 per cent compared to 4 per cent.
- The majority of people who identified as Gypsy or Irish Traveller identified with an English only national identity (66 per cent) and were Christian (64 per cent).
- Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the highest proportion with no qualifications for any ethnic group (60 per 1 cent) – almost three times higher than for England and Wales as a whole (23 per cent).
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller was the ethnic group with the lowest proportion of respondents who were economically active at 47 per cent, compared to 63 per cent for England and Wales as a whole.
- Over half of those who were economically active were employed (51 per cent compared to 75 per cent for the total of England and Wales) and 20 per cent were unemployed (compared to 7 per cent for the whole of England and Wales). Gypsy or Irish Traveller had the highest proportion of self-employed out of the ethnic groups at 26 per cent compared to 14 per cent for England and Wales
- Elementary occupations (such as sales, service or construction) were the most common type of employment at 22 per cent for Gypsy or Irish Traveller (11 per cent for England and Wales as a whole).

- Just under half of Gypsy or Irish Traveller households had dependent children (45 per cent) – above the average for the whole of England and Wales (29 per cent).
- Whole house or bungalow was the most common type of accommodation for respondents who identified as Gypsy or Irish Traveller, at 61 per cent (84 per cent for England and Wales as a whole), followed by caravan or other mobile or temporary structure at 24 per cent (0.3 per cent for England and Wales as a whole).
- Gypsy or Irish Travellers were more than twice as likely to live in social housing than the overall population of England and Wales (41 per cent compared to 16 per cent) and less likely to own their accommodation outright (21 per cent compared to 26 per cent).
- Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the lowest proportion of any ethnic group rating their general health as ‘good’ or 'very good' at 70 per cent compared to 81 per cent overall of the overall population of England and Wales.
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group was among the highest providers of unpaid care in England and Wales at 11 per cent (10 per cent for England and Wales as a whole) and provided the highest proportion of people providing 50 hours or more of unpaid care at 4 per cent (compared to 2 per cent for England and Wales as a whole).

Figure 12 shows the percentage differential between general households and the Gypsy and Traveller group.

Figure 12: Self-reported health as ‘good or very good’, by accommodation, England and Wales, 2011

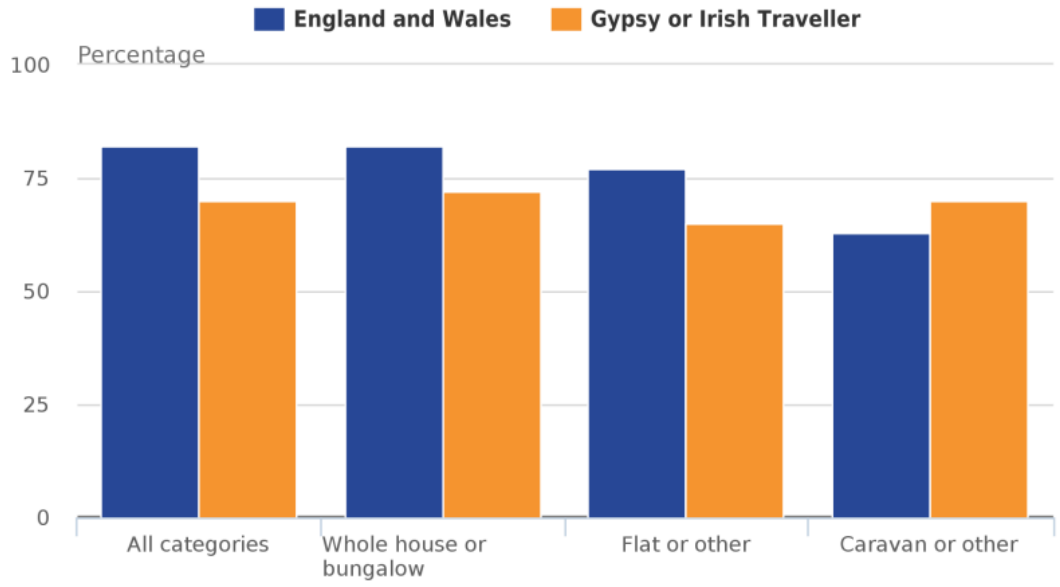
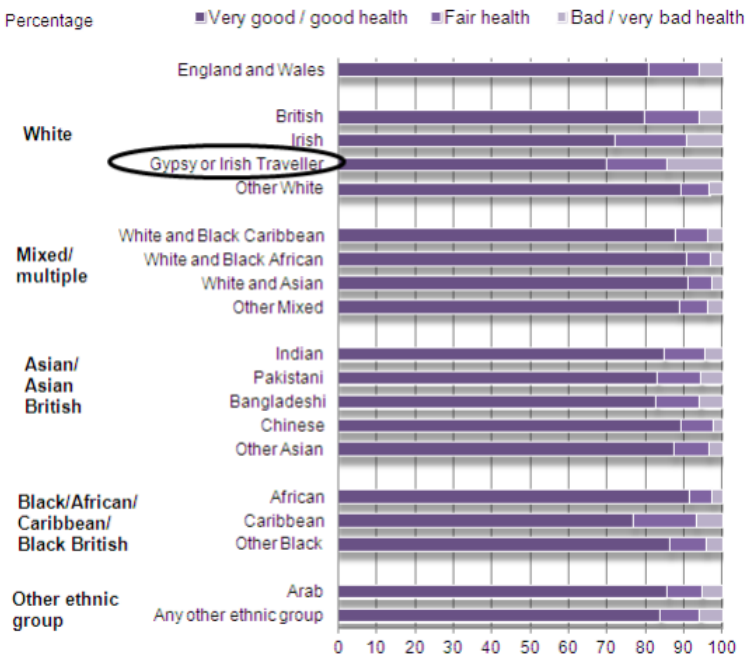


Figure 10 shows the variation in general health by ethnic group.

Figure 10: Variations in general health: by ethnic group, England and Wales, 2011



4.2ii Hereafter an extract from Wiltshire Gypsy, Roma, Traveller and Boater Strategy 2020-2025 – September 2020.

Health inequalities describe differences in health outcomes experienced by individuals which are not due to chance but by factors beyond their control which have created significant and persistent effects on the individual's health. This presents a significant social injustice– the number of years an individual is likely to live, the proportion of those spent in a state of good health, and the opportunities to live a healthy life are strongly linked to the extent of deprivation and disadvantage experienced by an individual. There is an imperative on all public organisations to address health inequalities, so that all individuals have the same opportunity to live healthy lives no matter their background, ethnicity or socioeconomic status. Furthermore, the public sector equality duty highlights the need for due regard of advancing equality of opportunity between those who share protected characteristics (e.g., ethnicity such as Gypsy or Irish Traveller) and those who do not. The importance of tackling health inequalities has been highlighted in the recent NHS Long Term plan (NHS England, 2019). This is reflected in the continued higher share of funding towards areas with high health inequalities, and requirement for local health systems to describe how they are specifically reducing health inequalities. The Women and Equalities Committee have recommended to the Government that this resource allocation should account explicitly for the needs of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people within a given NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) area.

4.2iii Hereafter is an extract from Hidden Needs, Identifying Key Vulnerable Groups in Data Collections: Vulnerable Migrants, Gypsies and Travellers, Homeless People, and Sex Workers.

Gypsies and Travellers Use of services: GP registration rates are low, often related to lack of proof of identity and of a permanent address, poor literacy/ poor use of English (for Slovak and other migrants), and anticipation of discrimination from GP practices. A review of studies undertaken in 2005 found GP registration rates varying from 50-91%. Parry et al. found that Gypsy Travellers were much less likely than their comparators to be registered with a GP (16% vs 1% not registered). Gypsies and Travellers were also less likely to visit the practice nurse, a counsellor, chiropodist, dentist, optician or alternative medical workers, or to contact NHS Direct or visit walk-in centres than their counterparts. Given the problems accessing GP services, there is some evidence (including in this study) of significantly higher rates of use of A and E services.
Generic health status: Gypsies and Travellers have poorer general health and higher rates of limiting long-term illness, after controlling for socioeconomic status, higher rates of cough or bronchitis, and higher rates of chest pain and asthma. Several studies have reported large gaps in life expectancy (men and women losing an average of at least 10 and 12 years, respectively), although life expectancy can be variable. Health expectancy deteriorates rapidly after age 50. Mental health: Gypsies and Travellers are nearly three times more likely to be anxious than average and just over twice as likely to be depressed. The All-Ireland Traveller Health Study (funded by the Department of Health and Children and published in 2010) found that the male suicide rate was 6.6 times the rate in the general population. The female rate was 4.9 times higher but not statistically significant. Another study found that suicide rates amongst Irish male Travellers were 3 times higher than in the general population. No UK data has been identified: A UK wide study commissioned by EHRC recommended: '…. that urgent research is undertaken into the prevalence of suicide and self-harm amongst Gypsy, Traveller…communities in Britain. Poor birth outcomes and maternal health: There is an excess prevalence of miscarriages (29% vs.16% in a matched comparison group), stillbirths, neonatal deaths, and infant mortality in Gypsy and Traveller communities. The infant mortality rate in the All-Ireland Traveller Health Study was 3.6 times higher in the Irish Traveller population than in the general population. Higher rates of maternal death during pregnancy and shortly after childbirth have been found in the traditional Travelling community than in the general population by some of the earlier reports of the Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths. Diabetes: A higher prevalence of diabetes has been reported in the Gypsy/Irish Traveller population. Type 2 diabetes was 3 times higher in a sample of Slovak Gypsies compared with a comparison group of non-Gypsies. Doctor diagnosed diabetes was twice as high in the Irish Traveller population than in the general population in the All-Ireland Traveller Health Study. Parry et al (2004) also found more cases than in their comparators. Low child immunisation rates and commensurate elevated rates of measles, whooping cough, and other infections: A number of studies have reported low immunisation rates for Gypsy and Traveller children and an excess burden of measles infection. In 2006 and again in 2010 there were a

number of outbreaks (clusters) of measles within Gypsy and Traveller communities across the UK. The Director of Immunisation has noted: 'It is difficult to monitor uptake of the MMR vaccine within the Gypsy and Traveller community, but it is our understanding that levels of immunisation are low. Large Gypsy and Traveller events during the summer may have exacerbated the outbreak. In 2012 there were several smaller outbreaks in the Traveller community and also some cases of pertussis (whooping cough). In a recent study of measles amongst Gypsies and Travellers in the Thames Valley, where Gypsy/Traveller ethnicity was specifically ascertained, 142 cases of laboratory confirmed measles were reported over 4 years (2006-9), with a median age of 6.5 years, 90 (63%) of which were Gypsies/Travellers: this represented an excess risk of more than 100-fold in these Gypsy/Traveller communities. 55% of the Gypsy/Traveller cases were amongst children aged under 5. Of the 55 confirmed cases in the Gypsy/Traveller community eligible for vaccination, 27 (49%) had had one MMR vaccination. Thus, with respect to data capture, sources that record use of services (primary and secondary care), birth outcomes, maternal morbidity and mortality, childhood immunisation rates, and mental health are likely to be particularly important for the vulnerable Gypsy/Irish Traveller population.

4.2iv Education.

To remain on site would enable the Applicant's dependants to continue to access the Educational Services such as Schools, Colleges and Universities.

The Department of Education - Improving the outcomes for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils: final report.

The issue of improving educational outcomes for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils has been a focus of research and policy for some time and is particularly serious for secondary age pupils. Evidence suggests that where Gypsy and Traveller pupils do transfer successfully to secondary school, their attendance is unlikely to continue beyond the age of 14 (DfES 2006a; Derrington and Kendall, 2004).

• Although there is some evidence of growing economically and educationally successful Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities (Ryder and Greenfield, forthcoming), there is still concern that Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils are reported to be amongst the lowest achieving ethnic groups within schools in England, are more likely to be identified as having special educational needs (SEN), and are four times more likely than any other group to be excluded from school as a result of their behaviour (DfES, 2005; DCSF, 2009a)

• It is within this context that the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) (now the Department for Education [DfE]) funded the present study, which examined the issues faced by Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils and what can be done to improve educational outcomes for this group.

• This report draws on the findings from all four strands of the research conducted. More detailed information on the contextual history of Gypsy,

Roma and Traveller communities can be found in the review of literature (which has been published).

4.3 The Suitability of the Location/Sustainability

Whilst paragraph 23 of the PPTS advises that Local Planning Authorities strictly limit new traveller site development in open countryside that are away from existing settlements or outside areas allocated in the development plan. However, the proposed development is to be located between Open View and Little Acre both current Gypsy and Traveller sites occupied by the Applicants dependants. The site is within close proximity of the following facilities which can be reach by cycling or by car, it is noted that a majority of families are car reliant regardless of their location:

Winterbourne Earls to the north is 0.5 miles 1 min. by car.
Winterbourne Dauntsey to the north is 0.7 miles 2 mins by car.
Gomeldon to the north is 1.1 miles/3 min. by car.
Hospitals in Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min. by car.
GP Surgery's:
Bishopsdown GP Surgery
Three Chequers Medical Practice
There are further GP Surgery's within Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min. by car.
Schools and Colleges:
Winterbourne Earls C of E Primary School is 0.5 miles/1 min. by car.
Winterbourne Earls Early Day Nursery and Pre School is 1 mile/2 min. by car.
Gomeldon Primary School is 1.1 miles/3 min. by car.
Laverstock St, Joseph's Secondary School is 1.5 miles/5 min. by car.
Laverstock St. Andrews C of E Primary School is 1.5 miles/5 min. by car.
Wyvern St. Edmunds is 1.5 miles/5 min. by car.
Busy Bees Nursery School
Bishopsdown Farm Pre School
Green Trees Primary School
There are further Schools and Colleges in Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min by car.
Supermarkets/Stores:
One Stop Shop is 1.6 miles/8 min. by car.
Aldi is 1.5 miles/4 min. by car.
There are further supermarkets, shops and other outlets in Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min. by car.
Public transport is available with a bus service between Winterbourne Earls and Salisbury.

Conclusion.

That the development is sustainable.

4.4 Impact upon Visual Amenity and Landscape Character

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 is to recognise the intrinsic character and Landscape Character of the countryside. Section 15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

The development will not compromise a nationally or internationally recognised designation nor have the potential for adverse effects on river quality, biodiversity or archaeology. The development is proposed to be located between the 2 existing Gypsy and Traveller sites.

The site is encapsulated by native species trees and hedgerows. The development represents a relatively modest traveller site, and it is recognised that it could have a detrimental impact on the landscape quality, character and appearance of the rural area, however, every effort has been made to mitigate the impact by proposing considerable new landscaping including planting native trees and hedges all as described hereafter. However, a landscape mitigation and enhancement proposal for the landscape scheme has been carefully designed to reduce the impact of the proposed development on the landscape character by incorporating additional landscape and biodiversity enhancement features which complement the sites existing landscape setting and the proposed site layout. Further, the proposed Landscape works are to incorporate the installation of 2No. bird and 2No. bat boxes.

4.4i Landscape Mitigation and Enhancement.

A landscape mitigation and enhancement proposal for the landscape scheme has been carefully designed to reduce the impact of the proposed development on the landscape character by incorporating additional landscape and biodiversity enhancement features which complement the sites existing landscape setting and the proposed site layout. The landscape proposals have been approved by the Applicant and he has agreed to implement the scheme dependent upon the outcome of the planning application. Further, the proposed Landscape works are to incorporate the installation of 2No. bird and 2No. bat boxes as specified in agreement with Wiltshire Wildlife Trust to enhance the biodiversity of the site.
The following is to be read in conjunction with Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/03 and 05.

4.4ii Design Objectives.

Due to its location the landscape characteristics of the site is neither prominent nor visually intrusive within its landscape setting. It sits behind a well-established native species tree/hedgerow which define and provide effective screening to its boundaries any gapping within the west boundary onto the A338 Main Road will be included within the landscape proposals. It is proposed that additional native trees and hedges are planted adjacent to the proposed Static Mobile Homes to reduce their impact on the landscape character. All as hereafter and on Drawing Numbers 23/BROKEN/04, 05, and 06.

Site Layout

In order to integrate the development with its immediate environment and minimise the developments landscape character and visual impacts the site layout has been carefully designed and includes:

• The retention and protection of existing peripheral trees and hedgerows for screening and would take further advise from Wiltshire Wildlife Trust for ecological purposes.

• The siting of the proposed Static Mobile Homes is at a distance from adjacent homes to maximise existing and new screening by tree/hedge line

and to overcome any gapping to the remaining boundaries respectively. The development is proposed to be located between the 2 existing Gypsy and Traveller sites.

4.4iii Landscape Enhancement and Mitigation Proposals.
Proposal:
Tree and Hedge Planting and Maintenance Plan. It is proposed to provide further Native Tree and Hedges to enhance the landscape character and appearance, and to provide screening to the A388 Main Road, as shown on Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/04, 05, and 06, and as specified in the Landscape Planting Schedule and Management Plan hereafter.

1.2 The planted trees will remain in perpetuity and will be replaced like for like species if they die.

1.3 Planting will be maintained as indicated in the maintenance schedule with any defective planting replaced at the next appropriate season.

1.4 The objective is to ensure new planting is suitably looked after to enable successful establishment and that the plan is retained in longevity whilst promoting healthy growth and attractive form.

1.5 Watering should be monitored to ensure that at times of water shortage, sufficient water is applied.

1.6 Inspect stakes and ties to the trees and replace tight or ineffective ties and adjust as necessary for optimum growth. If ties are replaced, they should be replaced in slightly different positions. As soon as trees are self-supporting, ties and stakes should be carefully removed. Clean topsoil should be put into any holes left by the stakes.

1.7 Trees should be re-firmed in ground after strong winds, frost or other disturbances.

1.8 Monitor and replace failed planting with new plants between October and March or when suitable for the plant. Ensure planting is made into well prepared ground.

1.9 Maintain a layer of mulch at the base of each tree. This layer should be topped up annually, topping up by a depth of 75mm to a diameter of 1.2m around the trunk. Mulch layer should be free from weeds, weeding to be done by hand.

Planting Maintenance Schedule

Operation	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
Trees - Inspect and adjust all tree stakes and ties. Any guards to be removed after 5 years.	Oct - Nov	Oct - Nov	Oct - Nov	Oct - Nov	Now

Hot weather - During periods of excessively hot weather, water around tree bases.	When required.	When required.	When required.	When required.	When required.
Strong winds – following strong winds, re-stand base and check stakes and ties for stability.	When required.	When required.	When required.	When required.	When required.
Dead plant material – remove any dead plant material at the end of the growing season and replant, if necessary, with tree to match.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.
Weeding – remove weeds by hand when topping up the mulch. There should be no interference between mulch and base of tree.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.	Sept/when required.
End of year 5 – should any trees/plants die and be replanted; the above operations will apply.					
Grass – should be cut as necessary using appropriate size machinery. Must not be allowed to overgrow.	When required.	When required.	When required.	When required.	When required.

In order to alleviate the landscape character and visual impacts of the proposed scheme a number of landscape mitigation and enhancement measures have been incorporated. These proposals which will improve the landscape structure of the site and offer biodiversity enhancements and would follow further advice from Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and include:

• 11No. new native trees to provide structure, screening, and improve the arboricultural character and landscape value of the site.

• 66 linear metres of new native hedgerows has been allowed for any gapping to enhance the screening and biodiversity value of the site.

• 670No. new native understorey planting to enhance the screening and biodiversity value of the site.

• Any grassed areas to be strimmed twice yearly only to encourage establishment of wildflower species.

• The installation of 2No. bird and 2No. bat boxes, under advice from Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and as shown on Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/04, 05, and 06 all to improve the biodiversity value of the site.

Conclusion.

It is clear that both the site layout and the landscape mitigation and enhancement proposals have been carefully designed to ensure the sensitive integration of the development with its immediate setting whilst improving the

sites landscape structure and bio-diversity value. In addition, it should be noted that the landscape scheme and would take further advice from both Natural England and Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and seeks to satisfy any relevant landscape conditions. As a consequence, it is considered that the scheme is acceptable in landscape terms.

Conditions.
Should planning application be granted, and in order to ensure that South Somerset Council are able to enforce the landscape proposals, the Applicant is willing to accept stringent landscape conditions as part of any permission.

4.4iv Landscape Planting Schedule and Management Plan.
New planting to consist of extending the existing planted areas with Native Trees and hedges to the site as shown on Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/04, 05, and 06 together with the Planting Schedule hereafter.

Native Tree Planting.

Native Tree Planting					
Abbrev.	Species	Density	Height/ Girth(cm)	Root Cond.	Total
Ac	Acer campestre (field maple)	As plan	60-80(h)	Bare Root	6
Ca	Corylus avellana (hazel)	As plan	60-80(h)	Bare Root	3
Sa	Sorbus aucupavia (rowan mountain ash)	As plan	60-80(h)	Bare Root	2

It is proposed to plant 11No. native trees.

Native Hedge Planting.

Native Hedge Planting					
Abbrev.	Species	Density	Height/ Girth(cm)	Root Cond.	Total
As Key	Acer campestre (20%)	5 per li/m	60-80(h)	Bare Root	66
As Key	Corylus avellana (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	66
As Key	Crataegus monogyna (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	66
As Key	Prunus spinosa (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	66
As Key	Sambucus nigra (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	66

It is proposed to plant 66li/m of mixed native hedges together with any gapping in the existing boundary hedgerows onto the A338 Main Road, are to be included as above based on 50m² within the Planting Schedule selected from the hedgerow list of species.

Native Understorey Planting.

Native Understorey Planting					
Abbrev.	Species	Density	Height/ Girth(cm)	Root Cond.	Total
As Key	Acer campestre (20%)	12 per m²	60-80(h)	Bare Root	134
As Key	Corylus avellana (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	134
As Key	Crataegus monogyna (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	134
As Key	Prunus spinosa (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	134
As Key	Sambucus nigra (20%)		60-80(h)	Bare Root	134

It is proposed to plant 670No. mixed native understorey planting.

4.4iv Ecological Enhancement.

Landscape works to incorporate the installation of 2No. bird and 2No. bat boxes all as shown on Drawing No. 23/BROKEN/04, 05, and 06 and as shown hereafter.

Bat boxes are to be 'Schwegler–FS-2F' type, mounted on the south side of the tree trunk a minimum of 3.5m above ground level.

Bird boxes are to be 'Apex Bird Nest Box' type, mounted on the north east facing side of the tree trunk between 2m – 3m above ground level, in accordance with Wiltshire Wildlife Trust.

Bat Box



Bird Box



Management Plan.

Any localized existing trees and hedges are to be protected during the development of the site with galvanized tree guards. All soft landscaping works are to be completed during the first available planting/seeding season, following the completion of the hard landscaping works and maintained thereafter. All soft landscaping comprised in the approved details of landscaping shall be carried out in the first planting and seeding season following the first occupation of the buildings or the completion of the development whichever is the sooner. Any trees/shrubs which, within a period of five years of being planted die, are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar

size and species unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority. All tree planting shall be maintained free from weeds and shall be protected from damage by vermin and stock. Any trees or plants which, within a period of five years, die, are removed, or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season with same.
General maintenance, pruning etc. should not take place during bird breeding times, March – October unless undertaken by hand.

4.5 Foul Water Drainage.

4.5i Foul Water.

The additional foul waste produced by the development is proposed to discharge into the existing 'Kingspan Klargester BioAir 4' 12-person sewage treatment plant located in Open View as shown on Drawing Number 23/BROKEN/03.
The proposed foul drain layout and connection to existing sewage treatment plant is as shown on Drawing Numbers 23/BROKEN/04, 05, and 06.

Conclusion.

The development at the Site will have negligible impact upon the River Avon SAC and will not significantly cause adverse effects alone or in combination sewerage system and/or any storm water drains in the vicinity of the site.

4.5ii Surface Water Drainage.

The rainwater falling onto the permeable stone hardstanding, resulting in infiltration into the sub-soils.

Conclusion.

The development at the Site will have negligible impact upon the River Avon SAC and will not significantly cause adverse effects alone or in combination sewerage system and/or any storm water drains in the vicinity of the site.

4.6 Impact upon Highway Safety

The site is off the A338 Main Road that connects the village of Winterbourne Earls and Salisbury, and the highway network. The set speed limitation in the locality of the site is 40mph. Under planning application 20/11667/FUL the site access was improved as recommended within The Transportation Consultancy (TTC) which received the approval of Highways. Further, it is proposed to provide a turning area and passing places within the development to maintain safety on site and onto the main highway. This being the case there would be no significant impact on highway safety.
Refer to Drawing Numbers 23/BROKEN/02, 03, 04, 05, and 06.

Conclusion.

The development at the Site will have negligible impact upon Highway safety.

4.7 Impact upon Neighbour Amenity

The proposal represents a modest traveller site and due to its location between the existing Gypsy and Traveller sites, Open View and Little Acre the proposed development will have limited impact upon residential amenity. It

should be considered that the 3 Daughters of the Applicant currently live on site and have had access the facilities that are in close proximity of the site, or within car travel distance. There are the following facilities:
Winterbourne Earls to the north is 0.5 miles 1 min. by car.
Winterbourne Dauntsey to the north is 0.7 miles 2 mins by car.
Gomeldon to the north is 1.1 miles/3 min. by car.
Hospitals in Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min. by car.
GP Surgery's:
Bishopsdown GP Surgery
Three Chequers Medical Practice
There are further GP Surgery's within Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min. by car.
Schools and Colleges:
Winterbourne Earls C of E Primary School is 0.5 miles/1 min. by car.
Winterbourne Earls Early Day Nursery and Pre School is 1 mile/2 min. by car.
Gomeldon Primary School is 1.1 miles/3 min. by car.
Laverstock St, Joseph's Secondary School is 1.5 miles/5 min. by car.
Laverstock St. Andrews C of E Primary School is 1.5 miles/5 min. by car.
Wyvern St. Edmunds is 1.5 miles/5 min. by car.
Busy Bees Nursery School
Bishopsdown Farm Pre School
Green Trees Primary School
There are further Schools and Colleges in Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min by car.
Supermarkets/Stores:
One Stop Shop is 1.6 miles/8 min. by car.
Aldi is 1.5 miles/4 min. by car.
There are further supermarkets, shops and other outlets in Salisbury 3.1 miles/10 min. by car.
Public transport is available with a bus service between Winterbourne Earls and Salisbury.

Conclusion.

The development at the Site will have negligible impact upon the local neighbourhood amenity.

4.8 Flood Risk

The area is within a Flood Zone 1 which is land unlikely to be affected by flooding as depicted on the Environmental Agency Flood Risk Map hereafter.



5.00 Planning History

5.01 Previous Planning Application

PL/2022/05762 - Demolition of remaining stable block and the erection of a larger replacement stable block.
20/11667/FUL - Change of use of agricultural land for 1 Gypsy/Traveller family pitch with a Static Mobile Home, demolition of hay barn and tack room together with part of stable block, retention and conversion of existing stables to provide a new dayroom, vehicle parking and a treatment plant, the laying of hardstanding, replacement hedge and associated ancillary works – Approved.
19/08378/FUL - Change of use of agricultural land to create 2 additional Gypsy/Traveller Mobile Homes and Tourers with parking and associated ancillary development together with repositioning of existing Mobile Home – Approved.
16/05231/FUL - Discharge of Conditions 7, 10, 11, and 12 relating to planning approval 16/05231/FUL – Discharged.
16/05231/FUL - Change of use of land to use as a residential caravan site for one gypsy family – Refused Appealed\

5.02 Previous Appeals

APP/Y39040/W/17/3169468 – Against Refusal of planning application 16/05231.FULL - Appeal Allowed.

6.0 Relevant Planning Policy and Legislation

6.1 The relevant local and national planning policy/guidance is as follows:

Wiltshire Local Plan is currently under Consultation.

Wiltshire Core Strategy Adopted January 2015
Core Policy 47: Meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers.
Making provision for gypsies and travellers.

Wiltshire Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2022-2038 Final Report March 2022 (GTAA by Opinion Research Services).

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – July 2021.

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) – March 2015.

Planning Law.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2019.

The Housing and Planning Act 2016.

Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites - Good Practice Guide - May 2008 (Withdrawn).

2011 Census analysis: What does the 2011 Census tell us about the characteristics of Gypsy or Irish travellers in England and Wales.

An extract from Hidden Needs, Identifying Key Vulnerable Groups in Data Collections: Vulnerable Migrants, Gypsies and Travellers, Homeless People, and Sex Workers

The Department of Education - Improving the outcomes for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils: final report.

An extract from Wiltshire Gypsy, Roma, Traveller and Boater Strategy 2020-2025 – September 2020.Housing Act 2014.

Housing Act 1985.

Government Policy.

6.1i Wiltshire Council Local Plan.
Currently under Consultation.

6.1ii Wiltshire Core Strategy Adopted January 2015
Core Policy 47: Meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers.
Making provision for gypsies and travellers.
Provision should be made to help meet the accommodation needs of all of Wiltshire's communities, including the gypsy and traveller community and travelling showpeople, who normally reside in or travel through the county. In March 2012 the government published the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. These documents include the general principle of aligning planning policy on traveller sites more closely with that for other forms of housing. Core Policy 47 reflects this approach by introducing a set of criteria which define broad locations where sites would be appropriate and against which potential sites will be tested. The criteria have regard to local amenity, access to facilities and impact on the landscape in a similar way to policies for general housing.
Objective: Revise and update the existing Somerset Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment and increase the amount of available Gypsy and Traveller pitches across the County, exploring opportunities to use public sector land to make residential and transit site provision.

6.1iii Wiltshire Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2022-2038 Final Report March 2022 (GTAA by Opinion Research Services).
Wiltshire Council commissioned Opinion Reach Services (OPS) to assess the need for residential and transit pitches for the travelling community within the county, as required by national policy. The study has been used to justify the Applicants need.

6.1iv National Planning Policy Framework July 2021 (NPPF) Saved Policy HC45.

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – July 2021 is to recognise the intrinsic character and Landscape Character of the countryside. The objective of subsection 6 of saved LP Policy PD1 is to ensure landscape proposals are adequately addressed. However, the PPTS indicates that gypsy sites are acceptable, in principle, in rural areas, a position that has been well established at appeal. The NFPP seeks to ensure that proposals for gypsy sites within or outside existing settlements will be considered against the sustainable development, design and landscape policies of the Plan to ensure that the proposal has minimum impact on character, appearance and amenity of the area and are well located on the major road network.

6.1v Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS)

With respect to the supply of gypsy and traveller sites, the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) at paragraphs 4 and 9 sets out the national requirement for local planning authorities to plan over a reasonable timescale for an appropriate supply of suitable traveller sites, including private sites. The supply should comprise specific, deliverable sites for the first 5 years and developable sites or broad locations for later years. With respect to deciding specific planning applications, PPTS paragraph 22 cites the existing level of provision among relevant matters for consideration.

6.1vi Planning Law.

Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) must be considered in the preparation of development plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework July 2021 so far as relevant.

6.1vii The 'Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide - May 2008 (Withdrawn)'.

Albeit withdrawn, the development would comply with the Good Practice Guide.

6.1viiiThe Housing Act 2004

Requires Wiltshire Council to plan for accommodation needs including undertaking a survey based on robust evidence of need for the Gypsy and Traveller community. The use of a robust evidence based to establish accommodation needs is also a key aim of the PPTS in advising local authorities in the preparation of local plans and when making planning decisions.

6.1ix Government Policy.

In the view of the historic criticism relating to the Authorities approach to establishing the need for local provision, it is respectably suggested that

permission for the creation of a single traveller pitch, accords with Government policy.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 The Applicant has demonstrated that the proposal accords both with local and national planning policy.

7.2 The Applicant has demonstrated the need for additional accommodation for his dependants to live as identified in the Wiltshire Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).

7.3 The Applicant has demonstrated that he intends to reduce the impact of the development on the landscape character of the local area by undertaking Landscape and Ecological Enhancement and Mitigation.

7.4 The Applicant has demonstrated that the River Avon SAC and will not significantly cause adverse effects alone or in combination sewerage system and/or any storm water drains in the vicinity of the site.

7.5 In light of this information, it is respectfully requested that this application be granted permanent planning permission.