

Tony Thomson

NPPF Consultation for Traveller Sites Guidance Nov 2014

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The context within which this response can best be understood is found in Appendix A of this document which is a record of Traditional site loss in 4 counties during 1986 to 1996, it is by no means complete but does show the roots of the present crisis in accommodation

1. 2 commitment to 'increasing the level of authorised provision in appropriate locations to address **historic** under supply'

The crisis of accommodation confronting Gypsies and Travellers is as much a consequence of loss as that of supply,

Nomadic dwelling has been indigenous to this island since the first hunter gatherers crossed the European land bridge

Customary practices within informal commons regimes have sustained its practice into Modern Times

The expansion of monocultures into the commons environment has led to violent assaults on customary practices on a global scale. Statute has not been impartial in this process. The establishment of private and exclusive ownership of land has been one of its core functions, this brings it in to collision with Nomadic dwelling, for it is a commons relationship to land that is at the heart of its practice.

One could characterise indigenous issues as an unresolved part of this legacy

Commons registration processes and definitive map procedures have never been an exhaustive account of there actual practice because of the systemic exclusion of those without property or feudal title in the land they inhabit

In the century prior to the 1960 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1 million acres of common land were enclosed¹ the Act itself enabled local authorities to close of the commons to Travelling People. In 1965 Commons registration Act fully privatised common lands without 'registered' common rights, by the attachment of rights to properties, owners could create a cash market for rights.

"For centuries the commons of England provided lawful stopping places for people whose way of life was or had become nomadic. Enough common land had survived the centuries of enclosure to make this way of life still sustainable, by section 23 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 local authorities were given power to close the commons to travellers. This they proceeded to do with great energy, but made no use of the concomitant power given to them by section 24 of the same Act to open caravan sites to compensate for the closure of the commons. By the Caravan Sites Act 1968, therefore, Parliament legislated to make the section 24 a duty, resting in rural areas upon county councils rather than district councils (although the latter continued to

1 In England and Wales 1958 Royal Commission on Common Land

possess the same powers to open sites). For the next quarter of a century there followed a history of non-compliance with the duties imposed by the Act of 1968, marked by a series of decisions of this court holding local authorities to be in breach of their statutory duty; but to apparently little practical effect. The default powers vested in central government, to which the court was required to defer, were rarely if ever used."
.....Justice Sedley, August 1995²

Article 27 ICPHR of the Covenant provides that, in those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to these minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language. The UN committee on Human Rights³ go on to comment 'The enjoyment of the rights to which article 27 relates does not prejudice the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a State party. At the same time, one or other aspect of the rights of individuals protected under that article - for example, to enjoy a particular culture - may consist in a way of life which is closely associated with territory and use of its resources. This may particularly be true of members of indigenous communities constituting a minority.

Roads and camping places evolved in common, though increasingly bound by Enclosure still with enough greensward for camping, some grazing and passage in wet weather.

The post war Definitive Map process enabled highway authorities to remake the highway network in their own image many were omitted⁴ The 'reclassification' process were 'streamlined' further to downgrade and thereby diminish access, widths, and maintenance.

Alun Kind of the Byway and Bridleway Trust (97/1/1) summed it up as follows : 'Individuals and user groups who work towards a complete and correct definitive map (and to have the ways recorded therein reasonably usable on the ground) often joke about being paranoid when they finish, if not when they start. Make no mistake, the definitive map machine sucks people into a difficult, intense, andante harrowing process which has led more than one enthusiast to say 'never again' - and which has left others very close to a nervous breakdown. People who want a complete and accurate definitive map see themselves as much as conservationists as much as users. The idea that someone will put in the man weeks of essential effort just so they can go out and 'tear up the lanes' with 4WDs, horses mountain bikes, whatever (choose your own bete noir) just is not true. Green lane claimants are inevitably green lane protectors, most of whom are happy to see a balanced and fair management regime in place for a valuable resource.'

The 'property owning democracy' brought easy credit and inflows of capital into land and property the perceived threat to 'property values' which traditional sites posed to this speculative activity rendered sites in urban peripheries particularly vulnerable, with moral entrepreneurs leading the media in calls for action 'something must be done'

There are a/so the 'roll over ' tax concessions allowed to owners of agricultural land. These allow for land investment while avoiding capital gains and can be combined with tacking out options for

2 R v Wealdon District Council ex parte Atkinson

3 International Convention on Human and Political Rights Human Rights Committee, General Comment 23, Article 27 (Fiftieth session, 1994), Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies, U.N. Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.1 at 38 (1994).

4 In 1990 Somerset Rights of Way group found 200 green lanes 'missing' from the definitive map in South Somerset

development. Together they can lead to speculation on a very large scale, cut genuine farmers out of the market, and influence- and indeed often lead- planning decisions. Many farmers are wholly employed in such activity, which is a hidden part of planning and the land market, quite apart from the inflationary tendency of speculative land investment which shifts investment away from industry. The cosy relationships between some landowners, planning and agriculture are not always in the best interests of the country.- Country Planning a time for Acton - Ray Green and John Holliday. 1992 TCPA

The property boom accelerated the administrative pressure to close traditional sites, Traffic Regulation Orders were particularly favoured 'to preserve the amenity of the area', preventative measures were also encouraged⁵ with the yeomanry enthusiastically enclosing marginal lands, using ditches, bunds, quarry stone and agricultural waste.

'Provision' failed to deliver so 'tolerated' sites remained but population dispersal and rotational conservation strategies were constrained and larger sites of longer duration resulted

The 'plan led system' of 1/94 overlooked 'the need for accommodation consistent with Gypsies nomadic lifestyle,' overlooked the cultural, economic and environmental dimension to customary practice in the commons environment. The 'plan led system' did not have the conceptual or administrative resources to cultivate or protect the commons as multi-cultural space. Rather than deploy statute to some reforming purpose to promote good customary practice, injury is inflicted upon a population.

The proposal to 'very strictly' limit sites in open countryside is an attempt to ethically cleanse rural areas by administrative means. The modification proposed for Gypsy status without the commons environment in which it is practised, the separation of children, elderly and infirm from the families which support them represents an abuse of the Town and Country Planning profession to effect Genocide

The Convention and Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy,

in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group

The use of exclusion as sanction of first resort to 'protect' the environment has led to the underdevelopment of integrated and socially inclusive systems of resource management and environmental law This is the tragedy of the commons

Customary practices facilitate shared usages within an ecologic discipline. By learning from the traditional nomadic models of land use that have developed over the centuries and by applying

these to contemporary development challenges⁶ sustainable practices can be arrived at through inclusive management measures, in effect the redevelopment of commons regimes⁷

Customary practice offers the opportunity for population dispersal, discreet location, geographic choice and rotational conservation. Sites are used seasonally and in sequence to eventually create a cycle. Practice informs us that a 6 dwelling site of four six months duration within a 2 year cycle is sustainable. The greater the amount of sites in reserve, the greater the tolerance margin of the landscape concerned. Transitory sites therefore have to be considered in terms of networks, which traditionally have been in the orbit of market towns and metropolitan areas. One HCA funded transit pitch could be transformed into restored green lane networks to the common good

Transposed into urban settings, opportunistic sites on unrealised development land and derelict land could be similarly used as some form of planning gain. A rotational conservation approach involves Travellers in a custodial approach to land use, an approach which conflict has to often thwarted.

HCA funding has so far favoured refurbishment of existing sites, rather than the supply of new ones 19 pitches, that is, with 16 more in the pipeline (planning permitting) which is clearly inadequate to meet the need. The proposed 'new' definition along with the proposed changes in guidance on assessment is a ruse to dishonestly minimise statutory housing act obligations.

HCA funding would be more efficiently deployed in assisting self-build sites to come into being, development with a community dimension through cooperatives and community land trusts.

The Questionnaire

Q1 Do you agree that the planning definition of travellers should be amended to remove the words 'or permanently' to limit it to those who have a nomadic habit of life? If not why not?

No, The 'economic' qualification needs to acknowledge that minimising consumption is also a valid economic purpose. The duration of 'permanently'; is unclear, this is neither a 'clear nor realistic' criteria. It will force those Travellers on residential sites back onto the roadside, including the elderly and infirm, so as to retain their Gypsy identity, it may also create confusion re existing tenancy agreements on existing residential sites, and may compel the break up of multi generational family units

Q2 Are there any additional measures which would support those Travellers who maintain a nomadic habit of life to have their needs met? If so, what are they?

Yes. Networks of transitory as outlined in the introduction, also for scrap licences to be nationally valid

Q3 Do you consider that a) we should amend the 2006 regulations to bring the definition of 'gypsies and travellers' into line with the proposed definition of 'Travellers' for planning purposes and b) we should also amend primary legislation to ensure that those who have given up travelling permanently have their needs assessed? If not why not?

No. Contravention of A2 International Convention for the Prevention of Genocide A8 Human

6 1992 Rio Summit Declaration on Sustainable Development

7 Ostrom et al The Drama of the Commons, and A Behavioural Approach to the Rational Choice Theory of Collective Action

Rights Act The amendment overlooks the cultural context of Nomadic dwelling

Q4 Do you agree that PPTS be amended to reflect the provisions in the NPPF that provide protection to these sensitive sites.

The word 'protection' is used as a euphemism for exclusion, the word 'sites' is also disingenuous, these are not specific locations within a rural context, they are the rural context itself. It is a Contravention of A27 International Convention on Human and Political Rights, The proposal posits an aesthetic reason for ethnic cleansing

Q5 Do you agree that para 23 PPTS should be amended to 'local authorities should very strictly limit new traveller sites in the open countryside'? If not why not?

No The word 'protection' is used as a euphemism for exclusion, the word 'sites' is also disingenuous, these are not specific locations within a rural context, they are the rural context itself. It is a Contravention of A27 International Convention on Human and Political Rights,

Q6 Do you agree that the absence of an up-to-date five year supply of deliverable sites should be removed from PPTS as a significant material consideration in the grant of temporary permission for traveller sites in the areas mentioned above? If not why not?

No, Local authorities require the motivation to meet the needs of the population within their administrative area

Q7. Do you agree the policy proposal that, subject to the best interests of the child, unmet need and personal circumstances are unlikely to outweigh harm to the Green Belt and any other harm so as to establish very special circumstances? If not why not?

No. The periphery of urban areas are traditional areas for making camp

Q8 Do you agree that intentional unauthorised occupation should be regarded by decision makers as a material consideration that weighs against the grant of permission? If not why not?

No. The loss of traditional sites compels people to move onto ground out of human necessity

Q9 Do you agree that unauthorised occupation causes harm to the planning system and community relations? If not why not.

No, , planning must evolve to deliver sustainable development

Q10 Do you have evidence of the impact of harm caused by intentional unauthorised occupation?

Stress of planning application process

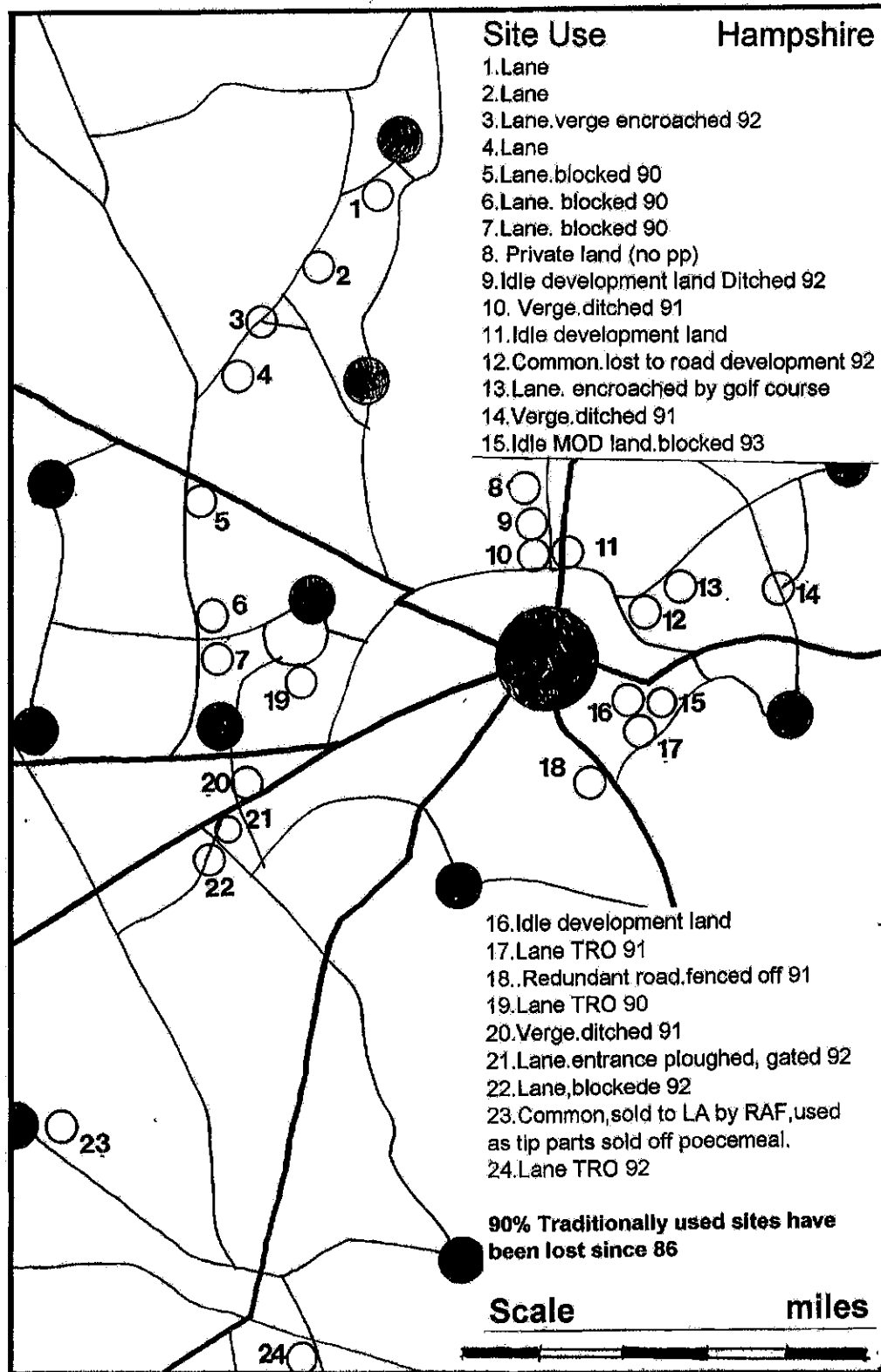
Q11 Would amending PPTS in line with para 4.16 help local authorities in these exceptional circumstances?

Q12 are there any other points that you wish to make in response to this consultation, in particular to inform the Government's consultation of the potential impacts that the proposals in this paper may have on either the traveller community or the settled community?

No oral hearings, this excludes those with low literacy skills

Q13 Do you have any comments on the draft planning guidance for Travellers in Annex A
not at the moment

This must be the nadir of Town and Country Planning.



Hereford Site loss list compiled by the Herefordshire Traveller Support Group and Mr T Smith 1989

Site Name	Grid Reference	Comments/History
1 A438 Bridge Sollars	414.427	Ditching on both sides of the road and banked .Formerly a favourite stopping place for up to six caravans. Obstructed twice and finally removed from classification as a highway despite HTSG opposition in Magistrates court
2 A438 Byford Common	388.437	Common land wired off in 1977. Formerly winter quarters for up to eight caravans
3.A480 Brinsop	435.446	Ditching on both sides of the road with large tree trunks placed on roadside. Used by Smiths in 1977,79 ,81
4 Minor Auberrow	492.473	Extensive ditching in 1977,82,85 on all four corners of the cross roads, a favourite place ¾ mile from village
5 A49 Dinmore Hill	503.492	Massive earth works taking 3 days to construct in 1977 but subsequently flattened
6. Minor little Marsh	442.402	Extensively ditched in autumn 1977 after frequent use by Travellers
7. A49 Wellington	502.481	Surplus highway left over from road straightening was extensively dumped in 1977, subsequently incorporated into A 49 road widening
8.Minor Tram Inn	472.342	Extensive dumping at Haywood in 1978 along the minor road, in all over 1/4 mile of roadside. Formerly much used by Travellers well away from houses
9/10 see 8 above		
11. Trumpet	653. 394	Roadside adjoining Whitfield coppice, extensively ploughed, also roadside near Munstone court along Ledbury road ditched and dumped
12. A438 Trumpet	655.394	Roadside at crossroads staked in 1979 and ditched in 1984/88 with insertion of crash barrier. Formerly a much used site
13 Minor Weobley Marsh	417.56	Common land ploughed in 1977 to prevent access, formerly a much loved site for 1 or two caravans
14 A49 Edgar Streetr	507.405	Wired off in March 1976. City of Hereford disused railway land used extensively by Travellers
15 A49 Edgar Street	507.406	Gallows erected in car park to stop access, previously used much by Travellers
16 Minor Fir Tree Lane	532.386	Adjoining disused railway line at Rotherwas, wired of in 1976. Forcible City Council evictions in 1978 deposited Travellers here. Gates , gallows and fences erected 1976-78 over large areas of Rotherwas 'Honda Site'. HTSG applied for planning permission for a temporary site for 15 vans in 1979 – refused. Still semi derelict (at

17 Minor Chapel Lane	536.383	time of writing) Rotherwas site initially dumped and wired off subsequently railed after County Council evictions in 1978 at great expense after evictions by the county council
18 B4399 Netherwood Rd	528.379	Ditched, wired off and railed after county council evictions
19 B4399 Holme lacy Road	568.357	Travellers in 1977 from layby and subsequently continuously dumped with manure
20 B4399 Holme Lacy Rd	567.357	Greensward ditched and dumped over a wide area
21 Minor Dinedor		Extensive dumping with farm implements left on road corner after Travellers departed in 1977, unable to recall precise grid reference
22 Old Laundry	521.398	The Old Hereford Laundry. Ledbury road occupied by Travellers and gated subsequently developed
23 B4224 Hampton Bishop	538.390	Telegraph poles staked into roadside to prevent parking
24. A49 Merryvale	522.662	Much used Site, gated to prevent reoccupation in 1977
25 A4110 Stretford	442.551	Extensively ditched in 1975, formerly frequently used by small family groups
26 Minor Bush Bank	448.515	Roadside verges dumped over 100 metres stretch in 1975
27 Minor Canon Pyon	485.470	Minor Road between Auberrow and Canon Pyon extensively dumped in 1978 although well away from any houses
28 Minor Burley Gate		Extensively dumped all along Burley Gate to Much Cowarne minor road in 1976
29 Minor Much Cowarne	640.465	Roadside ditched in June 1977 after 3 caravans moved off. Isolated rural site
30 Minor Upper Hill	473.537	Broken tarmac dumped in roadside 1977
31 Minor Marston Halt	348.593	Staked driven in greensward to prevent access in 1978 and 1981
32 Minor Stretton	414.442	Tree trunks placed on roadside in 1977
33 Minor Alton Cross		Wired Off in 1977
34 Minor Upper Maund	561.494	Commonland extensively ditched in 1978 on all sides
35 A417 Whithick Manor	615.455	Layby extensively dumped with massive amounts of earth on 16.4.86
36 Minor Moorhampton	418.447	Obstructed with gates in 1977. Considered the best potential Gypsy site by Leominster District Council but sold to the Caravan club as site for 70 touring caravans
37 B4214 Castle Frome	666.456	Roadside ditched and dumped
38 A4103 Leighton Court	636.454	Dumped and ditched in 1981 (over 1m)
39 A4103 Lugwardine	545.423	Extensive ditching and dumping with stakes and gates
40 A4645 Allensmore	468.368	Stakes put across road verge in 1975. Verge is 9ms wide. Extensive ditching and fencing
41 A49 Lyde	501.448	Vincent Greenhouse layby gated and dumped in 1980

		(over 1m)
42 A4103 Evesbach	695.469	Extensive ditching of a formerly much used transit site on the Hereford Worcester road
43 A4103 Newton Crosards	609.445	Extensive ditching of road verge in 1981
44 A49 Callow Hill	491.324	Ideal stopping place extensively dumped in 1984 with broken tarmac (over 1m)
45 A49 Edgar Street	508.406	A further set of gallows erected in 1979
46 Minor Blackfriar street	509.405	Gallows and Gates erected in 1979 after Travellers evicted to Fir Tree Lane (see no 16)
47 Minor New Road		Hereford City Car Park Gallows
48 A438 Barton Road	505.405	Gates erected and locked in 1979 after Traveller use. Proposed County Council Gypsy Site- not pursued
50 Minor Bishopstone	428.429	Ditched in 1981 after one caravan used this narrow verge
51 Minor Credinhill	460.438	Extensively dumped in 1981 after Mr T Smiths parents evicted by Council without Court Order (over 1 m high)
52 Minor Burghill	475.445	Ditched in 1981 after Mr T Smiths brother camped here
53 to 55		See no 3 above
56 A44 Marston Halt	351.584	Dumped in 1981 after re-occupation (see also no 31)
57 A465 Boars Hill	437.315	Road 'cut off' with rubble and roadstone
58 A465 Kilpeck	433.314	Road 'cut off' ditched and gated
59 A465 Howton Grove	425.305	Long stretch of greensward extensively dumped
60 A465 Didley	445.318	Dumped at both ends of layby. Much used by Travellers before obstruction in 1981
61 A465 Howton	413.295	Cut off, extensively dumped
62 A 438 Tarrington	628.407	100 ms of ditch and two lines of stakes to prevent access to greensward
63 A44 Ebnal	472.591	Low level, formerly popular stopping place
64 A465 Preston Wynne	562.457	Entrance to old highway dumped in 1981. a 'cat and mouse' layby, obstructed by council, opened by Travellers
65 A417 Bodenham	562.505	Fenced and ditched after occupation by Mr T Smith in Nov 1982
66 Minor Auberrow	494.473	Ditched in June 1982 after occupation by Mr T Smith
67 Minor Canon Pyon	485.470	Further ditching in 198...illegible see also no 27
68 B4399 Chapel road	532.379	Rails ditches and dumping after council eviction in 1983
69 A465 Poolend	651.392	Extensive use of crash barriers in 1983 to force off. - old highway much used by Travellers
70 A49 Leominster	496.475	Ditching and trenching in 1978 at cemetery after eviction of a number of Travellers
71/72 Minor Stretton Sugwas	453.457	Gates and ditching in 1979 and 1983 after occupation and eviction of Mr T Smith
73 A417 Ullingswick	580.494	Ditching of roadside
74 A4172 Little Marcle		Ditching of roadside
75 A4172 Preston Cross	675.356	Manure dumped along disused highway in 1978

76 A4172 Little Marcle	660.385	Substantial widespread dumping, repeatedly reoccupied by Travellers in 70's and 80's finally obstructed in 1985/6 (see also no 87 and 105)
77/84		8 laybys forming the subject matter of the road traffic executive subcommittee resolution 4/9/78 to impose waiting restrictions and including -
77 A 49 Park Farm		
78 A49 Cotta Farm	543.422	
79 A49 Green Farm	503.492	Massive dumping (over 1 m)
80 A49 Lyde	501.448	Extensively dumped 1983/4 (over 1m)
81 A49 Portway		
82 A49 Cross Tree		
83 A 465 Whitwich	605.465	
84 A466 Didley		See also no 60
85 Minor Burghill	460.438	Logs dumped on roadside after camp moved off
86 Minor Crowmoor	468.444	Ditched after being occupied in 1984
87 / 88 A4172 Little Marcle	660.385	Obstructed in 1985 (see nos 76 and 105)
89 A4172 Little Marcle	673.464	Frequently used 'cat and mouse' layby. Dumping by council there and one family prosecuted for obstructing the highway by camping there (1984 - 86)
90 Minor Letton School	340.475	Ditched and wired off after camp there in 1982
91 Minor Auberrow	494.473	Ditched again in 1985
92 A4112 Dilwyn	418.558	Dumped
93 A438 Letton	335.462	Dumped to west of village
94/5 Letton	335.467	Extensively dumped, redundant old road
96 A417 Burley gate	593.474	Manure and other debris dumped in layby
97 A417 Whitwick Manor	615.455	A further dumping occurred in 1989 (see no 35)
98 A4110 Stretford	442.551	Travellers evicted from site in 1986
99 A4110 Stretford	444.562	A further 'treatment' of this popular stopping place by re digging ditch and road widening (see no 25)
99A A 49 Lyde	501.448	Farm implements deposited on roadside when Travellers withdrew in 1987
99B A 4103 Newton	609.445	Massive dumping took place after re occupation of site
100 A438 Rhydspence	(OS 148 243.473	Re ditching in 1988 to prevent access (see no 43)
101 A 4112 Dilwyn	412.543	Dumping of cut off in 1986
102 A4112 Stockingfield	498.553	Extensive ditching of the Dilwyn bypass in 1988
102A A 4112 Bainstree Cross	442.571	Massive dumping of earth on layby in 1988 to block layby
103 A4103 Shucknall	598.434	Farm rollers and dumping on greensward in 1989
104 A4103 Streeton Grandison	635 454	Cut off and ditched at entrance in 1986
105 A 4172 Little Marcle	460 438	Further ditching in 1987/88
106 A 49 Callow Hill	492.322	Final blocking off layby (see also nos 76 and 87)
		Ditching and dumping, major earthworks in 1988 after

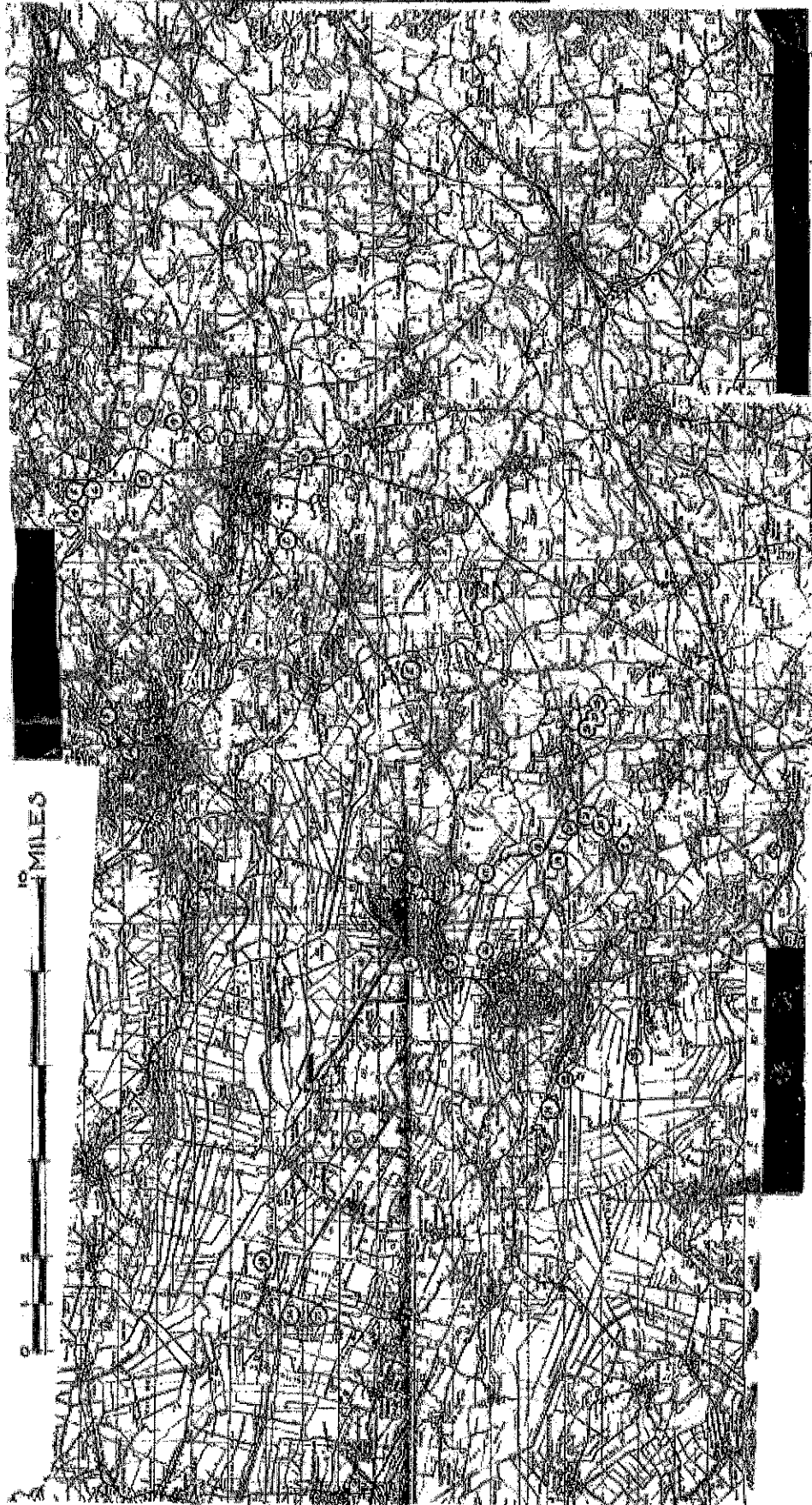
eviction proceedings

107 Minor Clifford	Os 148 242.450	Road stone dumping in 1988 on site frequently used by Travellers
108 A49 Much Dewchurch	497.326	Massive dumping on old highway, an ideal temporary site
109 A417 Bodenham	562.505	Extensively dumped throughout site in 1986 (see no 65)
110 A405 Preston Wynne	562.457	Further dumping in 1989 (see no 64)
111 Minor Breinton	492.398	Ditched in 1987 after an eviction
112 Minor Breinton	494.398	Extensive ditching and dumping in 1988
113 A417 Ledbury	705.385	Banked and fenced old highway adjoining bypass
114 A438 Trumpet	654.394	Re ditching in 1988 (see also no 12)
115 B4399 Holme Lacy	555.356	Bars and gates erected on old railway cutting after eviction in 1989, formerly suggested as temporary stopping place
116 B4399 Holme Lacy	555.356	Rails erected adjoining highway
117 Eau Withington	548.438	Ditched and dumped in 1989 after an occupation
118 A4103 Roman Road	522.419	Ditched in 1989 after removal of Travellers
119 A44 Ebnal	569.594	Dumping to prevent access to greensward
120 A4112 Dilwyn	417.528	Greensward between Dilwyn and Homme banked over on east side
121 Minor Little London	361.455	Logs placed on greensward formerly occupied by Gypsies in the mid 1970's
122. A4013 Roman Road	518.418	Stakes placed on verge in 1989
123. A 465 Eau Withington	549.432	Cut off, gated
124 A49 Kimbolton	512.623	Cut off gated
125 B4399 Hoarworthy	516.368	Extensive ditching on both sides of road at Green Crize
126 Minor Leominster	497.578	Ditching in mid 1980's at Leominster industrial estate

- Traditional Site Loss and Planning Applications in Central Mendip 1987 -2000
- 1. Wide verge, densely planted with saplings
 - 2. 1990 land blocked
 - 3. Old Turnpike road, very abusive neighbour
 - 4. 1990 village common ditched
 - 5. 1993 BOAT gated
 - 6. 1990 lane blocked
 - 7. 1986 lane encroached by field
 - 8. 1991, old turnpike road TRO
 - 9. 1993 RUPP TRO, (encroachment previous year)
 - 10. 1992 tipping on verge
 - 11. 1987 RUPP encroachment
 - 12. 1993 RUPP TRO (trenched previous year)
 - 13. 1888 deep verges bollarded (an old one)
 - 14. 1994 small common ditched
 - 15. 'Gypsy Lane' now no verge
 - 16. 'Gypsy Lane' now no verge
 - 17. 1987 lane verges encroached
 - 18. 1998 nomansland quarry stone dumped
 - 19. 1989 long drove gated
 - 20. 1989 nomansland quarry stone dumped
 - 21. 1989 drove blocked
 - 22. 1992 verge ditched
 - 23. 1993 verge dumped on
 - 24. 1987 common access blocked

- 25. 1989 layby blocked
- 26. 1987 bridlway blocked
- 27. 1987 bridlway blocked
- 28. 1987 bridlway blocked
- 29. 1988 drove blocked
- 30. 2000 short drove blocked (RSJ's)
- 31. 2000 drove blocked by tipping
- 32. 2000 verge blocked by tipping
- 33. 2000 verge blocked by tipping
- 34. 2000 verge blocked by tipping
- 35. 2000 verge blocked TRO
- 36. 2009 verge blocked

- Planning Applications
- A. 1992 refused
 - B. 1989 refused
 - C. 1997 refused
 - D. 1997, 1999 refused
 - E. 1987 refused
 - F. 1986 refused
 - G. 1999 permission (after 12 years struggle)
 - H. 1999 refused
 - I. 1986 temporary permission (expired)
 - J. 1992 application withdrawn
 - K. 1998 temporary permission (expired)
 - L. 1998 refused



MENDIP CLASTONBURY SHEPTON SITE LOSS

