

London Boroughs' Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment



FINAL REPORT
APPENDICES

March 2008

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Appendix 1. Steering Group membership

A1.1 Representatives from the following organisations were members of the Steering Group.

- Children's Society
- Communities and Local Government
- Government Office for London
- Haringey Travelling People's Team
- Irish Traveller Movement in Britain
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- Metropolitan Police
- Showmen's Guild of Great Britain
- Southwark Travellers Action Group
- Sutton and Merton Traveller Education Service

A1.2 Ian Parkes of SOA Development acted as independent chair.

Appendix 2. Literature review

Introduction

A2.1 This section examines previous literature and research relating to Gypsy and Travellers. It covers a number of key themes including: the impact of legislation on the Gypsy and Traveller community; legal definitions relating to the Gypsy and Traveller community; and issues relating to current site provision. The aim is to provide the reader with a background on Gypsy and Traveller issues and the policy context in which the GTANA is situated.

Legislation and Legal Definitions

Historical context

A2.2 Since the 1960s three Acts of Parliament have had a major impact upon the Gypsy and Traveller way of life. The *Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act* of 1960 made it difficult for Gypsies and Travellers to buy and winter on small plots of land, unless they had a licence that could only be gained through planning permission. This law led to the closure of many sites traditionally used by Gypsies and Travellers. Even those staying on the private land of farmers they were working for, could no longer do so. The effect of this was to push even more Gypsies and Travellers on to the roadside. In 1965 a national survey of Gypsies and Travellers took place. The following report published two years later, was called 'Gypsies and Other Travellers'. The findings showed that 60% of the families had travelled in the previous year, mainly as a result of harassment from police and council officials. Few children received regular schooling. Only 33% of the families had access to a water supply. The report concluded that there were too few local authority sites¹.

¹ Friends, Family & Travellers located at: <http://www.gypsy-traveller.org/law/historical/>

A2.3 The *Caravan Sites Act 1968 (Part II)* required local authorities 'so far as may be necessary to provide adequate accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers residing in or resorting to their area'. It empowered the Secretary of State to make designation orders for areas where he was satisfied that there was adequate accommodation, or on grounds of expediency. The duty for London boroughs was limited to provided at least fifteen caravans, although some provided more.² By 1994 a third of local authorities had achieved designation, and thus became exempt from making further provision and given additional powers against unauthorised encampment. The 1994 *Criminal Justice and Public Order Act* repealed most of the 1968 Act, abolished any statutory obligation to provide accommodation, discontinued government grants for such sites, and made it a criminal offence to camp on land without the owner's consent. Since the 1994 Act the only places where Gypsies and Travellers can legally park their trailers and vehicles are as follows:

- i) Council Gypsy caravan sites. By 2000 nearly half of Gypsy and Traveller caravans were accommodated on council sites, although new council site provision stopped with the end of the statutory duty.
- ii) Privately owned land (usually by a Gypsy and Traveller) with appropriate planning permission, now accommodating a third of Gypsy caravans in England.
- iii) Some land with established use rights, other caravan sites or mobile home parks by agreement or licence, and land required for a seasonal farm worker (under site licensing exemptions).³

A2.4 However, by the late 1990s, pressure was being exerted upon government over the damaging effects of the 1994 Act. A Home Office study found that groups of Travellers were being 'chased...from one bit of land to another bit of land, to another bit of land to another bit of land...you just chase them around' (in the words of a police officer).⁴ Travellers were tending to group together into larger bands on fewer sites, leading in turn to higher public anxiety over their presence, and further rounds of evictions.

A2.5 A recent review of Gypsy and Traveller legislation summarised the situation as follows:

² Mavis Hyman, *Sites for Travellers: A study in five London boroughs*, London Race and Housing Research Unit, 1989.

³ Robert Home and Margaret Greenfields (2006) op cit., page 9.

⁴ Cited in ibid, page page 9.

*'The courts have placed the issue of unauthorised encampments within a wider historical context that sees Gypsies and Travellers as more sinned against than sinning. Progressively restrictive legislation and policy have deprived Gypsies and Travellers of their traditional stopping places, with inadequate alternative provision to replace them. To then criticise the travelling community for the resultant unauthorised camping is to poke out their eyes and blame them for being blind.'*⁵

- A2.6 Thus apart from other adverse changes in society, the closure of commons to Gypsies and Travellers was promptly implemented, but little use made of provisions for alternative sites. Where authorised provision was available, the sites' location and condition were often also substandard; the same article reprints some comments on the facts of the situation from the Commission for Racial Equality:

'The majority of the 15,000 caravans that are homes to Gypsies and Traveller families in England are on sites provided by local authorities, or which are privately owned with planning permission for this use. But the location and condition of these sites would not be tolerated for any other section of society. 26% are situated next to, or under motorways, 13% next to runways, 12% are next to rubbish tips, and 4% adjacent to sewage farms. Tucked away out of sight, far from shops and schools, they can frequently lack public transport to reach jobs and essential services... In 1997, 90% of planning applications from Gypsies and Travellers were rejected, compared to a success rate of 80% for all other applications.....'

- A2.7 This brief sketch shows the extent to which Gypsies and Travellers have, in recent decades, been forced into a way of life that many Gypsies and Travellers regard as inferior to that of their forebears, who could park relatively freely in England and Wales.

⁵ Angus Murdoch: *One year on, Gypsies and Travellers in the reformed planning system*, Journal of Planning and Environment Law 2007 pp 169-183

Recent legislation

- A2.8 A major review of policy resulted in the replacement of *Circular 1/94* by *Circular 1/2006* (discussed below), and guidance on accommodation assessments. Part 6 of the Housing Act 2004 contains several provisions designed to mainstream the provision of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers alongside that of the settled community, and to ensure that local authorities take a strategic approach to assessing and meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers as they do for the rest of the community. Importantly, the Housing Act 2004 requires local authorities to include Gypsies and Travellers in their local housing needs assessments. As well as this Act, local authorities also need to have regard to their other statutory duties, including those in respect of homelessness under the Housing Act 1996 (as amended by the Homelessness Act 2002) and to their obligations under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000.
- A2.9 More recently, *Planning Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites* set out guidance stating that local planning authorities need to identify appropriate land for Gypsy and Traveller sites through the planning system in line with need in their area, to deal with the growing shortage of sites and prevent unauthorised sites in problem locations. The Gypsy and Traveller Sites Grant made up to £56 million available nationally over the years 2006/7 and 2007/8 to fund new provision and refurbish existing sites. The extension of the permissible purposes of Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), has enabled them to provide and manage Gypsy and Traveller sites and access funding from the Gypsy and Traveller Sites Grant to do so.

Legal Definitions

- A2.10 It is essential to clarify legal definitions relating to the Gypsy and Traveller population, not merely for semantic reasons, but to ensure that their legal rights are recognised and that discrimination does not take place. According to the [then] Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), there is no comprehensive source of information about the number or characteristics of Gypsies and Travellers in England. As such, definitions are an obvious obstacle to collecting comprehensive information about Gypsies and Travellers. Approaches based on ethnic, lifestyle and self-ascription would produce different figures. Some Gypsies and Travellers, in some contexts, might be unwilling to acknowledge their origins. A consequence of all this is the frequent 'invisibility' of Gypsies and Travellers in service planning, delivery and monitoring.⁶

⁶ Morris (2000) cited in ODPM, *Counting Gypsies & Travellers: A Review of the Gypsy Caravan Count System*, February 2004, Pat Niner, University of Birmingham.

- A2.11 According to Niner⁷, there are three broad groupings of Gypsies and Travellers in England: traditional English (Romany) Gypsies, traditional Irish Travellers, and New Travellers. There are smaller numbers of Welsh Gypsies and Scottish Travellers. Romany Gypsies were first recorded in Britain around the year 1500, having migrated across Europe from an initial point of origin in Northern India. Irish Travellers, generally thought to have developed indigenously, came to England in the 19th century (around the time of the potato famine) and in greater numbers from 1960 onwards. New Travellers are extremely varied and are on the road for a wide variety of economic, environmental, social and personal reasons. Some have built up a tradition of travelling, with a generation of children born on the road.⁸
- A2.12 'Gypsies' were first defined in legislation in Part II of the 1968 *Caravan Sites Act*. After the repeal of Part II of the 1968 Act by the *Criminal Justice and Public Order Act* (CJPOA) in 1994, the definition of 'gypsies' and the power for local authorities to provide facilities for them was inserted into the *Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act* (CSCDA) 1960. Under the CSCDA as amended by the CJPOA, local authorities had the power to provide caravan sites for anyone, but can provide additional working space and facilities for those people that fall under the definition of 'gypsy'⁹. This definition specifies that 'gypsies' are persons of nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, although did not include travelling showmen or circus people. This definition was further modified by case law to specify that nomadism must be for the purposes of work.¹⁰ This definition has traditionally been referred to as the 'planning definition' to reflect its common use in planning cases to determine whether an individual can claim Gypsy / Traveller status and have this status taken into account as a material consideration in the case.¹¹
- A2.13 However, one key issue relates to whether it is possible for one definition to be agreed for both planning and housing purposes. According to sections 225 and 226 of the Housing Act 2004, the definition of Gypsies and Travellers is:

*Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, and all other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism and/or caravan dwelling.*¹²

⁷ Pat Niner (2004), op cit.

⁸ Pat Niner, *Ibid.* page 143.

⁹ ODPM, *Definition of the term 'gypsies and travellers' for the purposes of the Housing Act 2004*, February 2006.

¹⁰ *R v South Hams District Council*, ex p. Gibb, 1994.

¹¹ ODPM, (2006), op cit.

¹² *Ibid*, page 6.

A2.14 According to ODPM, whilst careful consideration was given to whether it is possible to create a single definition, it argued that the function of the planning definition is very different from the function of the housing definition, and it is not possible to align the two completely,¹³ Further, they state that:

“...a broad definition is necessary to achieve a full understanding of the accommodation needs of the community, and to put appropriate strategies in place to meet it. For example, gypsies and travellers in bricks and mortar housing may form part of the source of future site need and it will be essential to understand this. Assessing the needs of housed gypsies and travellers will also help in understanding any particular issues faced by this group. The process will help to identify how any problems can be overcome and the ways in which housing may be made to work better for them. This could reduce the numbers wishing to leave housing for sites, and encourage some of those currently on unauthorised sites to move into housing where that is a suitable option for them.”¹⁴

A2.15 Despite the advantages of applying a ‘broad brush’ approach to legal definitions, a lack of clarity can have serious consequences for both local authorities and the Gypsy and Traveller community. For example, the *Thirteenth Report of the Select Committee on Housing, Planning, Local Government and the Regions* (2003/04) highlighted difficulties in agreeing legal definitions including: the need for definitions to incorporate all travelling people irrespective of race; the desire for ‘traditional’ Gypsy communities to be recognised as culturally distinct from ‘new’ travellers; and the need for legislation to acknowledge that broad social and economic factors may lead Gypsy and Traveller communities to adopt a more sedentary and settled lifestyle.

A2.16 Importantly, English Gypsies and Irish Travellers have been recognised by the courts to be two distinct ethnic groups, so have the full protection of the Race Relations Act. The courts made clear that travelling is not a defining characteristic of these groups, but only one among others. This is significant, because the majority of Britain’s estimated 300,000 Gypsies and Travellers are thought to live in conventional housing, some by choice, some because of the severe shortage of sites¹⁵. However, unlike Gypsies and Travellers, Travelling Showpeople are not considered to be an ethnic minority. Although some Gypsies and Travellers may earn a living as ‘travelling showpeople’, Travelling Showpeople as a group do not consider themselves to belong to an ethnic minority¹⁶.

¹³ Ibid, page 8.

¹⁴ Ibid, page 10.

¹⁵ Commission for Racial Equality, *Common Ground Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers - Report of a CRE inquiry in England and Wales*, (Summary), May 2006, pages 3-4.

¹⁶ CLG, *Consultation on revised planning guidance in relation to Travelling Showpeople*, January 2007, page 8.

A2.17 Finally, in relation to Travelling Showpeople, a circular issued by the department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) in January 2007 defined them as members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such). They include such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding Gypsies and Travellers¹⁷. Also, for the purposes of GTANAs, Travelling Showpeople are included under the definition of 'gypsies and travellers' in accordance with The Housing (Assessment of Accommodation Needs) (Meaning of Gypsies and Travellers) (England) Regulations 2006. It recommends that Travelling Showpeople's own needs and requirements should be separately identified in the GTANA.¹⁸

A2.18 Most recently, *Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 3190*, issued in January 2007, offers a similar definition as used in housing legislation. It defines Gypsies and Travellers as:

- i) persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or of living in a caravan; and
- ii) all other persons of a nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin, including –
- iii) such persons who, on the grounds only of their own or their families or dependent's educational, or health needs or olds age, have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently: and
- iv) members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people (whether or not travelling together as such)

A2.19 It is this definition that is used in the London GTANA.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

It has been suggested that much past legislation negatively impacted on Gypsy and Travellers. However, more recent legislation has more positively attempted to respond to the needs of Gypsies and Travellers by placing duties on local authorities to assess, and provide, accommodation needs. Perhaps reflecting government desire for increased social inclusion and community cohesion, legislation has also placed greater emphasis on encouraging Gypsy and Traveller community participation in local decision-making processes. However, despite these apparent improvements, there remain calls for further legislative changes. The Traveller Law Reform Project, consortium of five Gypsy and Traveller organisations, argues the need for greater local authority responsibilities to provide accommodation (especially smaller sites of up to 15 pitches), and greater security of tenure. In relation to definitions, it is evident from the above discussion that it is extremely difficult to satisfactorily define complex ethnic and social groupings such as Gypsy and Travellers. However, such definitions have important implications such as whether or not particular groups are afforded legal protection under the Race Relations Act. Also, this issue may have important implications for GTANAs which seek to accurately assess the current provision and future needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community.

Current provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation

Introduction

A2.20 As noted above, the 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act removed the obligation for local authorities to provide sites for Gypsy and Travellers. This has led, along with a change in the use of land and more land being identified for housing, to too few sites for Gypsy and Travellers.

Types of sites

A2.21 There are six different types of site accommodation in use by Gypsy and Travellers including: local authority sites, privately owned commercial sites, family owned sites, Gypsy-owned land without planning permission, unauthorised encampments and transit accommodation¹⁹:

¹⁹ This section draws extensively on research undertaken by Pat Niner in 2003 on behalf of the then Department for Transport, Regions and the Environment (DETR) on the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites in England and later incorporated into her paper on *Accommodating Nomadism? An Examination of Accommodation Options for Gypsies and Travellers in England* (2004), op cit.

i. Local Authority Sites

A2.22 According to Niner²⁰, the great majority of local authority sites are designed for permanent residential use. In 2003 only 271 pitches were intended for transit or short-stay use in England (and not all of these are actually used for transit purposes). Most sites were built during the period 1970 to 1994 when local authorities (latterly county councils, metropolitan boroughs and London Boroughs) had a duty to provide site accommodation for Gypsies 'residing in and resorting to' their areas²¹. The latest caravan count undertaken in January 2007 suggests that at that time there were 6,564 caravans occupying locally authority sites in England.

ii. Privately Owned Commercial Sites

A2.23 The majority of privately owned commercial sites are Gypsy and Traveller owned and managed. Most are probably used for long-term residence, but there is also an element (extent unknown) of transit use. The site owner/manager determines site rules and allocation policies. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the latter can be highly selective; meaning that pitches are only available for extended families and acquaintances. There is no comprehensive information on rules on private sites²². The January 2007 caravan count suggests that there are 6,509 caravans occupying private caravan sites in England.

iii. A Family Owner Occupied Gypsy Site

A2.24 As Niner states, family sites are seen as the ideal by many Gypsies and Travellers in England. They are also often seen as unattainable. There are two major obstacles: money/affordability and getting the necessary planning permission and site licence. While the former is clearly a real barrier to many less well-off Gypsies and Travellers, getting planning permission for use of land as a Gypsy caravan site (and a 'site' in this context could be a single caravan) is currently a major constraint on realising aspirations among those who could afford to buy and develop a family site. Indeed, getting planning permission is arguably the constraint on the further development of all types of Gypsy and Traveller site.²³ Unfortunately, the caravan count does not distinguish between family owned caravan sites and other forms of privately owned sites.

²⁰ Pat Niner (2004), op cit.

²¹ Ibid. Page 145.

²² Ibid. Page 146.

²³ Ibid. Page 146-7.

iv. Gypsy-Owned Land without Planning Permission

A2.25 In January 2007 2,252 caravans were recorded as being on unauthorised sites on Gypsy-owned land consisting of 997 'tolerated' and 1255 'not tolerated' by local authorities in England. Again, according to Niner, while evidence is lacking, there is a strong impression from local authority officers and parliamentary questions that the number of Gypsies and Travellers moving onto their own land without planning consent is increasing. This has contributed to dissatisfaction with planning enforcement powers on the part of the settled community²⁴.

v. An Unauthorised Encampment

A2.26 In May 2006 the CLG published local authority guidelines for dealing with unauthorised encampments. Whilst much of the discourse of this document refers to legislative powers local authorities hold in order to remove unauthorised campers, it nonetheless recognises that such unauthorised camping is at least partly the consequence of too few permanent sites. This is again acknowledged by the CLG²⁵ who underline the view that enforcement against unauthorised sites can only be used successfully if there is sufficient provision of authorised sites. They argue that the scale of the problem is small (when compared to the general housing shortage) and a sustained programme supported by a grant system which will need to continue for some years, should enable most areas to provide permanent sites with a network of transit sites, sufficient to meet the present requirement of pitches for 4,000 caravans and future growth²⁶. The January 2007 caravan count suggests that there are 1,286 on unauthorised encampments.

²⁴ Ibid. Page 147.

²⁵ CLG, *Gypsy and Traveller Task Group on Site Provision and Enforcement: Interim Report to Ministers*, March 2007.

²⁶ Ibid. Page 7.

vi. *'Transit' Accommodation*

A2.27 It is the options for accommodation for full-time Travellers and for seasonal and occasional Travellers while away from 'home' or base that are most inadequate. As stated above, there are only 271 transit pitches (not all used for short-term purposes) in England.²⁷ At present unauthorised encampments 'accommodate' the great majority of 'transit' mobility in an almost totally unplanned manner. No national record is kept of the number of actual 'sites' affected, but extrapolation from local records in different areas suggests that it must be thousands each year. As noted above, conditions for Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised encampments are very poor and such 'accommodation' cannot be considered satisfactory on any measure. Both the frequency and geography of movement are affected by variable responses of local authorities, landowners and police to unauthorised encampments. Rapid evictions increase the apparent rate of movement; very strict policies may deter some Gypsies and Travellers from an area so long as there are economic opportunities in other areas where it is easier to stop.²⁸

Bricks and mortar accommodation

A2.28 As stated above, it is now estimated that most of Britain's Gypsies and Travellers now living in conventional housing.²⁹ The negative psychological effects of moving into housing are increasingly recognised in research and, as discussed in Chapter 11 of the main report, this is reflected in case law and CLG guidance on conducting GTANAs.

A2.29 Greenfields sets out the trauma that can be caused by an aversion to bricks and mortar accommodation:

*"For many Travellers, the transition from living among a close knit community to experiencing the social isolation of dwelling four walls can be profound and traumatic. The situation is often exacerbated by the fact that many newly housed Travellers may, for the first time in their lives, now reside miles away from their friends and family and (not infrequently) they find themselves exposed to racist abuse or fear when their ethnic origins become apparent to their new neighbours"*³⁰

A2.30 A report by the accommodation charity Shelter on housed Gypsies and Travellers states:

²⁷ Pat Niner *Local Authority Gypsy / Traveller Sites in England*, ODPM, 2003, page 190.

²⁸ ODPM (2004) op cit. Page 151.

²⁹ Commission for Racial Equality (2006), op cit. pages 3-4.

³⁰ Colin Clarke and Margaret Greenfields, *The Gypsies and Travellers of Britain*, University of Hertfordshire Press, 2005, page 108.

*“Many interviewees mentioned mental health issues, such as depression and stress. For women, the onset of depression was often associated with loss of social networks, and lack of help and advice from other women in the community, e.g. around childcare issues. A number of Gypsy and Traveller organisations highlighted the issue of how moving into housing affects men’s mental health. There is anecdotal evidence to suggest that the incidence of depression and even suicide among Gypsy and Traveller men is much higher than average”.*³¹

A2.31 To summarise the above points on current accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers:

- The latest figures (January 2007) from CLG for the number of caravans show that there are 16,611 in the UK
- 13,073 or around 78% of these are on authorised sites (6,564 on local authority sites and 6,509 on authorised private sites).
- 3,538 or 22% are on unauthorised developments or encampments – 14% or 2,252 on unauthorised developments (where Gypsies and Travellers own the land but do not have planning permission) and 8% or 1,286 on unauthorised encampments (where Gypsies and Travellers do not own the land and planning consent has not been given for use as a site).
- Between January 2005 and January 2007 the total number of caravans recorded increased from 15,369 to 16,611, although whilst the number of caravans on authorised council and private sites has increased, the number of caravans on unauthorised developments has decreased
- The majority of Gypsies and Travellers, however, now live in housing. Research demonstrates how living in housing can have negative effects, including on mental health. The need for a pitch due to a psychological aversion to housing is recognised in case law and Government guidance on GTANAs.

³¹ Shelter, *Good Practice Guide: Working with housed Gypsies and Travellers*, London: Shelter, 2008, page 28.

- A2.32 From the above it clear that, despite powers given to local authorities under the 2004 Housing Act, there remains a lack of suitable permanent and transit site provision. Indeed, the government acknowledge that whilst around three-quarters of Gypsy and Traveller caravans are on authorised sites, most of which are well-run and an established part of the community, the remainder do not have an authorised place to stop and that the continuing increase in unauthorised sites is likely to contribute to increasing community tensions between gypsies and travellers and the settled community. Research undertaken by the Commission for Racial Equality shows that over two-thirds (67%) of local authorities say they have had to deal with tensions between Gypsies and Travellers and other members of the public. They gave three explanations for this: 94 per cent of these authorities stated that unauthorised encampments were one of the chief problems; 46 per cent pointed to planning applications and enforcement; and 51 per cent spoke of general public hostility. The community tensions mainly took the form of complaints by local residents to the council (61%), and hostile media coverage (43%). The most significant overall consequence of these tensions was public resistance to providing any more public or private sites³².
- A2.33 In response, the government is providing £56m for site provision in 2006-08. However, according to the CLG, this amount constitutes both a very small percentage of the overall social housing budget, and that a similar level of funding is required over the next few years in order to maintain the baseline. They also acknowledge that more consideration needs to be given to refurbishment and new sites and whether the level of grant available for this work should be changed³³. Interestingly, they also acknowledge that the costs of enforcements against unauthorised developments and encampments demonstrate that providing sites may be more cost effective in the medium term as well as being more socially and economically satisfactory for both travellers and the settled community (e.g. Bristol spent around £200,000 per annum on enforcement before building a transit site which cost £425,000, after which their enforcement costs fell to around £5000 per annum)³⁴. Finally, CLG underline the importance of undertaking GTANAs, and emphasising the contribution that these make towards estimating site provision need.

³² CRE (2006), op cit., page 7.

³³ CLG (2006), op cit., page 4.

³⁴ CLG (2007) op cit., page 5.

Caravan Counts

A2.34 Although the biannual caravan counts are useful in enabling local authorities to estimate total numbers twice yearly, they are not immune from critique. The count of Gypsy caravans (GS1) return is sent to all English local authorities (district councils in two-tier areas). It requires a count of Gypsy and Traveller caravans, families, adults and children aged 0-16 on: unauthorised sites on Gypsies' and Travellers' own land (without planning permission) distinguishing between those which are tolerated and not tolerated; unauthorised sites (without planning permission) on land not owned by Gypsies and Travellers, again distinguishing between those which are tolerated and not tolerated; and authorised sites (with planning permission), distinguishing between council and private sites³⁵. Thus there are 24 cells to be completed on each return. The count is to be carried out on a specified date in January and July each year, giving a snapshot of the number and location of caravans/families on those days. January and July were selected to give an idea of winter and summer patterns, given the known seasonality of travelling.

A2.35 Although used extensively by local authorities, according to research undertaken by Niner on behalf of the ODPM³⁶, it is likely that the biannual caravan count seriously underestimates the Gypsy and Traveller population for a number of reasons, including a lack of commitment on behalf of local authorities and attempts to minimise apparent need by undercounting, and the lack of involvement of Gypsies and Travellers.

It is apparent from the evidence described above increased provision of permanent and transit sites is to not only ensuring the Gypsy and Travellers are accommodated, but to ensuring good relations between the Traveller community and settled communities. To some extent, the provisions of the 2004 Housing Act go some way to ensure that the site provision gap left by its predecessor is adequately addresses. Government perceives that improved provision is a more cost-effective response to unauthorised encampments than legal enforcement.

³⁵ ODPM (2004) op cit, page 4.

³⁶ Ibid.

Summary

A2.36 It is not possible for a brief discussion as that contained in this section, to adequately encapsulate all research relating to such a complex and diverse social group as Gypsies and Travellers. Nonetheless, it is possible to identify a number of key themes. Although much legislation implemented since the 1960s has negatively impacted on the Gypsy and Traveller community, it is arguable that the 2004 Housing Act and subsequent legislation has sought to address this imbalance. Also, whilst there is still some debate as to what constitutes an adequate definition of 'Gypsy and Travellers', the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000 has gone some way to ensuring that some members of the English Gypsy and Irish Traveller communities are afforded legal protection against discrimination.

A2.37 However, it is apparent from the research discussed above the most pressing issue remains that of inadequate permanent and transit site provision. With around one quarter of Gypsy and Travellers residing in unauthorised developments or encampments, the government has responded with increased funding for site provision. Despite increased powers to for local authorities to deal with anti-social behaviour and to evict where necessary, the government has acknowledged that increased site provision is the most effective means of dealing with unauthorised developments and encampments. Lastly, the need for detailed information regarding the current and future accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community further reinforces the need for GTANAs.

Appendix 3. Gypsy and Traveller strategies in London

Introduction

- A3.1 As explained in the introduction, the new statutory arrangements mean the local housing assessment process will be the key source of information enabling local authorities to assess the level of provision that is required for Gypsies and Travellers. To facilitate this, strategies are required which outline how any identified need will be met as part of their wider housing strategies. Furthermore, a recommendation made by the Commission for Racial Equality is that local authorities should review their policies on accommodation to ensure they promote race equality and good race relations.³⁷
- A3.2 The London GTANA will of course be the main policy basis for boroughs and sub-regions to establish the required level of provision. However to assess the current state of play, existing documents at the regional, sub-regional and borough levels have been examined to see what reference is made to Gypsy and Traveller issues. The review took place in March 2007. The intention is to highlight areas of effective practice in London and its sub-regions, and examine the extent to which authorities are currently addressing the issue. Furthermore, understanding the current position will be important in the development of future strategies intended to meet accommodation need among Gypsies and Travellers.

Regional strategies

The London Plan

- A3.3 Published in February 2004, the *London Plan*, the current Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London was produced by the Mayor and replaces the previous strategic planning guidance for London (the RPG3) which was produced by the Secretary of State. In September 2006 the Mayor published Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan which further developed its stance on Gypsies and Traveller and which is reviewed here.
- A3.4 Chapter three of the Plan refers to some thematic policies to be carried out in London, including those which are targeted towards people living in London. Included in this chapter is the following policy which highlights the requirement of needs led provision for Gypsies and Travellers in London:

³⁷ CRE (2006), op cit., page 21.

Policy 3A.11 London's travellers and gypsies

Boroughs should, in co-ordination with neighbouring boroughs and districts, assess the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers and review the pitch capacities of each borough.

UDP policies should

- protect existing sites
- set out criteria for identifying the sustainability of new sites
- identify them where shortfalls are identified

A3.5 As Niner points out, the emphasis is on a joint sub-regional approach to assessment and, possibly by implication, provision as well.³⁸ Subsequent paragraphs also states that:

The Mayor recognises the needs of gypsies' nomadic lifestyles and the need to protect existing sites and review pitches. Boroughs should in accordance with Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller sites have regard to the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and formulate policies to assess suitable accommodation.

Sites should be suitable for residential occupation and have access to social facilities, including schools and healthcare.

Housing Strategy for London

- A3.6 In 2006 the Mayor published 'Towards the Mayor's Housing Strategy', a consultation paper as the first step to producing a London-wide strategy. This builds on the current strategy: *Capital Homes*. The consultation paper makes no explicit reference to Gypsies and Travellers, beyond calling for views on how housing 'investment strategies could be shaped to meet the needs of London's diverse communities' including Gypsies and Travellers' (para 5.6)
- A3.7 *Capital Homes*, prepared by The London Housing Board (LHB) for the period 2005 – 2016 recognises its responsibility under the present Government to show awareness of the unique accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in London.
- A3.8 Welcoming the diversity that exists within London, the Strategy also acknowledges the challenges that some Black and Minority Ethnic communities, such as Gypsies and Travellers provide with their specialised housing needs.

³⁸ Pat Niner *London Borough of Havering – Traveller Needs Assessment: Stage 1 report*, Birmingham: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, 2004.

- A3.9 It is recognised that there exists examples of poor standards, design and provision on some sites for Gypsies and Travellers. The extension of the Housing Corporation (HC) permissible purposes will enable RSLs to receive public funding and manage Gypsy and Traveller sites as part of the 2006 – 2008 HC approved development programme, which in turn should raise the quality of these sites. In addition to addressing the standards of socially rented sites, the Strategy also advocates the use of good practice programmes being applied to the management of Gypsy and Traveller sites.

The London Supporting People Strategy 2005 – 2010

- A3.10 The *London Supporting People Strategy* challenges the London boroughs, partner agencies and service providers to work together towards a better quality service that provides fair access across London. The strategy sets out general and sub-regional targets, and means in which these targets can be achieved.
- A3.11 Gypsies and Travellers are the smallest client group that the Supporting People provided a service for in 2004/05, and this is reflected both in their funding and in the Strategy as there is no specific London-wide mention of their needs.
- A3.12 They are however mentioned in the sub-regional investment priority for the South East, observing that research has identified a need for a more specific service for Gypsies and Travellers in this region.

The Greater London Authority's Race Equality Scheme 2005 – 2008

- A3.13 The GLA's *Race Equality Scheme* is a result of the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 that requires all public bodies to publish a Race Equality Scheme. This scheme sets out the medium term plans that the GLA have in order to promote race equality across London.
- A3.14 The Scheme identifies that the education system is currently failing both Black and Gypsy and Traveller children in England. However while there are specific schemes mentioned to tackle these issues for Black pupils, there is no mention of similar measures for Gypsy and Traveller children.
- A3.15 Environment and health are also linked issues that affect the quality of life for Gypsies and Travellers. Many Gypsy and Traveller sites are located near main roads and close to polluting industrial areas leading to a higher incidence of respiratory problems amongst the population.

Sub-Regional strategies

- A3.16 The five sub-regional Housing Strategies in London were produced in response to the Government's new regional approach to the allocation of housing resources. The aim is to develop coherent sub-regions which will play a major role in achieving the objectives of the London Housing Strategy. In one aspect they break down the whole GLA area into manageable segments for policy, whilst at the same time unifying neighbouring boroughs that may experience similar issues.

East London

- A3.17 The East London Housing Partnership's *East London Sub-Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010* does not make mention of the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers that exist in the sub-region. Further exploration of other sub-regional strategies such as the East London Housing Partnership's *Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Strategy 2005 – 2008* also revealed that the sub-region does specify issues relating to Gypsies and Travellers in the eight boroughs the sub-region represents.

South East London

- A3.18 The *South East London Housing Strategy 2003 -2006* recognises the lack of information that is available regarding Gypsies and Travellers in the sub-region and as a tool to creating sustainable communities aims to explore the potential for sub-regional work with Traveller communities.
- A3.19 The Quality Impact Assessment report that followed the South East London Housing Strategy added that the five boroughs should actively seek to promote good relations, work together on a sub-regional basis, and to ensure that decisions made regarding Gypsies and Travellers are well informed.
- A3.20 In 2006 South East London Housing Partnership produced their *Developing Minimum Standards for Permanent Gypsy and Traveller Sites in South East London*. The aim of this paper was to draft minimum standards as a basis for consultation. The Partnership decided however not to pursue this consultation with site residents for the time being in order to minimise the prospect of duplication or confusion with the interviewing for the London-wide assessment.

South West London

- A3.21 The South West London Housing Partnership's Housing Strategy 2004 does not mention the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers; there are however plans to update this strategy on the publication of the Mayor's Housing Strategy.

- A3.22 The 2006 Ethnic Minorities Housing Strategy for South West London includes a target action for involving the sub-region in this study. This will enable the Partnership to have a sub-regional approach to Gypsies' and Travellers' accommodation needs in the next South West London Housing Strategy.

West London

- A3.23 In *Building Communities: A Housing Strategy for West London 2003* Gypsies and Travellers are mentioned in discussions regarding the promotion of sustainable communities. The Strategy proposes investigating opportunities for joint working to improve housing options for groups such as travellers.
- A3.24 Supporting People *West London Cross Authority Strategy Statement* states that research in the area has revealed a need for services targeted at Gypsies and Travellers and better knowledge of their support needs.
- A3.25 Ealing Council's Strategic Housing Service has set up a floating housing support service for Gypsies and Travellers funded by the Council's Supporting People team. The service is provided by the ALMO, Ealing Homes, and has been running since the summer of 2007.
- A3.26 Preliminary findings from the monitoring of the services suggests that a majority of those referred to the Gypsy and Traveller floating support service have housing related difficulties, including a large number living in private sector/temporary accommodation.
- A3.27 The floating support service has dealt with the service users ongoing needs including re-housing vis a vis the provision of advice on re-housing options, assistance with bidding on Locata, liaison and interface with the Homeless Persons Unit for persons in temporary accommodation. Where service users have been re-housed, the worker has assisted referrals with resettlement including the furnishing of homes, completing applications for community care, connection to utilities, shopping, budgeting and debt management.

North London

- A3.28 The North London Housing Strategy 2003 does not make reference to the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. An examination of other strategies and publications by the North London Housing Partnership illustrates the lack of knowledge and attention given to Gypsy and Traveller issues in this sub-region.

Borough housing strategies

East Sub Region

Barking and Dagenham

- A3.29 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy 2003 - 06, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

City of London

- A3.30 No coverage is found in the housing strategy and policies available on the Corporation's website as at March 2007.

Hackney

- A3.31 The Hackney Housing Strategy 2004 – 07 states that the authority will continue to maintain the existing provision of legal pitches in Hackney for Travellers. The Strategy adds that where new sites may be needed, the Borough will work with its RSL partners to deliver this commitment. The Strategy also refers to a new pitch lettings policy having been agreed in consultation with the Traveller community.

Havering

- A3.32 The Havering Housing Strategy 2004 – 07 states that the Borough in common with other authorities has experienced increasing housing need from Travellers. It adds that detailed data did not exist which had resulted in the commissioning of a Travellers housing needs survey due to report in 2004.

Newham

- A3.33 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy Update 2003/05, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

Tower Hamlets

- A3.34 The Tower Hamlets Housing Strategy 2005 – 08 states that a small number of Gypsies and Travellers live in the Borough. It refers to research being commissioned in relation to the Eleanor Street site which would be used to plan appropriate provision in the area and feed into sub-regional and regional plans.

Waltham Forest

- A3.35 The Waltham Forest Housing Strategy 2006 – 10 states that there is one Council site with 17 pitches and that Gypsies and Travellers often face discrimination and have difficulty in accessing services. The Strategy refers to planned refurbishment costing £610,000, with £450,000 being CLG funded. The Strategy's Action Plan includes the development of a Gypsy and Traveller Strategy.

South East London

Bromley

- A3.36 The Bromley Housing Strategy states that there are an estimated 1,000 Traveller households (approximately 5,000 people) settled in the Cray area, including two fixed sites and a large settled community. The Strategy refers to the provision of 5 units of floating support through SP which includes support to help children access education. The strategy states that the provision of support and management of Travellers sites requires sensitivity and care and that this is being achieved in partnership with the Council's Community Safety Team.

Greenwich

- A3.37 The Greenwich Housing Strategy 2002-07 notes that there are no housing related support services for Travellers and states that further needs mapping is required for this client group which can then inform following action plans and the direction of the SP programme. The document also refers to the need for site additional maintenance.

Lewisham

- A3.38 The Lewisham Housing Strategy 2004-07 refers to the profile of Supporting People clients as at July 2003 as including 32 Travellers.

Southwark

- A3.39 The Southwark Housing Strategy 2005 states that the Council will allocate resources to maintain Traveller sites with £1.196m being allocated (as at June 06) to site refurbishment. The Strategy states that the Council will 'potentially' provide services to meet specific needs. It proposes mapping Travellers' needs to establish whether housing-related support could help address social and medical needs, illiteracy and poverty. It proposes to undertake research to establish if there is a need for SP funded services and if so, if they should be commissioned sub-regionally. It adds that currently on general site management services are provided on the four Southwark Traveller sites. The Strategy adds that the authority aims to develop a compact with Travellers with the aim of having a wider remit than site management. An Equality Impact Assessment of the Strategy refers to a high level of overcrowding on established sites and a shortage of transit sites and recommends that the authority work with service providers and other boroughs to develop a strategy for Gypsy and Traveller needs.

South West London

Croydon

- A3.40 The Croydon Housing Strategy 2006 - 10 states that there is a shortage of provision in the authority's permanent site to meet the needs of newly emerging households within the existing community and a lack of provision for Gypsies and Travellers passing through the borough which gives rise to unauthorised encampments. It refers to the Borough's involvement in commissioning this study. The Strategy Action Plan includes increasing the number of pitches on the existing site by four, to be achieved by 2008 subject to CLG funding being available. The Consultation Draft Equality Impact Assessment refers to an increase of three pitches being sought.

Kingston upon Thames

- A3.41 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy of the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames 2003 – 04, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

Lambeth

- A3.42 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy 2004 – 07, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

Merton

- A3.43 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy 2004 – 07, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.
- A3.44 Merton's Ethnic Minority Strategy (2004-2006) recognises the needs of Gypsies and Travellers requiring further research and the Strategy Research Report also identifies housing and social issues amongst Irish travellers. To inform the development of housing strategies, a Housing-led Gypsies and Travellers Conference was held in Merton in 2005, following which a Gypsies and Travellers Forum was established.

Richmond upon Thames

- A3.45 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy 2004 – 07, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.
- A3.46 The housing support needs of Gypsies and Travellers are identified as one of seven key priorities in the borough's Supporting People strategy and housing related support is funded by Supporting People.

Sutton

- A3.47 The Housing Strategy refers to Supporting People funding of 15 units at a Travellers site.

Wandsworth

- A3.48 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy 2003, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

West London

Brent

- A3.49 The Brent Housing Strategy 2005 states that work will be undertaken with the Brent Housing Partnership to plan for the accommodation needs of Travelling communities. It refers to the provision of 31 pitches on a Travellers site managed by Novas, on behalf of the Brent Housing Partnership, and accommodating approximately 100 adults and 150 under 18 year olds.

Ealing

- A3.50 The Ealing Housing Strategy 2004 – 09 and the Housing Strategy Update 2004 – 09 refers to the provision of 25 pitches at a site in the north of the borough. The Strategy describes this as in urgent need of repair, upgrading and refurbishment and states that consultation was planned to improve site management and identify investment required. The strategy states that Ealing has historic links to the Travelling community and one of the largest Travelling communities in London. The Strategy Update contained a key target for 2006/07 to publish a Traveller Accommodation Strategy.

Hammersmith & Fulham

- A3.51 The Hammersmith & Fulham Draft Housing Strategy states that the Borough need to work with other west London Boroughs to define particular needs more clearly including those of Gypsy and Traveller households.

Harrow

- A3.52 No coverage is found in the Harrow Housing Strategy 2002 - 07, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

Hillingdon

- A3.53 No coverage is found in the Hillingdon Housing Strategy 2003, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

Hounslow

- A3.54 The Hounslow Housing Strategy 2003 – 06 refers to the need to produce information on and improving services for particular vulnerable groups including Travellers. It states that the Council's Travellers Liaison Officer was at that time in the process of agreeing a protocol between the council and the Police in relation to unauthorised encampments and had been involved in discussions with Central Government on revisions to Circular 18/94.

Kensington & Chelsea

- A3.55 No coverage is found in the Kensington and Chelsea Housing Strategy 2003 – 08, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.
- A3.56 The Supporting People team carried out a strategic review of Gypsy and Traveller services in September 2007. It recommended that a Development Manager for Gypsies and Travellers should be recruited and the requirements for a floating support service should be investigated.

North Sub-Region

Barnet

- A3.57 No coverage is found in the Housing Strategy 2003 – 10 or the Housing Strategy Update 2006 this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.
- A3.58 The Borough's Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Strategy 2005 does recognise the Barnet's Gypsy and Traveller community, estimating that approximately 120 households live in the borough each year, with approximately 60 households in temporary accommodation. Future actions included in the Strategy include the joint working with education and planning departments to meet the requirements of forthcoming ODPM policy.

Camden

- A3.59 The Camden Housing Strategy 2005 – 10 refers to the existence of two sites and states that Gypsies and Travellers have established local connections and links with local services. It states that this community often experience discrimination in accessing services and achieving recognition of their way of life. The Strategy states that the Borough is developing a fair allocation policy for pitches when they become vacant. It adds that the Council aims to ensure that all sites are equipped to provide satisfactory living conditions and that there is minimal disruption to the local community.

Enfield

- A3.60 The Enfield Housing Strategy 2005 – 10 contains a reference to Gypsies and Travellers where it states that its Private Sector Renewal Strategy has responded to issues with a target to take enforcement action to prevent unlawful encampments of Travellers.

Haringey

- A3.61 No coverage is found in the Haringey Housing Strategy Update 2003 - 08, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

Islington

- A3.62 No coverage is found in the Islington Housing Strategy 2004 - 07, this being the most recent such strategy available on the Council's website as at March 2007.

Westminster

- A3.63 No coverage is found in the Westminster Housing Strategy 2004 – 09 or the Draft Housing Strategy subject to consultation up to the end of March 2007.

Inter-agency forums

- A3.64 As well as recommending that all accommodation strategies should promote race equality towards Gypsies and Travellers, the CRE also recommended that local authorities should encourage dialogue and effective engagement with the communities. One way to achieve this is through inter-agency forums, composing statutory and voluntary organisations working with Gypsies and Travellers, as well as members of the communities themselves.
- A3.65 There are currently six Gypsy and Traveller inter-agency forums in London, in the following boroughs: Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Hillingdon, Lewisham, Sutton.

Summary

- A3.66 Current regional strategies display awareness of Gypsy and Traveller issues in a discussion of both the accommodation needs of this community and of the wider social exclusion issues faced. The regional strategies are hindered by the current lack of evidence regarding the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Traveller Groups.
- A3.67 In terms of sub-regional strategies the awareness of Gypsy and Traveller issues has been overlooked by some sub-regional bodies. The South East and West London strategies both mention Gypsies and Travellers in their housing strategies, and have additional material on the needs of these communities in their sub-region. One of the outcomes of the London GTANA will be to assist sub-regions to produce focused strategies that will target the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in their area.

Appendix 4. Existing research in London

Introduction

A4.1 This chapter contains a review of research conducted into the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in London. This includes research conducted by London boroughs and GTANAs in areas surrounding London. For each borough, it highlights the scope of research conducted, the key findings and any policy recommendations. Its aim is to provide an overview of accommodation circumstances which can then inform the conduct of the interview survey. The chapter starts with the research conducted in London boroughs and sub-regions, before considering research done in surrounding areas.

South West

Lambeth

- A4.2 The London Borough of Lambeth produced a report on the management and environment of the Lonesome Way Depot Traveller site³⁹. This sought to consider the needs and way of life of Travellers and to make recommendations on improvements, including improved communication and resident involvement between residents and the Council. The report found that at that time there was no sole local manager or Traveller Liaison Officer responsible for liaising with site residents and suggested that this was required, with liaison with residents on how to improve communication between them and the Council.
- A4.3 The report referred to national evidence that services provided on the site, including repairs and basic facilities, tend to be reactive rather than pro-active and often poorly co-ordinated. The report suggested that there should be agreement between the Council and residents to inspect the state of repair and environmental issues on a regular basis which would give residents opportunities to raise any concerns with an officer on site. It identified income collection as an issue and proposed door-to-door collection of any charges not covered by housing benefit.

³⁹ Lambeth Housing Services, *Improving Site Management and Environment at Lonesome Way Depot – Travellers and Gypsies Site*, LB Lambeth, 2006

Richmond

- A4.4 As part of providing an evidence base for the borough's Supporting People Strategy Richmond Council produced a Client Group Analysis for Gypsies and Travellers.⁴⁰ This discusses available accommodation provision in the borough (one socially rented site with fifteen pitches, all occupied) and estimates that 'between 15 and 20 Traveller households have moved into settled accommodation over the last ten years'. It found that the absence of a borough Traveller Liaison Officer made it difficult to assess needs, although it suggested that it would be helpful to consult the client group directly. The Strategy contains no Supporting People services targeted at Gypsies and Travellers, however the cost of providing housing-related support at the site will be transferred into the Supporting People programmes.

South East

Bromley

- A4.5 Bromley Council's study⁴¹ looked at the needs of Gypsies and Travellers within and adjoining the borough. It was based on use of Caravan Count and local authority records and informed by national research and estimates of numbers from the Bromley Gypsy Traveller Project. The study did not include a survey of Gypsies and Travellers. The wider study area covered Dartford and Sevenoaks (in Kent), Tandridge (in Surrey) and the London Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Croydon, Greenwich, Lambeth, Lewisham and Southwark. The objective of the study was to identify the extent of unauthorised encampments and Gypsies' and Travellers' numbers in and adjacent to Bromley so that consideration could be given to whether there was a need for alternative or additional site provision.
- A4.6 The report found that at the time of the January 2004 Caravan Count there were 355 caravans on local authority sites in the wider study area and 103 caravans on unauthorised caravan sites. Using a ratio of 1.56 caravans per family, borrowed from Niner⁴², the report suggested that this was equivalent to 270 pitches on local authority sites and 70 pitches on unauthorised sites. The report also referred to 'best estimates', informed in part by the 1991 Census, by the Bromley Traveller Project of 1,000 Gypsy and Traveller families living in housing in the Cray Valley area.

⁴⁰ London Borough of Richmond, *Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010: Evidence Base – Needs Assessment and Client Group Analysis*. 2005.

⁴¹ WS Planning, *Assessment of Gypsy and Traveller Family Accommodation Needs in the London Borough of Bromley*, July 2005

⁴² Pat Niner (2003) op cit.

- A4.7 The report found that Bromley had attracted a higher level of caravans than adjoining areas since July 2001. It speculated that this might relate to the differing circumstances between authorities more central to London and those that are closer to the M25 and other principal routes, and those that have more open space. It found, however, that similar patterns were not followed in Tandridge, Sevenoaks, Dartford, Bexley and Croydon and suggested that there could be other factors to account for these differences including actions taken by differing authorities towards unauthorised sites or the attractiveness of sites within Bromley for unauthorised development.
- A4.8 The study found anecdotal evidence that whilst the majority of the Gypsy and Traveller population on unauthorised sites and in 'bricks and mortar' housing were English Gypsies, the majority of incidents of unauthorised incursions and unauthorised developments related to Irish Travellers. The report found that there were approximately 400 incidents of unauthorised incursions in the wider study area in the period 2002 to mid 2005. The report referred to estimates by Niner that 30-50% of those on unauthorised encampments (temporary incursions) are seeking a residential pitch but was not able to verify if this might be applicable to Bromley since it did not capture information on travel and work patterns and family links.
- A4.9 The report concluded that there was evidence of the need for additional site provision both within Bromley and the wider study area. It quantified the need within Bromley as being for 5-8 permanent pitches and 10 transit pitches. It did, however, note that the position could be tested through a sample survey such as may emerge from the inclusion of the Gypsy/Traveller community in local housing assessments.

Southwark

- A4.10 A Traveller Needs Analysis⁴³ was commissioned by the London Borough of Southwark. The research, carried out in 1999, drew on administrative and demographic data supplemented by 25 in-depth interviews with Travellers and one focus group. This was reported to represent a sample of 30% of Traveller household and 25% of housed families. At the time there were 76 Gypsy and Traveller households known to services in Southwark, of which 42 had pitches on four official sites and 23 lived in social housing with at least a further eleven concealed households. The report made recommendations to the Borough Council and other public bodies.

⁴³ Marie Gaffney Consultancy, *Needs of The Traveller Community in Southwark*, 2000.

- A4.11 The study found that accommodation was the highest priority need for Travellers in Southwark. Natural growth of the population was reported to have led to overcrowding on all sites in the borough and an (as then) unmet demand for new pitches assessed as requiring 27 additional pitches immediately and a further 25 over the following five years (to 2005). The official sites were found to be overcrowded with consequent fire hazards, to lack amenities such as play areas and fire fighting equipment, to have outstanding repairs and maintenance and health and safety issues. Travellers were reported to experience difficulties in communicating with local housing offices and seemed poorly informed of procedures and how to get things done.
- A4.12 An appraisal of the future options of the four sites in Southwark was also commissioned by the Council in 2001.⁴⁴ This found overcrowding on existing sites, poor condition of amenity huts and a number of health and safety issues requiring immediate concern. It recommends 12 additional pitches on two new sites are brought forward

South East London Housing Partnership

- A4.13 The South East London Housing Partnership commissioned a report⁴⁵ which it intended to use in order to work towards a shared set of minimum standards for permanent sites across five boroughs: Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark. At the time there were nine public sites in the sub-region consisting of six managed by local authorities and three by a housing association which together offered 138 pitches. The project took the form of a literature search, site visits, stakeholder workshops, good practice research and, where there were gaps in findings, reference to the Housing Corporation's Scheme Development Standards which it argued offered some useful comparators. The report produced proposed minimum standards for sites and for management.
- A4.14 In drawing up proposed site standards the project stated that, because of changing settlement patterns in Ireland, reference had been made to good practice material Ireland and further minimum standards that take into account issues of integration and social cohesion. The proposed minimum standards for sites covered: location and environment; size of sites; boundary treatments and entrances; site roadways and paths; drainage, water and other infrastructure services; fire protection; energy efficiency and insulation; individual pitches; amenity block; wheelchair and mobility needs; communal provision; and play facilities for children. The size recommendation is for a minimum of 10 pitches and a maximum of 18.

⁴⁴ Starfish, *The Future of Southwark's Traveller Sites*, July 2001.

⁴⁵ Tribal Group, *Developing minimum standards for permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites in South East London*, South East London Housing Partnership, 2006.

- A4.15 The report pointed out that there are no specific legal requirements for the management of Gypsy and Traveller sites. It is noted that sites are managed by local authorities, housing associations, commercial companies and under contracts with individual Gypsies and Travellers living on the sites. The proposed minimum standards for management suggested are intended to apply irrespective of management arrangements and cover: the context for management of sites; overall management and site visits; health and safety and risk assessment; allocations; consultation; licence agreements, collection of licence fees; arrears; support needs; service standards and performance monitoring; animals; enforcement; and complaints.
- A4.16 The report argued that the single most important design factor is the need for flexibility in site design as far as this is possible. It suggested that 'rethinking the idea of the mobile home to include other modern modular or prefabricated home options that fit better with the community's culture than conventional houses, but are better insulated and energy efficient, and with good access and mobility, may be a longer term option on sites' [p.17]. It suggested that the priority in management arrangements should be to provide a responsive and flexible management service with clear service standards and the ability to support residents to access mainstream services. It stressed that in implementing these standards it would be critical to consult comprehensively with Gypsies and Traveller living on existing sites or seeking to move onto them.

East

Barking and Dagenham

- A4.17 In 2006 Barking and Dagenham produced a report⁴⁶ in order to liaise with Travellers and Gypsies in the Borough, promote equality and improve community cohesion. The report was based on 1) a survey of the needs and experiences of English and Welsh Gypsies and Irish Travellers, 2) interviews with Council officers, 3) a response to the Protocol on unauthorised developments and 4) a review of strategy and policy documents related to The Chase Traveller's site. 18 Gypsy and Traveller families were interviewed for the study in January – April 2006.

⁴⁶ London Gypsy and Traveller Unit, *Gypsies and Travellers: Report carried out for Barking and Dagenham Council*, May 2006.

- A4.18 The study was not commissioned to produce estimates of the Gypsy and Traveller population. It referred to Caravan Count Data for the borough and neighbouring boroughs totalling 134 caravans in January 2005 (consisting of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest). It noted that no roadside encampments were identified and that, in the last two years, private sites had grown in Havering and that numbers of local authority sites in Waltham Forest, Barking and Dagenham had fallen. It also suggested that nearby areas, such as Chelmsford, Basildon and Epping Forest had seen an increase in the development of land by Gypsies and Travellers amongst whom they were popular as places to establish sites for themselves and their families.
- A4.19 Eight housed Travellers were interviewed amongst whom the principal findings were the frequency of moves between properties, isolation arising from living a long way from extended family members, the need for improved housing repairs and the impact of prejudice and discrimination particularly the lives of Irish Travellers. Ten families were interviewed at The Chase, the only local authority site in the Borough, consisting of English and Welsh Romany Gypsies. Principal findings were that families preferred to live on a site rather than a house, site management was inconsistent, repairs and health and safety issues needed attention and that the pitch allocation system was unclear and confusing to residents.
- A4.20 The report recommended that there be a senior corporate led officer on Gypsy and Traveller issues, management arrangements at the local authority site is reviewed, the Protocol on unauthorised encampments be updated and that housed Travellers should be supported, specifically in relation to education, health and advice issues. It also recommended establishment of a Traveller Education Service, funding outreach work by agencies such as the Citizens Advice Bureau and Cairde na Gael in Newham who help Travellers with literacy, legal and benefits issues, removal of negative and inappropriate stereotyping of Gypsies and Travellers on the Council website and in its documents and awareness training for designated Council staff.

Havering

- A4.21 The London Borough of Havering commissioned an assessment in 2004 which produced two reports⁴⁷. The report analysed Gypsy and Traveller needs in Havering by reference to a wider study area consisting of 20 London Boroughs, broadly north of The Thames, and seventeen districts in south and west Essex, south Hertfordshire and south and east Buckinghamshire. In January 2004 there were 1,950 Gypsy caravans in this wider Study Area consisting of 938 (48%) on authorised council sites, 404 (21%) on authorised private sites and 608 (31%) were on unauthorised sites. Breaking down unauthorised sites the report identified that 539 (89%) were on land owned by Gypsies and 69 (11%) were on other land. This contrasted to the position for England as a whole where the proportions were 55% and 45% respectively.
- A4.22 Niner commented that unauthorised development of land owned by Gypsies as caravan sites was a particularly a feature of the Study Area, particularly in seven districts. Niner suggested that the Study Area outside London was relatively popular with Gypsies and Travellers who would like to set up caravan sites for themselves and their families. In contrast, whilst 22% of all caravans in the Study Area were in the London Boroughs, they accounted for 38% of those on council sites but only 9% of caravans on unauthorised sites and 7% of those on authorised private sites. Niner commented that this may reflect availability and cost of suitable land as much as being any indication of demand.
- A4.23 Projecting future trends from this data the report suggested that by 2009 there could be 2,200 – 2,500 caravans in the Study Area (a growth of 250 – 550 over January 2004). The report noted the growth in private sites and, particularly, in unauthorised sites fuelled by the increase in unauthorised development of sites owned by Gypsies but without planning permission. Havering was described as being at the heart of an area which could expect an increase in numbers of Gypsies and Travellers living in caravans, with some evidence that this reflects positive aspirations for privately owned family sites. The report suggested that if Havering continues to accommodate about 5% of Study Area caravans in the future, there would be a requirement for residential plots for some 11-22 additional caravans and transit plots for an additional 19-25 caravans. Having regard to the fact that at that time Havering has no council site Niner suggested that, on a 'fair shares' basis, provision of such a site might be considered if local assessments suggested that there was demand.

⁴⁷ Pat Niner, *Traveller Needs Assessment Stage 1 Report (2004)* and *Traveller Needs Assessment Stage 2 report (2005)*, University of Birmingham.

- A4.24 The stage 2 report commissioned by Havering presented findings from a survey of local Travellers carried out by officers of LB Havering in November/December 2004. The aims of the survey were to identify and where possible quantify need and to increase an understanding of the characteristics and opinions of local Travellers. The report set out these findings and covered their housing history, current accommodation and accommodation ideals. This material supported an assessment of accommodation need and informed some of the policy options.
- A4.25 22 interviews were achieved covering all site locations and consisting of 7 at authorised sites, 10 at unauthorised sites and 5 housed Travellers. The survey identified the composition of families from which the report estimated that there was a total population of about 200 Travellers on sites in Havering at that time. It noted that families on sites were very large, especially on unauthorised sites, but that family size amongst housed Travellers was markedly smaller, with a significant number of one parent households.
- A4.26 The survey results suggested significant potential family growth. The report stated that most appear to want, and expect, caravan accommodation on a private site including some children of housed Travellers. Niner suggested that this implies that a move to housing does not necessarily mean the children will also opt for permanent housing. A small minority, mostly from those already housed, were looking for housing. A number of families were reported to assume that their children would live near them or on their sites, suggesting desired local provision. There were found to be a mix of Traveller identities, with Irish Travellers being the most numerous particularly on unauthorised sites.
- A4.27 Analysis of travelling patterns showed that not all Travellers in Havering travel on a regular basis and none of these participants wanted to resume a full-time travelling lifestyle without a site base. Some had established patterns of seasonal travelling, for example finding stopping places on private sites owned by other family members. Niner suggested that these seasonal patterns might mean that there would also be demand in Havering for the flexibility to put up other family members for a short period on local private sites.
- A4.28 The report made an assessment of need for Traveller site accommodation in Havering over the following next five years but considered longer-term estimate impracticable. It noted that what happens in other nearby areas will have an influence and that a number of Havering Travellers are in the Borough as a consequence of site closures or problems on sites in Essex. It noted as an indicator of need that fact that most Havering site residents were on unauthorised developments without planning permission but had come from the wider local area and had links with the Borough. Most families interviewed had at least one person likely to want independent accommodation of their own in the next five years and many would like to have their own caravan or mobile home on their family site, which, if it could not be accommodated would lead to pressure for further sites.

A4.29 The report concluded that it was very difficult to assess need for a public site in Havering since: there was no public site where waiting lists and family growth could be assessed; because information on the affordability of land for private sites is impossible to access, and amongst the local Travellers interviewed most were owner-occupiers or would-be owner-occupiers who were not interested in public provision. It noted that none of those interviewed in the survey was looking for transit accommodation in Havering – all wanted residential provision. Given a pattern of 20+ short lived encampments a year, often in recently in locations which may be related to the proximity of the M25, it suggested that a transit site with 10 or 15 plots in the east of the Borough could have prevented many of the unauthorised encampments experienced in 2003/4 if Travellers would be willing to use such a site and that effective management could restrict length of stay to a maximum of 28 days.

Hackney

A4.30 The London Borough of Hackney Council commissioned a study⁴⁸ to carry out a project to explore the support and housing needs of the Travelling community in Hackney; to explore the best management structure for effective delivery of services; and to develop a short- and long-term action plan. The overall aim of the project was to identify and deliver an effective and holistic service and strategy for the Travelling community within borough. There were six elements in the research consisting of: a literature review; semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and other agencies; benchmarking with other local authorities about services to Travellers and/or means of inter-agency working; interviews and focus groups with local Travellers; analysis of the research material; and reporting and presentation.

A4.31 Analysis of the Caravan Count showed that provision in Hackney had increased over the life of the count from January 1979, when 14 caravans were recorded in Hackney (all on unauthorised sites) equivalent to 5.4% of Inner London and 1.7% of London caravans to 66 caravans (about two-thirds on authorised sites) in January 2004, equivalent to 19.5% of Inner London caravans and 7.6% of the whole of London (7.6%). The report found that Hackney's 27 council pitches were equivalent to 32% of the pitches in the immediate area of the borough and its five adjacent boroughs, with two of these having no pitches.

⁴⁸ Pat Niner with Sarah Cemlyn, *Traveller Needs Assessment*, University of Birmingham and University of Bristol, 2005.

- A4.32 The survey carried out for this study suggested a total population on the council sites of around 140, with perhaps up to 50 people in families on unauthorised camps in or near Hackney. In addition, using figures from the Traveller Education Service, it estimated that there were about 270 housed Gypsies and Travellers and a total population of just under 500. The same records showed that 82% of Traveller children in the borough were Irish Travellers. The survey suggested that Traveller families were larger than amongst the general population, had a younger age profile, that new household formation could expect to be relatively rapid and that extended family networks were particularly important.
- A4.33 Stakeholders interviewed agreed that travelling was not closely related to work, but rather was related to visits to family members in Ireland or elsewhere in Britain. Some felt that Travellers were originally drawn to Hackney by better employment and living opportunities, but that other factors retained them now including the borough now becoming a traditional area of Traveller settlement, its policy of providing sites giving Travellers security, the existence of marginal land for camps, its policy of not moving people on immediately and the diversity of its overall population.
- A4.34 Thirty-three interviews were conducted, consisting of 16 on council sites, 12 housed Travellers and 5 on unauthorised sites. There were also two focus groups drawn from different types of accommodation. The interviews on council sites illustrated a pattern of initial 'tolerated' unauthorised encampment, with the borough then developing a site to accommodate Travellers from that camp. A focus group held on the larger Waterden Crescent council site felt that it was not built or designed properly. Issues identified included the design, size and location of the amenity buildings on each plot, lack of a safe place for children to play, the busyness of nearby roads, the site size of 20 plots seen as too big, lack of space resulting in 'doubling up' and the poor standard of local facilities. The Council has a commitment to relocate these pitches to one or more alternative sites as a result of the 2012 Olympics and general area regeneration.
- A4.35 The report found that there was pressure to provide additional pitches and noted that the recent council waiting list had 45 applicants, that there was some doubling-up of 'guests' and that young adult and teenagers could be expected to marry in the next five years. From interviews it suggested that about 14 at Waterden Crescent wanted independent accommodation, mostly on the same pitch or site and sometimes on another authorised site, with no one wanting a house.

- A4.36 Stakeholders acknowledge that some Gypsies and Travellers appear to move into housing as a matter of positive choice sometimes for health-related reasons, to access better facilities, regular education and for lack of an alternative. They are thought to be less integrated into the local community, less likely to send children to school regularly and more likely to move around. Amongst the housed Gypsies and Travellers interviewed almost all either wanted to move, or thought that they were likely to move over the next couple of years. Some did not want to move, but thought that they would have to because they were in temporary accommodation. For most of these participants their ideal was a bigger, better house or flat in a safer area, or nearer to family members.
- A4.37 The presence of Travellers on unauthorised camps was reported to be a usual feature of Hackney, where there is a history of some such camps being 'tolerated' for a period. Most Travellers on unauthorised camps were reported to be fairly long-stay residents in Hackney, with local family links, who want to live in trailers but have no place on a site. There was reported to be some movement onto and off camps to and from Ireland. The report commented that there were differences of views amongst stakeholders over policies, procedures and responsibilities for dealing with unauthorised camps. The interviews amongst residents on these sites revealed local family links and the strong desire to remain in the Hackney area. None of unauthorised site residents knew how long they would be able to stay or what they would do if they had to leave – all mentioned a pitch on an official site as their ideal accommodation and saw the main barriers to getting one being the lack of vacancies and long waiting lists.

Newham

- A4.38 Children in Neighbourhoods in London⁴⁹ was set up in 2002 by the Newham Children's Fund who commissioned The Children's Society to improve the delivery of services to homeless, refugee and transient families in Newham, Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Hackney and Tower Hamlets. The project, which was concerned to ensure that the needs of children and families re-housed out of Newham are met, concluded that "*there is great difficulty, near to impossibility, of working with children in unauthorised encampments until the blanket non-toleration policy is changed by London councils.*" [p.8].

⁴⁹ Newham Children's Fund, *Travellers Cross-Border Project*, October 2004

- A4.39 The report stated that many Gypsies and Travellers had been forced into housing following removal of the duty on councils to provide sites, others have chosen to settle in houses, often to access schooling, and that *“most have been forced by poverty, ill-health, old age or bad luck into bricks and mortar housing”* [p.6]. It argued that those still in caravans with family and friends to help, who it describes as *“the more resourceful, able or lucky”* have a permanent or licensed stopping place. It concludes that whilst nomadism is still possible and viable for some in the countryside, many in London are forced into continuous movement.
- A4.40 The report characterises Gypsies and Travellers as having adapted to prejudice and discrimination by relying entirely on their own and their families efforts and withdrawing co-operation with any form of authority. The study found it almost impossible to find any Gypsies and Travellers with children willing to be interviewed and, consequently, widened its search by conducting some interviews in Bromley, Hackney, Havering and Greenwich. There were interviews with 22 children and 13 adult Travellers who the study found to have lives defined primarily by their status as Gypsies and Travellers, to be well aware of prejudice and discrimination that they suffer and to have poor access to basic services.
- A4.41 The report identified local authority provision in Barking and Dagenham (11 families), Newham (13 pitches), Redbridge (17 pitches), Tower Hamlets (19 pitches) and Waltham Forest (7 families). The report argued that Gypsy and Travellers on the move in London have to use all their skills and resources just to find somewhere to stop and the means of subsistence, leaving little energy and resources for education and leisure pursuits and exacerbating health problems. It added that the regeneration of Stratford and the surrounding areas in Newham would present a challenge as the current fixed site could well be re-located and there could be less undeveloped land to stop on.
- A4.42 The report made recommendations related to education, health, leisure, enforcement and for a cross borough protocol. Such a protocol should, it suggested, be to designate liaison persons in each borough in each key service, to identify them and make their contact details widely available, establish clear information sharing systems, improve responses to unauthorised encampments, establish regular liaison meetings, raise awareness of the needs of Traveller children and young people and their families living on unauthorised sites and mobilise services to maximise opportunities to access existing services and develop mobile and outreach services that can go to sites.

Waltham Forest

- A4.43 In 2002 the Children's Fund commissioned LGTU to carry out an assessment of the needs of children from a Gypsy or Traveller background in order to provide a base from which informed strategies could be produced.⁵⁰ The aim of the report was to identify through consultation with professionals working with Gypsy and Traveller families, and through interviews with local Gypsies and Travellers, the needs of children between the ages of 5-13 years. The research focused on the three largest Gypsy and Traveller communities that exist in Waltham Forest; English Gypsies, Irish Travellers and Roma refugees and Asylum Seekers, and covered all accommodation types.
- A4.44 The main findings can be grouped together into issues of education, access to service, health and accommodation. In education, primary school attendance was higher than that of secondary school attendance with those of an Irish Traveller background having the worst attendance record. Where attendance was good the education attainment of the child was often poor. Reasons for this were attributed to the cultural preferences for families to keep their children, especially girls at home once they reach the age of around 12 years. Another aspect that was reported was the ability of parents to communicate with school and feel part of their children's education.
- A4.45 Access to services was often prohibited by language barriers and the relationship between the Gypsy and Traveller communities and other local settled communities. The language barrier was especially linked to the Roma, for which many dialects and languages exist, with little interpretation services available to them.
- A4.46 Language barriers also prohibited the effective use of health services in the area, with two week waiting lists for interpreters and difficulties incurred whilst attempting to register with a GP. For Roma groups it was often reported that ante-natal services were under-used and in certain instances birth would take place in the absence of any medical members. For Irish Travellers that felt that they had been forced into bricks and mortar accommodation there was a high occurrence of mental health problems, especially amongst women and young mothers.
- A4.47 The accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers in Waltham Forest was not deemed adequate. Sites were of a poor quality, and for those that had made the decision to live in bricks and mortar accommodation often found it difficult to maintain their tenancy. In August 2007, after the survey for this research was conducted, major refurbishments of the Council's residential site were completed. Refurbishment included extending and improving the site's layout and the utility blocks.

⁵⁰ Waltham Forest Children's Fund, *An Assessment of the Needs of Children From Traveller and Gypsy Communities in Waltham Forest*, October 2002.

- A4.48 The report also drew on examples of good practice in London; the Traveller Education Service, the Roma Support Group, the Arts in Education Network and the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit. All these services work to engage one of the most marginalised communities with the mainstream through community activities, advocacy and support work.
- A4.49 In 2006 the borough produced a Strategy and Action Plan for Gypsies and Travellers.⁵¹ This aims to coordinate the council's approach to Gypsies and Travellers and outline how access to services than be improved. It estimates that there are in the borough approximately 260 children from Roma, Gypsy, Traveller, Waterway and New Traveller families. The report outlines key priorities for work, including 'improving access and responsiveness of mainstream services', improving the management of the one socially rented site in the borough, and dealing with unauthorised encampments 'fairly and efficiently'. The action plan will be reviewed in 2008.

North

Haringey

- A4.50 As part of its Supporting People Five Year Strategy, the Council commissioned a needs map for the borough's Gypsies and Travellers.⁵² The report considers that it is likely that the vast majority of Gypsy and Traveller families in the borough are Irish Travellers, although there has been some immigration of Roma groups in recent years. It is also thought that a large majority of these families, perhaps as many as 2,500 people, lives in bricks and mortar housing, although not by choice; the Travelling People's Team Social Worker's caseload is approximately 90% taken up by Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation. The report emphasised the need for a Housing Needs Survey taking into account the needs of the whole Gypsy and Traveller community, including those currently in bricks and mortar accommodation.

⁵¹ *Gypsy and Traveller Strategy and Action Plan*, London Borough of Waltham Forest, August 2006.

⁵² Thomas and Shah Consulting, *Supporting People 5 Year Strategy: Traveller needs analysis*, 2004.

A4.51 An earlier report for Haringey Council⁵³ shows that despite recent shifts in government policy Gypsies and Travellers remain a severely disadvantaged group, and also that local services continue to have serious shortcomings in catering for their basic needs. It is also recognised that improvement of accommodation provision is critical to resolving these problems, particularly in the area of healthcare. It also shows, however, that the Travelling People's Team (currently part-funded via Supporting People) is widely accepted by Irish Travellers in the borough, with a 95.5% approval rating, giving Haringey a head start on many of the UK's local authorities in dealing with these difficult issues. The Haringey Travelling People's Team is uniquely located in the statutory sector and operates in an innovative manner as it provides Gypsies and Travellers with a single port of call for a wide variety of services provided by multiple organisations. This has advantages both in terms of establishing good relationships between travelling communities and the Council, and in terms of efficiency since it is possible to provide a wide variety of services through a relatively small number of people (currently three full-time members of staff).

West

- A4.52 A survey to find out more about the housing related support needs of Travellers living on the sites in West London and in other types of accommodation was undertaken in 2004⁵⁴. The survey involved telephone interviews with Traveller Liaison Officers or site managers in each authority, a meeting with a specialist agency (Novas) that provides services to Travellers in West London and elsewhere, and a review of research reports on Travellers.
- A4.53 The report covered Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith and Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Kensington and Chelsea. These boroughs had between them six public sites providing 112 pitches with a caravan capacity of 172. It noted that the vast majority of the pitches were permanent, did not cater for transient needs, and that some families had been settled at these sites the 1970s and are not transient. The report stated that there was chronic overcrowding at most sites and cited the example of the site at Brent which had about 300 people living on 31 pitches. It also found there to be a lack of facilities and a poor quality environment whilst noting that Sure Start funding and a Gypsy Site Refurbishment Grant had led to significant environmental improvements and better services for children at the Westway Site in Kensington and Chelsea.

⁵³ P. Rutler and J. Mace, *From the Margins to the Mainstream*, 1997.

⁵⁴ CVS Consulting/Civis Consultant, *The housing related support needs of Travellers in West London*, West London Partnership, November 2004

- A4.54 The report did not identify any authorised private site, apart from one in Hounslow. At the time of the survey there were no unauthorised sites in any of the West London authorities. The report stated that the provision of new sites was one of the key factors that would improve the living conditions of Travellers. It added that where sites do exist, they are badly designed and badly located, for example with the Westway Site being under the A40 flyover and the Ealing site geographically isolated and near industry. The report noted that a significant number of Travellers have moved into housing with in Harrow, about 40 to 50 families with about 230 children living in housing, and in Hillingdon probably 100 Travellers in housing. It suggested that most of these Travellers are living in temporary private rented accommodation, although some had accessed social housing.
- A4.55 The survey found that Travellers had generally accessed housing benefits, often with the help of site managers. It found considerable need to have access to health services with high levels of physical ill health, an increasing problem of substance misuse -especially drug misuse amongst young men, and mental health problems with a massive issue of depression, particularly amongst women Travellers. The survey identified the need to assist with resolving inter-community conflict and conflict with local communities. It also noted that there was a considerable level of domestic violence and that, whilst some women use refuges, they usually return to the sites as they do not want to become isolated.
- A4.56 The report stated that there were real difficulties for Gypsies and Travellers accessing social housing and that, where they did so, this was usually as a last resort because they have no other options and needed to be housed for health, conflict or education reasons. It suggested that Gypsies and Travellers also find it extremely difficult to go through the homelessness route given the time taken and what it described as the intrusive nature of enquiries undertaken. It stated that Gypsies and Travellers can find the transition to bricks and mortar very difficult and that many suffer from social isolation, have few resources to help settle and that often their tenancy fails.
- A4.57 The report noted that there are no Supporting People services for Gypsies and Travellers in West London. The report suggested that support was needed for Travellers moving into social housing, or other types of accommodation, into emergency accommodation (for example, for women escaping domestic violence), and that 'very basic support' could sustain living in a caravan on a site or moving to permanent accommodation. The report identified floating support services being the most appropriate service, which it stated could be delivered by developing the capacity of existing floating support services in each borough to meet the needs of Travellers or through site managers. It suggested that support services would need work with a whole community or extended family group and not just one person and over an extended timescale.

A4.58 The report suggested that there are three layers to working with Gypsies and Travellers: addressing their immediate needs, engagement to the point where needs can be properly identified, and engagement with the wider community, accessing mainstream services and looking at the interaction of Travellers with the wider community. It suggest that a multi-agency approach is needed which could co-ordinate services on a sub-regional basis in West London.

Areas surrounding London

Essex

A4.59 The Essex Planning Officers Association commissioned an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers living in Essex covering all 12 Districts and Boroughs, the unitary authorities of Thurrock and Southend-on-Sea,⁵⁵. Using Caravan Count data it identified 1159 caravans (July 2005) consisting of 442 unauthorised developments, 349 on authorised council sites (across 11 sites) and 368 caravans on authorised private sites. In Brentwood there were 39 caravans (21 unauthorised, nil Council sites and 18 authorised private sites) and in Epping Forest 162 (51 unauthorised, 22 authorised council sites and 89 authorised private sites). These districts are adjacent to Enfield, Waltham Forest, Redbridge and Havering.

A4.60 The report found that there were disproportionately more unauthorised sites in Essex than in East of England as a whole, with the county accounting for 37% of the regional total. The report suggested that there are a large number of Gypsies and Travellers staying on unauthorised sites and noted that this was distributed unevenly with Essex. The aim of the study was to provide evidence to inform the allocation of sites within the planning system. A total of 72 people were interviewed, including Gypsies and Travellers with 61% of the sample being from unauthorised developments. It found that those on private sites (both authorised and unauthorised) wanted to own their own land and did not want to rent from the local authority, whereas those on local authority sites did not wish to purchase their own land. Most regarded Essex as their home and the place that they intended to stay.

⁵⁵ Anya Ahmed, Phillip Brown, and Andy Steele, *Looking Back, Moving Forward: Assessing the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Essex*, University of Salford, Essex Planning Officers Association, February 2006.

A4.61 No one interviewed expressed a desire to remain on an unauthorised development or encampment and the report stated that the accommodation needs of the 442 Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised encampments should be addressed immediately. It also estimated that, in addition, by 2016 there would be a need for 59 new pitches for Gypsy and Traveller families. The Thurrock study suggests that these figures are under estimates. Essex County Council has been considering further work to identify information on household growth projections and on the allocation or apportionment of pitches across the Study Area. In responding to a single issue review of the Regional Spatial Strategy, the County Council has stated that it believes that a 'fair allocation' should be spread across the region with the role of Essex being to 'look after its own Gypsies and Travellers'⁵⁶

Hertfordshire (North and East)

A4.62 A study commissioned by Hertfordshire County Council and five districts was produced in 2006⁵⁷ which included coverage of Broxbourne and Welwyn Hatfield which are immediately adjacent to Enfield. The study including a survey of Gypsies and Travellers on sites but did not include housed Travellers. There are 97 authorised permanent pitches in the Study Area and no transit site provision. There are three public permanent sites in the Study Area providing 68 pitches.

A4.63 The study reported that there was one public site in Broxbourne with 15 pitches accommodating English Gypsies and that there were two private sites offering 7 pitches. There was also one unauthorised development with 11 families. There had been 35 unauthorised encampments and developments since 1997. Welwyn Hatfield similarly has one public site with 39 pitches and a mixed English Gypsy and Irish Traveller population. There are two private sites in the district with 11 pitches between them. There have been 90 unauthorised encampments in the district since 1997, with 24 since 2003.

A4.64 The study attempted to carry out interviews with all Gypsies and Travellers living on sites on the Study Area and achieved 65 interviews, estimated to be 50% of the population. The study found that 30% of pitch provision in the area was on private sites. Population growth was predicted double the Gypsy and Traveller population in the area in 20 – 25 years. The report identified a need for a 10-pitch transit site and 35 additional pitches on residential sites over the next five years. It suggested very little of this was needed to be on private sites. The study also said that around 15-20 extra pitches would be needed every five due to household formation amongst the existing population.

⁵⁶ Section 4(4) response to EERA on Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Provision: Action Authorised by the Cabinet Member for Planning, Environment and Culture, Essex County Council, 2006.

⁵⁷ Opinion Research Services, *Northern and Eastern Hertfordshire: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment*, June 2006.

Hertfordshire (South and West)

- A4.65 A separate study was previously commissioned by Hertfordshire County Council and five other local authorities⁵⁸, including authorities immediately adjacent, or very close, to London: Three Rivers, Watford and Hertsmere. The study involved a survey with 68 Gypsies and Travellers on eleven sites and in houses and road side encampments. The Study Area had 110 plots over seven County Council residential sites, a 15-plot transit site, 36 plots on seven authorised sites and around 37 families living on unauthorised private sites without permission. There are estimated to be 210 Gypsy/Traveller families on sites or the roadside at the time of the survey. The study reported that there had been a recent decrease in encampment numbers and suggested that this may be related to families buying their own sites or finding transit accommodation on private sites.
- A4.66 The study identified the need for accommodation for 140 families to meet current shortfall and need arising over the next five years. It suggested that this need was unlikely to be met by the then current local planning policies. It estimated that there was a need for 90 additional plots and up to 35 additional plots required over the next five years to accommodate household formation. It suggested that three additional 10-pitch transit sites would be sufficient to accommodate the great majority of unauthorised encampments. The report recommended that the Partner authorities commit to a pro-active approach to site provision which could meet this need. The study also identified need for 6/7 social lettings each year for those wishing to move into housing.

Kent

- A4.67 A report on Kent's Gypsy and Traveller sites was produced by a Select Committee of the County Council as part of its overview and scrutiny role.⁵⁹ The report set out the findings of a topic review which gathered evidence from stakeholders including the Gypsy and Traveller community. The review was prompted by national changes to the planning system and the report was designed to assist the Council and its partners in implementing these changes.
- A4.68 The report identified 17 local authority sites offering a total of 206 pitches. Five of these sites are owned by the County Council, nine by district authorities and one jointly. It is reported that the vast majority, if not all, residents of these sites are Romany Gypsies. There are also reported to be 300 caravans within Kent on private sites which exist in eight districts. In the local authority areas immediately adjacent to London there are public sites in Sevenoaks (35 plots) and Dartford (12 plots).

⁵⁸ Pat Niner, *An Assessment of the Accommodation Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in South and West Hertfordshire*, University of Birmingham, April 2005.

⁵⁹ *Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Select Committee Report*, Kent County Council, May 2006.

- A4.69 The report stated that there was an increasing level of unauthorised development and a pattern of retrospective planning applications being submitted. There are no transit sites in Kent. In 2005 there were 46 unauthorised encampments in Kent, of which eight were in Dartford and seven in Sevenoaks. The average number of caravans in 2005 was three in encampments in Dartford and two in Sevenoaks. The duration of these encampments was 6 days and 25 days respectively.
- A4.70 The report made 18 recommendations including joint responsibility for establishing a network of transit sites, increased involvement of Gypsies and Travellers in site management arrangements, recommendations to districts that temporary applications be assessed against the same criteria as permanent applications, that rural exception policies be tightly drafted to mitigate any potential increase in planning applications, and that partnership working tackle unauthorised development. It also recommended that a joint Kent and Medway authority group be established to identify Gypsy and Traveller needs and site provision. There are three assessments being undertaken in Kent all of which are due to report in mid 2007.

Thames Valley Region

- A4.71 A sub-regional assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs was commissioned for the Thames Valley covering the counties of Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire⁶⁰. The study was commissioned in response to the Housing Act 2004 in order to gain a better understanding of regional and local patterns of movement and encampment, inform the assessment of accommodation and support needs, inform future housing and planning policy at district level and to identify and inform opportunities for cross-authority working. The research approach reflected CLG draft guidance on GTANAs and was designed to inform the South East Plan Partial Review (Gypsies and Travellers) and the planning of site provision and services.
- A4.72 The study carried out interviews with 164 households which it estimated represented 10-20% of the local Gypsy and Traveller population. The study gave an indicative need for 187 additional permanent pitches 2006-2011. The study area included the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, adjacent to the London Borough of Hillingdon, where it found that there were 51 authorised pitches and assessed there to be an indicative need for an additional 15 permanent pitches 2006-2011. It noted that a number of the existing sites were close to the boundaries with adjacent authorities.

⁶⁰ Tribal Group, *Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment for the Thames Valley region*, the Association of Councils of the Thames Valley Region, September 2006

A4.73 The study found that a preference for authorised sites was expressed by 86% of those already living on authorised sites, 100% of people living on unauthorised developments and 56% of those living in housing. The study found that most Gypsies and Travellers lived what it described as a largely settled life with households expressing a cultural need to travel, for reasons including employment. The study did not refer specifically to movement in and out of London, but noted the adjacency of Buckinghamshire to Hillingdon.

Thurrock

A4.74 In March 2006 Thurrock Council commissioned Fordham Research to conduct an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople⁶¹. Thurrock is adjacent to Havering. The interim report provides an overview of the accommodation situation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the Borough, estimates the extent of accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers and also makes recommendations for extending assistance and improving service provision.

A4.75 Thurrock has a higher proportion of caravans on socially rented sites compared to other areas in Essex, having three local authority sites (two in Grays and one in Aveley) accommodating a total of 64 pitches. There is one authorised private Gypsy and Traveller site with 6 caravans and about 50 caravans on authorised developments. There are also three sites for Show People in Tilbury, West Thurrock and South Ockendon. The latter is reported to be one of the largest sites in Europe which has expanding into Green Belt and is subject to enforcement action.

A4.76 Forty nine interviews were conducted with Gypsies and Travellers living in local authority sites, self-owned authorised sites, unauthorised developments and housing. The Gypsy and Traveller population in Thurrock was found to be well-settled, living on permanent sites for several years, with few intending to move or travel somewhere else. There were 64 interviews carried out with Show People at the South Ockendon site, including residents of the authorised part of the site, those on the land with temporary planning permission and the adjacent unauthorised land. The vast majority of these participants had lived on the site for at least five years and were very happy with their living conditions and the facilities available; none wanted to live elsewhere.

⁶¹ Fordham Research, *Thurrock Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation Assessment: Draft Final Report*, June 2007.

- A4.77 The study estimated the total extra residential pitch provision for Gypsies and Travellers (not including Show People) required in Thurrock by 2016 is 50 pitches to meet current demand and make provision for newly forming households in the next five years. It recommended that this be done through provision of another two residential sites substantially made up of families on the existing site waiting lists. It recommends that greater provision is also needed elsewhere in Essex. The report also recommends that the local authority should identify suitable land for Gypsies and Travellers to buy, allowing them to establish small sites owned by the occupiers and that possibility of applying retrospective planning permission to tolerated unauthorised developments should be explored. Recommendations on the future accommodation needs of Show People are pending.

Surrey

- A4.78 A study commissioned by Surrey County Council and Surrey Heath Borough Council⁶² has investigated Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, including Show People, within and in areas adjoining Surrey. The study identified 51 authorised public sites in Surrey providing 644 pitches, of which seven were in authorities immediately adjacent to London (in Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Tandridge and Spelthorne) providing 89 pitches. It also reported that there were 60 private authorised sites in Surrey providing 285 pitches, of which eight were in authorities immediately adjacent to London (in Reigate and Banstead, Spelthorne and Tandridge) providing a total of 38 pitches. The study reported that there were 15 sites for Showpeople in Surrey, of which only two are not authorised, providing a total of about 100 plots. In the areas immediately adjacent to London the study found that there were four Showpeople sites in Spelthorne Borough, one in Epsom and Ewell, one in Reigate and Banstead and two in Tandridge (providing a total of about 65 pitches).
- A4.79 This was a desktop study produced without carrying out a survey of Gypsy and Travelling families. The study referred to an identified need for 66 additional plots in Surrey for Showpeople. A similar estimate of the need for Gypsy and Traveller sites was not made. The study identified a number of unauthorised developments and planning appeals where inspectors when granting appeals drew attention to the lack of sites within London and the wider need for provision in the South East. It noted that Green Belt and restrictive designations made site finding and provision problematic. The study concluded that there is a level of demand within and adjoining Surrey that is not met by the existing level of private or public provision and noted that further work to establish accurate figures would be needed.

⁶² WS Planning, *Strategic Assessment of Traveller's Needs in Surrey*, April 2004.

Summary

- A4.80 A review of research already conducted with Gypsies and Travellers in London reveals several findings relevant to the London-wide GTANA. As the number of local authority pitches has fallen (especially in inner London), there has been an increase in the number of unauthorised sites in outer London boroughs and neighbouring areas. The lack of transit pitches also contributes to higher unauthorised encampments in London and elsewhere. The research also found that there is significant potential family growth among Gypsy and Traveller families in London. A strong desire for private sites can also be identified, preferably locally and with capacity for visitors. The literature shows that the situation in each borough can affect other areas; it is evident that joint-working is needed to ensure future sites are rationally identified and are flexibly designed.
- A4.81 For Gypsies and Travellers living in housing, the literature shows that while some made the transition from sites to improve access to health and education facilities, others had been forced there by poor health or lack of available pitches on authorised sites. High levels of isolation among housed Gypsies and Travellers have been found, and families were frequently moved between properties and often away from family members. There is a preference for living on sites, but in London these are often of poor quality, have inconsistent management policies, as well as a shortage of available pitches

Appendix 5. Constructing the sample

- A5.1 The starting point for the determination of the sample has been the estimates of population set out in chapter 5 which are drawn from local authority returns to the study team. In using this data there have been three main steps undertaken to produce the proposed sample. Firstly, the numbers of housed Gypsies and Travellers have been adjusted in all of the eleven Boroughs that reported that they did not know the level of this population or estimated it in the 0 – 10 range. This adjustment has been made on the basis that figures in this range may reflect the absence of systematic monitoring and that, without it, there are a number of boroughs where there would otherwise be no interviews conducted for this study.
- A5.2 The adjustment has been made using the ratio of 143 housed Gypsies and Travellers to every 100 Gypsies and Travellers on sites to each ethnicity category except for Travelling Showpeople.⁶³ This ratio is derived from the assessment in Hackney carried out by Niner (see Section A4.30) which used Traveller Education records of this distinction amongst Traveller children in schools and applied the result to the wider Gypsy and Traveller population in the borough. In the case of three boroughs, where there would otherwise be no housed Gypsies and Travellers in the sample, we made a calculation derived from those of adjacent boroughs. These are in Islington and Westminster (where a housed Gypsy and Traveller population has been assumed based on the average of the Camden and Kensington & Chelsea housed figures) and Enfield (where a house Gypsy and Traveller population has been assumed based on the average of Barnet, Waltham Forest and Redbridge housed figures). This adjustment has not been made for the City of London as it does not have housing stock likely to be occupied by housed Gypsies and Travellers. The overall effect of these adjustments has been to add 402 families, giving an estimate for this purpose of 4,045 Gypsy and Traveller families in London.

⁶³ The ratio of 100:143 site to housed Gypsies and Travellers is lower than the 1:3 ratio used for the population estimates in chapter 3. The sampling frame was included as part of an interim report to the Steering Group in January 2007. Following feedback made in stakeholder sessions in Spring 2007, the initial ratio was seen as far too low. Consequently a revised approach was used to estimate housed populations (see 3.6 of the main report).

- A5.3 The second main stage in determining a sample size was to calculate and review the sample that would be produced if it were constructed in direct proportion to the estimated composition of the Gypsy and Traveller population. This would result in a sample consisting of 135 families on authorised sites (23% of the sample), 12 families on unauthorised sites (2% of the sample) and 453 families in housing (75% on the sample). The latter figure is strongly influenced by the inclusion of the estimate of 1,000 Gypsies and Travellers in Bromley. However given the need to ensure a robust sample of interviews it is likely that 155 interviews with Gypsies and Travellers on sites across the whole of London would be insufficient to produce reliable results.
- A5.4 From this conclusion we undertook a third stage in determining the sample size, by adjusting the proposed sample so that satisfactory numbers of interviews could be undertaken amongst Gypsies and Travellers on sites, and to ensure that each borough has a minimum target number of ten interviews.
- A5.5 To accommodate both these requirements, the sample was boosted to 815 interviews. The sample being proposed has, therefore, been set at a level of 337 Gypsy and Traveller families on authorised sites (62% of that population), 33 families on unauthorised sites (45% of that population) and 430 housed Traveller families (13% of that population). We believe that this sample has produced data on the composition, circumstances and needs of those on sites in which it is possible to have confidence. Sample sizes by authority range from nil in the City of London to 134 in Bromley; this compares with an average of 18 per authority. The ethnicity of resultant sample is 433 Gypsies (53% of the sample), 280 Irish Travellers (34% of the sample), 91 Travelling Showpeople (11% of the sample) and 11 New Travellers (1% of the sample).

Appendix 6. Sample breakdown

A6.1 Based on the distribution as outlined in Chapter 3, below are the sample frames for each individual borough, by accommodation type and community group. Target interviews are shown in blue on the top half of each table; completed interviews in black on the bottom half.

		South West	Croydon				Kingston				Lambeth				Merton				Richmond				Sutton				Wandsworth				South West			
		A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	
Target	G	5	0	15	20	1	2	5	8	7	0	6	13	7	0	5	12	0	0	4	4	2	0	1	3	2	0	6	8	24	2	40	66	
	IT	0	3	2	5	3	0	1	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	9	0	1	10	2	0	1	3	20	3	7	30	
	TS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All		5	3	17	25	4	2	6	12	7	0	10	17	7	0	5	12	6	0	6	12	11	0	2	13	4	0	7	11	44	5	47	96	
Complete	G	7	0	6	13	3	1	2	6	10	0	2	12	7	0	10	17	0	0	4	4	3	0	1	4	8	0	8	16	38	1	33	72	
	IT	0	3	6	9	3	0	1	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	6	0	2	8	7	0	1	8	1	0	2	3	17	3	17	37	
	TS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	NT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
	ALL	7	3	12	22	7	1	3	11	11	0	6	17	7	0	11	18	6	0	6	12	10	0	2	12	9	0	10	19	57	4	50	111	

	South East	Bromley				Greenwich				Lewisham				Southwark				South East			
		A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All
Target	G	17	1	70	88	18	0	14	32	2	0	3	5	4	0	2	6	41	2	40	127
	IT	17	4	17	38	0	3	3	6	1	0	14	15	10	0	10	20	28	3	7	75
	TS	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	10
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	All	42	5	87	132	19	3	17	39	3	0	17	20	15	0	13	28	44	5	47	213
Complete	G	26	0	72	98	18	0	7	25	2	0	5	7	2	0	2	4	48	0	86	134
	IT	14	6	19	39	0	9	5	14	1	0	8	9	4	0	12	16	19	15	44	78
	TS	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	4	7
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	5
	ALL	41	6	92	139	19	9	15	43	3	0	15	18	7	0	17	24	70	15	139	224

	East	Barking & Dagenham				City of London				Hackney				Havering				Newham				Redbridge				Tower Hamlets				Waltham Forest				East			
		A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All				
Target	G	6	0	11	17	0	0	10	10	0	0	3	3	5	2	1	8	2	0	8	10	8	0	12	20	3	0	12	15	10	0	12	22	34	2	69	105
	IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	18	0	5	3	8	5	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	26	5	11	42
	TS	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	10
	All	7	0	11	18	0	0	10	10	15	0	6	21	5	7	4	16	7	0	11	18	8	0	12	20	10	8	15	33	12	0	13	25	64	15	82	161
Complete	G	5	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	1	1	6	11	0	2	13	8	0	9	17	2	0	8	10	10	0	23	33	30	1	32	63
	IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	11	26	0	2	2	4	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	10	0	0	1	1	22	2	21	45
	TS	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3				
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	6	14	8	28
	ALL	6	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	15	4	23	42	4	3	3	10	19	0	6	25	8	0	9	17	9	10	14	33	11	0	24	35	61	17	61	139

Appendix 6. Sample breakdown

	North	Barnet				Camden				Enfield				Haringey				Islington				Westminster			
		A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All
Target	G	0	0	13	13	0	0	3	3	0	0	11	11	0	0	8	8	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5
	IT	0	0	3	3	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	16	22	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5
	TS	2	0	0	2	4	0	1	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All	2	0	16	18	8	0	6	14	4	0	11	15	6	0	24	30	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10
Complete	G	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	11	0	0	19	19	0	0	19	19	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	1
	IT	0	0	6	6	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	12	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
	TS	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
	ALL	2	0	10	12	7	0	16	23	4	0	19	23	7	2	27	36	0	0	17	17	0	0	3	3

North			
A	UA	H	All
24	2	40	66
20	3	7	30
10	0	0	10
0	0	0	0
44	5	47	96
0	0	58	58
9	0	24	33
11	0	2	13
0	2	8	10
20	2	92	114

	West	Brent				Ealing				Hammersmith & Fulham				Harrow				Hillingdon				Hounslow				Kensington & Chelsea			
		A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All	A	UA	H	All
Target	G	0	0	7	7	6	0	5	11	0	0	8	8	0	0	5	5	5	0	13	18	11	0	10	21	0	0	1	1
	IT	23	0	3	26	12	0	19	31	0	0	2	2	3	0	4	7	5	0	1	6	0	0	2	2	10	0	2	12
	TS	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	11	49	0	1	50	0	0	0	0
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All	23	0	10	33	23	0	25	48	0	0	10	10	3	0	9	12	19	0	16	35	60	0	13	73	10	0	3	13
Complete	G	0	0	5	5	2	0	12	14	0	0	9	9	0	0	5	5	4	1	10	15	11	0	11	22	3	0	1	4
	IT	21	0	13	34	16	0	22	38	0	0	1	1	2	0	22	24	2	0	6	8	0	0	6	6	10	0	0	10
	TS	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	13	40	0	1	41	0	0	0	0
	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ALL	21	0	18	39	22	0	37	59	0	0	12	12	2	0	27	29	16	1	19	36	51	0	18	69	13	0	2	15

West			
A	UA	H	All
22	0	43	65
49	0	50	99
63	0	4	67
0	0	0	0
134	0	97	231
20	1	53	74
51	0	70	121
54	0	4	58
0	0	6	6
125	1	133	259

Total interviews by group		
<i>Group</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>G</i>	433	401
<i>IT</i>	280	314
<i>TS</i>	91	81
<i>NT</i>	11	51
<i>Total</i>	815	847

Total interviews by accommodation type		
<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Authorised site</i>	337	333
<i>Unauthorised site</i>	33	39
<i>Housing</i>	407	475
<i>Total</i>	815	847

Appendix 7. Briefing note

A7.1 Below is a briefing note produced to publicise the survey and inform Gypsy and Traveller communities about the research. The note was distributed via Gypsy and Traveller forums in London and by stakeholders.

Finding out the accommodation needs of London's Gypsies and Travellers

A survey is taking place in London which affects you and where you live. This note explains what this survey is. We hope you'll want to take part.

More and improved sites

The government wants to increase the number of sites for Gypsies and Travellers and to improve the quality of existing ones. As the first step towards doing this all councils must assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers who live in their area. This means interviewing Gypsies and Travellers to find out about the type of site they'd like and how it should be designed.



The London Assessment

All the councils in London are working together on the assessment, along with the Greater London Authority. They've appointed our company, Fordham Research, to find out the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. We're an entirely independent company and everything you tell us will be completely confidential. This means we won't be asking for names or collect individual details and that there is no way anyone from the councils can find out who took part.

The interviews

Our interviewers will be visiting your sites in the next few months to speak to residents. We won't interview all families on the site and you don't have to take part. Some of the interviewers will be Gypsies and Travellers themselves, although you can speak to someone from the settled community if you prefer. We'll also speak to Gypsies and Travellers who live in housing.

The interviews last roughly 40 minutes. If there are questions you'd prefer not to answer then that won't be a problem.

What do we want to find out?

We want to know about where you currently live and what you think about it. We'll ask whether you have enough space and how the site can be improved. If you have children we'll also ask about their needs and whether they'd like a pitch to live on. If you live in housing we'll like to know whether you'd prefer to live on a site. We'll also ask about access to health, education and other services that you want for you or your family.

All this information will help London boroughs plan sites for the future and improve existing services.

Why should you take part?

This is a genuine chance to let the council know how you think accommodation and other services can be improved. It'll make it much harder for councils to ignore Gypsies' and Travellers' needs and will help with the planning of future sites.



Remember – the interview is completely confidential and no one can find out who has taken part

Next steps

Once the survey is finished, we'll prepare a report for the London councils. This will explain where we think new sites should be, what size they should be and how they should be designed. We'll also be making arrangements to share the findings with Gypsy and Traveller communities so you can find out what we think councils should do.

The findings will feed into the Mayor of London's *London Plan* which sets out where new homes should be built and when.

Further information

If you'd like to find out more or have any concerns that you'd like to discuss, feel free to speak to us directly.

Please ring **Jamie Keddie** or **Sara Elias** on 020 7289 3988.

Appendix 8. Organisations contacted

A8.1 The following organisations were contacted about the research and were invited to the stakeholder events.

Acorn Neighbourhood Housing (Southwark)	Greenwich Primary Care Trust
Acton Homelessness Concern	Greenwich Traveller Education Service
Barking & Dagenham Metropolitan Police Service	Hackney Metropolitan Police Service
Barking & Dagenham Primary Care Trust	Hackney Playbus
Barking & Dagenham Traveller Education Service	Hackney Primary Care Trust
Barnet Metropolitan Police Service	Hackney Site Residents Group
Barnet Primary Care Trust	Hackney Traveller Education Service
Barnet Traveller Education Services	Hammersmith & Fulham Site Residents Group
Bell Farm Christian Centre (Hillingdon)	Hammersmith & Fulham Traveller Education Service
Bexley Council of Churches	Hammersmith & Fulham Metropolitan Police Service
Bexley Racial Equality Council	Haringey Metropolitan Police Service
Bexley Traveller Education Service	Haringey Primary Care Trust
Brent Irish Advisory Service	Haringey Traveller Education Service
Brent Metropolitan Police Service	Haringey Travelling Peoples Team
Brent Primary Care Trust	Harrow Racial Equality Council
Brent Traveller Education Services	Harrow Traveller Education Services
Bromley Connexions	Havering Primary Care Trust
Bromley Gypsy and Traveller Project	Havering Social Services
Bromley Metropolitan Police Service	Havering Traveller Education Service
Bromley Primary Care Trust	Hillingdon Children's Services
Bromley Racial Equality Council	Hillingdon Primary Care Trust
Bromley Supporting People	Hillingdon Social Services
Bromley Traveller Education Service	Hillingdon Traveller Education Services
Cairde na Ngael (Newham)	Hounslow Homes
Camden Traveller Education Service	Hounslow Racial Equality Council
Cara Irish Housing Association	Hounslow Traveller Education Service
Catholic Children's Society	Irish Support and Advice Service (West London)
Children's Fund	Irish Traveller Movement in Britain (South West London)
Children's Society	Irish Women (South West London)
Croydon Metropolitan Police Service	Kensington & Chelsea Traveller Education Service
Croydon Primary Care Trust	Kingston Traveller Education Service
Croydon Traveller Education Service	Lambeth Traveller Education Service
Daughters of Charity (London wide)	Lewisham Irish Community Centre
Duke Youth Centre (Bromley)	Lewisham Supporting People
Ealing Metropolitan Police Service	Lewisham Traveller Education Service
Ealing Race Equality Council	London Gypsy and Traveller Unit
Ealing Site Residents Group	London Irish Centre
Ealing Supporting People	Merton Racial Equality Council
Ealing Traveller Education Services	Merton Traveller Education Service
Enfield Travellers Education Service	Newham Site Residents Group
Epic Trust Project (Waltham Forest)	Newham Traveller Education Service
The Family Resource Project (Kensington & Chelsea)	Novas Group
The Family Support Unit	Outmates (South East London)
Gallions Housing Association (Greenwich & Bexley)	
Greenwich Metropolitan Police Service	

Redbridge Metropolitan Police Service
Redbridge Traveller Education Service
Richmond Housing Partnership
Richmond Housing Partnership
Richmond Traveller Education Service
Roma Support Group (London wide)
Sidcup Art and Adult Education Centre
Southwark Primary Care Trust
Southwark Traveller Education Service
Southwark Travellers Action Group
St. Hilda's East Community Centre
Sutton Housing Partnership
Sutton Metropolitan Police Service
Sutton Site Residents Group
Sutton Supporting People
Sutton Traveller Education Service

The Irish in Greenwich
Tower Hamlets Metropolitan Police Service
Tower Hamlets Site Residents Group
Tower Hamlets Traveller Education Services
Waltham Forest Alert
Waltham Forest Metropolitan Police Service
Waltham Forest Site Residents Group
Waltham Forest Traveller Education Service
Wandsworth Traveller Education Service

Appendix 9. Further details on calculating accommodation need

- A9.1 Chapter 12 gives the results for each step in calculating the level of need for residential pitches in London. This appendix offers more information on how these figures were applied to each borough.
- A9.2 The general approach has been to apply London-wide percentages (mainly derived from survey findings) to baseline estimates of each borough's population profile. Chapter 3 explains how the estimates were derived and each borough breakdown in Chapter 12 shows the baseline figures as used to calculate need. The overall London wide figures are shown below.

Table A9.1 Baseline figures for assessing need	
	Number
A) Occupied residential pitches	539
B) Empty pitches on residential sites	8
C) New pitches planned in next year	27
D) Families on unauthorised sites	80
E) Eastern European Roma families in housing	674
F) Other Gypsy and Traveller families in housing	2,549

- A9.3 For each of the steps explained in Chapter 12, a percentage was calculated which was then applied to the relevant figure in the above table. The following table shows each step in the calculation, the percentages and baseline figures used in each (referred to by its letter in the above table).

Table A9.2 Estimate of the need for residential site pitches, 2007-2012	
1) Current occupied residential site pitches	A
<i>Current residential supply</i>	
2) Number of unused residential pitches available	B
3) Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant 2007-2012	A x 1.3%
4) Number of family units in site accommodation expected to leave London	(Step 8 x 31.5%) + (Step 10 x 20%)
5) Number of family units in site accommodation expected to move into housing	(Step 8 x 44.4%) + (Step 10 x 35%)
6) Residential pitches planned to be built or brought back into use 2007-2012	C
7) Supply generated by movement within the stock	Step 8 + Step 10
Total Supply	Sum (steps 1 to 7)
<i>Current residential need – minimum figures</i>	
8) Family units (on pitches) seeking residential pitches in the area, 2007-2012, excluding those already overcrowded unless containing an emerging family unit	A x 9.9%
9) Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches in the area	D x 82.4%
10) Family units currently overcrowded on pitches seeking residential pitches in the area, excluding those containing an emerging family unit	A x 4.9%
11) New family units expected to arrive from elsewhere	(Step 4 x 25%) + (Step 12 x 5.8% x 51% x 25%)
12) New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites	(A + D) x 25.1%
Total minimum need	Sum (steps 8 to 12)
<i>Maximum residential need – maximum figures</i>	
13) Family units in housing but with a psychological aversion to bricks and mortar accommodation (excluding Eastern European Roma)	F x 16.4%
14) Family units in housing but with a psychological aversion to bricks and mortar accommodation (Eastern European Roma only)	E x 0.9%
Total maximum need	Sum (steps 8 to 14)
<i>Balance of need and supply</i>	
Minimum additional pitch requirement	Minimum need minus supply
Maximum additional pitch requirement	Maximum need minus supply

Appendix 10. Bexley need assessment

A10.1 Bexley was not included in the commissioning of the study. However following the completion of fieldwork, a request was made by the borough to model its secondary data using findings from elsewhere in London. The borough provided estimates of numbers on sites (authorised and unauthorised) and in housing. London-wide findings were then applied to these figures with the results shown below. NB: no surveying took place in Bexley and so it is not possible to establish whether the borough significantly varies from the London norm in a similar way to neighbouring Bromley.

Table A10.1 Estimate of the need for residential site pitches in Bexley 2007-2012

1) Current occupied residential site pitches	32.0
<i>Current residential supply</i>	
2) Number of unused residential pitches available	5.0
3) Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant 2007-2012	0.4
4) Number of family units in site accommodation expressing a desire to leave London	1.3
5) Number of family units in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	2.0
6) Residential pitches planned to be built or brought back into use 2007-2012	0.0
7) Supply generated by movement within the stock	4.8
Total Supply	13.4
<i>Current residential need</i>	
8) Family units (on pitches) seeking residential pitches in the area, 2007-2012*	3.2
9) Family units on unauthorised encampments requiring residential pitches	1.6
10) Family units currently overcrowded on pitches requiring residential pitches**	1.6
11) New family units expected to arrive from outside London	0.4
12) New family formations expected to arise from within existing family units on sites	8.5
Total minimum need	15.3
<i>Maximum residential demand – maximum figure</i>	
13/14) Family units in housing but with a psychological aversion to bricks and mortar accommodation***	44.0
Total maximum need	59.4
<i>Balance of Need and Supply</i>	
Minimum additional pitch requirements	2
Maximum additional pitch requirements	46

* excluding those counted in step 10 ** excluding those containing an emerging family unit *** including both Roma and non-Roma

Table A10.2 Summary: pitches required in Bexley, 2007 - 2017

	Base numbers 2007	Minimum need		Maximum need	
		Additional need 2007-12	Additional need 2012-17	Additional need 2007-12	Additional need 2012-17
Unauthorised pitches	2	-	-	-	-
Residential pitches	32	2	5	46	11
Housing (all)	200	17	18	-30	14
<i>Housing (not Roma)</i>	200	17	18	-30	14
<i>Housing (Roma)</i>	0	0	0	0	0

A10.2 The figures for the South East sub-region would consequently become:

Table A10.3 Breakdown of need for the South East sub-region (including Bexley)

Accommodation type	Minimum need 2007-2012	Minimum need 2012-17	Maximum need 2007-12	Maximum need 2012-2017
South East Pitches	42	32	269	62
Housing	140	138	-95	119
<i>Housing (G&T)</i>	114	121	-121	102
<i>Housing (Roma)</i>	26	17	26	17

A10.3 Should Bexley's figures be included in the London-wide totals, the number of pitches required across London would be as below. NB: the total number of housing units required falls with the inclusion of Bexley because, assuming the borough meets the maximum pitch need, the transfer from housing to sites will free up 30 units (see table above).

Table A10.4 Summary of Gypsy and Traveller net accommodation needs

Period	Residential pitches	Transit pitches	Bricks and mortar (dwellings)*
Total 2007-12	138 – 595	40	60
Total 2012-17	102 – 159	0	396

*Assuming maximum need for residential pitches is met

Appendix 11. Focus groups with young Gypsies and Travellers

Introduction

- A11.1 Four focus groups were held across London in October 2007 with young Gypsies and Travellers between the ages of 11 and 19. Focus groups were held for each of the main community groups in London: English Gypsy (two groups), Irish Traveller and Eastern European Roma. The groups were organised with the aid of Traveller Education Services and other organisations who had contact the children and their families. The focus groups were facilitated by members of the Youth Division of the Canterbury Gypsy Support Group, who have previous experience of conducting similar work.
- A11.2 The aim of the groups was to gather in-depth qualitative information regarding how young Gypsies and Travellers felt about their current accommodation, what they expected the future to hold for them and their community and what they would like the future to hold for them.
- A11.3 This chapter briefly summaries some of the main themes that emerged from the discussions. It was notable that Eastern European Roma had different experiences and expectations that other Gypsies and Travellers, and are discussed separately at the end of the chapter.

Accommodation and sites

- A11.4 A recurring theme that ran through all focus groups was the perception of need for more sites in the London area; however this was accompanied by a high degree of cynicism that there was political inclination to provide these sites. It was felt that there was land that could be developed for Gypsy and Travellers sites but that councils and developers would rather use this land for developments that would yield a higher return.
- A11.5 A majority of the young people who attended the focus groups had lived in both sites and bricks and mortar accommodation, although only a minority preferring bricks and mortar. One participant had never lived on a site and was unsure of how they would like life living in a trailer.

- A11.6 Most preferred to live on sites with their extended families although it became apparent that young Irish Travellers had a preference for sites that would accommodate a large extended family network, whilst the young English Gypsies who participated suggested that they would prefer smaller sites just for closer family.
- A11.7 Using models, participants were asked to create their ideal site. The majority agreed that they would like a communal area to be available on sites where their community could meet, take lessons (such as homework clubs and vocational training) and take part in activities. This was needed as they felt that they were unable to participate in these activities within the wider community as they often faced discrimination or hostility (e.g. at leisure centres).

Education

- A11.8 The focus groups were a mix of those who had finished their education and those who were still in school. Education was seen as important to focus group participants as it developed the skills that were now essential to getting a job..
- A11.9 A minority of the participants could not read and write despite attending primary school. It was felt by all that mainstream teachers often discounted Gypsies and Travellers as 'troublesome' due to their reactions to verbal taunting by settled children. Participants thought that name-calling towards any other minority group would be treated with more gravity, whilst Gypsies and Travellers themselves often received the punishment due to their reactions. It was described how this punishment often had a detrimental impact on their education as teachers would send them out of classes and exclude them from lessons.
- A11.10 Bullying and name calling was the most common reason that children would not attend school, and is one reason the participants showed a preference for being educated in a community building on a site as a way around this problem.
- A11.11 With regards to the curriculum two themes were raised in the focus groups. The first was that a majority wanted to see more vocational courses on the curriculum so that they could leave school and start work in a field that they knew; their views were quite gender specific with vocational training in hair and beauty for girls, carpentry and electrics for boys.

A11.12 The second theme that was raised was the lack of Gypsy and Traveller culture in the curriculum. It was felt that the many new cultures of Britain were covered; however Gypsy and Traveller culture was nowhere to be found. Although not instantly, it was thought that an inclusion of their culture would not only make the curriculum more attractive to Gypsy and Traveller families, but would also educate the settled community to the reality of their lives and help to abolish discrimination and bullying.

Community relations

A11.13 The young Gypsies and Travellers involved in the focus groups described a feeling of isolation from the wider community. They believed that the settled community had very negative views of their background, demonstrated by the abuse that was often shouted at them.

A11.14 The lack of services that was available also added to the feeling of segregation; taxis would not take them to some sites and home deliveries were reported to be near impossible to organise. Education was seen as the only way to change false perceptions of Gypsy and Traveller communities and that this approach was likely to take years before any real change was seen.

A11.15 A theme that also came across during the focus groups was the feeling of disempowerment. Participants were aware that things weren't as they should be and that they were discriminated against in nearly every aspect of their lives, but did not know how they could rectify the situation. They were aware of organisations across London that worked for the rights of Gypsies and Travellers, and although they showed appreciation for the work that was being carried out, some felt distanced from the groups as they were often managed by members of the settled community.

Young Roma

A11.16 The position and experiences of young Roma is different to that of young English Gypsies and Irish Travellers, partly due to their migration status in the UK. The focus group was held with a group of young Romanian Roma who had little or no English language skills.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ A member of The Children's Society acted as an interpreter.

A11.17 Their accommodation difficulties resulted from discrimination in their country of origin and their migration status within the UK. Finding work in the UK was very difficult for participants; they reported that they did not have any skills to bring with them from Romania as they were discriminated against there and therefore were not given the opportunity to gain an education. Their UK migration status also meant that they were unable to claim benefits. Citizens from Romania (along with Bulgaria) must work continuously for twelve months before being able to claim housing or employment benefits.

A11.18 Participants reported working casual, cash-in-hand jobs that had little or no security. All but one of the participants was homeless or roofless; some reported staying with friends and family in extremely over crowded conditions whilst others reported having to sleep in cars as they had nowhere else to go.

A11.19 It was also notable that Romanian Roma families were established at a young age and two of the participants also had children to provide for. They were concerned that due to their homeless position their children were missing out on an education as they had done.

A11.20 When asked what type of accommodation they would like and where, participants did not express a strong preference for bricks and mortar or caravans or where this would be. The most prevailing aspiration participants had was to be recognised in the UK and to be signposted to specific services that could help them.

Summary

A11.21 Four small focus groups were carried out across London covering English Gypsies, Irish Travellers and Romanian Roma between the ages of 11 and 19 years in October 2007.

A11.22 English Gypsies and Irish Travellers felt strongly that there was a need for more residential sites within London however there was a difference in the types of sites each would like. English Gypsies displayed a preference for small sites to accommodate their extended families whilst Irish Travellers expressed a desire for larger sites with space for a wider extended family network to live. All participants agreed that a communal area would be beneficial to sites with regards to education and community relations.

A11.23 Education was seen as important by all; however the biggest barrier the young Gypsies and Travellers faced was bullying by other pupils. It was reported that this not only affected their attendance at school but also their behaviour; they often fought back at children bullying them transforming themselves into disruptive pupils who teachers often discounted.

A11.24 With regards to the curriculum two main themes were developed. The desire for more vocational training was also expressed in order for children to apply what they had learnt once they leave school.

A11.25 Respondents felt that their history and culture was not included in the school curriculum and that more time was given to newer cultures that had arrived recently in Britain. The inclusion of Gypsy and Traveller culture in the curriculum would encourage their participation in schooling, and also dispel myths about Gypsies and Travellers, therefore increasing general community cohesion.

A11.26 Relations with the settled community were viewed as negative and participants reported a feeling of isolation from the wider community. The only way to change this was felt to be through education. A feeling of disempowerment was also raised during the focus groups, with the participants unaware of how they could change their situation.

A11.27 The Roma focus group raised different issues due to their specific circumstances and status as migrants in the UK. A number of the participants were homeless and unemployed with little or no English and had young families to care for. Their accommodation aspirations were simply to have their own roof, be this in bricks and mortar or in a caravan.

Appendix 12. Survey forms

A12.1 Three questionnaires were used in the survey: one for Gypsies and Travellers living on sites and one for those in bricks and mortar accommodation; and one for Travelling Showpeople. Additionally a survey form was completed for each site or yard visited. All four forms are included in this appendix.

Site survey form



**Fordham Research: Gypsy and Traveller
Accommodation Needs Survey
LONDON**

GYPSIES / TRAVELLERS SITE SURVEY

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:

I DECLARE THAT I HAVE CARRIED OUT THIS SURVEY IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNATURE:..... DATE:.....

1. SITE NAME OR CODE:.....

2. BOROUGH:

3. TYPE OF SITE [please tick]: Permanent..... 1
Temporary / transit..... 2

4. OWNERSHIP

Self-owned with planning permission..... 1
Self-owned without planning permission..... 2
Self-owned, planning permission applied for..... 3
Local authority / social rented 4
Private landlord..... 5
Unauthorised / roadside..... 6

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF PITCHES ON SITE:

7. NUMBER OF PITCHES CURRENTLY BEING USED

8. NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING ON SITE:

9. HOW MANY NON-GYPSIES/TRAVELLERS ARE LIVING HERE?

(include site wardens / managers)

10. HOW MANY ALLOCATED PITCHES ARE THERE FOR VISITORS?

11a IS THERE A WAITING LIST?

GO TO:

Yes 1 10b
No 2 11
Not applicable 2 11

11b HOW MANY FAMILIES ARE ON IT?

P.T.O

12. FACILITIES ON SITE

CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY for each of the following facilities available on site.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Rubbish collection.....01 | h) Public toilet08 |
| b) Water supply02 | i) Public showers.....09 |
| c) Electricity supply03 | j) Site management.....10 |
| d) Gas supply04 | k) Noisy or dangerous traffic 11 |
| e) Shared washing machine.....05 | l) Internet access 12 |
| f) Hard surfaces for caravans etc06 | m) Recycling..... 13 |
| g) Public telephone07 | n) Any other <Please state>: |

13. ANY COMMENTS ABOUT SITE (location, facilities etc)

Gypsies and Travellers living on sites

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final



**Fordham Research: Gypsy and Traveller
Accommodation Needs Assessment
LONDON**

GYPSIES / TRAVELLERS LIVING ON SITES

SITE NAME OR CODE:..... [See site survey sheet]

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:

I DECLARE THAT I HAVE CARRIED OUT THIS INTERVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNATURE:..... DATE:

[UPPER CASE TEXT GIVES DIRECTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS, AND IS NOT TO BE READ OUT]

READ OUT:

My name is <NAME> and I am carrying out interviews with Gypsies and Travellers to find out their accommodation needs. This information will help service providers in London plan better services and accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers in the future. All information you give is confidential. I must stress that the questions are to help planning accommodation over the long-term and it can take several years for changes to come through. We are working for an independent research company, Fordham Research, and the Council will not see any of your replies. Would you be willing to talk to me? The interview will probably take about 40 minutes.

SCREENING QUESTIONS:

Have you already been interviewed for this survey?

Yes END INTERVIEW

No..... Continue

Do you regard yourself as a Gypsy or Traveller?

Yes continue

No..... END INTERVIEW

Contact information is asked for quality assurance checks ONLY by the independent research company and the Council will not see any of your replies.

Full Name _____
Address _____ _____
POST CODE _____
Telephone _____

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

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A SITE AND ACCOMMODATION

A1. How long have you lived here?

- Less than 1 month 1
- 1 – 3 months 2
- 4 – 6 months 3
- 7 – 12 months 4
- 1 – 2 years 5
- 3 – 5 years 6
- More than 5 years 7

A2. How long do you think you'll stay living here?

- Less than 1 month 1
- 1 – 3 months 2
- 4 – 6 months 3
- 7 – 12 months 4
- 1 – 2 years 5
- 3 – 5 years 6
- More than 5 years 7
- Do not intend to move 8
- Don't know 9

A3. Is this your main home?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 A5
 - No 2 A4

A4 If no, where is your main home?

- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
- Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

- Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

- Outside the UK 4

WRITE IN COUNTRY NAME

- Do not have a main home 5
- <Don't know> 6

A5. How easy or difficult was it to find this current site?

- Very easy 1
- Easy 2
- Neither easy nor difficult 3
- Difficult 4
- Very difficult 5

A6. Are there any facilities on this site you don't have but would like? WRITE IN

A7. How much do you pay for electricity?

£ per week

OR

£ per month

A8. Do you have an amenity block on your pitch?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 A9
 - No 2 A12

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

**A9. In the amenity block do you a) have the following, and b) need the following?
READ OUT**

	a)	b)
	have	need
Hot and cold water.....	01.....	01
Electricity supply	02.....	02
Separate WC	03.....	03
Bath / shower room.....	04.....	04
Kitchen and dining room	05.....	05
Space for 3-4 person dining table ..	06.....	06
Secure storage for medicines etc ..	07.....	07
Enclosed storage for food, washing And cleaning items etc.....	08.....	08
Space for cooker, fridge / freezer and washing machine	09.....	09
None of the above	10.....	10

A10. How satisfied are you with the utility block?

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied.....	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied.....	5

A11. How easy is it to get any repairs done to it?

Very easy	1
Easy.....	2
Neither easy nor difficult	3
Difficult.....	4
Very difficult	5

ASK ALL

A12. Do you receive post on this site?

Yes	1
No.....	2
<Don't know>	3

A13. Do you feel safe living here?

Yes	1
No.....	2

A14. Is there space on the site for children to play safely?

Yes	1
No.....	2

A15. Is noisy or dangerous traffic a problem here?

Yes	1
No.....	2

A16. Overall how satisfied are you with this site?

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.....	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied.....	5

**A17. What's good about living here?
WRITE ANSWER**

**A18. What don't you like about living here?
WRITE ANSWER**

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A19. Are there any site restrictions or regulations that you don't like? WRITE ANSWER

A20. Are there any rules or regulations that you would like to see introduced on this site? WRITE ANSWER

A21. Is the cost of pitches an issue for you?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

A22. How would you rate the site's location?

- Good 1
 Fair 2
 Poor 3

A23. How easy is it to get to local services that you might need? READ OUT

- | | Easy | OK | Hard |
|------------------------|------|----|------|
| a) Shops / Post office | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) Health centre / GP | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c) Primary school | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d) Secondary school | 1 | 2 | 3 |

A24. Are you looking for somewhere else to live in this area?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

A25. Are there any problems with your home which mean you want to move?

READ OUT

- Dampness 01
 Too cold 02
 Too hot 03
 Burglaries 04
 Lack of space to prepare food safely 05
 Water supply 06
 Separate toilet needed 07
 Bath / shower needed 08
 Falls / accidents / collisions 09
 Electrical hazards 10
 Fire hazards 11
 Hot surfaces / materials 12
 Structural collapse / failing elements 13
 <Other> 14

WRITE IN ANSWER

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A 26. Do you a) have the following on your site and b) are they in good working order? CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY

	a)	b)
Fire hose.....	1.....	1
Fire extinguishers	2.....	2
Fire exit.....	3.....	3

A27. Have you ever lived in a house or a flat?

	GO TO:
Yes	1 A28
No.....	2 A29

A28. IF YES:

a) Why did you move into a house / flat? WRITE ANSWER

b) Why did you leave? WRITE ANSWER

A29. If you could find a place where you felt safe and secure, would you like to live in a house / flat?

Yes	1
No	2
<Don't know>.....	3

A30. Do you have a licence or a tenancy agreement?

Licence	1
Tenancy.....	2
Don't know	3

A31. Councils in London are looking into the need for extra sites.

a) What do you think should be provided WRITE IN ANSWER

b) Where should this be provided? WRITE IN ANSWER

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B YOUR FAMILY

B1. Please give the age, sex and relationship to you of all people in your family currently living with you (NAMES ARE NOT REQUIRED).

Relationship to respondent	Age	Sex Male/female
person 1 (respondent)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 2 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 3 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 4 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 5 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 6 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 7 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 8 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 9 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 10 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 11 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 12 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2

B2. How many couples are there?

couple(s)

B3. How many of the following do you have?

- number of caravans
- number of mobile homes
- number of motor homes
- Other

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

B4. On your pitch, do you a) have enough space for the following, and b) do you need space for the following?

CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY

	a)	b)
A static or mobile home	1.....	1
A touring caravan.....	2.....	2
Drying space for clothes	3.....	3
Lockable shed.....	4.....	4
2 vehicle parking spaces.....	5.....	5
Have enough space	6.....	6

B5. Is there a clear space of at least 3 metres between the boundary of your pitch and your caravan?

Yes 1
 No 2

B6. Is this enough space for you on your pitch?

GO

TO:

Yes 1 C1
 No 2 B7

B7. How much more space do you need?

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

C ACCOMMODATION PROVISION

C1. Do you think there are enough places for Gypsies / Travellers in <BOROUGH>?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

C2. Would you like to buy land to live on if you could afford it?

- Yes 1 C3
- No 2 C5
- <Don't know> 3 C5

C3. Where would this be?

- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
- Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

- Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

C4. Would you like advice with the process?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

C5. Do you think you'd be able to afford to buy your own land in London?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

C6. Do you need and/or are you likely to move to a different home?

- GO TO:
- Now 1 C7
- Within a year 2 C7
- In 1 to 2 years 3 C7
- In 2 to 5 years 4 C7
- No need/not likely to move 5 D1
- <Don't know> 6 D1

C7. What type of accommodation would you like to move to?

- Sites** **GO TO C8**
- Council / social rented site 01
- Private site owned by self 02
- Private site owned by a Gypsy / Traveller ... 03
- Housing** **GO TO C9**
- Owner-occupied 04
- Rent from Council / Housing Association ... 05
- Rent from private landlord 06
- Other WRITE IN 07

IF MOVE TO A SITE

C8. Would this be a permanent or transit site?

- Permanent / residential 1
- Transit 2
- Don't know 3

IF MOVING TO HOUSING

C9. How many bedrooms would you need? WRITE IN NUMBER

bedroom(s)

C10. Where would you move to?

- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
- Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

- Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

C11. What are the main reasons for moving to a different home?

- Not enough space here..... 01
- Need somewhere cheaper 02
- Too far from school / other services..... 03
- Suffering harassment..... 04
- Want somewhere smaller 05
- Want somewhere easier to manage 06
- To receive support / other care 07
- Employment reasons 08
- Environment / pollution 09
- Other WRITE IN 10

C12 SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS RELATING TO ACCOMMODATION PROVISION:

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

D YOUR FAMILY'S FUTURE NEEDS

NB: If children are present – and if the parent consents – these questions should be asked directly to them.

D1. Will any of the other people in your family need and/or are they likely to move to their own separate home within the next five years? (Eg, son or daughter, a parent, etc)

GO TO:

Yes 1 D2
 No 2 E1
 <Don't know> 3 E1

D2. How many separate homes will be needed?

homes

FOR D3 FILL OUT A SEPARATE COLUMN FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER ('FM') WHO WILL NEED A NEW HOME

D3. When will they need separate accommodation?

	FM1	FM2	FM3
Now	1	1	1
Within a year.....	2	2	2
In 1 to 2 years.....	3	3	3
In 2 to 5 years.....	4	4	4

IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IN THE FAMILY NEEDS AND/OR ARE LIKELY TO MOVE TO THEIR OWN ACCOMMODATION IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS, PLEASE NOW ASK ABOUT THE PERSON WHO WILL NEED THEIR OWN ACCOMMODATION/ARE LIKELY TO MOVE FIRST.

D4. What type of home do you think they would like?

Sites **GO TO D5**
 Council / social rented site 01
 Private site owned by self 02
 Private site owned by a Gypsy / Traveller ... 03
Housing **GO TO D7**
 Owner-occupied..... 04
 Rent from Council / Housing Association 05
 Rent from private landlord..... 06
 Other WRITE IN 07

IF MOVE TO A SITE

D5. Would this a permanent or transit site?

Permanent / residential 1
 Transit 2
 Don't know 3

IF MOVE TO A SITE

D6. Would they like to live on this site?

Yes 1
 No 2
 Don't know 3

D7. Where would they move to?

In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
 Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

D8 SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS ON FUTURE NEED:

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

E LOCAL SERVICES AND ADVICE

E1. What's the best way to keep you informed about services for Gypsies / Travellers?

- Visit by liaison officer / support worker 01
- Visit by health / education worker 02
- Council housing department 03
- Voluntary group 04
- Newsletter 05
- Site notice board 06
- Don't know 07
- <Other> 08

WRITE IN ANSWER

E2. Have you ever been discriminated against when trying to access services?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 E3
 - No 2 E4

E3. IF YES: What service was this? How did it happen? WRITE ANSWER

E4. Have you ever been a victim of racism, crime or bullying because of who you are?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 E5
 - No 2 F1

IF YES:

E5. Did you try and report the crime to the police?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 E6
 - No 2 E7

IF YES:

E6. What was the outcome? WRITE IN

IF NO:

E7. Why not? WRITE IN

E8. How do you think the media portray Gypsies and Travellers? [PROMPTS: radio, tv, local & national newspapers] WRITE IN

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

F HEALTH, EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

F1. Are you registered with a GP surgery?

- GO TO:
 Yes, permanent registration 1 F3
 Yes, temporary registration. 2 F3
 No 3 F2
 <Don't know> 4 F2

F2. IF NO:

- Have you ever been refused to be taken on at a GP surgery?**
 Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F3. Do you or anyone else in your family have any health issues? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY)

- Health or mobility problems due to old age . 01
 Physical disability (adult, not old age) 02
 Physical disability (child) 03
 A learning disability 04
 Long-term illness 05
 Severe sensory impairment 06
 Asthma 07
 Mental illness 08
 <Other> 09
 No health problems 10

F4. Does your accommodation need any adaptations?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F5. Do you / they receive help for this issue through the council or health service?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3
 <Not applicable> 4

F6. Have you ever used a hospital's Accident & Emergency department because you couldn't see a GP?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F7. When you use health services in the area do you have problems?

[PROMPTS: Hard to get an appointment, refused registration, treated with dignity and respect?]

- Yes 1
 No 2

F8. How could health services be improved?

WRITE IN ANSWER

F9. Has any treatment been disrupted through being moved on/evicted?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F10. Can I just check, are there any children of school age in your family?

- GO TO:
 Yes 1 F11
 No 2 F13

F11. Do your children attend school regularly?

- Yes, all 1
 Yes, some 2
 No 3

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

F12. Has anything stopped your children going to school? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY).

- Lack of permanent address 01
- Evictions / being moved on 02
- Seasonal movement due to work..... 03
- Not having the right school uniforms..... 04
- Bullying 05
- Waiting lists for classes 06
- Inappropriate school curriculum 07
- Prefer to be taught at home 08
- Lack of transport 09
- <Don't know> 10
- Other 11

WRITE IN

F13. Do you think you've ever been denied work because you're a Gypsy/Traveller?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 F14
 - No 2 F15
 - Don't know 3 F15

F14 if yes, WRITE IN WHAT HAPPENED
 [Prompts: where/when did this happen? What type of work?]

F15. Are there restrictions on this site that prevent the type of work you can do?
 [PROMPTS: Can you keep all your equipment/vehicles here?]

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 F16
 - No 2 F17
 - <Don't know> 3 F17

F16. IF YES, What are these restrictions?

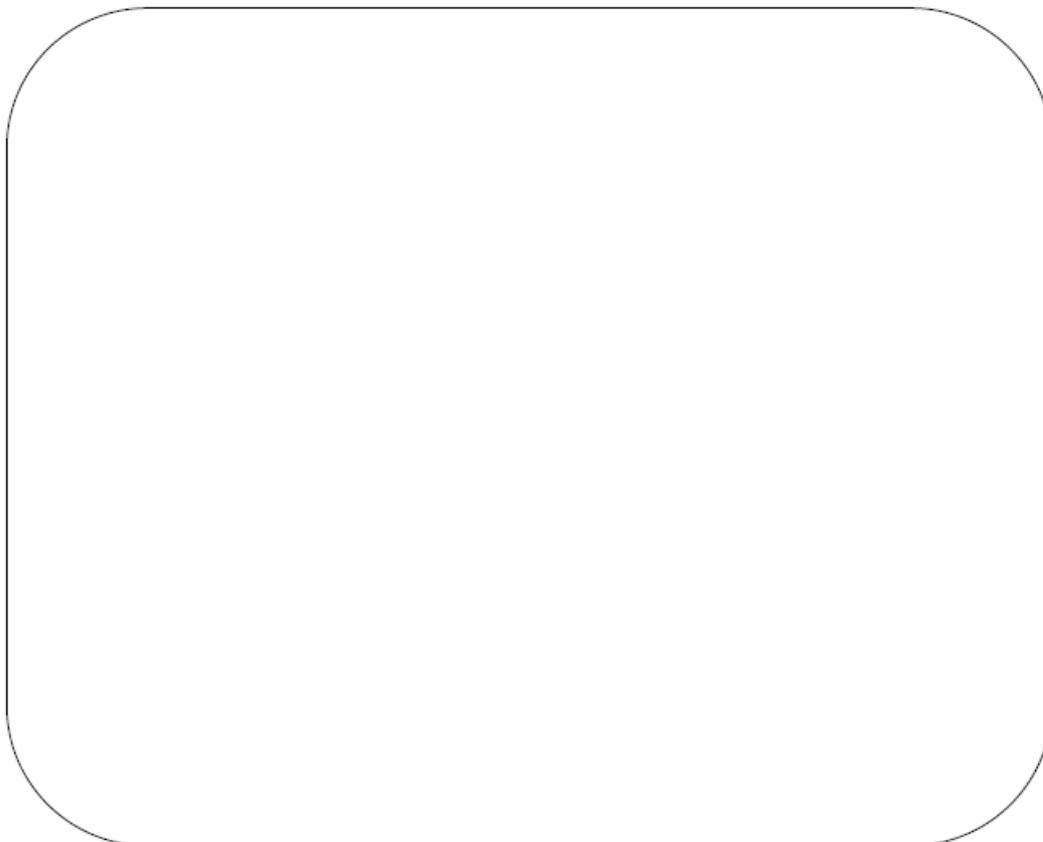
F17. Would training or education help your family in finding work?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 F18
 - No 2 G1
 - <Don't know> 3 G1

F18. IF YES: What type of training would you or your children like?

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

F19 SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT:

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for handwritten or typed comments. The box is centered on the page and occupies a significant portion of the lower half of the document.

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

G TRAVELLING

G1. How many times have you travelled in the past 12 months? (IF NONE, ENTER '0' AND PROCEED TO G10)

number of times travelled

FOR AUTHORISED SITES ONLY

G2. When you travel do you get to keep this pitch?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3
- <Not applicable> 4

FOR ALL SITES

G3. What are your main reasons for travelling? [PROMPTS: Culture, work, seeing family]

WRITE ANSWER

G4. What types of site did you stay on in the last year? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY)

- Council / social rented site 01
- Private site 02
- Unauthorised site on own land 03
- Unauthorised site on someone else's land.. 04
- <Other> 05

WRITE IN

G5. How long were you at the last site?

- Less than 1 month 1
- 1 – 3 months 2
- 4 – 6 months 3
- 7 – 12 months 4
- 1 – 2 years 5
- 3 – 5 years 6
- More than 5 years 7

G6. Have you been evicted or moved or from a site in the past year?

- Yes 1 G7
- No 2 G8

IF YES:

G7. a) What were the circumstances? WRITE ANSWER

B) How did this make you feel? WRITE ANSWER

G8. Can you see a time when you will stop travelling?

- Yes 1 G9
- No 2 H1
- Have stopped travelling..... 3 G9
- <Don't know> 4 H1

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

G9. If yes, when?

- Within the next 12 months 1
- In 1 – 2 years 2
- In 2 – 5 years 3
- In 5 – 10 years 4
- Over 10 years 5
- Now / already stopped 6

G10. What are the main reasons for stopping travelling?

- Age / too old..... 01
- Health and/or support needs..... 02
- Employment 03
- Education / access to schools 04
- Safety / harassment 05
- Threat of evictions 06
- Lack of transit sites / places to stay 07
- Restrictions on spending time away from preferred site 08
- <Other>..... 09

WRITE IN

G11: SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS RELATING TO TRAVELLING:

London GTAA sites questionnaire - final

H FURTHER INFORMATION

H1. Have you experienced any harassment in the last year?

- Yes – from local people 01
- Yes – from other Gypsies or Travellers..... 02
- Yes – from local authority service providers 03
- Yes – from other authorities incl. police 04
- Yes – from any other source..... 05

WRITE IN

No..... 06

H2. How would you describe you and your partner's ethnic origin?

- | | a) Self | b) Partner |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Romany / Gypsy | .01 | 01 |
| Irish Traveller | .02 | 02 |
| Scottish Traveller | .03 | 03 |
| Welsh Traveller..... | .04 | 04 |
| New Traveller..... | .05 | 05 |
| Roma..... | .06 | 06 |
| Travelling Showperson | .07 | 07 |
| Any other background..... | .08 | 08 |

WRITE IN

<No partner> 09

<Refused>10 10

H3. Would you feel comfortable living close to other Gypsies and Travellers who might be different to your own?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

H4. Have you ever hidden your identity to get housing, work or access to services?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

H5. Finally, how many Gypsy and Traveller families do you know who live in housing in this area, <BOROUGH NAME>?

a) WRITE IN NUMBER

b) IF POSSIBLE, SPECIFY WHICH GROUPS

Thank you very much for your time

Travelling Showpeople



**Fordham Research: Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling
Showperson Accommodation Needs Assessment
LONDON**

TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

SITE NAME OR CODE:..... [See site survey sheet]

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:

I DECLARE THAT I HAVE CARRIED OUT THIS INTERVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNATURE:..... DATE:

[UPPER CASE TEXT GIVES DIRECTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS, AND IS NOT TO BE READ OUT]

READ OUT:

My name is <NAME> and I am carrying out interviews with Travelling Showpeople to find out their needs. This information will help service providers in London plan better services and accommodation for Travelling Showpeople in the future. I will not be asking for your name or anything else that could identify you and all information you give is confidential. I must stress that the questions are to help planning accommodation over the long-term and it can take several years for changes to come through. We are working for an independent research company and the Council will not see any of your replies. Would you be willing to talk to me? The interview will probably take about 40 minutes.

A YOUR FAMILY

A1. Please give the age, sex and relationship to you of all people currently living on your plot (NAMES ARE NOT REQUIRED).

Relationship to respondent	Age	Sex Male/female
person 1 (respondent)	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 2 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 3 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 4 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 5 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 6 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 7 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 8 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 9 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 10 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 11 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2
person 12 _____	<input type="text"/>	1 2

A2. Are all the people living on your plot Travelling Showpeople?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

A3. How many people who are currently on the plot live there all year round?

people

A4. How many couples are there?

couple(s)

A5. How many trailers do you have?

number of trailers

A7. What additional equipment do you keep on your plot? [PROMPTS: Children's rides, big rides, kiosks]

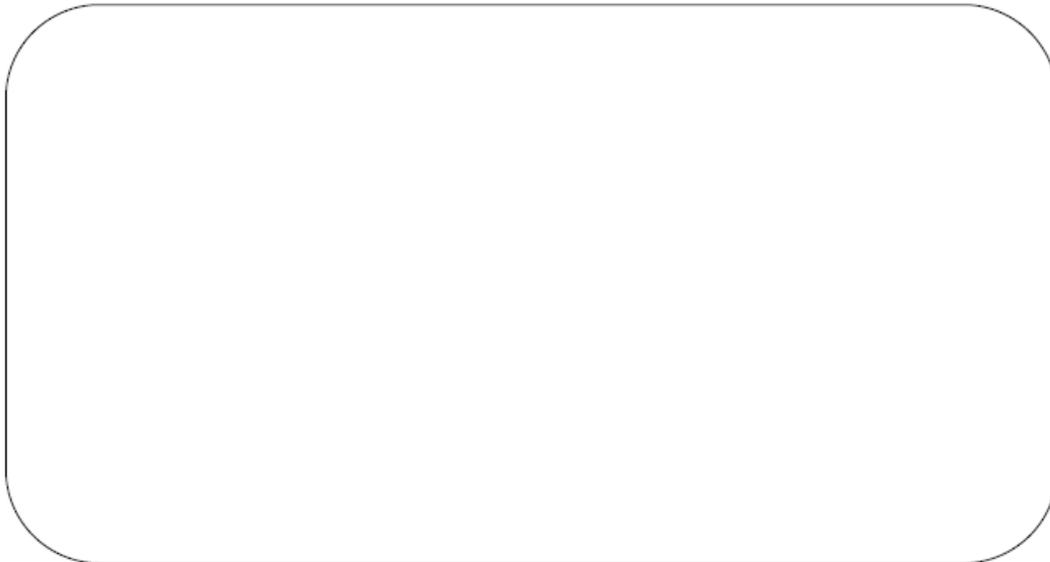
A8. Is this enough space for your family?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 B1
 - No 2 A9
 - Don't know 2 A9

A9. How much more space do you need?



Space for additional comments:



B SITE AND ACCOMMODATION

- B1. How long have you lived here?**
- Less than 1 month 1
 - 1 – 3 months 2
 - 4 – 6 months 3
 - 7 – 12 months 4
 - 1 – 2 years 5
 - 3 – 5 years 6
 - More than 5 years 7

- B2. How long do you expect to remain living here?**
- Less than 1 month 1
 - 1 – 3 months 2
 - 4 – 6 months 3
 - 7 – 12 months 4
 - 1 – 2 years 5
 - 3 – 5 years 6
 - More than 5 years 7
 - <Don't know> 8

- B3. Is this your main home?**
- GO TO:
- Yes 1 B5
 - No 2 B4

- B4 If no, where is your main home?**
- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
 - Elsewhere in London 2
- WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME**

- Elsewhere in the UK 3
- WRITE IN AREA NAME**

- Do not have a MAIN HOME 4
- <Don't know> 5
- <refused> 6

B5. Are there any facilities on this site you don't have but would like ? CIRCLE RELEVANT CODE READ OUT

- | | Need | Do not Need |
|--|------|-------------|
| a) Rubbish collection..... | 1 | 2 |
| b) Water supply..... | 1 | 2 |
| c) Electricity supply..... | 1 | 2 |
| d) Gas supply | 1 | 2 |
| e) Washing machine..... | 1 | 2 |
| f) Hard surfaces for caravans etc..... | 1 | 2 |
| g) Internet access..... | 1 | 2 |
| h) Recycling..... | 1 | 2 |
| i) Children's play area..... | 1 | 2 |

B6. Are there any other services or facilities you have not got, but would like? WRITE IN

B7. Do you receive post on this site?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

B8. Is security on site an issue?

[PROMPTS: Do you feel safe here?]

GO TO:

- Yes 1 B9
- No 2 B10

B9. IF YES:

How is it an issue? What are the main problems? (PROMPTS: traffic, child safety, burglary)

B10. Does the site suffer from noisy or dangerous traffic?

- Yes 1
- No 2

B11. How satisfied are you with the site on which you are currently living?

- Very satisfied 1
- Satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 3
- Dissatisfied 4
- Very dissatisfied 5

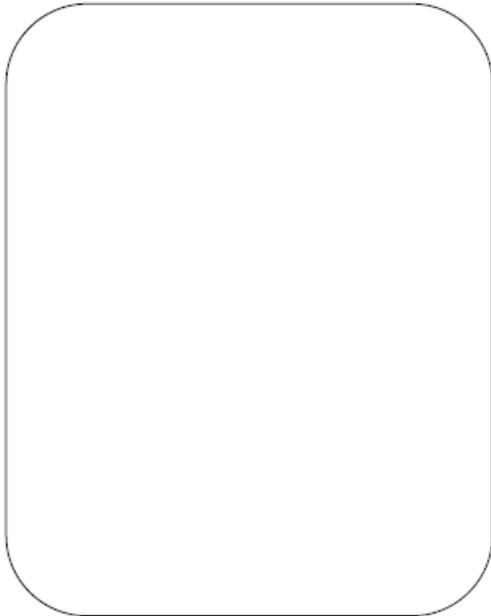
B12. What's good about living here?

WRITE ANSWER

B13. What don't you like about living here?

WRITE ANSWER

B14. Are there any other site restrictions or regulations that you don't like? WRITE ANSWER



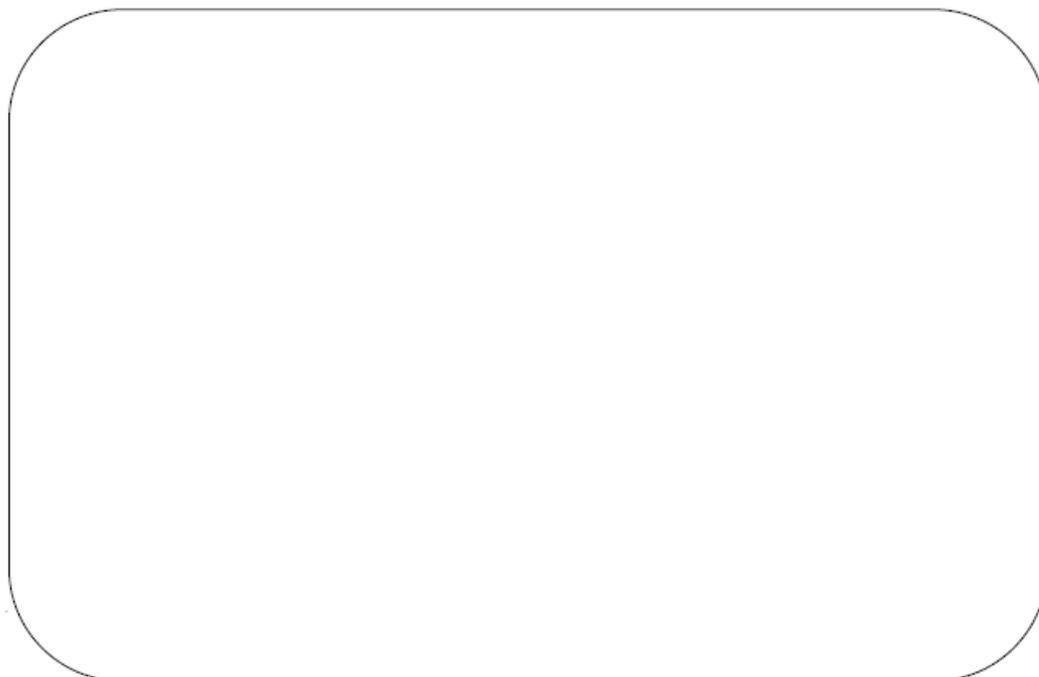
**B16. IF YES:
Where? WRITE ANSWER**



B15. Are you looking for more accommodation in London?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

B17. Councils in London are looking into the need for extra space for Travelling Showpeople. What do you think should be provided and where? WRITE IN ANSWER



C LOCAL SERVICES AND ADVICE

C1. What's the best way to keep you informed about services for Travelling Showpeople?

- Showmen's Guild..... 1
- Site visit by health / education worker..... 2
- Council housing department..... 3
- Newsletter..... 4
- Site notice board..... 5
- Don't know..... 6
- <Other>..... 7

WRITE IN ANSWER

C2. Have you ever been discriminated against when trying to access services?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 C3
 - No..... 2 C4

C3. IF YES: What service was this? How did it happen? WRITE ANSWER

C4. Have you ever been a victim of racism, crime or bullying because of who you are?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 C5
 - No 2 D1

IF YES: C5. Did you try and report the crime to the police?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 C6
 - No 2 C7

IF YES: C6. What was the outcome? WRITE IN

IF NO: C7. Why not? WRITE IN

D HEALTH AND EDUCATION

D1. Are you registered with a GP surgery?

- GO TO:
Yes, permanent registration 1 D2
Yes, temporary registration. 2 D2
No 3 D4
<Don't know> 4 D4

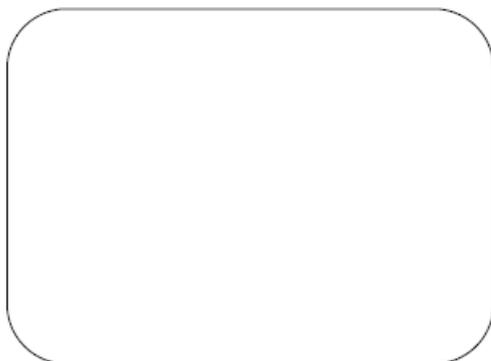
D2. IF YES: Is your GP surgery in London?

- Yes 1
No 2
<Don't know> 3

D3. Do you use any other services provided by the GP? PROMPTS: Midwife, physio, Counsellor, occupational therapist, district nurse, health visitor, health specialist for travellers]

- Yes 1
No 2
<Don't know> 3

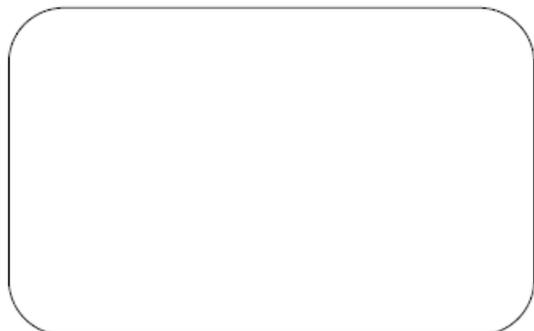
If yes, WRITE IN WHAT



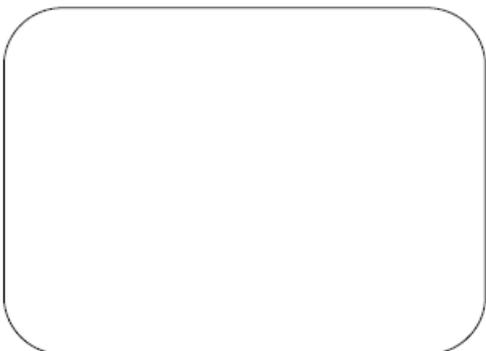
D4. Do you think it's vital for the children of Travelling People to attend school?

- Yes 1
No 2
<Don't know> 3

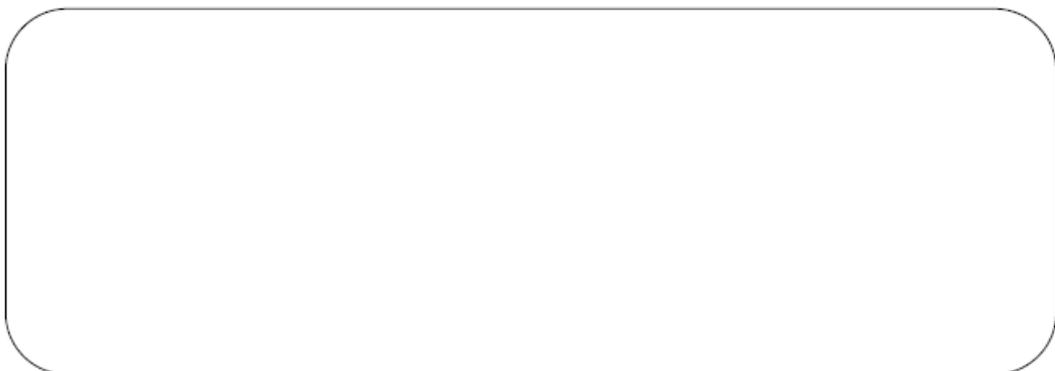
D5. Why do you say that?



D6. Has anything prevented your children going to school? [PROMPTS: lack of permanent address, seasonal movement, school uniforms, bullying, inappropriate curriculum, lack of transport]



SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS:



E TRAVELLING

E1. How many months of the year do you stay here or on other winter quarters? (IF NONE, ENTER '0' AND PROCEED TO E4)

number of months

E2. Do you foresee a time when you will stop travelling?

GO TO:

- Yes 1 E3
- No 2 F1
- Have stopped travelling 3 E3
- <Don't know> 4 F1

E3. If yes, when?

- Within the next 12 months 1
- In 1 – 2 years 2
- In 2 – 5 years 3
- In 5 – 10 years 4
- Over 10 years 5

E4. What are the main reasons you would or have already stopped travelling? [PROMPTS: age, health, employment, education, harassment] WRITE IN

SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

F ACCOMMODATION PROVISION

F1. Do you think there is enough space for Travelling Showpeople in <BOROUGH>?

- Yes 1 F3
- No 2 F2
- <Don't know> 3 F3

**F2. What else is needed?
WRITE IN**

F3. Have you tried to buy land to live on?

- Yes 1 F4
- No 2 F8
- <Don't know> 3 F8

F4. Where was this?

- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
- Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

- Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

F6. IF YES: Please explain (Prompts: What were the circumstances? How well did the process work? What was the outcome?)

F7. Do you need or would you like assistance with the process?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

F8. Would you be able to afford land to live on in London?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

F9. Do you need and/or are you likely to move to a different home?

- Now 1 F10
- Within a year 2 F10
- In 1 to 2 years 3 F10
- In 2 to 5 years 4 F10
- No need/not likely to move 5 G1
- <Don't know> 6 G1

F10. What type of accommodation would you like to move to?

Sites

- A yard on land owned by self 01
- A yard on land owned by someone else..... 02

Housing

- Owner-occupied..... 03
- Rent from Council / Housing Association 04
- Rent from private landlord..... 05

Other WRITE IN 06

IF MOVE TO A SITE

F11. Would you live here all year round?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- Don't know..... 3

IF MOVING TO HOUSING

F12. How many bedrooms would you need? WRITE IN NUMBER

bedroom(s)

F13. Where would you move to?

- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
- Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

F14. What are the main reasons for moving to a different home? [PROMPTS: this is too expensive, too small, too far from school, to receive support care, unable to manage their current home, etc.] WRITE IN

F15. Would you need to move to supported or sheltered housing? This is where you could access support and help. WRITE IN ANSWER

G YOUR FAMILY'S FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

NB: If children are present – and if the parent consents – these questions should be asked directly to them.

G1. Will any of the other people in your family need and/or are they likely to move to their own separate home within the next five years? (Eg, son or daughter, a parent, etc)

GO TO:

Yes 1 G2
 No 2 H1
 <Don't know> 3 H1

G2. How many separate homes will be needed?

homes

FOR G3 FILL OUT A SEPARATE COLUMN FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER ('FM') WHO WILL NEED A NEW HOME

G3. When will they need separate accommodation?

	FM1	FM2	FM3
Now	1	1	1
Within a year.....	2	2	2
In 1 to 2 years.....	3	3	3
In 2 to 5 years.....	4	4	4

IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IN THE FAMILY NEEDS AND/OR ARE LIKELY TO MOVE TO THEIR OWN ACCOMMODATION IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS, PLEASE NOW ASK ABOUT THE PERSON WHO WILL NEED THEIR OWN ACCOMMODATION/ARE LIKELY TO MOVE FIRST.

G4. What type of home do you think they would like?

Sites
 On this site..... 01
 On another Travelling Showpeople site 02

Housing
 Owner-occupied..... 05
 Rent from Council / Housing Association 06
 Rent from private landlord..... 07

Other WRITE IN 08

G5. Where would they move to?

In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
 Elsewhere in London 2

Elsewhere in the UK 3
WRITE IN AREA NAME

SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

H FURTHER INFORMATION

H1. Have you experienced any harassment in the last year?

- Yes – from local people 1
- Yes – from other Travelling Showpeople..... 6
- Yes – from other Gypsies or Travellers..... 2
- Yes – from local authority service providers.. 3
- Yes – from other authorities incl. police 4
- No..... 5

H2. How would you describe you and your partner's ethnic origin? READ OUT

- | | a) Self | b) Partner |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Romany / Gypsy | 01 | 01 |
| Irish Traveller | 02 | 02 |
| Scottish Traveller | 03 | 03 |
| Welsh Traveller..... | 04 | 04 |
| New Traveller..... | 05 | 05 |
| Roma | 06 | 06 |
| Travelling Showperson | 07 | 07 |
| Any other background..... | 08 | 08 |

WRITE IN

- <No partner> 09
- <Refused> 10

Thank you very much for your time

Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation

London GTAA housing questionnaire - final



**Fordham Research: Gypsy and Traveller
Accommodation Needs Assessment
LONDON**

GYPSIES / TRAVELLERS LIVING IN BRICKS AND MORTAR ACCOMMODATION

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:

I DECLARE THAT I HAVE CARRIED OUT THIS INTERVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNATURE:..... DATE:

[UPPER CASE TEXT GIVES DIRECTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS, AND IS NOT TO BE READ OUT]

My name is <NAME> and I am carrying out interviews with Gypsies and Travellers to find out their accommodation needs. This information will help service providers in London plan better services and accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers in the future. All information you give is confidential. I must stress that the questions are to help planning accommodation over the long-term and it can take several years for changes to come through. We are working for an independent research company, Fordham Research, and the Council will not see any of your replies. Would you be willing to talk to me? The interview will probably take about 40 minutes.

BOROUGH.....

SCREENING QUESTIONS:

Have you already been interviewed for this survey?

Yes END INTERVIEW
No Continue

Do you regard yourself as a Gypsy or Traveller?

Yes continue
No END INTERVIEW

Contact information is asked for quality assurance checks **ONLY** by the independent research company and the Council will not see any of your replies.

Full Name _____
Address _____ _____
POST CODE _____
Telephone _____

London GTAA housing questionnaire - final

London GTAA housing questionnaire - final

A ACCOMMODATION

A1. How long have you lived here?

- Up to 6 months 1
- 6 to 12 months 2
- 1 to 2 years 3
- 2 to 5 years 4
- 5 to 10 years 5
- Over 10 years 6
- Always lived here 7

A2. How easy or difficult was it to find this place to live?

- Very easy 1
- Easy 2
- Neither easy nor difficult 3
- Difficult 4
- Very difficult 5

A3. Why do you say that?

WRITE IN ANSWER

A4. Do you own or rent your home?

- Owns outright 01
- Owns with a mortgage or loan 02
- Rents from the Council 03
- Rents from a Housing Association 04
- Rents from a private landlord 05
- <Other> 06
- <Please state>: _____

A5. Is your home permanent or temporary?

- Permanent 01
- Temporary 02
- Don't know 03

A6. Where did you live before you moved here?

Sites

- Council / social rented site 01
- Private site 02
- Unauthorised site on own land 03
- Unauthorised site on someone else's land.. 04

Housing

- Owner-occupied 05
- Rented from Council / Housing Association 06
- Rented from private landlord 07
- Other WRITE IN..... 08

A7. Why did you move to a house / flat?

WRITE IN

A8. How satisfied are you with your current home?

- Very satisfied 1
- Satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied..... 3
- Dissatisfied 4
- Very dissatisfied 5

A9. What's good about living in a house / flat? WRITE ANSWER

London GTAA housing questionnaire - final

A10. What don't you like about living in a house / flat? WRITE ANSWER

A11. Are you looking for somewhere else to live in this area?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

A12. Do you feel safe living here?

- Yes 1
- No 2

A13. Are there any problems with your home which mean you want to move?

READ OUT

- Dampness 01
- Too cold 02
- Too hot 03
- Burglaries 04
- Lack of space to prepare food safely 05
- Water supply 06
- Separate toilet 07
- Bath / shower 08
- Falls / accidents / collisions 09
- Electrical hazards 10
- Fire hazards 11
- Hot surfaces / materials 12
- Structural collapse / failing elements 13
- <Other> 14

WRITE IN ANSWER

A14. If you could find a site when you felt safe and secure, would you like to live on one?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- <Don't know> 3

A15. Do you know how to get your name on a waiting list for a site?

- Yes 1
- No 2

A16. The councils in London are looking into the need for more places for Gypsies and Travellers to live. What do you think is needed?

London GTAA housing questionnaire - final

B YOUR FAMILY

B1. Please give the age, sex and relationship to you of all people in your family currently living with you (NAMES ARE NOT REQUIRED).

Relationship to respondent	Age	Sex Male/female
person 1 (respondent)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 2 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 3 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 4 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 5 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 6 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 7 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 8 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 9 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 10 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 11 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2
person 12 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 2

B2. How many couples are there?

couple(s)

B3. How many bedrooms does your home have?

B4. Is this enough space for your family's needs?

GO TO:
 Yes 1 C1
 No 2 B5

B5. How much more space do you need?

London GTAA housing questionnaire - final

c ACCOMMODATION PROVISION

C1. Do you think there are enough places for Gypsies / Travellers in <BOROUGH>?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- <Don't know>..... 3

C2. Would you like to buy land to live on if you could afford it?

- GO TO
- Yes 1 C3
 - No..... 2 C5
 - <Don't know>..... 3 C5

C3. Where would this be?

- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
- Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

- Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

C4. Would you like advice with the process?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- <Don't know>..... 3

C5. Do you think you'd be able to afford to buy your own land in London?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- <Don't know>..... 3

C6. Do you need and/or are you likely to move to a different home?

- GO TO:
- Now1..... C7
 - Within a year.....2..... C7
 - In 1 to 2 years.....3..... C7
 - In 2 to 5 years.....4..... C7
 - No need/not likely to move.....5..... D1
 - <Don't know>6..... D1

C7. What type of accommodation would you like to move to?

- Sites** **GO TO C8**
- Council / social rented site 01
 - Private site owned by self 02
 - Private site owned by a Gypsy / Traveller ... 03
- Housing** **GO TO C9**
- Owner-occupied..... 04
 - Rent from Council / Housing Association 05
 - Rent from private landlord..... 06
 - Other WRITE IN 07

IF MOVE TO A SITE

C8. Would this be a permanent or transit site?

- Permanent / residential 1
- Transit..... 2
- Don't know..... 3

IF MOVING TO HOUSING

C9. How many bedrooms would you need? WRITE IN NUMBER

bedroom(s)

C10. Where would you move to?

- In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
- Elsewhere in London 2

WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

- Elsewhere in the UK 3

WRITE IN AREA NAME

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C11. What are the main reasons for moving to a different home?

- Not enough space here..... 01
- Need somewhere cheaper 02
- Too far from school / other services..... 03
- Suffering harassment..... 04
- Want somewhere smaller 05
- Want somewhere easier to manage 06
- To receive support / other care 07
- Employment reasons 08
- Environment / pollution 09
- Other WRITE IN 10

C12 SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS RELATING TO ACCOMMODATION PROVISION:

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D YOUR FAMILY'S FUTURE NEEDS

NB: If children are present – and if the parent consents – these questions should be asked directly to them.

D1. Will any of the other people in your family need and/or are they likely to move to their own separate home within the next five years? (Eg, son or daughter, a parent, etc)

GO TO:

Yes 1 D2
 No 2 E1
 <Don't know> 3 E1

D2. How many separate homes will be needed?

homes

FOR D3 FILL OUT A SEPARATE COLUMN FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER ('FM') WHO WILL NEED A NEW HOME

D3. When will they need separate accommodation?

	FM1	FM2	FM3
Now	1	1	1
Within a year.....	2	2	2
In 1 to 2 years	3	3	3
In 2 to 5 years	4	4	4

IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IN THE FAMILY NEEDS AND/OR ARE LIKELY TO MOVE TO THEIR OWN ACCOMMODATION IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS, PLEASE NOW ASK ABOUT THE PERSON WHO WILL NEED THEIR OWN ACCOMMODATION/ARE LIKELY TO MOVE FIRST.

D4. What type of home do you think they would like?

Sites **GO TO D5**
 Council / social rented site 01
 Private site owned by self 02
 Private site owned by a Gypsy / Traveller ... 03
Housing **GO TO D7**
 Owner-occupied..... 04
 Rent from Council / Housing Association 05
 Rent from private landlord..... 06
 Other WRITE IN 07

IF MOVE TO A SITE

D5. Would this be a permanent or transit site?

Permanent / residential 1
 Transit 2
 Don't know 3

[D6 has been removed]

D7. Where would they move to?

In <BOROUGH NAME> 1
 Elsewhere in London 2
WRITE IN BOROUGH NAME

Elsewhere in the UK 3
WRITE IN AREA NAME

D8 SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS ON FUTURE NEED:

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E LOCAL SERVICES AND ADVICE

E1. What's the best way to keep you informed about services for Gypsies / Travellers?

- Visit by liaison officer / support worker 01
- Visit by health / education worker 02
- Council housing department 03
- Voluntary group 04
- Newsletter..... 05
- Site notice board..... 06
- Don't know..... 07
- <Other> 08

WRITE IN ANSWER

E2. Have you ever been discriminated against when trying to access services?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 E3
 - No 2 E4

E3. IF YES: What service was this? How did it happen? WRITE ANSWER

E4. Have you ever been a victim of racism, crime or bullying because of who you are?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 E5
 - No 2 F1

IF YES:

E5. Did you try and report the crime to the police?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 E6
 - No 2 E7

IF YES:

E6. What was the outcome? WRITE IN

IF NO:

E7. Why not? WRITE IN

E8. How do you think the media portray Gypsies and Travellers? [PROMPTS: radio, tv, local & national newspapers] WRITE IN

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F HEALTH, EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

F1. Are you registered with a GP surgery?

- GO TO:
- Yes, permanent registration 1 F3
 Yes, temporary registration. 2 F3
 No 3 F2
 <Don't know> 4 F2

F2. IF NO:

Have you ever been refused to be taken on at a GP surgery?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F3. Do you or anyone else in your family have any health issues? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY)

- Health or mobility problems due to old age . 01
 Physical disability (adult, not old age) 02
 Physical disability (child) 03
 A learning disability 04
 Long-term illness 05
 Severe sensory impairment 06
 Asthma 07
 Mental illness 08
 <Other> 09
 No health problems 10

F4. Does your accommodation need adaptations?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F5. Do you / they receive help for this issue through the council or health service?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3
 <Not applicable> 4

F6. Have you ever used a hospital's Accident & Emergency department because you couldn't see a GP?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F7. When you use health services in the area do you have problems?

[PROMPTS: Hard to get an appointment, refused registration, treated with dignity and respect?]

- Yes 1
 No 2

F8. How could health services be improved?

WRITE IN ANSWER

F9. Has any treatment been disrupted through being moved on/evicted?

- Yes 1
 No 2
 <Don't know> 3

F10. Can I just check, are there any children of school age in your family?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 F11
 No 2 F13

F11. Do your children attend school regularly?

- Yes, all 1
 Yes, some 2
 No 3

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F12. Has anything stopped your children going to school? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY).

- Lack of permanent address 01
- Evictions / being moved on 02
- Seasonal movement due to work..... 03
- Not having the right school uniforms..... 04
- Bullying 05
- Waiting lists for classes 06
- Inappropriate school curriculum 07
- Prefer to be taught at home 08
- Lack of transport 09
- <Don't know> 10
- Other 11

WRITE IN

F13. Do you think you've ever been denied work because you're a Gypsy/Traveller?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 F14
 - No 2 F15
 - Don't know 3 F15

F14 if yes, WRITE IN WHAT HAPPENED
 [Prompts: where/when did this happen? What type of work?]

F15. Are there restrictions with where you live that prevent the type of work you can do? [PROMPTS: Can you keep all your equipment/vehicles here?]

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 F16
 - No 2 F17
 - <Don't know> 3 F17

F16. IF YES, What are these restrictions?

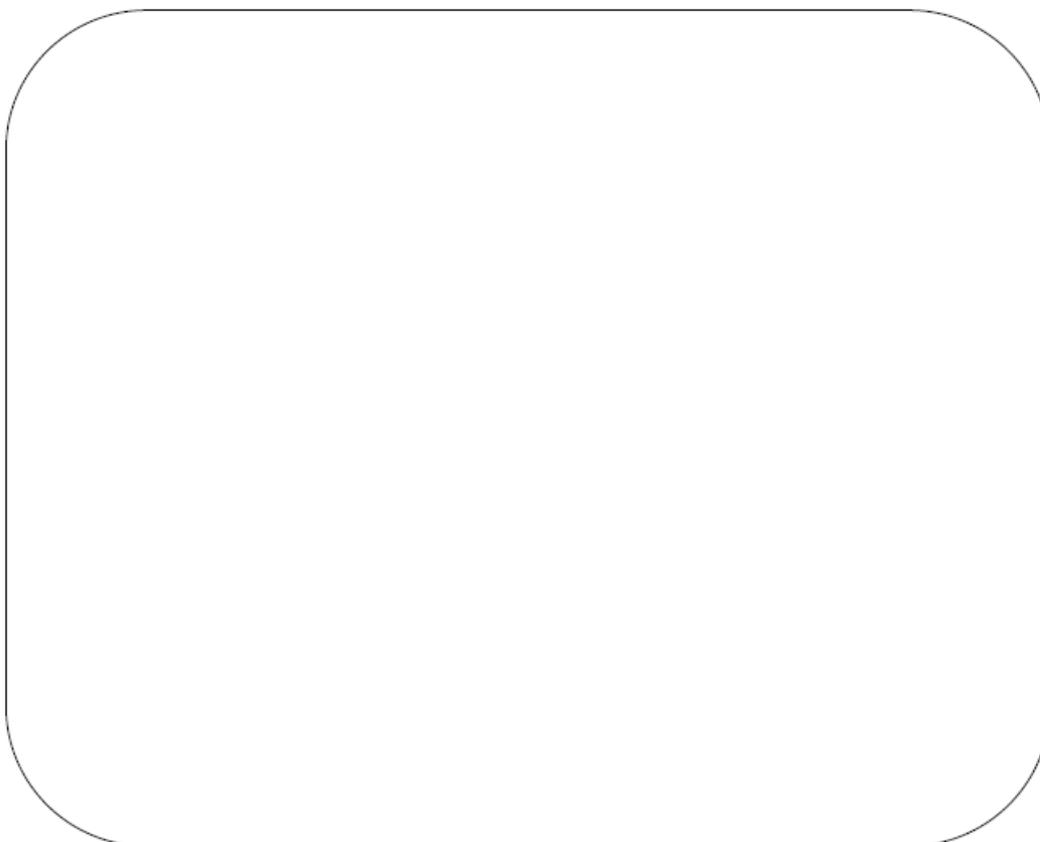
F17. Would training or education help your family in finding work?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 F18
 - No 2 G1
 - <Don't know> 3 G1

F18. IF YES: What type of training would you or your children like?

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F19 SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT:

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for handwritten or typed comments. The box is centered on the page and occupies a significant portion of the lower half of the document.

London GTAA draft housing questionnaire – version 3

G TRAVELLING

G1. How many times have you travelled in the past 12 months? (IF NONE, ENTER '0' AND PROCEED TO G8)

number of times travelled

G2. What types of site did you stay on in the last year? (CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY)

- Council / social rented site 01
- Private site 02
- Unauthorised site on own land 03
- Unauthorised site on someone else's land.. 04
- <Other> 05

WRITE IN

G3. How long were you at the last site?

- Less than 1 month 1
- 1 – 3 months 2
- 4 – 6 months 3
- 7 – 12 months 4
- 1 – 2 years 5
- 3 – 5 years 6
- More than 5 years 7

G4. Have you been evicted or moved or from a site in the past year?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 G5
 - No 2 G6

IF YES:

G5. a) What were the circumstances? WRITE ANSWER

B) How did this make you feel? WRITE ANSWER

G6. Can you see a time when you will stop travelling?

- GO TO:
- Yes 1 G7
 - No 2 H1
 - Have stopped travelling 3 G7
 - <Don't know> 4 H1

G7. If yes, when?

- Within the next 12 months 1
- In 1 – 2 years 2
- In 2 – 5 years 3
- In 5 – 10 years 4
- Over 10 years 5
- Now / already stopped 6

G8. What are the main reasons for stopping travelling?

- Age / too old 01
- Health and/or support needs 02
- Employment 03
- Education / access to schools 04
- Safety / harassment 05
- Threat of evictions 06
- Lack of transit sites / places to stay 07
- Restrictions on spending time away from preferred site 08
- <Other> 09

WRITE IN

London GTAA draft housing questionnaire – version 3

G9: SPACE FOR ANY OTHER COMMENTS RELATING TO TRAVELLING:



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H FURTHER INFORMATION

H1. Have you experienced any harassment in the last year?

- Yes – from local people 1
- Yes – from other Gypsies or Travellers..... 2
- Yes – from local authority service providers.. 3
- Yes – from other authorities incl. police 4
- Yes – from any other source..... 5

WRITE IN

No..... 6

H2. How would you describe you and your partner's ethnic origin?

- | | a) Self | b) Partner |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Romany / Gypsy | .01 | .01 |
| Irish Traveller | .02 | .02 |
| Scottish Traveller | .03 | .03 |
| Welsh Traveller..... | .04 | .04 |
| New Traveller..... | .05 | .05 |
| Roma..... | .06 | .06 |
| Travelling Showperson | .07 | .07 |
| Any other background..... | .08 | .08 |

WRITE IN

<No partner> 09

<Refused>..... 10 10

H3. Would you feel comfortable living close to other Gypsies and Travellers who might be different to your own?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- <Don't know>..... 3

H4. Have you ever hidden your identity to get housing, work or access to services?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2
- <Don't know>..... 3

H5. Finally, how many Gypsy and Traveller families do you know who live in housing in this area, <BOROUGH NAME>?

a) WRITE IN NUMBER

b) IF POSSIBLE, SPECIFY WHICH GROUPS

Thank you very much for your time

Appendix 13. Bibliography

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