



**SCOTLAND'S GYPSIES/TRAVELLERS  
A RESOURCE FOR THE MEDIA**





*“People get upset with the myths in the media,  
don’t tar us all with the same brush.”*

**Traveller Woman, Grampian**

# FOREWORD

Scotland's Gypsies/Travellers are no longer a 'forgotten minority'. Both the local and national media regularly cover stories relating to Gypsy/Traveller issues and while the majority of people in Scotland have probably never knowingly met a Gypsy/Traveller they often still hold firm opinions about them.

Although the media does cover Gypsy/Traveller issues, we at the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) in Scotland are concerned that this coverage is often unbalanced. Gypsies/Travellers are as diverse as any other ethnic group and we recognise that, as with any other ethnic group, there are a small minority of individuals who engage in unlawful behaviour. However, the tendency of the media to focus on these incidents can result in increased prejudice. We do not think that most journalists intend to foster stereotypes but rather, that their lack of engagement with Gypsies/Travellers results in coverage which is both one-sided and inaccurate. This then serves to validate the idea that somehow Gypsies/Travellers are 'fair game' - that it is not racist to stereotype or discriminate against a Gypsy/Traveller.

Media coverage has a real impact on individual people's lives. There have been many specific incidents where erroneous reporting of Gypsy/Traveller issues in Scotland has

resulted in people, including children, being harassed, bullied and even beaten up. Equally, balanced media coverage can help to foster greater understanding between and within communities and encourage action to address the issues that impact on both Gypsies/Travellers and the settled community.

We ourselves do not represent any particular racial group or groups. Our remit is to support the eradication of racial inequalities and to encourage good race relations between all groups. We have produced this leaflet as a resource for journalists and others about Scottish Gypsies/Travellers. It contains facts and figures about the key issues that affect Gypsies/Travellers, advice about terminology and how to handle issues of concern, and contact details for organisations who work with Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland. Obviously it is impossible to produce a complete guide to any ethnic group, but in putting this leaflet together we have spoken to individual Gypsies/Travellers and have tried to reflect their voices within it. We do not want to dissuade journalists from covering stories about Gypsies/Travellers but rather to encourage a more accurate, fair, open and inclusive discourse about the issues involved.

**CRE Scotland, October 2006**

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*“People criticise Travellers without knowing anything about them. Some say, we harm the environment. That’s not true. Travellers are country people, they love the countryside. I’ve never been to a police station in my life, never to court, have never had a conviction and have never lost a point on my licence in 45 years of driving. Not too many people can say that. But it doesn’t stop us always being the first to get the blame if anything goes missing. What people don’t understand is that a travelling person is not a thief.”*

Gypsy/Traveller Man, Perthshire



# TERMINOLOGY

The CRE advocates the use of the following terminology, as used by the Scottish Executive, which acknowledges the social and cultural differences between Traveller communities in Scotland. As with all communities there are differences of opinion about terminology and we recognise that each individual has the right to self-define. Terms should always be capitalised, as below.

**Gypsy/Traveller (plural Gypsies/Travellers)** – Those groups of Travellers in Scotland who variously refer to themselves as Travellers, Scottish Travellers, Scottish Gypsy Travellers and Gypsy/Traveller people. This includes English Gypsies, Irish Travellers and European Roma. This term refers to all travelling communities who regard ‘travelling’ as an important aspect of their ethnic/cultural identity.

**Occupational Traveller** – Travellers who define themselves in terms of their businesses, for example Showground or Fairground Travellers, Circus People or Bargees.

**New Age Traveller** – people who comprise social groupings that advocate alternative life-styles, frequently for political or issue based reasons.

**The settled community** – the population outwith that of Gypsy and Traveller communities.

*“There seems to be tolerance of other cultures but not ours. People believe that you should do exactly the same as them because your skin is white.”*

**Gypsy Traveller Woman, Perthshire**

# ORIGINS OF SCOTLAND'S GYPSIES/TRAVELLERS

Scottish Gypsies/Travellers belong to Scotland and continue to make a rich and valuable contribution to the country's economic and cultural life. They have a long shared history with references to the presence of Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland dating back to the 12th century. There are a number of theories about the origin of Scottish Gypsies/Travellers. Some people argue that they trace their roots to a Celtic or possibly pre-Celtic population in Scotland. Others suggest that Scottish Gypsies/Travellers may have descended from Roman slaves who were brought over to Britain as armourers. It is thought likely that over time the populations may have intermixed with other groups, such as the Gypsies who migrated from India. As with any ethnic group, there is considerable diversity within the Scottish Gypsy/Traveller population and individuals are proud of their own distinct family histories.

In addition to speaking English and/or Gaelic Scottish Gypsies/Travellers have a common language, Cant, which is said to come from the Gaelic 'cainnt' meaning 'speech'. Cant vocabulary comes from a range of sources including: Gaelic, Sanskrit, Scots and Romany. The current population of Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland is unknown. Scottish Executive

estimates put it at between 1,628 and 2,077 people<sup>1</sup>, but this excludes the thousands of Gypsies/Travellers living in housing for all or part of the year. Many people are afraid to identify themselves as a Gypsy/Traveller because of the extreme discrimination and prejudice they have experienced in the past. Consequently Scottish Gypsies/Travellers estimate that their community actually includes more than 15,000 people.

## **ECONOMICS**

Although people tend to associate Gypsies/Travellers with rural-based economic activities, such as farm work, like any sector of the population Scottish Gypsies/Travellers are engaged in a wide variety of employment from forestry to teaching. In addition, many Gypsies/Travellers still pass their traditional skills on to the next generation. Famous Gypsies/Travellers include: Charlie Chaplin, Rita Hayworth, Bob Hoskins and Shayne Ward. It is even claimed that Bill Clinton, former President of the United States is descended from the Faa Blythe Scottish Gypsy Kings and Queens.<sup>2</sup>

Scottish Gypsies/Travellers pay taxes in the same way as everybody else in Scotland.

# CULTURE

Scottish Gypsies/Travellers have a very strong sense of their own culture, traditions and community. They are also proud of their Scottish identity, often emphasising the role that their relatives played in the armed forces and the land effort during the two world wars. But as one man puts it: “they’ll recognise us when we sign up to fight for our country, but they won’t recognise our right to live here.”

Gypsy/Traveller music, story-telling and art have long been part of Scotland’s wider cultural heritage. Story-tellers such as Duncan Williamson and Jess Smith and singers such as Sheila Stewart and Martin Taylor continue to contribute to Scotland’s cultural life today.

Extended family ties are very important to many Gypsies/Travellers. Recent peer research by young Scottish Gypsies/Travellers showed that nearly half of those surveyed identified being close to their family or other Gypsies/Travellers as being the ‘best thing’ about life.<sup>3</sup>

*“Nobody objects to 850,000 members of the caravan club, but it’s not acceptable for me to travel. They can stop, we can’t.”*

**Gypsy Traveller Man, Perthshire**

# ACCOMMODATION ISSUES

For decades the accommodation needs of Scotland's Gypsies/Travellers have been largely ignored. Scottish Gypsies/Travellers require a range of accommodation provision encompassing sites, housing and road-side camps in order to meet their individual needs and circumstances. For many Gypsies/Travellers travelling is not a 'life-style' choice, but a strong part of their cultural heritage and an integral part of their being. Traditionally many Scottish Gypsies/Travellers had a wintering place and then travelled throughout the rest of the year. Some Gypsies/Travellers still follow a similar pattern today, living in one place during the winter, so for example their children can go to school, and travelling during the summer.

## SITES

The first council-owned site in Scotland was only established in Argyll and Bute in 1978. During the 1980s and early 1990s local authorities made use of a Scottish Office grant scheme to build sites, but since then some sites have fallen into disrepair and others have closed. In spite of Scottish Executive guidance stating that planning authorities must identify Gypsy/Traveller sites, the number of all-year council-owned pitches for Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland has declined from 560 in 2003 to 480 in 2006.<sup>4</sup>

Current council site provision does not meet the needs of Scottish Gypsies/Travellers. Although three-quarters of council-owned Gypsy/Traveller pitches are currently let,<sup>5</sup> three mainland councils still do not provide any sites and half of the councils who responded to a recent survey about services for Gypsies/Travellers indicated that their sites are poorly located. Some are crossed by electricity pylons; others are within 300 metres of a motorway; on land liable to flooding; close to a large electricity substation or close to active landfill sites.<sup>6</sup> Pitch rents are also high, with one Scottish site currently charging £67.93 a week. More than half (58%) of councils charge higher rents for Gypsy/Traveller pitches than they do for council houses.<sup>7</sup> In return for their rent Gypsies/Travellers receive an area of hard standing and an amenity unit with bath/shower, toilet facilities and limited space for domestic appliances/household storage. Pitches have space to accommodate a large residential trailer caravan and vehicle parking space for a van or lorry.<sup>8</sup> Many families also need, or prefer, to have a second caravan to provide sufficient living space for the whole family.

Other Gypsies/Travellers prefer to access privately-owned caravan sites, including those that have been established by Gypsies/Travellers themselves or touring caravan sites which will occasionally accommodate Gypsies/Travellers at certain times of the year. Some Scottish Gypsies/Travellers are keen to establish their own sites, but feel that the planning system discriminates against them. Although there are no figures for Scotland, in England



over 90% of planning applications by Gypsies/Travellers are refused compared to only 20% of planning applications by the settled community. <sup>9</sup>

## **ROAD-SIDE CAMPS**

In recent years councils have blocked off many of the traditional stopping places used by Gypsies/Travellers. As a result Gypsies/Travellers have ended up being compelled to camp in places that are closer to the settled population and this has often become a source of tension. Given the inadequate provision of council-owned sites and the difficulties in getting planning permission for private sites, road-side camping can be the only option for some families.

Road-side camping is often blamed for causing mess which can incur clear-up costs. Yet, there are good examples of councils providing skips and portaloos for road-side camps, a service which the Gypsies/Travellers on the camp pay for. Many Scottish Gypsies/Travellers are concerned by the tensions caused by the current situation and have suggested a number of solutions. These include the establishment of a network of transit sites (areas with hard-standing, skips and portaloos which Gypsies/Travellers can pull on to for a short period of time) and agreeing a charter of traditional stopping places which Gypsies/Travellers can use.

## HOUSING

There is no estimate of the numbers of Gypsies/Travellers living in housing in Scotland. Some Scottish Gypsies/Travellers choose to live in houses for all or part of the year. Others feel that they are forced to do so, either because they are unable to find a suitable pitch or because it is the only way to avoid the widespread discrimination which they would otherwise experience at work, at school or in the provision of services, such as access to a GP. Studies have shown that Gypsies/Travellers who move into houses suffer poorer health than those who are living on a site or on the road.<sup>10</sup>

*“You can live in a house, but it doesn't take the Gypsy out of you.”*

**Gypsy Woman, Edinburgh**





# HEALTH ISSUES

Many of Scotland's health services continue to exclude Gypsies/Travellers. GPs surgeries often refuse to register Gypsies/Travellers as patients and doctors are reluctant to visit sites. As a result Gypsies/Travellers sometimes have no alternative but to seek care through accident and emergency clinics. Research among young Scottish Gypsies/Travellers has shown that 84% feel that access to a doctor or dentist has not improved or has got worse since 2001.<sup>11</sup> Mainstream health education and preventative programmes rarely include Scottish Gypsies/Travellers and the NHS has done little to engage directly with Gypsies/Travellers about their needs and how to meet them.

Inadequate accommodation provision also has an impact on the health of Gypsies/Travellers. Living conditions have a direct impact on health - over 50% of Gypsies/Travellers have spent at least part of their life without access to running water. However, wider accommodation issues, such as insecurity of tenure, limited access to services and distance from extended family can also affect the health of Gypsies/Travellers.

There has been little Scottish specific research into the healthcare needs and experiences of Gypsies/Travellers, but English data shows that Gypsies/Travellers have significantly poorer health than other UK-resident english-speaking ethnic minorities and economically

disadvantaged white UK residents.<sup>12</sup> Gypsies/Travellers are more likely to suffer from self-reported anxiety, respiratory problems and chest pain than other ethnic groups within the UK population. They also have one of the highest maternal death rates in the UK. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Scottish Gypsies/Travellers experience a similar level of health inequalities as their English counterparts - one Scottish GP estimates that the average life expectancy of Scottish Gypsies/Travellers is only 55 years.<sup>13</sup>

The recent introduction of hand-held health records for Scottish Gypsies/Travellers was viewed as a step forward however, at the time of writing there appear to be difficulties with the implementation of this system.

## **EDUCATION ISSUES**

Attempts to meet the educational needs and concerns of Scottish Gypsies/Travellers are, at present, patchy. Scottish Gypsies/Travellers view education in a broad sense, which includes the skills they learn from their parents or other elders within the community<sup>14</sup> as well as formal schooling. Most Scottish Gypsies/Travellers value the skills that they can gain at school. However, others are unable to attend school because they are concerned about their safety. In a recent survey three-quarters of young Gypsies/Travellers said they have been picked on by other school pupils because of their background.<sup>15</sup> Some parents have

even been advised by teachers to tell their children not to let the other pupils know that they are a Gypsy/Traveller.<sup>16</sup>

Many young Gypsies/Travellers also feel that their culture and heritage is not recognized or valued in school and some suggest that the secondary school curriculum will not equip them with the skills they need. Research among young Gypsies/Travellers has shown that some are keen to gain experience and accreditation in fields such as monoblocking, landscape gardening and forestry work - skills which are not currently taught in schools.<sup>17</sup>

Interrupted learning, as a result of travelling may also have an impact on Gypsy/Traveller children's ability to access mainstream education. Few schools keep formal contact with travelling pupils or record information about the attainment of Gypsy/Traveller pupils.<sup>18</sup>

Forty-three percent of Scottish education authorities have appointed staff to work specifically with Gypsy/Traveller children and young people.<sup>19</sup> While some teachers only provide support within schools, others provide teaching on sites or at roadside camps. The Scottish Executive is also taking action by funding work to develop online learning opportunities for Gypsies/Travellers who are travelling or cannot attend school. However, parents and pupils remain concerned that the majority of teachers do not understand Gypsy/Traveller culture, doubt that the curriculum can meet their needs and believe that the pervasive bullying of Gypsy/Traveller children is not being dealt with effectively.



*“We deserve respect and we deserve a voice - just like anybody else.”*

**Gypsy Traveller Woman, Perthshire**

# LAW

The Race Relations Act 1976 (RRA) prohibits discrimination on racial grounds in employment, education, in many public services and in the provision of goods, facilities and services. In 2001 amendments to the RRA came into force which place pro-active race equality duties on listed public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups.

Racial grounds are defined in the RRA as being on grounds of race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origin. The RRA also defines a racial group as meaning a group of persons defined by reference to colour, race, nationality or ethnic or national origins. However, the RRA does not stipulate which particular groups of people constitute a racial group. Issues arising under the RRA, such as whether an individual has protection against discrimination on racial grounds or whether a particular group of people are a racial group in terms of the RRA, must be decided by case law in the courts.

In Britain there have been three cases relating to Gypsies/Travellers and the RRA, which could be described as test cases, in the sense that they each establish legal precedent for that sub-group of Gypsies/Travellers being a racial group under the RRA. All these cases

came before courts in England. The first test case, *CRE v. Dutton* (1989), was heard by the Court of Appeal, which established that Gypsies are a racial group under the RRA. The second test case, *O'Leary v. Allied Domecq* (2000) was heard by the Central London County Court. It established that Irish Travellers are a racial group under the RRA. The third case, *ERRC and Immigration Officer at Prague Airport v The Secretary of State for the Home Department and Another* (2003) established that Roma are a racial group under the RRA. As this is a judgement from the House of Lords, it has binding legal authority on the courts in Scotland.

Whilst the first two cases referred to above would be likely to be of persuasive authority that both Gypsies and Irish Travellers have ethnic status under the RRA in any case brought before a court in Scotland, neither of these judgements are binding on the courts in Scotland. This is because Scotland has its own legal system and judgements of the Court of Appeal and the London County Court are not binding on Scottish courts. Moreover, none of these test cases made any reference to Scottish Gypsies/Travellers. At the time of writing, there is therefore no legal precedent in Scotland that explicitly recognises Gypsies/Travellers or Scottish Gypsies/Travellers as a distinct racial group under the RRA.

However, the CRE believe that there are strong arguments that both Gypsies/Travellers and Scottish Gypsies/Travellers should be recognised in Scotland as distinct racial groups under

the RRA. We are concerned that this has not been established and have made it a priority to bring or support an appropriate case which, we hope, will establish the necessary legal precedent in Scotland.

In recognition of the arguments that all Gypsies/Travellers should be recognised as a distinct racial group in Scotland the Scottish Executive, Scottish Parliament, Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) and Association of Chief Police Officers Scotland (ACPOS) have all recommended that in the provision of public services Gypsies/Travellers should be treated as though they are a racial group under the RRA. We welcome this recommendation and urge all public authorities to follow it.

*“As a Traveller, mess bothers me. If you’re in a house you’re not expected to be responsible for everyone in your community, so why do you expect Travellers to be?”*

**Traveller Woman, Grampian**

# DEALING WITH ISSUES OF CONCERN

The CRE recognises that as in any given sector of the population there may be some Gypsies/Travellers who behave unlawfully, for example by engaging in anti-social behaviour, such as fly-tipping. The fact that a small minority of the population may act unlawfully, makes Gypsies/Travellers no different from any other group of people and as with anybody else, we would expect the authorities to deal with this behaviour accordingly and the media to report on it in the same way as they would in relation to other examples of the same behaviour.

However, it is important to distinguish between unlawful behaviour and prejudice against behaviour which is seen to be 'different'. It is also important to recognise where stereotypes are advanced in the absence of any specific behaviour. Despite the legal recognition of indirect discrimination - where an apparently non-discriminatory condition applying equally to everyone can only be met by a considerably smaller proportion of people from a particular racial group and the condition cannot be justified on non-racial grounds - too many people are still under the misperception that equality is about 'treating people in the same way'.

Gypsies/Travellers need the same services as anybody else, but as a distinct ethnic group they have particular cultural traditions, including a tradition of nomadism, which can only be accommodated by adapting these services. Where members of the settled community express opposition to issues, it is important to distinguish between genuine concerns, for example to a Gypsy/Traveller site being built on green belt land, and objections that are based purely on stereotyping and prejudice, for example the assumption that the establishment of a new site will result in a rise in crime.

## **REPORTING ON GYPSIES/TRAVELLERS**

As with other ethnic groups, journalists should not give details of a Gypsy/Traveller's ethnicity unless it is genuinely relevant to the story. For example, court reports should not usually give details of the ethnicity of someone who has been convicted of a criminal offence.

*“I want to travel, but there aren’t enough sites  
and you can’t get peace.”*

**Young Traveller Woman**



# CONTACTS

## **The Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) Scotland**

The CRE works towards the elimination of racial discrimination and promotes equality of opportunity and good race relations between and within ethnic groups.

The Tun  
12 Jackson's Entry  
Off Holyrood Rd  
Edinburgh  
EH8 8PJ  
[www.cre.gov.uk/scotland](http://www.cre.gov.uk/scotland)  
t. 0131 524 2000  
e. [scotland@cre.gov.uk](mailto:scotland@cre.gov.uk)

## **Lochaber Routes**

Lochaber Routes is a community development project working alongside Gypsies and Travellers living in, or travelling through the West Highlands.

An Drochaid  
Claggan Rd  
Fort William  
PH33 6PH  
t. 01397 701313

## **Save the Children**

Save the Children is an international child rights organisation working with young Gypsies/Travellers and their families throughout Scotland.

2nd Floor  
Prospect House  
5 Thistle St  
Edinburgh  
EH2 1DF  
[www.savethechildren.org.uk](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk)  
t. 0131 527 8200  
Media Office: 0131 527 8244

### **Scottish Traveller Education Programme (STEP)**

STEP is funded by the Scottish Executive to develop and support inclusive educational approaches for Gypsies/Travellers.

Department of Educational Studies  
Moray House School of Education  
The University of Edinburgh  
Holyrood Road  
Edinburgh  
EH8 8AQ  
[www.scottishtravellered.net](http://www.scottishtravellered.net)  
t. 0131 651 6444  
Office Hours: 9.30 to 3.30  
Monday, Thursday and Friday  
e. [STEP@education.ed.ac.uk](mailto:STEP@education.ed.ac.uk)

### **Travellers Education and Information Project (TEIP)**

TEIP aims to advance the education and relieve the poverty of Travellers in the North-East whether they are travelling, sedentary or semi-sedentary.

The Bridges Centre  
4 Poynerook Road  
Aberdeen  
AB11 5RW  
t. 01224 596156  
e. [teip@btconnect.com](mailto:teip@btconnect.com)

# RESOURCES

## **Come look at us**

The website of Young Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland.

[www.comelookatus.org](http://www.comelookatus.org)

## **Families, Friends and Travellers**

An English organisation seeking to address the problems facing the Traveller and Gypsy community.

[www.gypsy-traveller.org](http://www.gypsy-traveller.org)

## **Having our Say 2005**

Peer research by young Gypsies/Travellers. Available from Save the Children (see page 33)

## **Scottish Executive Strategic Group on Gypsies/Travellers**

Information about the short-life working group set up by the Scottish Executive to examine specific issues highlighted by its recent race equality review.

[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Equality/gypsiestravellers/strategy](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Equality/gypsiestravellers/strategy)

## **Scottish Parliament Equal Opportunities Committee**

Inquiry into Gypsies/Travellers and Public Sector Policies 2001.

[www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/committees/historic/equal/reports-01/eor01-01-vol01-01.htm](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/committees/historic/equal/reports-01/eor01-01-vol01-01.htm)

## Scottish Parliament Equal Opportunities Committee

Preliminary Findings on Gypsy/Travellers - Review of Progress 2005.  
[www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/committees/equal/reports-05/eor05-05.htm](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/committees/equal/reports-05/eor05-05.htm)

Scottish Parliament reports are also available from its partner libraries, which are located across Scotland. To find out where your nearest library is ring the Scottish Parliament on 0131 348 5000.

## Services for Gypsies/Travellers

A follow up study by Communities Scotland.

[www.communitiesScotland.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/webpages/cs\\_013730.pdf](http://www.communitiesScotland.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/webpages/cs_013730.pdf)

Also available from:  
Communities Scotland  
Thistle House  
91 Haymarket Terrace  
Edinburgh  
EH12 5HE  
t. 0131 313 0044  
f. 0131 313 2680

## Time Travellers

a new website currently being developed by young Scottish Gypsies/Travellers.  
[www.time-travellers.org.uk](http://www.time-travellers.org.uk)

- <sup>1</sup> Scottish Executive (2006) Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: The Twice-yearly Count - No. 9: January 2006 (web-based), Scottish Executive (2005), Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: The Twice-yearly count - No 8: July 2005 (web-based).
- <sup>2</sup> Chisholm W (2004), *Rare chance to buy a tiny cottage that is truly palatial*, Scotsman 28th October.
- <sup>3</sup> Save the Children (2005), *Having our Say - peer research by young Gypsies/Travellers*.
- <sup>4</sup> Scottish Executive (2006) Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: The Twice-yearly Count - No. 9: January 2006 (web-based) and Scottish Executive (2004) Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: The Twice-yearly Count - No. 4: July 2003 (web-based).
- <sup>5</sup> Scottish Executive (2006) Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: The Twice-yearly Count - No. 9: January 2006 (web-based).
- <sup>6</sup> Communities Scotland (2006) *A review of Services for Gypsies/Travellers*, Edinburgh.
- <sup>7</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>8</sup> Scottish Executive (2006) Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: The Twice-yearly Count - No. 9: January 2006 (web-based).
- <sup>9</sup> Families, Friends and Travellers, *Guide to Planning* [www.gypsy-traveller.org/planning/index.htm](http://www.gypsy-traveller.org/planning/index.htm).
- <sup>10</sup> University of Sheffield (2004), *The health status of Gypsies and Travellers in England*.
- <sup>11</sup> Save the Children (2005), *Having our Say - peer research by young Gypsies/Travellers*.
- <sup>12</sup> University of Sheffield (2004), *The health status of Gypsies and Travellers in England*.
- <sup>13</sup> Scottish Parliament Press Release (2001), Parliament Committee Calls For Ethnic Minority Status For Gypsy Travellers.
- <sup>14</sup> STEP (2004), *Issues in school enrolment, attendance, attainment and support for learning for Gypsies/Travellers and school-aged children and young people based in Scottish local authority sites*.
- <sup>15</sup> Save the Children (2005), *Having our Say - peer research by young Gypsies/Travellers*.
- <sup>16</sup> Equal Opportunities Committee (2005), *5th Report - preliminary findings on Gypsies/Travellers - review of progress*.
- <sup>17</sup> STEP (2004), *Issues in school enrolment, attendance, attainment and support for learning for Gypsies/Travellers and school-aged children and young people based in Scottish local authority sites*.
- <sup>18</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>19</sup> *ibid.*





