



Working with Gypsy, Roma & Travellers in Hertfordshire



A short guide for services and agencies

GATE Herts

(Gypsy and Traveller Empowerment) Hertfordshire 2023



Introduction

This guidance is designed to assist practitioners to work effectively with Gypsies and Travellers and, in so doing, to enable them to meet their existing statutory duty to advance equality for all.

It will be a useful resource for people in all sectors to provide effective information, advice and services to Gypsies and Travellers. This guidance covers issues which have transferability, particularly the section on Cultural Awareness and Practice, which may encourage participation by all services.

About Us!

GATE Herts was formed in July 2010 as a not-for-profit community organisation and registered as a charity in 2019 with the charity commission (no.1183517)

GATE Herts is a Gypsy and Traveller-led community development organisation.

We work towards our communities becoming fully accepted participants in mainstream society while still retaining their distinct cultures, traditions, and heritage.

We strive to develop the capacity of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people who are amongst the UK's most socially and economically disadvantaged communities.

We conduct or commission research regarding the inequality and discrimination issues experienced by members of the Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities; raising understanding and awareness about the inequality and discrimination experienced by members of the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities; and promoting activities to foster understanding.

We support and advocate for the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people who are socially excluded on the grounds of their ethnicity by addressing the inequalities and discrimination from which they suffer.



Foreword

We want to help our residents lead healthy and fulfilling lives. Core to achieving this is celebrating and valuing the diversity of cultures and experiences in our communities.

With that in mind, I am delighted to support this important and much needed guide for agencies and organisations working with our diverse Gypsy, Roma and Traveller populations.

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people face stereotypes, stigma and discrimination every day. Stigma harms people who are on the receiving end of it, but it also harms everyone else, because the talent and contribution of stigmatised people we could all benefit from goes unwelcomed, unvalued and unrealised. It is vital that we tackle these issues and debunk the myths surrounding these communities by understanding their needs and working with them in a culturally appropriate and sensitive way. That is a fundamental step to ensuring Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people can access public services which are relevant to them, meet their needs, and truly value them.

This guide is intended to help us do this. It explains the factors affecting the health of our Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents, both nationally and in Hertfordshire, and offers practical advice to ensure equality of access.

Collaboration and the promotion of good practice are central to our ethos. Our partnership with GATE Herts has given us the opportunity to learn, understand and improve the way we work with our Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents to help them have better health outcomes. In particular, our mental health and suicide prevention work has given us valuable insights into the broader issues affecting these communities.

I hope this guide will start conversations so that we can all inspire and empower our Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents to remain physically and mentally fit and well throughout their lives, and to thrive.



Jim McManus
**Executive Director of Public Health
Hertfordshire County Council**

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Introduction and About us..... | 1 |
| Foreword..... | 2 |
| Table of Contents (This Page)..... | 3 |
| Who are the groups under the Acronym GRT?..... | 4&5 |
| Literacy, Cultural Accommodation & Families and Households..... | 5 |
| New Census Data..... | 6 |
| How many sites are in Hertfordshire and where do GRT live?..... | 7 |
| Education & Health..... | 8 |
| Overcoming Barriers to Access and Participation, What does the Law say?..... | 9 |
| Culture & Traditions Hints & Tips | 10 |
| Illness & Bereavement | 11 |
| Myths & Facts..... | 12 |
| Ways in which services may need to adapt their way of working..... | 13 |
| Recommendations & Resources..... | 14 |

Who are the groups under the GRT acronym?

The term 'Gypsies and Travellers' does not constitute a single, homogenous group but encompasses a range of groups with different histories, cultures and beliefs, including Romany Gypsies, Welsh Gypsies, Scottish Gypsy Travellers and Irish Travellers. There are also Traveller groups which are generally regarded as 'cultural' rather than 'ethnic' Travellers. These include 'New' (Age) Travellers and occupational travellers, such as showmen and waterway travellers.

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people belong to minority ethnic groups and have contributed to British society for centuries. Their distinctive way of life and traditions manifest themselves in nomadism, the centrality of their extended family, unique languages and entrepreneurial economy.

Romany Gypsies

Romany Gypsies have been in Britain since at least 1515 after migrating from continental Europe during the Roma migration from India. The term Gypsy comes from "Egyptian" which is what the settled population perceived them to be because of their dark complexion. In reality, linguistic analysis of the Romani language proves that Romany Gypsies, like the European Roma, originally came from Northern India, probably around the 12th century. Romany Gypsies are recognised as an ethnic minority group under the Race Relations Act 1976 (amended 2000); the Human Rights Act 1998, and the Equality Act 2010.

Irish Travellers

Irish Travellers are a nomadic group of people from Ireland but have a separate identity, heritage and culture from the Irish community in general. An Irish Traveller's presence can be traced back to 12th-century Ireland, with migrations to Great Britain in the early 19th century. The Irish Traveller community is recognised as an ethnic minority group under the Race Relations Act 1976 (amended 2000); the Human Rights Act 1998, and the Equality Act 2010.

Some Travellers of Irish heritage identify as Pavee or Minceir, which are words from the Irish Traveller language, Cant, Gammon or Shelta.

Roma

The Roma communities also originated from India around the 10th/ 12th centuries and have historically faced persecution, including slavery and genocide. They are still marginalised and ghettoised in many Eastern European countries (Greece, Bulgaria, Romania etc) where they are often the largest and most visible ethnic minority group, sometimes making up 10% of the total population. However, 'Roma' is a political term and a self-identification of many Roma activists. In reality, European Roma populations are made up of various subgroups, some with their own form of Romani, who often identify as that group rather than by the all-encompassing Roma identity. The vocabulary that most vulnerable Roma use is limited, and often people need advocates to support them with explaining concepts, letters content, etc. For the Roma, there are no Romanes interpreting services available. Whenever possible, bi-lingual Roma advocates should be used to help with interpretation and to explain things to people. Where interpreters are used, professionals should use additional explanations and make sure the interpreter is a native speaker.

Non-Ethnic Groups

There are also Traveller groups which are known as 'cultural' rather than 'ethnic' Travellers. These include 'new' Travellers and Showmen. 'Showmen' do share many cultural traits with ethnic Travellers.

Show People are a cultural minority that has owned and operated funfairs and circuses for many generations and their identity is connected to their family businesses. They operate rides and attractions that can be seen throughout the summer months at funfairs. They generally have winter quarters where the family settles to repair the machinery that they operate and prepare for the next travelling season. Most Show People belong to the Showmen's Guild which is an organisation that provides economic and social regulation and advocacy for Show People. The Showman's Guild works with both central and local governments to protect the economic interests of its members.

The term New Travellers refers to people sometimes referred to as "New Age Travellers". They are generally people who have taken to life 'on the road' in their own lifetime, though some New Traveller families claim to have been on the road for three consecutive generations. The New Traveller culture grew out of the free-festival movements of the 1960s and 1970s. Many New Travellers have also settled into private sites or rural communes, although a few groups are still travelling.

Barge Travellers are similar to New Travellers but live on the UK's 2,200 miles of canals. They form a distinct group in the canal network and many are former 'new' Travellers who moved onto the canals after changes to the law made a life on the road almost untenable.

Literacy

Low levels of literacy among Gypsies and Travellers can prevent them from accessing support or managing their affairs effectively. Failure by mainstream services to recognise poor literacy skills can undermine attempts at communicating and disseminating information, further increasing the risk of isolation and engagement.

Cultural Appropriate Accommodation

On the basis of their culture, many (but not all) Gypsy and Travellers today prefer to live in what is called "culturally appropriate" or "Traveller specific" accommodation- namely, transit sites or group housing schemes, where large extended families live together based on Traveller's shared identity. Their different lifestyles and cultures can leave housed Gypsies and Travellers inexperienced in dealing with practical tenancy issues, such as paying bills and rent and making benefits applications. Customary reliance on family support structures can leave Gypsies and Travellers severely isolated when housed away from sites.

Families and Households...

People aged under 18 made up over a third (36%) of the Gypsy or Irish Traveller population, higher than the national average of 21%. 18.0% of Gypsy or Irish Traveller people were aged 50 and above, lower than the national average of 35.0%.

Across all household types, 44.9% of Gypsy or Irish Traveller households had dependent children, compared with an average of 29.1%. 8.4% of Gypsy or Irish Traveller households were made up of pensioners (either couples, single pensioners or other households where everyone was aged 65 and over), compared with 20.9% on average.

New Census Data

The 2021 Census Data showed that the number of Gypsy, Roma & Traveller people disclosing their ethnicity in the Census increased by 110,000. For the first time within the Census Data, there was an official population of Roma Heritage in the UK, recorded at 100,981.

81% of people from the Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group were born in England, 6.1% in the list other countries of the UK. 3.0% were born in Ireland. 8.3% were born somewhere else in Europe (other than the UK and Ireland). Less than 1.0% of Gypsy or Irish Traveller people were born outside of Europe.

There is a Total of 3325 Gypsy Roma and Travellers in Hertfordshire, we believe the Census is a massive undercount as researchers looking at other statistics, such as the bi-annual Traveller caravan count and school, roll figures, suggest that there are probably more like 200,000-300,00 Romany Gypsies and Traveller people living in England and Wales. Some campaigners suggest that there may be up to a million.

67,768 people identified as 'Gypsy or Irish Traveller', which is a rise from the 58,000 people who identified as such in the 2011 Census – the first time this category was included.

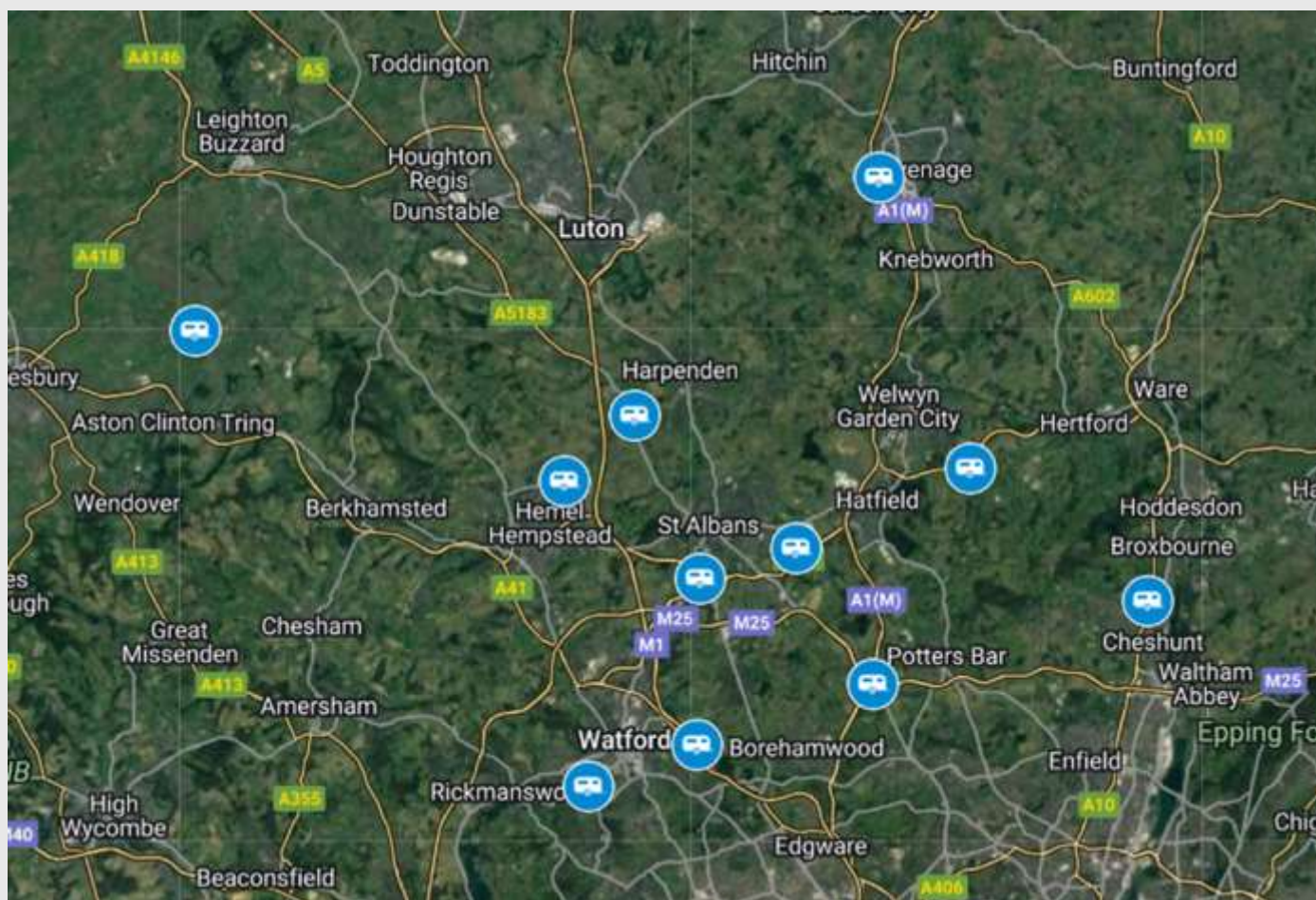
See below for a breakdown of Roma, Gypsy or Irish Traveller and other Travellers in Hertfordshire according to the 2021 Census.

| <u>Hertfordshire Breakdown</u> | <u>Number of Gypsy, Roma and Travellers and "Other Travellers."</u> |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Broxbourne | 338 |
| Dacorum | 396 |
| East Hertfordshire | 429 |
| Hertsmere | 449 |
| North Hertfordshire | 120 |
| St Albans | 292 |
| Stevenage | 167 |
| Three Rivers | 176 |
| Watford | 425 |
| Welwyn Hatfield | 533 |

How many sites are in Hertfordshire?

There are 55 Gypsy and Traveller Sites in Hertfordshire. Out of these 55, Hertfordshire County Council manages 11 sites. (one transit site and ten permanent)

There are also some Gypsies and Travellers in Hertfordshire who live in housing.



<https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/adult-social-services/money-and-benefits-advice/hertfordshire-gypsy-service.aspx>

Where do Gypsy, Roma and Travellers live?

The living situation varies greatly for Gypsies, Roma and Travellers.

Some Gypsies and Travellers continue to live nomadically on the side of the road, (tolerated or unauthorised encampment), or stopping on transit sites however, this is becoming increasingly difficult due to a lack of authorised stopping places.

The lack of authorised stopping places means that nomadic Gypsies and Travellers have to camp wherever they can, sometimes with the landowners' permission and at other times without.

There is increased apprehension about being moved on by the police wherever they stop as well as fear of prosecution because of the recently introduced Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

Some Gypsy, Roma and Travellers live in houses (bricks and mortar), and some live in Caravans (trailers) or chalets on private land or on sites owned and managed by Local Authorities.

Increasing the provision of permanent and transit sites, designed through consultation with Gypsy and Traveller people, is a way forward in addressing the current housing and accommodation challenges reported by Gypsies and Travellers.

Education

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children and young people often experience bullying in schools, have lower levels of attainment and are among those most likely to be excluded from school. Many of the young people we work with tell us that they experience racist bullying from other children but also sometimes from staff members.

A 2012 report by the Children's Commissioner found that 100% of GRT exclusions were overturned on appeal.

At all key stages, Gypsy, Roma and Irish Traveller pupils' attainment was below the national average.

In the 2018 to 2019 school year, 19% of Gypsy or Roma pupils and 26% of Irish Traveller pupils met the expected standard in key stage 2 reading, writing and maths. There were the two lowest percentages out of all ethnic groups.

Health

In 2011, 14.1% of Gypsy and Irish Travellers people in England and Wales rated their health as bad or very bad, compared with 5.6% on average for all other ethnic groups. In 2016-2017, Gypsy or Irish Traveller people aged 65 and over had the lowest health-related quality of life of all ethnic groups (Average score of 0.509 out of 1).

They were also among the groups that had the least success when booking an NHS dentist appointment – 89.0% reported successfully booking an appointment in 2018 to 2019.

Gypsy and Irish Traveller groups were also less satisfied with their access to GP services in 2018 to 2019 – 56.9% reported a positive experience of making a GP appointment, compared to an average of 67.4% for all respondents.

Levels of knowledge about mental health and access to services were found to be low especially where levels of literacy were low – an inability to read and understand what help might be on offer is clearly a huge barrier to the take up of help. Statutory Public Health and NHS services have a very low profile in terms of support and funding dedicated to mental health work with Gypsies, Roma and Travellers. When formal mental health services were taken up, these had usually been signposted by a trusted local voluntary sector Gypsy, Roma or Traveller organisation. Plain English is necessary for any communication about healthcare issues. Written instructions such as prescriptions must be explained verbally to illiterate people.

Most of the UK does not have such locally based organisations, although a small number of national voluntary organisations offer advice and guidance. Everything these organisations do, from advising on housing, finance, education and discrimination, can be viewed as services which promote better mental health.

Overcoming Barriers to Access and Participation

What Does the law say?

English Gypsies and Irish Travellers–(Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers) are recognised as two distinct ethnic minority groups in law because they are recognised as members of communities with a shared history, culture and language stretching back over hundreds of years. As such they are granted the full protection of the Equality Act 2010.

All other individuals and groups are granted protection under The Human Rights Act.

Direct discrimination happens when an individual or body openly discriminates against an individual or group because of who they are.

Indirect discrimination happens when a service provider such as a local authority, health authority, school, etc.. puts an individual group or restricts their access to services because of who they are.

Gypsies and Travellers tend to experience discrimination and racism in service provision. Members need to be treated with respect and non-discrimination in healthcare settings in line with current equality legislation. such experiences will have implications on the number of Gypsies/Travellers presenting and interacting with health services.

Travellers have higher rates of infant mortality, maternal death and stillbirths than the general population. They experience racist sentiment in the media and elsewhere, which would be socially unacceptable if directed at any other minority community. Ofsted considers young Travellers to be one of the groups most at risk of low attainment in education.

Government services rarely include Traveller views in the planning and delivery of services. Still, in recent years, there has been increased political networking between the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller activists and campaign organisations.

Culture and Traditions

Family, extended family bonds and networks are very important to the Gypsy and Traveller way of life. Extended family or community gatherings usually mark family anniversaries, births, weddings and funerals with strong religious ceremonial content.

Gypsies and Travellers tend to marry younger than the general population and respect and follows the examples of their older generation. Contrary to frequent media depictions, Traveller communities value cleanliness and tidiness

Many Irish Travellers are practising Catholics, while some Gypsies and Travellers are Christians or are part of a growing Christian Evangelical movement, whilst Roma often adopt the religion of the country that they are in.

Gypsy and Traveller culture has always adapted to survive and continues to do so today. Rapid economic change, recession and the gradual dismantling of the Gypsy and Traveller economy have driven many Gypsy and Traveller families into hard times. The criminalisation of 'travelling' and the dire shortage of authorised private or council sites have added to this. Some Travellers describe the effect that this is having as "a crisis in the community". A study in Ireland put the suicide rate of Irish Traveller men as 3-5 times higher than the wider population. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the same phenomenon is happening amongst Traveller communities in the UK.

Gypsies and Travellers are also adapting to new ways, as they have always done. Much of the younger generation and some of the older generation use social network platforms to stay in touch, as there is a growing recognition that reading and writing are useful tools to have. Many Gypsies and Travellers utilise their remarkable array of skills and trades as part of the formal economy. Some Gypsies and Travellers, many supported by their families, are entering further and higher education with a view to become solicitors, teachers, accountants, journalists and other mainstream professions.

There have always been successful Gypsy and Traveller businesses, some of which are household names within their sectors, although the ethnicity of the owners is often not advertised.

Gypsies and Travellers have always been represented in the fields of sport and entertainment, the arts and culture, and music and entertainment.

Hints and Tips

Gypsies and Travellers use separate sinks for washing different items. If visiting in someone's home, ask which facilities can be used for which activity. Removing your shoes when entering the home is a mark of respect. Dress informally when visiting people at home as this may help to put them at ease. Some lone female Gypsies or Travellers may be reluctant to engage with Service Providers in their caravans if they are male. It is advisable for mixed-gender teams to visit sites where possible. Certain subjects may be considered taboo to be discussed in front of the opposite sex. Practitioners should ensure that issues such as sexual health or feminine hygiene are discussed discreetly and not in front of male Gypsies and Travellers. In recognition of the low literacy levels, develop ways to provide health information to Gypsies and Travellers in non-written formats, such as audio and DVD. The value of face-to-face communication and giving advice over the telephone also should not be underestimated; communicating information and advice in these ways and via answer phone/voicemail messages, text messages, or recording onto a mobile

telephone or smartphone voice recorders are methods which are known to work. Make a point of checking the understanding of what has been said during a meeting. Use straightforward language and keep jargon to a minimum. Female community members might only want to see a female GP or other practitioner, and it's common that other family members may accompany them. When a Gypsy or Traveller needs inpatient care, allocate a bed near an entrance/exit or a single room in order to accommodate a potentially large number of family visitors, some of whom may have travelled long distances. Identify a close relative to speak with about visiting arrangements and managing numbers.

Illness and Bereavement

It would be unusual for Gypsies and Travellers to have ever been alone throughout their lives. An acute sense of loss is experienced when a death occurs. Cultural beliefs and attitudes underpin health-related behaviour, and health experiences must be understood in this context. Providing effective healthcare and improving poor health in Gypsies and Travellers will require multi-agency awareness of these issues.

Gypsies and Travellers will turn up en masse when someone is admitted to hospital and the prognosis is not good. Senior management should identify the closest member of the family to liaise with when wanting to share information. Where possible a private waiting room for people should be made available.

Irish Travellers and Romany Gypsies share some similarities regarding rituals, traditions and superstitions around death and bereavement; however, there are also many differences.

Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers will hold a wake the night before the funeral however Romany Gypsies will generally bring the deceased home before the funeral and take part in a ritual called sitting up where people sit together through the night and tell stories remembering the deceased person. whereas it is customary for the deceased from the Irish Traveller community to stay in the funeral parlour the night before the funeral, a mass will be held one month after the death, this is called 'The Month's Mind'.

For Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers on the day the body of the deceased is taken to the cemetery to be buried, the cortege will pass certain landmarks that mean something to that person, stopping at each location to allow the deceased time to connect with those places before finally arriving at their final resting place. For both Communities, immediate family members will carry the coffin into the church.

Travellers may go hundreds of miles to bury their loved ones. Irish Travellers and Roma are often taken 'back home' to their country of birth. Within the Irish community, the family graves are blessed by the priest on a yearly basis.

For Irish Travellers, the casket will be open the night before the funeral and the family often hold a 'wake' at a church for family and friends, The following morning the ceremony will take place in the church. The person's life story is told (either by a priest or family member), and some Irish songs are played.

After church (the hearse is taken to the deceased's favourite places which can take up to three hours. The funeral party may go to the deceased's favourite pub, stables or home where songs are played. Following this, the deceased is taken to the cemetery for burial where the priest blesses the grave.

Possessions such as clothes, bedding and the vehicle or trailer, if they passed away in it, are traditionally burnt. This is done as a sign of respect to the person, so the possessions go with them to the afterlife and aid the spirit in leaving this world for the next.

The height of headstones and colours used are extremely important for the Traveller community. The size symbolises the love and respect they had for their loved ones. The larger the headstone, the greater the respect and love the family feel they can portray. Due to changes in regulations, many Travellers are now forced to have smaller headstones. This can cause great distress for the community, leading to shame that they 'didn't do enough' for their loved one.

The graveside keeps memorabilia and objects that the deceased collected and enjoyed.

This is a way of keeping that person's memory alive and connecting the deceased with the living.

Gates of heaven are commonly found at Traveller's graves, which symbolise and allow the spirit to pass through. Regulations preventing memorabilia and specific cultural requirements for the grave can cause significant distress and interfere with the grieving process.

When a person dies, everyone in the immediate family and indeed the whole community is affected. Wider support may need to go beyond family and friends to the wider community. This will be best done through community partnership. In summary, like many underserved groups, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities are not 'hard to reach', but need partnership, cultural understanding and adaptability from your service.

Myths and Facts

Members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities can often face harassment and discrimination daily as a result of negative stereotypes and deeply ingrained cultural prejudices.

Myth: Gypsies have genetic wanderlust

Fact

Persecution has always been a factor in nomadic life. Nomadic life is created by the pull of economic opportunity and the push of persecution. Gypsy and Traveller culture has adapted to suit this by continually working within trades that are highly mobile. Historically, that may have meant working as agricultural labourers; nowadays, it means providing services in the building trade or products that can be easily transported.

Myth: Travellers get rich by not paying taxes

Fact

Gypsies and Travellers work and pay taxes just like everybody else. Travellers may appear wealthier to the settled community because their wealth is more on display – they may not have spent over £200,000 on the house but rather invested their money in trucks, caravans and cars, which are more visible and also depreciate in value, unlike housing stock.

Myth: Travellers commit more crime

Fact

No evidence suggests that crime rates go up when Gypsies and Travellers move into an area. All communities have a minority of members who may commit crimes, Gypsies and Travellers are no different from anybody else. Media reports and images are often inaccurate and discriminatory and unfortunately, for Gypsies and Travellers, people usually believe what they read in the media and prejudices are sometimes formed or compounded.

Myth “Gypsies & Travellers are dirty.”

Fact

Gypsy culture is built upon strict codes of cleanliness learnt over centuries of life on the road. Concepts such as mokadi and mahrima place strict guidelines, for example, on what objects can be washed in what bowls.

Myth “Gypsies & Travellers are allowed to break the law without being punished.”

Fact

As with all members of the community, the Police should take a firm and fair approach, and while proven wrongdoing is punished, they cannot act against unproven allegations or assumptions.

Myth “Local authorities cannot be bothered dealing with Gypsy Travellers when they park on council-owned land.”

Fact

Every local authority has a responsibility to manage unauthorised encampments.

When one occurs on land owned by the council, they will visit the site as soon as possible (usually within 48 hours, and an assessment of any obstruction of highways or public rights of way will be made.

As a legal requirement, they must also consider whether there are any health or welfare needs.

Myth: “Gypsies and Travellers don’t have to send their children to school.”

Fact

Gypsy and Traveller children have a legal right to be educated along with all other children. Parents have the same legal obligations to educate their children as everyone else. The Traveller Education Service partners with families and local schools to place children in a nearby school.

Myth: Gypsies and Travellers are foreigners.

Fact

This myth is mainly used in Britain. Newspaper headlines often include stories about Gypsies 'invading' our country. The reality is that Gypsies and Travellers have lived in Britain for over 500 years and are part of this country.

Ways in which services may need to adapt their way of working...

Given the challenges people from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities face in accessing services, the person may need additional support to navigate this.

Working hand in hand with a community contact will be key to understanding what that support should look like. We know that support services are experts in providing bespoke support tailored to the needs of the person, so with the understanding of the community and partnership with the right organisations, you will be well placed to break down some of those barriers.

It is important to remember that there can be mistrust in communities when there is authority involvement, so that initial point of referral may be impacted. Outreach to local community organisations is key here, to open up more opportunities for referral into your service.

It is likely that much of your available information is in written formats, consider how you could make your material more accessible. For example, you could make an audio clip of simple information about how to access support and what to expect from the process.

Think too, about how to use illustration and imagery in place of text-heavy materials, which will be more accessible to those with literacy issues and those for whom English is a second, or third, language.

Recommendations:

- Reach out to your nearest community organisation to make contact and talk about their local needs.
- Open up more referral pathways that do not rely on police, GPs or coroners.
- Think about your materials. Translation services are expensive, but creating illustrations and audio can be a good start.
- Use our links to useful resources and national organisations to continue to build your knowledge. Some organisations also offer bespoke training.

Resources

Public Health Hertfordshire

<https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/health-in-herts/what-is-public-health.aspx>

Traveller Movement – <https://travellermovement.org.uk/>

Friends, Families and Travellers – <https://www.gypsy-traveller.org/>

London Gypsies and Travellers - <http://www.londongypsiesandtravellers.org.uk/>

Haemochromatosis - <https://youtu.be/FVTOngajQy8>

We are here to listen Samaritans X GATE Herts - <https://youtu.be/imqae0LLENO>

Samaritans X GATE Herts Documentary – Listening to Gypsies and Travellers <https://youtu.be/rLcLVJSfBGI>

Travellers Times’ Hold out a hand - <https://youtu.be/vrUZGNA9ryE>

Herts Equality Council <https://www.hertsequality.org/>

Suicide bereavement

The Hertfordshire and West Essex Suicide Bereavement Service team at hsbs@chums.uk.com

Samaritians – 116 123

Papyrus – 0800 068 4141

Contact us for further details and information...

Phone: 01707247088

Email: manager@gateherts.org.uk

Website: www.gateherts.org.uk



GATE Herts
Suite G5, Cuffley Place
Sopers Road
EN6 4SG

