

London Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA)

Summary for Policy-Makers

November 2025

(Amended July 2026)

RRR Consultancy Ltd



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This version updates the version published in November 2025. Changes made are recorded below.

Table / Paragraph	Page	Change
Table 7	7	Reduced privately owned pitches from 94 to 79 (11%) and increased unauthorised pitches from 142 to 157 (21%) .
Table 8	7	Increased “ 11–20 ” band by 1 to 12 (37%) and reduced “ 31+ ” band by 1 to 6 (18%) .
Table 12	9	Changed 2022-23 to 2026-27 pitches from 684 to 699 and (603) to (618) , changed the total 861 to 876 and (768) to (783) .
Table 13	9	Changed the South London row in the 2022-23 to 2026-27 column from 133 to 148 and the total from 684 to 699 . Changed the South London row in the Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32 column from 171 to 186 . Revised the total from 861 to 876 .
Table 14	10	Kingston's need for 2022-23 to 2026-2027 is increased from 29 to 44 pitches, and Kingston's total need from 37 to 52 .
Table 14	10	The total need for 2022-23 to 2026-2027 is increased from 684 to 699 pitches, and the total need for 2022-23 to 2031-2032 revised from 861 to 876 .

Introduction and overview

The Greater London Authority (GLA) commissioned a London-wide Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) in line with a commitment in the London Plan 2021. The GTANA was completed by RRR Consultancy, with oversight from GLA officers and a Steering Group. It was published in November 2025.

The National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) (December 2024) make clear that boroughs should plan to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The London GTANA's main objective is to provide a robust and comprehensive evidence base that the GLA and boroughs can use in housing and planning policy development. This includes supporting the implementation of London Plan Policy H14 on Gypsy and Traveller accommodation; and informing Local Plans and the next London Plan.

The GTANA assesses accommodation needs at local planning authority, sub-regional and London-wide levels, for Gypsies and Travellers, Roma, and Travelling Showpeople, from 2022-23 to 2031-32. It presents findings from surveys of households and stakeholders; and outlines considerations for the GLA, boroughs and others who work with Gypsy, Roma, Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople (GRTTS) communities when planning to meet accommodation needs.

The GTANA was undertaken in collaboration with GRTTS communities and London boroughs. Both were represented on the GTANA Steering Group.

GRTTS organisations played a central role advising on the GTANA methodology and draft surveys; producing and distributing promotional material; interviewing GRTTS households living on sites and yards; and doing outreach work to help GRTTS households complete the surveys.

This summary brings together key information included in the GTANA. Readers should consult the full report for more detailed information on scope and methodology, survey findings and accommodation needs assessments.

Structure of the GTANA report

The report outlines the policy and legislative context; uses primary and secondary data to determine the accommodation needs of GRTTS households; and presents key findings of surveys carried out with households and key stakeholders.

Groups looked at as part of the GTANA

The GTANA considers the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers, Travelling Showpeople, and Roma households. The GTANA initially set out to assess need according to two definitions of Gypsy and Traveller: the 2018 draft London Plan 'cultural' definition, and the PPTS definition. Following the publication of PPTS 2024, which contains a more inclusive definition, these are considered to align. The GTANA is now based on the PPTS 2024 definition.

The study calculates accommodation needs for:

- Gypsy and Traveller pitches
- Travelling Showpeople plots
- transit pitches
- bricks and mortar dwellings for Roma households
- bricks and mortar dwellings for Gypsy and Traveller households.

Methodology

The GTANA methodology for calculating accommodation need is based on government guidance (2007).¹ This entails comparing current accommodation provision with gross accommodation need. Need is calculated over two five-year periods. The first of these uses responses to household surveys, and the second applies a London-wide population growth factor.

Secondary data sources² were used to determine sample sizes for household surveys; plan fieldwork on sites and yards; and calculate accommodation needs.

Primary data was collected through:

- face-to-face surveys of households living on Gypsy and Traveller sites and Travelling Showpeople yards
- online surveys of Gypsy and Traveller and Roma households living in bricks and mortar homes

¹ [Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments](#), DCLG, 2007

² Sources included the Traveller Caravan Counts from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) (since renamed the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government); data from the 2011 and 2021 Censuses; six previously published borough GTANAs; data on sites and yards provided by London boroughs; academic research; and research undertaken by GRTTS organisations.

- an online survey of key stakeholders – including London boroughs and authorities in the wider south east, and organisations that represent and provide services to GRTTS communities.

Household surveys were tailored to each GRTTS cohort. To maximise participation in the surveys, GRTTS representative organisations:

- assisted households with digital access
- hosted drop-in sessions
- translated the Roma online survey into the four main languages used by the Roma community
- monitored survey completion
- where needed, promoted the surveys to encourage more households to complete them.

The methodology used to determine the need for transit provision uses the government's Traveller Caravan Count data between January 2016 and January 2024. To calculate the number of caravans on unauthorised encampments, the number of caravans on unauthorised developments identified through site visits carried out as part of the GTANA fieldwork is subtracted from the number of unauthorised pitches recorded by the Caravan Count. The average number of caravans on these encampments across London is then calculated, resulting in an estimated transit need.

Boroughs included in site fieldwork

Data from recently completed GTANAs for Bexley, Haringey, Havering, Merton, Newham and Richmond are incorporated into the London GTANA and further site fieldwork was not carried out in these areas. Fieldwork surveys with GRTTS households living on Gypsy and Traveller sites were carried out in 20 boroughs (not all boroughs have sites), and with Travelling Showpeople in three of the five boroughs with yards.

Gypsy and Traveller, and Roma households living in bricks and mortar homes were surveyed in all London boroughs.

Survey response rate

A minimum response rate of 80 per cent was set for surveys of Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople households living on pitches and plots. Given the larger populations, the minimum response rate for Gypsy and Traveller, and Roma households living in bricks and mortar homes was 10 to 20 per cent. Response rates are as follows:

Table 1 Household survey response rates

Group	Number of responses (households)	Response rate
Gypsies and Travellers living on sites. Interviews also took place with 92 households living on unauthorised encampments	480	Average 96 per cent across all boroughs on authorised (permanent and temporary) and unauthorised developments; and above 90 per cent in each of the 20 boroughs where site surveys took place.
Travelling Showpeople living on yards where fieldwork took place	80	94 per cent across the three boroughs where site surveys took place.
Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar homes – online survey	500	23 per cent across London. Borough response rates ranged from 4 per cent to 104 per cent (i.e., the number of responses was higher than the estimated sample size).
Roma households living in bricks and mortar homes – online survey	729	10 per cent across London. Borough response rates ranged from 1 per cent to 52 per cent, with a response rate of 10 per cent or more in around three-fifths of boroughs.

Tables 2 and 3 show survey response rates by borough for Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople households.

Table 2 Survey response rates – Gypsy and Traveller households on occupied authorised (permanent and temporary) and unauthorised developments

Borough	Occupied pitches	Surveys completed	Response rate
Barking and Dagenham	10	10	100%
Brent	31	30	97%
Bromley	76	71	93%
Camden	4	4	100%
Croydon	20	20	100%
Greenwich	44	40	91%
Hackney	27	25	93%
Harrow	2	2	100%
Hillingdon	32	32	100%
Hounslow	30	30	100%
Kensington and Chelsea	20	20	100%
Kingston upon Thames	35	33	94%
Lambeth	17	15	94%
OPDC	24	24	100%
Redbridge	17	17	100%
Southwark	33	33	100%
Sutton	32	30	94%
Tower Hamlets	19	19	100%
Waltham Forest	17	17	100%
Wandsworth	8	8	100%
Total	498	480	96%

Table 3 Survey response rates – Travelling Showpeople households

Borough	Occupied plots	Surveys completed	Response rate
Bromley	33	31	94%
Hillingdon	15	14	93%
Hounslow	37	35	95%
Total	85	80	94%

Population sizes

Population sizes were estimated to assess accommodation needs for each cohort. Measuring the size of these populations presents challenges due to the nomadic nature of some within the community, and potential reluctance to self-identify for fear of racism or harassment. Due to limited data, it is particularly challenging to estimate the number of Roma households in London. Official data, such as that derived from the Census, may underestimate population sizes for all cohorts (see GTANA report paragraphs 3.14 to 3.19 and 3.39 to 3.47 for further detail on this).

Data from the 2021 Census on households was not available when the GTANA survey sample sizes were determined in 2022. Therefore, data from the 2011 Census and 2008 London GTANA were used instead to determine sample sizes.

To estimate the number of Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar accommodation, the number of Gypsy and Traveller households living on sites (derived from local authority data) was deducted from the total number of Gypsy and Traveller households recorded by the 2011 Census.

The 2021 Census data on households, published in March 2023, is used to calculate accommodation needs for Gypsy and Traveller, and Roma households in bricks and mortar accommodation. The number of Gypsy and Traveller households in bricks and mortar homes (2,005) has been estimated by deducting the number of Gypsy and Traveller households living on pitches (identified through borough data and site visits) from the number of Gypsy and Traveller households recorded by the 2021 Census (2,537). After some adjustments to take account of unoccupied pitches, and boroughs where the number of pitches is greater than the number of households recorded by the 2021 Census, 532 pitches were deducted from 2,537. This gives a total of 2,005 Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar.

Roma was first introduced as an ethnic category in the 2021 Census. Initial Census data released in October 2021 indicated that 37,690 Roma people lived in London in March 2021. Dividing this number by the average Roma household size according to the 2008 London GTANA (5.2 persons) determined that, in March 2021, approximately 7,248 Roma households lived in London (i.e., 37,690 divided by 5.2 = 7,248). Multivariate 2021 Census data published by the ONS in March 2023 showed there were 14,480 Roma households living in London, (considerably more than the original estimate), with an average household size of 2.6 persons. However, this only became apparent after the sampling frame for the GTANA survey had been determined. Tables 4-6 below summarise population estimates for London.

Table 4 London Gypsy and Traveller population (2011 and 2021 Census)

Census	2011	2021
Population	8,196	7,029
Households	2,874	2,537

Table 5 Travelling Showpeople Caravan Count (DLUHC, 2022)

Type	Number of caravans
Authorised	4
Unauthorised	73
Total	77

Table 6 Roma population (2021 Census)

Census	2021
Population	37,690
Households	14,480

Current housing provision

Based on data provided by boroughs, the GTANA estimated current accommodation provision of pitches and plots. This is summarised in the tables below. Figures were subsequently confirmed, and where needed revised, following visits to yards and sites.

Table 7 Gypsy and Traveller pitches (June 2022)

Type	Number of pitches	%
Local authority/housing association owned or managed	504	68%
Unauthorised pitches	157	21%
Privately owned	79	11%
Temporary permission	3	<1%
Total	743	100%

As highlighted in Table 8, below, there are considerable differences in authorised pitch provision between London boroughs.

Table 8 Number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches by borough (June 2022)

Number of pitches	Number of boroughs	%
0 authorised pitches	7	21%
1-10 authorised pitches	3	9%
11-20 authorised pitches	12	37%
21-30 authorised pitches	5	15%
31+ authorised pitches	6	18%
Total	33	100%

Table 9 Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar accommodation

Households (2011)	Less residing on pitches (2022)	Total
2,874	828	2,046

Table 10 Number of Travelling Showpeople plots by borough (June 2022)

Borough	Number of plots	%
Hounslow	43	44%
Bromley	31	32%
Hillingdon	12	12%
Camden	7	7%
Havering	5	5%
Total	98	100%

Calculating accommodation needs

The steps used to calculate accommodation needs differ by GRTTS cohort. For Gypsy and Traveller households living on sites, and Travelling Showpeople households on plots, needs are determined for each borough using survey responses from within that borough. For Gypsy and Traveller, and Roma households living in bricks and mortar homes, needs are based on survey responses received across London. These survey findings are then extrapolated to the whole population. For more detail, see the main report; Chapters 5 to 8; and the sections on calculating accommodation needs.

To determine accommodation need for the second period (2027-28 to 2031-32), for each cohort, a growth rate is applied. The need for the second period assumes that by 2027-28, all existing and planned accommodation (pitches, plots and bricks and mortar homes) will be occupied and need for the first period is met. Growth rates are summarised for each cohort in the table below. For more detail see the sections on calculating need in chapters 5 to 8 of the main report.

Table 11 Population growth rate by cohort 2027-28 to 2031-32

Group	Compound annual growth rate %	Five-year growth rate %	Net population growth rate %
Gypsies and Travellers on sites	3	15.9	13.1
Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar	2.22	17	14.29
Travelling Showpeople	3.19	14.12	11.5
Roma Community	2.51	13.12	10.4

Key findings and accommodation needs

Accommodation needs

The tables below set out accommodation needs for each of the four cohorts, at a London-wide level, at a sub-regional level and by planning authority over the two different timeframes.

Gypsy and Traveller need for permanent pitches 2022-23 to 2031-32

Table 12 Need for permanent pitches London-wide

Period	Need (*)
2022-23 to 2026-27	699 (618)
2027-28 to 2031-32	177 (165)
Total	876 (783)

*Figures in brackets represent the accommodation needs for London – but for six boroughs use only the accommodation needs determined by their local GTANA.

Table 13 Need for permanent pitches London sub-region

Subregion	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Central London	87	22	109
East London	253	73	322
North London	64	10	74
South London	148	38	186
West London	147	34	180
Total	699	177	876

Table 14 Need for permanent pitches – Local Planning Authority

Local Planning Authority³	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Barking and Dagenham	14	3	17
Barnet	14	2	16
Bexley*	34 (1)	5 (1)	39 (2)
Brent	45	10	55
Bromley	62	15	77
Camden	9	2	11
City of London	0	0	0
Croydon	20	5	25
Ealing (LPA)	10	1	11
Enfield	22	3	25
Greenwich	41	12	53
Hackney	32	8	40
Hammersmith and Fulham**	19	5	24
Haringey*	28 (14)	5 (3)	33 (17)
Harrow	11	2	13
Havering*	45 (32)	28 (26)	73 (58)
Hillingdon	40	9	49
Hounslow	28	7	35
Islington	9	1	10
Kensington and Chelsea**	0	0	0
Kingston upon Thames	44	8	52
Lambeth	13	4	17
Lewisham	11	1	12
Merton*	8 (6)	1 (0)	9 (6)
Newham*	30 (15)	4 (2)	34 (17)
OPDC***	9	4	13
Redbridge	17	4	21
Richmond upon Thames*	4 (0)	1 (0)	5 (0)
Southwark	32	9	41
Sutton	9	7	16
Tower Hamlets	13	4	17
Waltham Forest	16	4	20
Wandsworth	5	2	7
Westminster	5	1	6
Total	699	177	876

Figures in brackets show need (only) from borough GTANA/Local Plan

³ * Existing GTANA data is incorporated into the London GTANA.

** Hammersmith and Fulham need is shared with Kensington and Chelsea, as the site used to be in the former but is now in the latter.

*** Site located within the borough of Ealing.

Travelling Showpeople need for permanent plots

Table 15 Travelling Showpeople need for permanent plots – London-wide

Period	Need
2022-23 to 2026-27	66
2027-28 to 2031-32	17
Total	83

Table 16 Travelling Showpeople need for permanent plots – London sub-region

Subregion	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Central London	0	0	0
East London	5	0	5
North London	0	0	0
South London	30	7	37
West London	31	10	41
Total	66	17	83

Table 17 Travelling Showpeople need for permanent plots – Local Planning Authority

Local Planning Authority	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Bromley	30	7	37
Camden	0	0	0
Havering ⁴	5	0	5
Hillingdon	10	3	13
Hounslow	21	7	28
Total	66	17	83

Gypsy and Traveller need for bricks and mortar homes

Table 18 Gypsy and Traveller need for bricks and mortar homes – London-wide

Period	Need
2022-23 to 2026-27	633
2027-28 to 2031-32	373
Total	1,006

⁴ Based on Havering 2019 GTANA and 2021 Local Plan

Table 19 Gypsy and Traveller need for bricks and mortar homes – London sub-region

Subregion	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Central London	72	42	114
East London	247	139	386
North London	85	49	134
South London	96	59	155
West London	143	84	227
Total	633	373	1,006

Table 20 Gypsy and Traveller need for bricks and mortar homes – Local Planning Authority

Local Planning Authority	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Barking and Dagenham	16	9	25
Barnet	24	14	38
Bexley	55	32	87
Brent	17	10	27
Bromley	40	24	64
Camden	14	8	22
City of London	0	0	0
Croydon	18	11	29
Ealing	15	10	25
Enfield	37	22	59
Greenwich	29	18	47
Hackney	24	13	37
Hammersmith and Fulham	15	8	23
Haringey	23	14	37
Harrow	17	10	27
Havering	23	14	37
Hillingdon	45	28	73
Hounslow	21	12	33
Islington	17	9	26
Kensington and Chelsea	6	3	9
Kingston upon Thames	8	5	13
Lambeth	12	7	19
Lewisham	17	11	28
Merton	16	9	25
Newham	31	18	49
OPDC	4	2	6
Redbridge	16	9	25
Richmond upon Thames	7	4	11
Southwark	17	10	27
Sutton	6	3	9

Local Planning Authority	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Tower Hamlets	11	7	18
Waltham Forest	16	9	25
Wandsworth	9	6	15
Westminster	7	5	12
Total	633	373	1006

Roma households' need for bricks and mortar homes

Table 21 Roma households need for bricks and mortar homes – London-wide

Period	Need
2022-23 to 2026-27	5,129
2027-28 to 2031-32	2,033
Total	7,162

Table 22 Roma households need for bricks and mortar homes – London sub-region

Subregion	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Central London	1,225	484	1,709
East London	1,349	536	1,885
North London	616	244	860
South London	737	293	1,030
West London	1,202	476	1,678
Total	5,129	2,033	7,162

Table 23 Roma households need for bricks and mortar homes – Local Planning Authority

Local Planning Authority	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Barking and Dagenham	109	43	152
Barnet	224	89	313
Bexley	37	15	52
Brent	310	123	433
Bromley	74	29	103
Camden	163	64	227
City of London	4	1	5
Croydon	133	53	186
Ealing	195	77	272
Enfield	134	53	187
Greenwich	118	47	165
Hackney	134	53	187
Hammersmith and Fulham	250	99	349
Haringey	258	102	360

Local Planning Authority	2022-23 to 2026-27	2027-28 to 2031-32	Total need 2022-23 to 2031-32
Harrow	116	46	162
Havering	42	17	59
Hillingdon	81	32	113
Hounslow	124	49	173
Islington	150	59	209
Kensington and Chelsea	182	72	254
Kingston upon Thames	62	25	87
Lambeth	238	94	332
Lewisham	156	62	218
Merton	105	42	147
Newham	275	109	384
OPDC	16	6	22
Redbridge	111	44	155
Richmond upon Thames	55	22	77
Southwark	239	95	334
Sutton	45	18	63
Tower Hamlets	318	126	444
Waltham Forest	154	61	215
Wandsworth	269	107	376
Westminster	249	99	348
Total	5,129	2,033	7,162

Other key findings

As well as informing the needs calculations, survey responses provide insights into households' accommodation and travelling patterns, health, education, employment, and experiences of accessing services.

Surveys conducted with Gypsy and Traveller households on sites indicate that the majority of households live on social rented sites. A significant proportion expressed dissatisfaction with their current accommodation. Issues such as poor conditions, lack of space, overcrowding, and a lack of amenities were commonly raised. The condition and quality of sites varied significantly, with some in need of urgent repairs and others in good condition. Households expressed concerns over variations in the size and quality of pitches on some sites.

Travelling Showpeople reported similar issues around overcrowding, with many requiring more space for living and equipment storage. Both factors mean there is a need for more permanent plots.

Both Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople households cited issues with the way services work with their communities, making it harder for them to access services, such as a GP, citing discrimination and a lack of understanding of their way of life, as contributory factors.

Over half of Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar homes surveyed live in the social rented sector; a third rent from private landlords. They cited a lack of available pitches and the need to be close to family as their primary reasons for living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Many respondents reported dissatisfaction with their current accommodation.

Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople highlighted a need for more transit provision expressing strong support for this, whether in the form of negotiated stopping arrangements or transit sites.

The survey of key stakeholders – which included local authorities in London and the wider South East, and GRTTS organisations – highlights a lack of permanent and transit accommodation provision across London and the wider South East.

Survey respondents noted that a lack of transit provision makes it harder for some households to travel, and can lead to roadside encampments.

Stakeholders noted that most existing sites were not designed to be expanded to accommodate newly forming households. Overcrowding on some Gypsy and Traveller sites, and Travelling Showpeople yards, mean that adult children may have to seek sites or yards outside London, or live in bricks and mortar accommodation both within and outside the city. Some sites have problems resulting from their location, including poor environmental conditions or difficulty accessing services.

The surveys indicated that most Roma households live in the private rented sector; others live with family or friends, or in local authority/housing association accommodation. Satisfaction with current accommodation was mixed. Fewer than half of respondents found their housing costs and utilities fully affordable. Poor quality housing and overcrowding were among key issues cited by respondents. Survey responses indicate that, while Roma households can usually access services such as health and education, they face significant barriers to accessing help and advice services. Few Roma households surveyed were fully aware of their eligibility for social housing, or of their rights in relation to dealing with harassment and eviction processes.

A key difficulty for the Roma community is accessing safe, affordable accommodation. As a result, Roma householders often end up in poor-quality private rented accommodation, or in temporary accommodation.

Need for transit sites and pitches

The GTANA identifies the need for 87 transit pitches across London. Each pitch should be large enough to accommodate two caravans.

Addressing emerging accommodation needs beyond the GTANA

It is likely that some accommodation needs not identified in the GTANA will arise during the period for which it calculates need. This could include need from households living on unauthorised developments or unauthorised encampments, or moving to the area; and from those living in bricks and mortar accommodation. The report recommends that local authorities also consider accommodation needs that might materialise from GRTTS households not considered by this assessment.

Aligning GTANA findings with local housing needs assessments

It is possible that there is an overlap between the need for bricks and mortar homes identified by the GTANA, and in local housing needs studies. It is for boroughs to determine whether the needs of households living in bricks and mortar homes have been identified by assessments undertaken locally. The next London Strategic Housing Market Assessment will seek to recognise that this GTANA includes a calculation of need for bricks and mortar homes arising from the Gypsy and Traveller and Roma populations.

Challenges to meeting accommodation needs

This GTANA recognises there are significant constraints on meeting accommodation needs in London. These constraints include limited funding and a lack of suitable and affordable land. These issues were raised by some stakeholders who responded to the GTANA survey. The location of new accommodation may also be influenced by competing pressures for land from sectors such as housing (including homes for GRTTS communities), industrial, retail, and employment; constraints arising from Green Belt protections; and the focus on developing brownfield sites.

Considerations when planning to meet accommodation needs

As part of work to meet the accommodation needs of the GRTTS communities set out in this assessment, partners (including the GLA, boroughs and others who work with GRTSS communities, where applicable) may find it helpful to take the following actions:

- Work closely with Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople households to determine how the need for pitches and plots can best be met.
- Consider providing pre-planning application advice to households who have identified land to help determine if it is potentially suitable to address accommodation need.

- Consider safeguarding Gypsy and Traveller sites and Travelling Showpeople yards with permanent planning permission for their current use (both private and local authority pitches/plots).
- Review the planning status of unauthorised developments; and consider whether there is scope to grant lawfulness status. Keep in mind how this could contribute towards meeting needs.
- Consider how homelessness policies and funding opportunities could help house GRTTS communities; and reduce overcrowding on pitches/plots, in bricks and mortar accommodation (including hostels and temporary accommodation), and in unauthorised encampments; and reduce rough sleeping.
- Consider available funding to improve or develop new Gypsy and Traveller sites, under the GLA's Affordable Homes Programme and any other sources through which funding becomes available.
- Review the size and condition of pitches on local authority sites and bricks and mortar accommodation and consider how best to address the living standards of existing sites and bricks and mortar accommodation in particular, where there are health and safety concerns impacting occupants' health and wellbeing and/or where accommodation is in disrepair.
- Consider the affordability of accessing and maintaining housing, and ensure access to entitlements for support with housing costs, among GRTTS communities. This includes Gypsies and Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople when purchasing land and applying for planning permission for a site/plot; and all GRTTS communities when purchasing or renting bricks and mortar accommodation.
- Consider the impacts of any planning conditions associated with planning permission on the costs borne by households.
- Consider alternative site-funding mechanisms, such as site acquisition funds,⁵ loans for private site provision through Community Development Financial Institutions; and joint ventures with members of the GRTTS communities.

⁵ 'Site acquisition funds' are financial resources allocated specifically for the purpose of purchasing land or property. They are used by governments, businesses, or non-profit organisations to secure locations for development projects such as housing, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and community services. The availability of site acquisition funds can be crucial in enabling planned developments to proceed. Sources can include government grants and funding programmes, local authority budgets, and, in some cases, developer contributions (Section 106 agreements).

- Consider whether the group housing model could play a part in meeting need.⁶
- Consider implementing a negotiated stopping policy to address unauthorised encampments for set periods, at agreed locations.⁷
- Consider making provision for new transit sites, taking into account the suitability of the location and management arrangements needed.
- Seek to raise awareness, among the Roma community, and Gypsies and Travellers, of housing-related rights; and sources of advice around, and support with, housing problems and entitlements to support with housing costs among.
- Seek to raise awareness, amongst service providers, of language and cultural barriers, racism, and discrimination faced by GRTTS communities in their access to services; and the impact of culture on housing needs and housing provision.

⁶ Group housing schemes are designed to accommodate large households that include extended family members. They include additional facilities and amenities. For example, homes may have enough bedrooms to accommodate larger families, with space for residents and visiting families to park vehicles such as caravans.

⁷ Negotiated stopping is based on a mutual agreement between a landowner (often a local authority) and transient Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households, which allows households to stop at a site for a specified period, subject to meeting conditions. Agreements vary, but may include households agreeing to leave sites clean and not make too much noise. The landowner typically provides waste disposal and basic temporary facilities, such as portaloos. Stopping places may not require planning permission if in use for fewer than 28 days a year.