

Travelling Towards Trust

Creating a just and sustainable future for
caravan dwellers in the Netherlands

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Colophon

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Creating a just and sustainable future for caravan dwellers in the Netherlands

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Travelling towards trust is the product of my personal interests in spatial planning, justice and the caravan dweller culture, combined with the values I have received during my upbringing from my parents. Do not judge until you understand all perspectives and always advocate for what is right. This is exactly what I have tried to achieve with this project by advocating for the human rights of caravan dwellers through feasible means.

Besides my gratitude towards my parents, I would also like to express my gratitude towards other individuals that have made this project possible.

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This project is dedicated to all those who believe in the possibility of a more inclusive and sustainable world. May it serve as a step towards greater understanding and meaningful change for the caravan dwellers in the Netherlands.

ABSTRACT

Over the past 100 years, caravan dwellers in the Netherlands have been a subject of discussion. In the past, laws have banned them from travelling, placed them in big camps, decentralised these camps and even tried to force them into sedentary life through an extinction policy. After a verdict by the European Court for Human Rights, a new policy framework was created for caravan dweller accommodation, redirecting responsibility to municipalities. However, the stigmatised, spatially and socially segregated group is still not seeing improvement in meeting their human rights. Due to a lack of input and output legitimacy fuelled by a complex history with many discriminatory practices, they are distrusting of the government. The government admits fault and a knowledge gap in expertise on caravan dwellers. However, the group that could aid in filling the knowledge gap and improving the input legitimacy is hesitant to cooperate due to mutual distrust.

This research attempts to explore the interconnectedness of the themes of people, policies, spatial principles and governance & participation to create a new approach to the caravan dweller politics and decision-making process in the spatial planning context, by focusing on input and output legitimacy. Through different analytical and fieldwork methods ranging from media analysis to interviews, an approach is created that will advise on the current framework recommendations, who should be involved in which manner and how the process should be approached. A more central role for the national government and a participation roadmap that, together with the framework recommendations, will give insight into which mechanisms and tools can increase input and output legitimacy will pave the way to rebuild the trust between the different stakeholders and create a just and sustainable future for the caravan dwellers in the Netherlands.

KEYWORDS:

Woonwagenkampen, Caravan dwellers, Spatial Planning, Justice, Participation, The Netherlands

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GLOSSARY

Caravan dweller	Collective noun for travellers with Dutch heritage (Godrie, 2018), travellers with a different origin, often Roma or Sinti who all are currently not practicing a nomadic lifestyle, and the carnival and circus travellers, that travel with their attractions from city to city (Coltaar, 1996).
Traveller	Caravan dwellers of Western European heritage that identify themselves with the Dutch caravan dweller culture.
Repatriant	A repatriant, formerly known as spijtoptant is a former caravan dweller who, due to circumstances, is forced to live in a 'regular' stone house. They often feel the urge to return to living in a caravan. The formerly used word (<i>spijtoptant</i>) creates the illusion that the person in question decided to leave the caravan lifestyle and now regrets that decision and this is often not the case.
Caravan/Mobile home	A caravan or mobile home is some sort of caravan, often larger than the well known holiday caravans and are better compared to the american style mobile homes.
Mobile home house	A mobile home house is a more elaborate style mobile home with multiple stories, which look like 'regular' stone houses. They often still have wheels hidden underneath the stone.
Caravan dweller location/site	Clustering of caravans or sometimes mobile home houses. Urban elements that occur around inner cities, city edges and rural areas. The clusters have their own infrastructure (above and below ground) connected to the main infrastructures and come in many different forms and lay-outs.
Traveller camp	A location where travellers can temporarily cluster with the necessary infrastructures. The term was/is often used for the not temporary settlements of traveller clusters.
Seldom heard groups	Groups that seldomly (have the opportunity to) partake in decision-making processes. The term unapproachable groups puts blame of difficulty in making contact with the group on the group itself.

It is important to note that this glossary tries to clarify the situation through this terminology but that it might not align with terminology currently used. More can be found under 'Terminology' in the Appendix.

BEGRIPPENLIJST

Woonwagenbewoners	Verzamelnaam voor reizigers met Nederlandse afkomst (Godrie, 2018) en reizigers met een Roma of Sinti afkomst. Dit zijn reizigers die momenteel niet een nomadische levensstijl hebben. Ook vallen kermis en circus exploitanten onder deze term, zij reizen van stad naar stad met hun attracties (Coltaar, 1996).
Reizigers	Woonwagenbewoners van Nederlandse afkomst die zie identificeren met de Nederlandse woonwagenbewoners cultuur.
Repatrianten	Repatrianten, voormalig spijtoptanten genoemd, zijn oud woonwagenbewoners die door omstandigheden hun woonwagen hebben moeten verlaten en in een stenen huis wonen. Zij willen graag terug naar een woonwagen. Het woord spijtoptant creëert de illusie dat de persoon in kwestie vrijwillig de woonwagen heeft verlaten en nu spijt ervaart, dit is vaak niet het geval.
Woonwagen	Een caravan of 'huis op wielen', vaak groter dan de wel bekende vakantie caravan, beter vergelijkbaar met de Amerikaanse 'mobile homes'.
Woonhuis	Een woonhuis is een huis in de stijl van een woonwagen, soms met meerdere verdiepingen met een uitstraling van een stenen huis. Vaak zijn er wel nog wielen onder het huis geplaatst.
Woonwagen locatie	Een clustering van woonwagens of woonhuizen. Een stedelijk element in steden, aan stadsranden of in landelijke gebieden. De centra hebben hun eigen infrastructuur (boven en ondergronds) en zijn verbonden met de hoofd infrastructuur.
Woonwagenkamp	Een locatie waar reizigers tijdelijk kunnen clusteren met de daarvoor benodigde infrastructuur. Deze term werd/word ook vaak gebruikt voor de niet tijdelijke vorm van woonwagenclusters namelijk woonwagen centra's
Zelden gehoorde groepen	Groepen die zelden onderdeel uitmaken van besluitvorming processen. De term onbenaderbare groepen plaats de schuld van een moeilijk contactvormings proces bij de groep zelf.

01

INTRODUCTION

Prejudice is a burden that confuses the past,
threatens the future, and renders the present inaccessible.

- Maya Angelou

INTRODUCTION



Figure 02 Groupportret of caravan dwellers (1920-1935) Het Utrechts Archief

Institutionalized racism and discrimination within spatial planning practices have led to regulations and extinction policies directed towards the caravan dweller community in the Netherlands. Within the Dutch landscape and cities, there are small areas left where caravan dwellers are still allowed to live in a caravan. Even though the culture was announced to be intangible heritage in 2014, it was not until 2017 that the European Court for Human Rights intervened to stop the discriminating practices described.

Since then, a new policy framework aimed to create enough 'space' for the caravan dweller culture to exist within the Netherlands. However, in 2024, more than 5 years later, there is still a pitch shortage of about 5000 pitches (Teodorescu, 2023). The policy and decision-making processes are often still slow, not participatory, and do not have the desired results. Within the human rights framework, the caravan dwellers should not be denied a place within society.

This thesis delves into the possible future for the caravan dwellers of the Netherlands, their historical struggles, and ongoing mistreatment by the Dutch government. When looking into possible futures for the caravan dweller community and its position in

the housing (justice) and environmental (sustainability) crises.

During the research, a report was published by the National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism in April 2024. This report focuses on: (1) Why caravan dweller policies have disadvantaged caravan dwellers; (2) To what extent discrimination played a role; (3) Which groups would suffer the most; and (4) Recommendations for an inclusive and effective caravan dweller policy (Teodorescu et al., 2024).

The publication of this report shows the importance and relevance of the issue, highlighting that we are at a pivotal moment where caravan dweller rights can no longer be ignored. Therefore, this thesis starts and ends with the most important part: the people, their involvement in the process, and how the process should be improved. Besides that, the main angle of this thesis is focused on spatial planning. Hence, the thesis is consistently divided into four themes: people, policies, spatial principles, and governance & participation.



Figure 03 Caravan dwellers in caravan (n.d.) ANP

The first theme, focusing on people, offers an understanding of the caravan dweller culture and how perspectives have changed over time. It sheds light on the wants and needs of the caravan dwellers and the stigma that obstructs these wants and needs. The second theme focuses on former, current, and possible future policies to identify shortcomings and advise on alternations or alternatives. The third theme focuses on the spatial consequences of the housing type, looking at the elements that should influence the process of finding a location and the design for the caravan dweller sites. The last theme, governance, forms the solution space of the thesis as it focuses on how these future perspectives, policy changes, and spatial implications can be accomplished through participatory methods.

By exploring these interconnected themes as visualized in Figure 4, this thesis attempts to explore how the trust between different stakeholder groups can be rebuilt and what topics play a role in the caravan dweller issue whilst advocating for inclusive policies and practices that honour the human rights of the caravan dweller community.

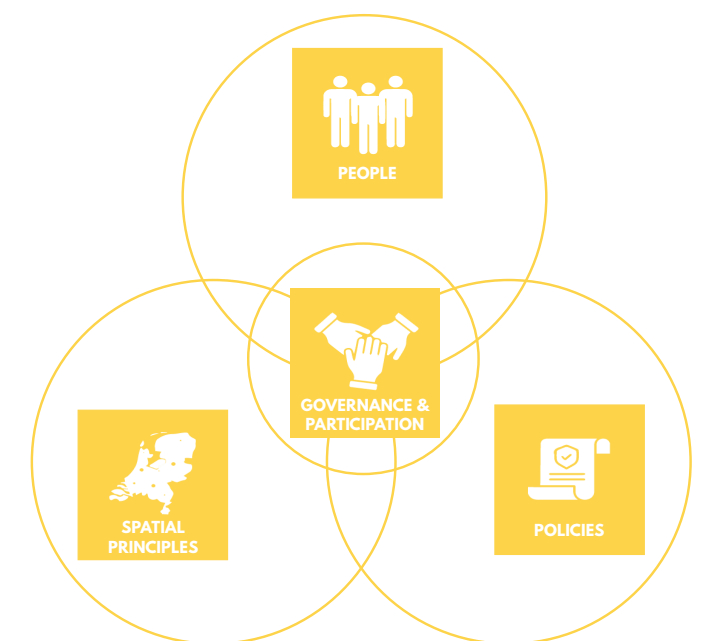


Figure 04 Themes in thesis (2023) Author

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In the past, caravan dwellers were allowed to travel for reasons like ambulatory trades or culture (Cot-taar, 1996). This autonomous trend of migration led to travelling ethnic enclaves and social segregation.

From 1918 onwards, various policies targeted the travelling group. The first law, '*Woonwagenwet*,' regulated caravan by distributing permits only to those meeting regulations, pressuring many caravan dwellers into a sedentary life (Godrie-van Gils, 2018).

The second law (1968) focused on regional camps and regulations that made travel nearly impossible for caravan dwellers. These camps often lacked facilities, but a 1975 law decentralized them into more permanent locations with better facilities. However, the caravan dwellers lost their income due to restricted travel. Overpopulated camps and clusters inaccessible to law enforcement led to high criminality rates (Witte & Moors, 2017).

This increased distrust between the government and caravan dwellers (Widdershoven, 2005), was reinforced during World War II. Municipalities had taken a request to send all '*zigeuners*' implying people of Roma and Sinti descent to Camp Westerbork. They took the liberty to also send a large number of caravan dwellers to Camp Westerbork who were not the target group of the Nazis. The travellers that did not fit the target group were sent back but a damaged trust. The ones that did fit the target group described were later sent to Auschwitz (S. Achterbergh, Personal Communication, 2024).

In 1999, separate policies for caravan dwellers were abolished, and municipalities had to incorporate this housing type into general housing policies. Some municipalities implemented an extinction policy, meaning vacancies couldn't be filled when a caravan dweller moved or died (Widdershoven, 2005). Municipal workers once helped caravan dwellers integrate away from forced criminality, but this social approach was also lost with the abolishment of the '*Woonwagenwet*' (Witte & Moors, 2017).

The problem was not necessarily the integration strategies but their misalignment with the human rights framework (Huijbers, 2017). In 2017, the European Court for Human Rights mandated the Dutch government to abolish any extinction policy and pressured the government to facilitate the lifestyle of caravan dwellers (Martin et al., 2017). In 2018, the Dutch government created a new framework to uphold caravan dwellers' human rights.

The new framework again redirected responsibility to municipalities, advising them to reserve enough 'space' for caravan dwellers. However, municipalities were only advised, not forced, to research pitch needs. Despite promises, the need for pitches remains unmet over five years later.

The implications of past laws show a governmental failure, leading to distrust from caravan dwellers. Reviewing the old policies reveals a consistent goal: transitioning caravan dwellers to a sedentary life without considering their culture, reflecting a paternalistic approach (Kemna, J. personal communication, March 2024). Besides that, the 'evictability' of the group has always been used to pressure them out of their desired lifestyle (Teodorescu, D. personal communication, December 21st, 2023).

History shows that the treatment of caravan dwellers does not fit the human rights framework and has greatly influenced their spatial movement, as shown in Figure 5. Although acknowledged, little to no processes or practices have shown actual improvement.

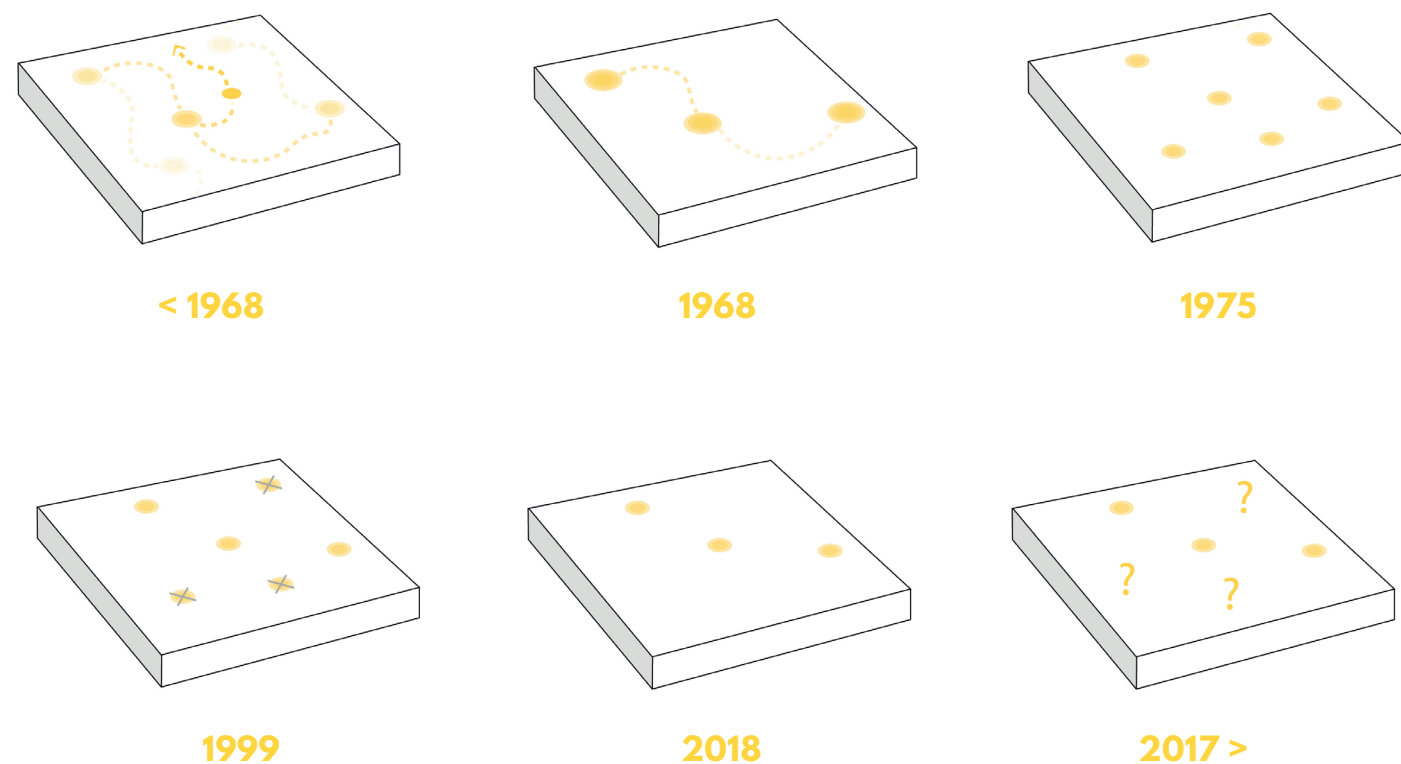


Figure 05 Settling patterns of caravan dwellers (2024) Author



Figure 06 Caravan dweller cluster in Heerhugowaard (2021) Dutchphoto/ANP



02

PROBLEMFIELD

PEOPLE - CARAVAN DWELLERS

Introduction

Something that all caravan dweller groups share is that living in either a caravan, mobile home, or trailer is a part of their cultural identity (Durmus et al., 2021). A person who identifies with the culture does not necessarily have to live in a caravan, but the dwelling type is integral to their identity.

According to estimations, there are around 60,000-70,000 caravan dwellers in the Netherlands. This number includes different types of caravan dweller groups with their own heritage and subcultures (Woonwagenwijzer, n.d.). It is difficult to estimate accurately, as many who belong to the group do not reside in caravans (Municipality Horst aan de Maas, 2023) and are not registered under a specific nationality (Beleidsmaatregelen in Nederland Voor de Gelijkheid, Inclusie En Participatie van Roma En Sinti, 2021).

The Netherlands is not the only country where caravan dwellers reside. Figure 11 illustrates the distribution of caravan dwellers throughout Europe. It shows which types of caravan dwellers are more prominent in each country and the size of their populations.

It is important to describe the different caravan dwellers present in the Netherlands to understand who the main target group for the housing type is.

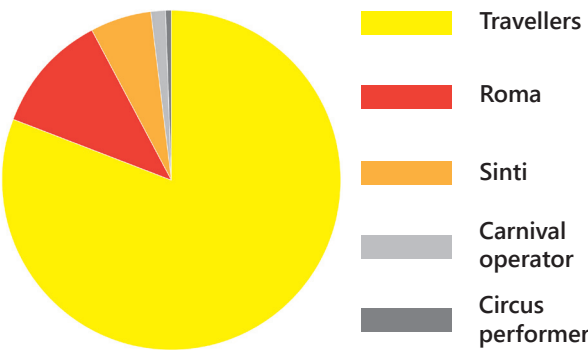


Figure 10 Types of caravan dwellers in the Netherlands (2024) Author

Types of Caravan Dwellers

Travellers

Travellers are people with Dutch nationality, some of whom have Dutch heritage as former farmers who were forced to travel for ambulatory trade. They sold goods or provided services like sharpening knives (Godrie-van Gils, 2018). Some travellers, with names such as *Wagner* and *Bauer*, have European heritage, making their heritage Yenish. Yenish refers to 'white' travellers of European descent who began travelling for trade in the early 19th century (Robins, 2010).

In the Netherlands, travellers live in caravans and speak '*Bargoen*', a language incorporating words from Jiddisch and so called 'thief's' language used (Digitale Bibliotheek voor de Nederlandse Letteren, 2012).



Figure 08 Dutch king visiting travellers (2017) Hollandse Hoogte, Frank van Beek



Figure 09 Dutch travellers in Arnhem (2021) Eriik van 't Hullenaar

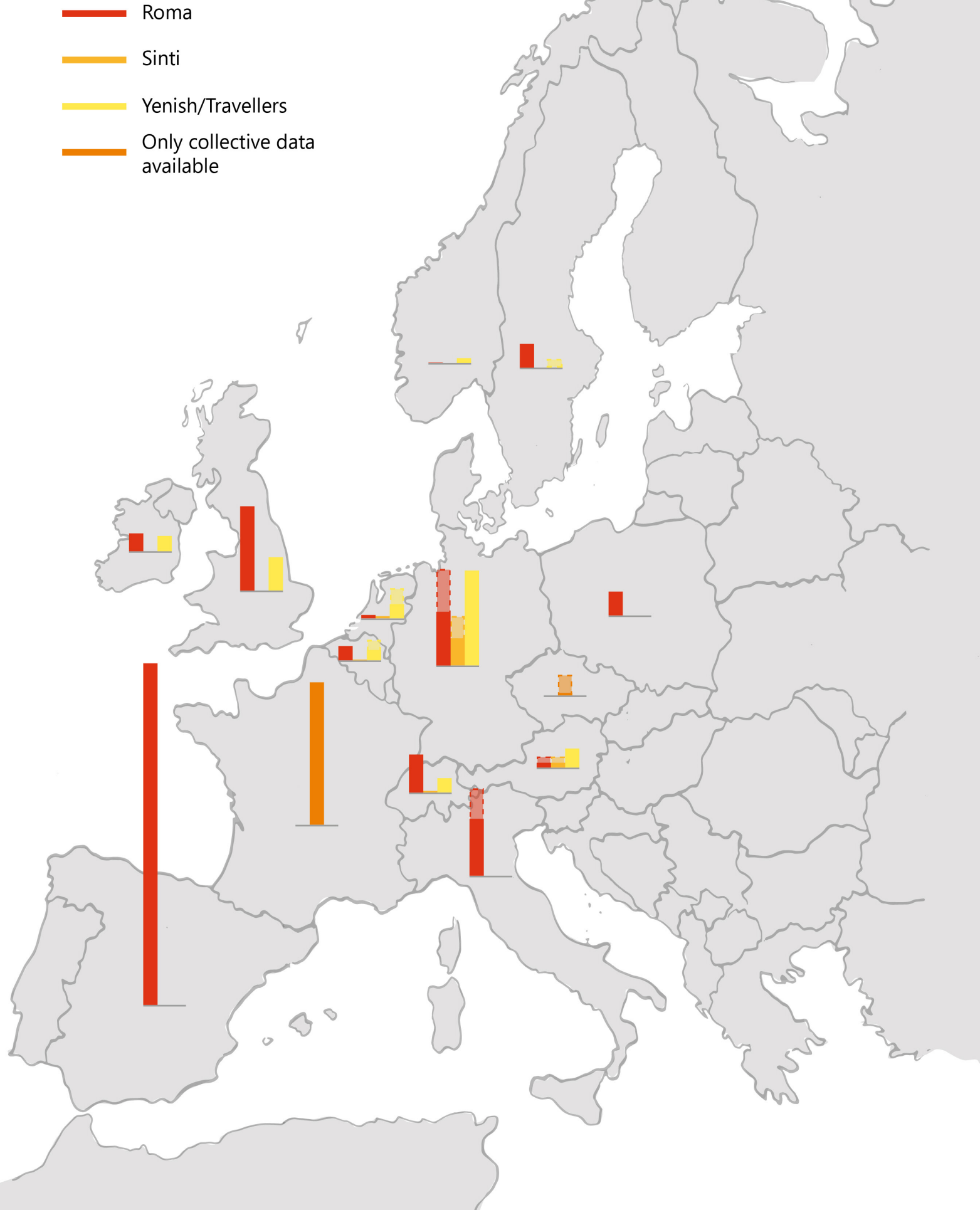


Figure 11 Distribution caravan dweller types in Europe (2024) Author

Roma

The Roma are immigrant caravan dwellers practising a nomadic lifestyle. Their culture is shaped by migration patterns, language, heritage, and societal position (Hemelsoet, 2012). The Roma speak Romani or Romanesj. Some traces of their roots lead back to India, though this is not scientifically proven it is believed that they travelled to Europe due to cultural or military motivations (Hancock, 2007).

The Roma reached the Netherlands by travelling through Eastern Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries (NPRD, 2004). Currently, there are about 7,000 Roma in the Netherlands, with approximately 2,000 living at caravan dweller locations (Rijken, 2009).

Sinti

The Sinti, similar to the Roma, speak a dialect of the Romani language. Their heritage is described as an offshoot of Roma who settled in Germany in the 18th century and settled in the Netherlands between 1900 and 1920 after leaving either France or Germany (NPRD, 2004).

Figure 16 illustrates how the different groups, Travellers, Roma, and Sinti, crossed Europe to settle in the Netherlands, showing the origin and evolution of their cultures.

Carnival and Circus Caravan Dwellers

Carnival caravan dwellers operate carnival attractions, travelling in summer with their equipment (Godrie-van Gils, 2018). Circus artists also travel for performances (Godrie-van Gils, 2018). These groups are unique as they are still allowed to travel. Regulations aimed at banning caravan travel exempted these groups, possibly because they entertain the 'dominant society'.

However, carnival and circus dwellers have faced challenges, such as decreased popularity and regulations banning exotic animals in circuses (NPO, 2016). Currently, there are about 900 carnival operators (POW, 2022) and around 250 circus performers in the Netherlands (Uilenbroek, 2019).



Figure 12 Roma family from Veldhoven (2010) René Manders



Figure 13 Sinti family from Kremerbos (2015) Lokale omroep Nuenen.



Figure 14 Carnival operator (2017) Carly Wollaert



Figure 15 Circus performers (2015) Vera Mulder.

- Roma
- Sinti
- Yenish/Travellers

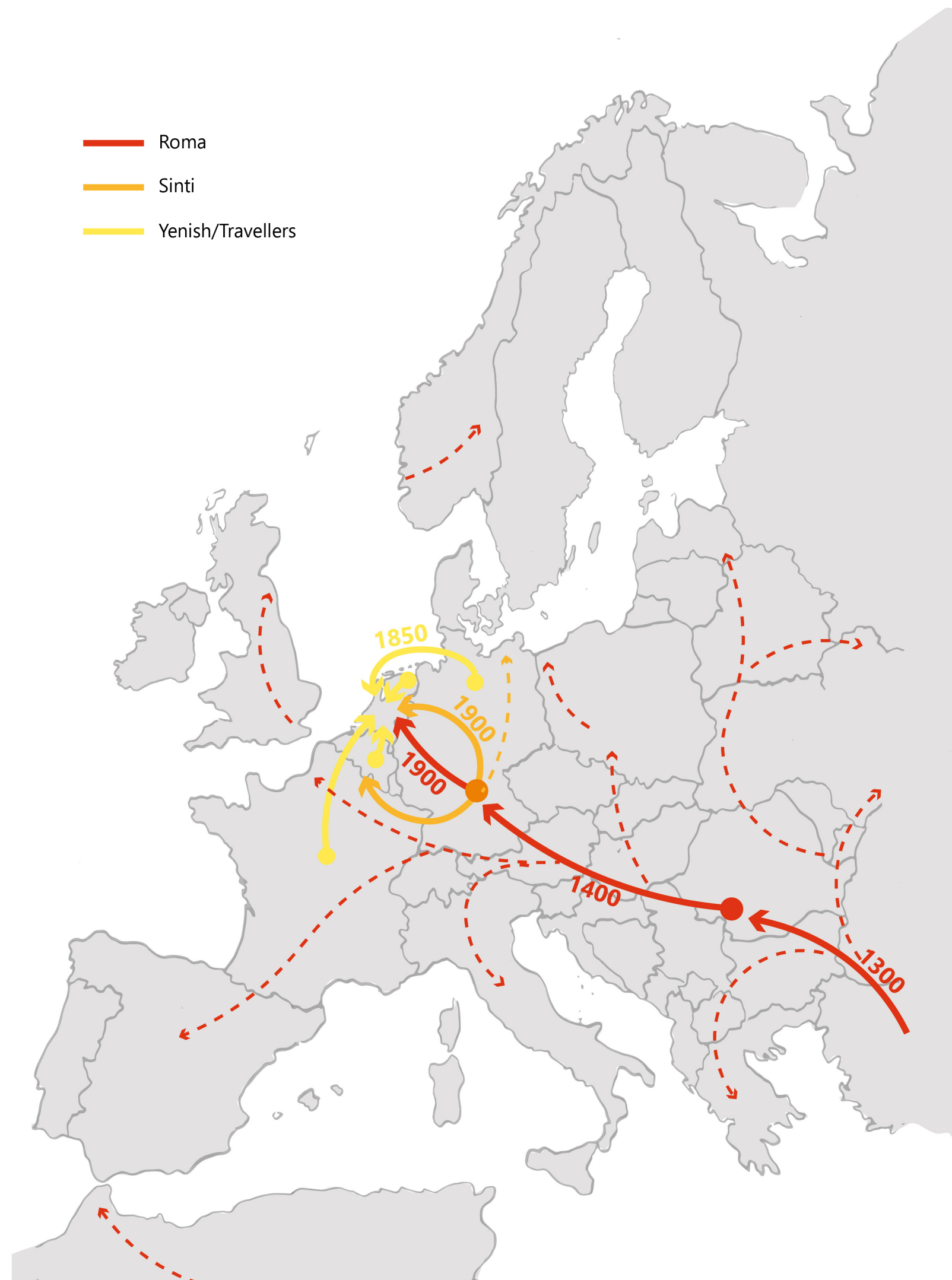


Figure 16 Origin of the caravan dwellers in the Netherlands (2024) Author

Culture

The different groups feel connected as they see themselves as different from ‘civilians’ living in houses (Durmus et al., 2021). Living in familial surroundings and in caravans or mobile homes is important to them (Omroep Gelderland, 2023). Since 2014, their culture has been acknowledged as an intangible cultural heritage, protecting their traditions and rites (RTL Nieuws, 2014). But it is important to be aware of the cultural differences within the group.

In Dutch, the collective name for all caravan dwellers is ‘Woonwagenbewoners’. Different countries have various names for these groups. Figure 18 illustrates the names used in different countries, avoiding derogatory terms.

Caravan Dweller Struggles

Caravan dwellers have faced stigmatization and discrimination, experiencing bias in school, work, and housing (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2020). The constant push towards a sedentary life by governmental institutions and broken promises have led to distrust towards the dominant society and decision-makers, who have created spatially segregated locations for them to live in (Khonraad, 2000).



Historical events



Spatial and social segregation



Discrimination

Figure 17 Traveller struggles (2023) Author

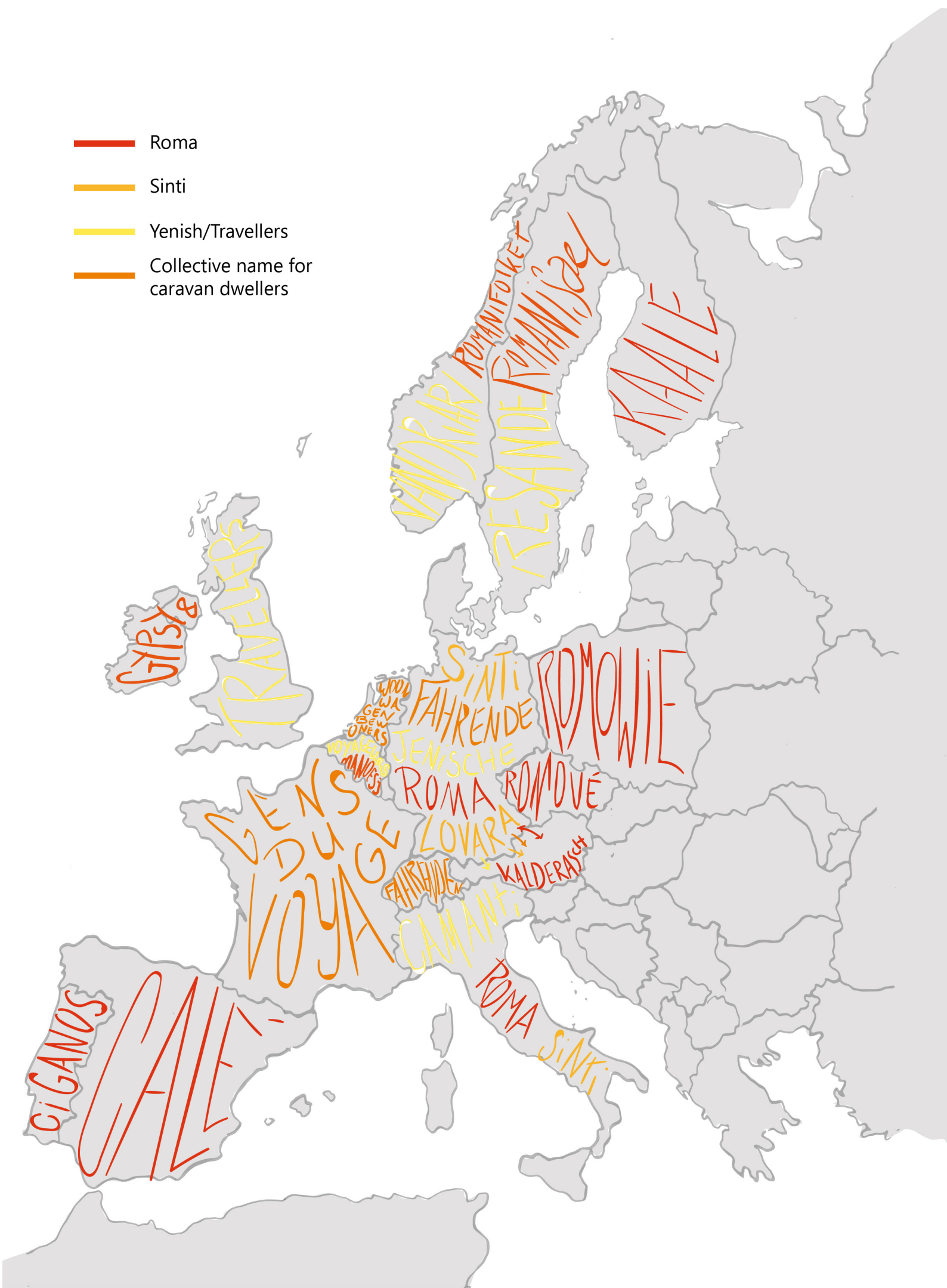


Figure 18 Names of caravan dwellers in Europe (2024) Author

POLICIES

Introduction

As mentioned in the historical context, the Netherlands has had many different policies regarding caravan dwellers. Currently, there are policies and frameworks in place on different scales. Policies have the power to steer not only the accommodation of the group but also their inclusion in society. Therefore, it is important to have policies that benefit the human rights of caravan dwellers.

Scales of Policies

European Level - Strategy

The ECHR is not the only European institution involved in caravan dweller politics. Besides the verdict, there is also an 'EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation' created by the European Commission. Even though within the Dutch context, the Roma population is small compared to the traveller population, the strategy applies to the Dutch caravan dwellers without making a distinction between the groups.

The framework contains key components regarding the Roma people, focusing on challenges like discrimination, social exclusion, education, employment, healthcare, and housing. The framework aims for renewed national action to create more equality and inclusion and create opportunities for the Roma to participate in society and decision-making processes. This aim should be reached through empowerment, cooperation, and trust, reflecting the diversity among the Roma, and improving target-setting, data collection, monitoring, and reporting. The European Union has a fund to encourage the inclusion and empowerment of the Roma community (European Commission, 2020).

National Level - Framework

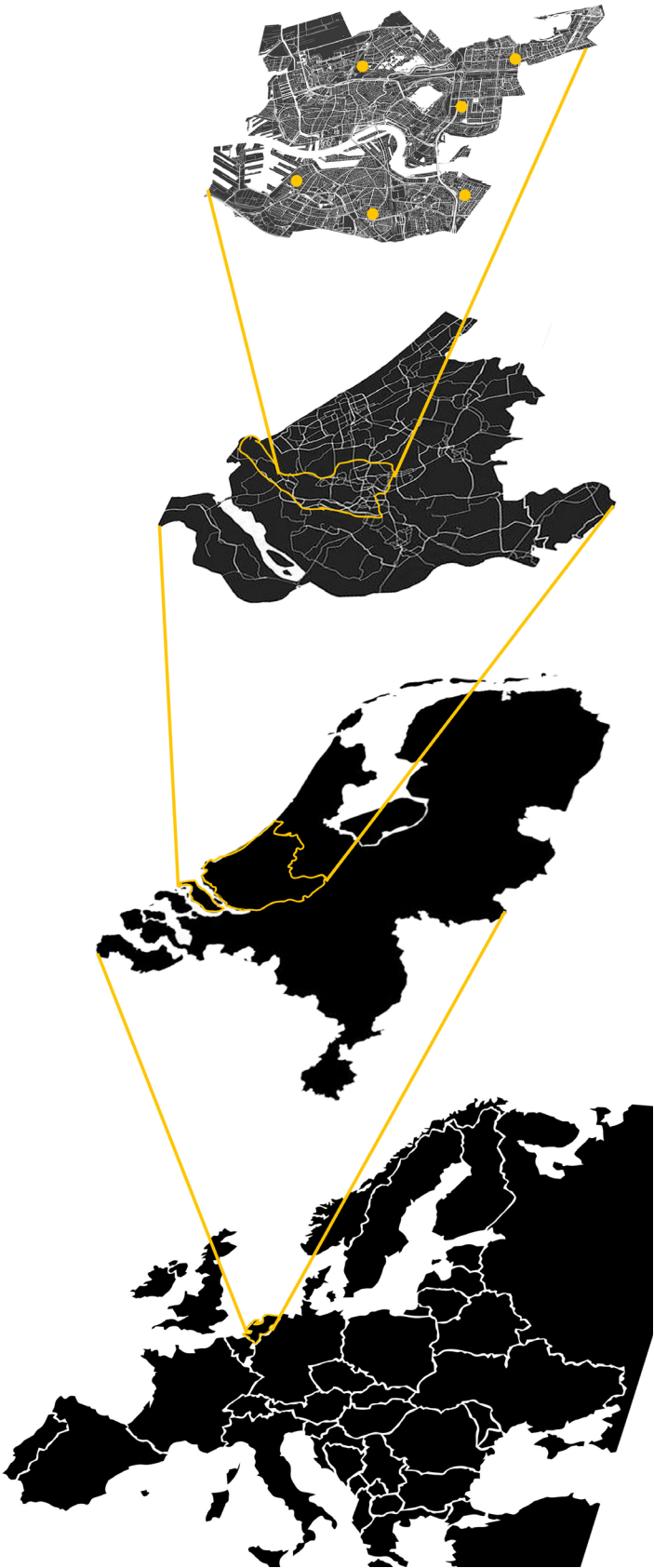
On the national level, a new framework was created due to the ECHR verdict in 2018. This Dutch national policy framework addresses all caravan dwellers and was created after cooperation with several caravan dwellers, housing corporations, and municipal representatives. The framework is based on the most important human rights regarding caravan dwellers: right to housing, right to an honourable private and family-oriented life, and the right to equal treatment.

The framework tries to achieve this by setting main guidelines:

- Municipalities need to create a new policy
- There needs to be 'space' for caravan life
- The demand for caravan pitches should be inventoried
- The demolishing of pitches is illegal
- A person with the right to a pitch/caravan should be able to receive the opportunity within a 'reasonable' term

The responsibility for implementing the framework is redistributed to different actors. The national government is the main contact for the European level and oversees the provinces. They offer help to municipalities lacking expertise. Provinces are advised to help with regional need assessments for pitches and use this knowledge in meetings with municipalities regarding allocation plans. Provinces should also ensure municipalities implement new policies. Municipalities are tasked with creating and implementing a policy (Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties, 2018).

Regarding the European framework there are no clear set targets, measures or evaluation systems in place within the Dutch framework.



Municipal scale

Past
Different types of policies and strategies per municipality

Current
2018>: Different types of policies and strategies per municipality

Role
Creating and implementing policy

Provincial scale

Past
None

Current
2018>: No policy, advised to conduct a demand research

Role
Oversee municipalities

National scale

Past
1916: First *Woonwagenwet*
1968: Second *Woonwagenwet* with alterations in 1975
1991: Abolishment of the *Woonwagenwet*

Current
2018: National framework municipal policies

Role
Oversee human rights are met within the country for all inhabitants and subsidise projects regarding this.

European scale

Past
2010: The social and economic integration of the Roma in Europe

Current
2018: Verdict Human Rights framework
2020: EU Roma strategic framework

Role
Oversee human rights are met in all countries for all inhabitants

Figure 19 Scales of policies (2023) Author

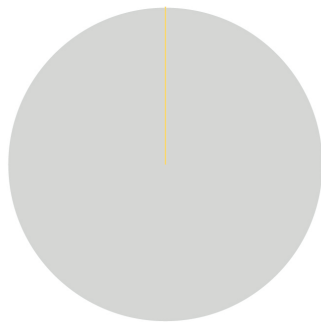
Municipal Level - Policies

As the task of municipalities is to develop and implement their own policies, different policies are made or 'in the making' in each municipality. With each municipality having its own policy, there is no clear overview of the current situation. The *Nationale Ombudsman* states that municipalities are either unclear on the process of making the policies or the need assessment, or are postponing the activities altogether, meaning it is taking too long for the human rights of the caravan dwellers to be met (Nationale Ombudsman, 2023).

With the new framework in place, some people say municipalities went from extinction to a delaying policy (Teodorescu et al., 2024). Research from 2021 shows that 61% of the municipalities in the Netherlands had not revised their old policy regarding caravan dwellers (van Leer et al., 2021). Other municipalities have chosen to use other acts like the *Rotterdamwet* to delay the process. The depoliticising of the caravan dweller issue often redistributes the power to housing cooperations and using incomplete data-based arguments are often the base for these practices (Teodorescu, 2023).

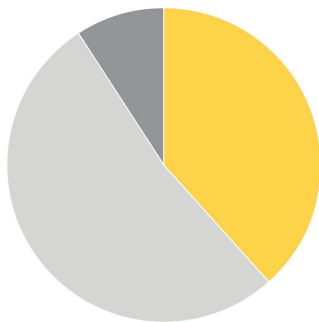
In 2023, new research showed the number of pitches available per municipality (figure 21). As depicted in figure 20, in 2023, only 0.12% of the housing stock consisted of pitches. Within 2 years, the percentage of municipalities that had not revised the policies went from 61% to 52%, a small improvement considering the time passed. Lastly, only 45% of the municipalities are in contact with the traveller community to discuss (creating) the policies (Companen, 2023).

Caravan dwellings
Other housing stock



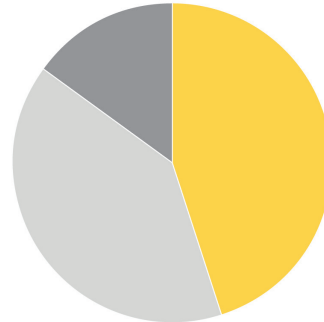
Caravan dwellings within the housing stock

Yes
No
No response



Created policies regarding the traveller community

Yes
No
No response



Contact with representatives of the traveller community

Figure 20 Visualisation 'Herhaalmeting' (2023), Author based on Companen

Dissatisfaction with Policies

On the local level, there is a lot of anger as a result of the slow policy-making and implementation processes in most municipalities. Caravan dwellers feel there is no transparency from the municipalities, reinforcing the deeply rooted distrust in governmental institutions.

Many municipalities or provinces, even though advised, have not conducted a need assessment on the demand for pitches. Caravan dwellers have organized in associations such as *Woonwagenbelangen Nederland* and *Vereniging Behoud Woonwagencultuur in Nederland*. Even though these organizations manage to receive a seat at the decision-making tables, participation is still minimal and lacking on a local level.

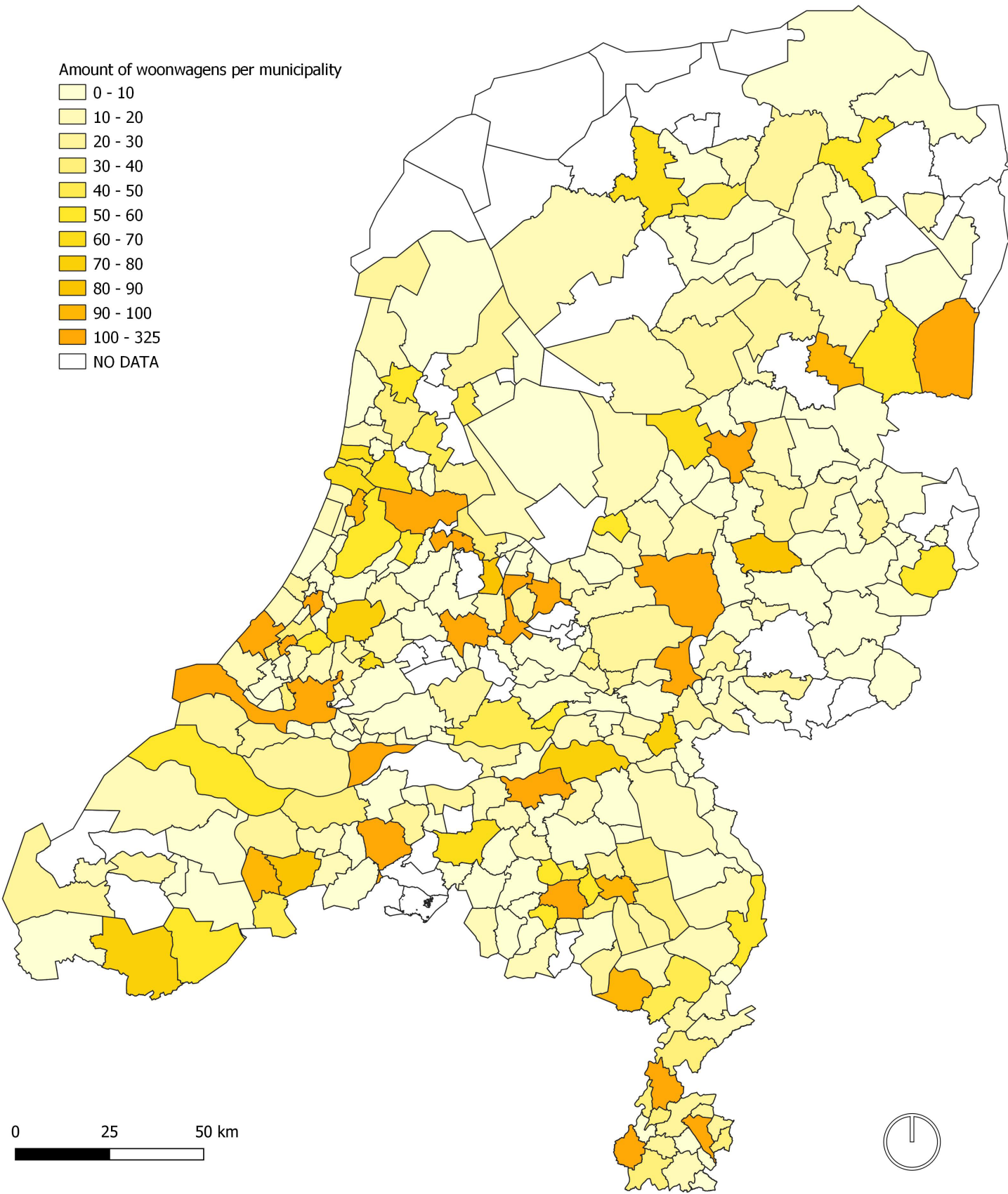


Figure 21 Caravans per municipality (2023), Author based on Companen

SPATIAL PRINCIPLES

Introduction

In several ways, past decision-making has influenced the spatial principles of caravan dweller location. The current way of conduct also influences the different spatial conflicts that arise from either policy and discontent with the process.

Spatial Conflicts

Spatial Segregation

When the camps around the 1970s were first located, it was often at unwanted locations. With decentralizing and city growth, some sites became located in better areas. However, they were still often on dead-end roads, surrounded by walls and/or with only one entrance, and these elements are still present in current caravan dweller locations, as illustrated in figure 22. This creates spatially segregated spaces with little opportunity for interaction.

Policies

At a higher level of spatial planning, the municipal level, there is a lot of spatial conflict between reality and policy. Although policies promise enough 'space' for the housing type, not much land seems available for this housing type.

There is also the conflict within the policy where other policies can counter elements from the caravan dweller-directed policies (Teodorescu, 2023). Connected to this is the fact that through the Participation Act, inhabitants of areas close to planned expansions can stop the accommodation process. This NIMBY movement shows a spatial conflict between what municipalities and neighbours would want the space to be used for and the caravan dweller housing type.

Discontent

Following the slow policy-making process and the discontent this has brought, caravan dwellers protest, squat, and sometimes create illegal settlements. This brings the spatial conflict of, for example, mobile homes meant for refugees or agricultural land being occupied by travellers (Bleeker, 2022).

Surface

For this problem field, it is also important to note possible future conflicts to ensure that once caravan dwellers have settled in a new location, new discussions can be avoided. One of these possible future conflicts is that caravans seem to require more space than other housing types. The caravan housing type takes 1.5 times the surface of a standard social housing type, as mentioned in multiple expert interviews.

Housing and Environmental Crisis

Putting the problems of the caravan dwellers within the wider context of spatial planning issues, the main problem that arises is the housing crisis. It might seem easy to see the caravan dweller issue as a separate crisis, but it is part of the bigger housing crisis. It is almost impossible for caravan dwellers to find pitches, and the housing type is often only available as social housing. An example of this is a caravan dweller who wanted to buy a pitch and a caravan, but because nothing was available, he was 'forced' to buy a stone house. He has the financial means to participate in the housing market of a country plagued by an extreme housing crisis but cannot buy the housing type he prefers (Omroep Zeeland, 2023).

Trying to, as one says, flip the script, there is little literature that looks into mobile housing as an opportunity. Looking into a similar mobile lifestyle, a search for "Tiny houses" or "Tiny house community" AND "sustainability" gives new perspectives. Diving into the topic of mobile housing types presents a knowledge gap in research that looks into the potential of using mobile housing types as an opportunity regarding both the housing crisis and the environmental crisis.

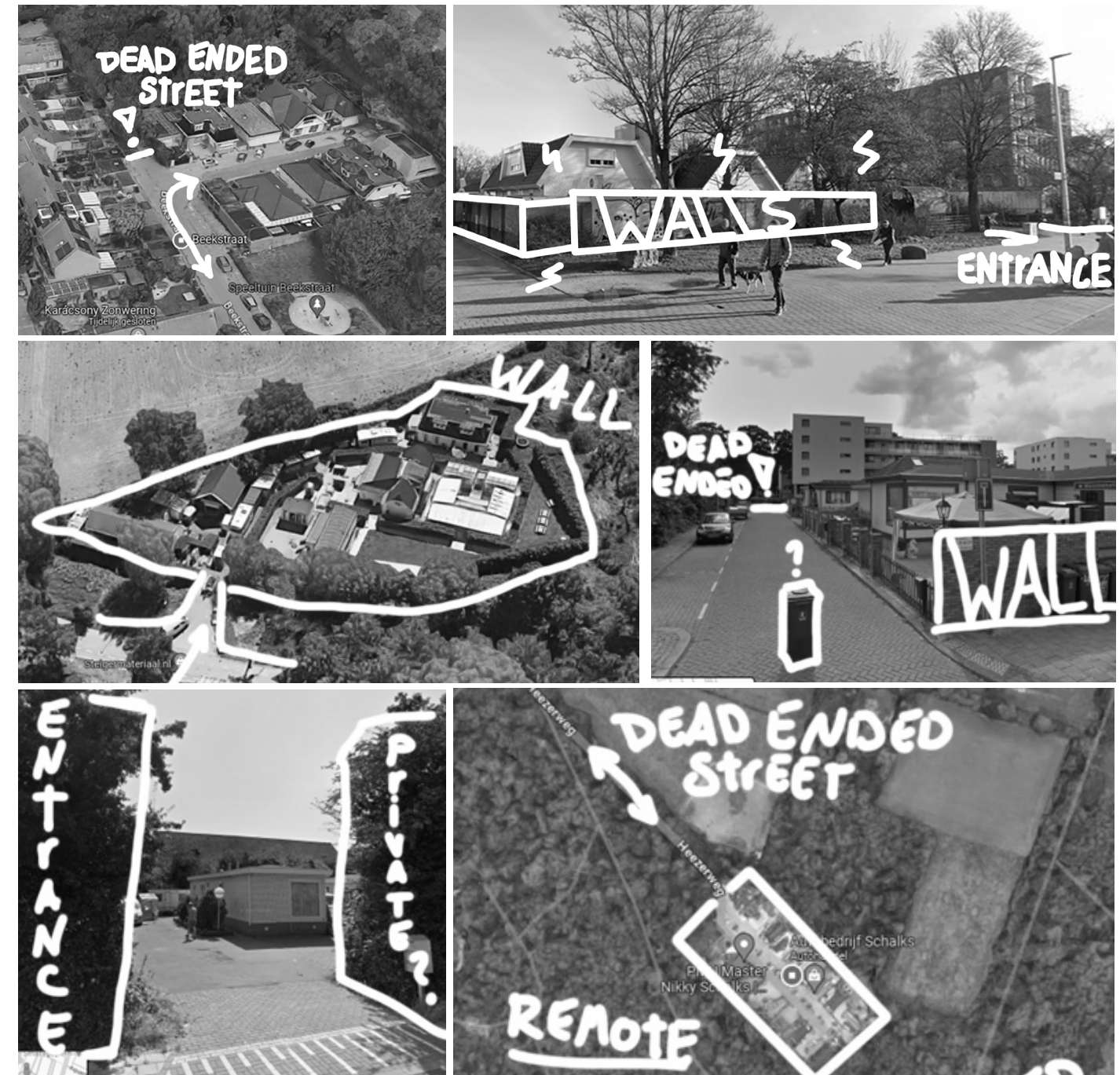


Figure 22 Signs of spatial segregation (2023), Author on Google Maps Images

GOVERNANCE

Introduction

Governance, in this thesis, is defined as the way decisions are made and how these decisions are then enforced upon society. This means it focuses on how policies are created, how well the interests of the caravan dwellers are taken into account and looks into the implementation process.

Governmental issues

Municipal struggles

The problems or inconsistencies with reality versus the policy framework that municipalities face can be summarised as a lack of money, lack of land/space, the fact that there is unclarity on what responsibility belongs to which institution or corporation and lastly, too little feedback from the stakeholders (Companen, 2023). In the diagram shown in figure 24, it becomes clear that there are also smaller problems like the NIMBY movement amongst residents of possible expansion areas. These small problems or other acts conflicting with the policy can, as mentioned before, be used by municipalities to either stop or slow down the process of allocating new areas for caravan dwellers.

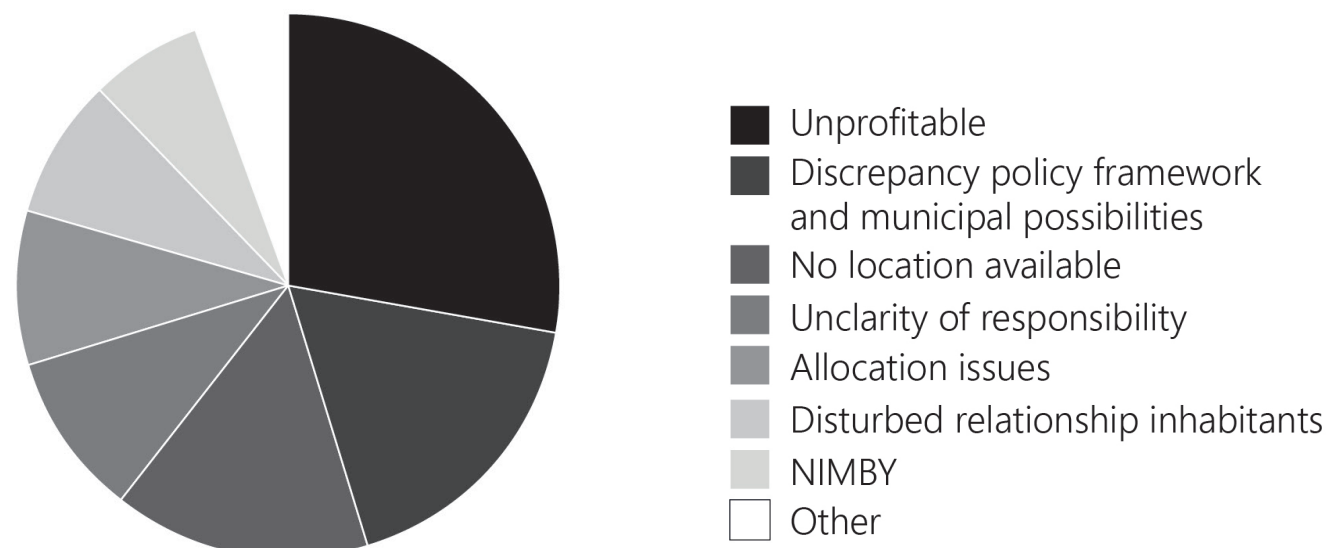


Figure 24 Municipal struggles (2023) Author based on Companen

Depoliticisation

The problem of the unclear responsibility distribution and the decentralisation of responsibilities from government to municipalities, often results in the depoliticisation of caravan dweller politics. This depoliticisation becomes even bigger when conflicting acts are used to justify keeping the caravan dweller-related issues off of the political agenda.

The fact that the policy framework or national government has not set any harsh goals or deadlines for municipalities does not benefit the depoliticisation issue (Teodorescu, D. personal communication, December 21st, 2023). Currently, it is up to the caravan dweller community to ensure that their human rights are met or at the least discussed within their municipality, and stay on the political agenda. As an already seldomly heard group, the responsibility to be able to participate and be on the political agenda should be not be of the caravan dwellers but the responsibility of the governmental institutions.

A lack of...



Figure 23 Municipal struggles (2023), Author

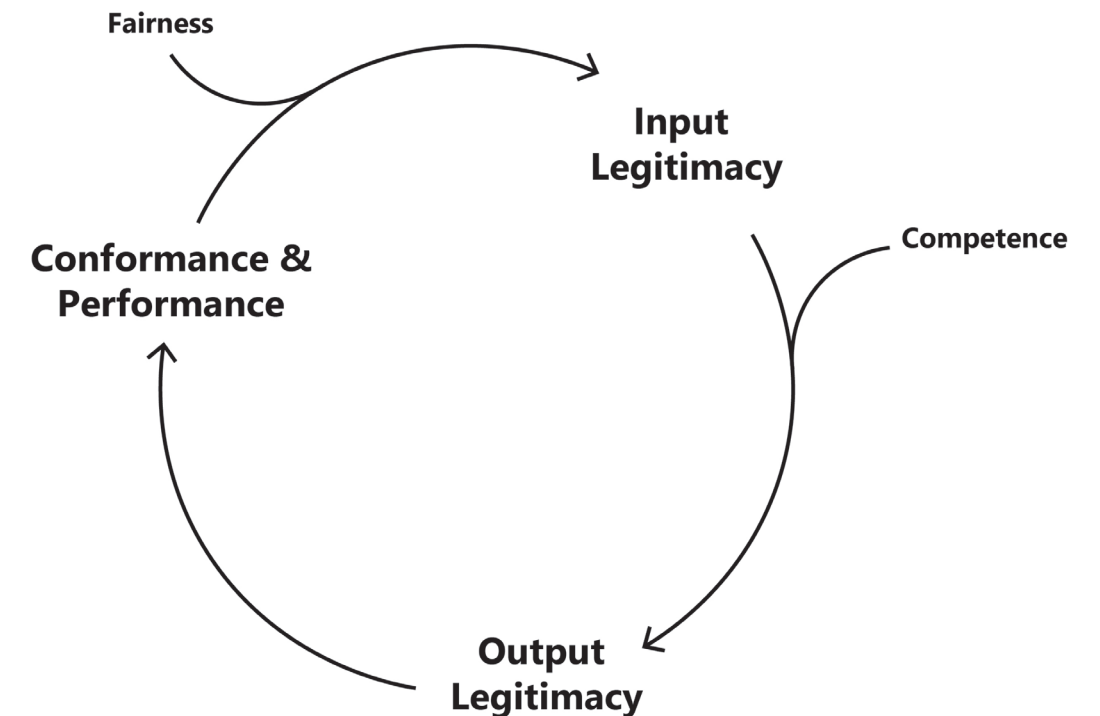


Figure 25 Legitimacy cycle (2023), Author

Input and Output legitimacy

Input and output legitimacy, concepts that will be explained more in depth in the theoretical framework, regard democratic legitimacy. Input legitimacy regards how satisfied citizens are with the procedures or mechanisms that translate their preferences into decisions and output legitimacy regards how well the output (policy or project) can objectively solve a (social) problem and how well it subjectively aligns with the goals of the citizens involved. Within the context of the caravan dweller community, it is clear that the procedures and mechanisms in place have not been able to translate their preferences into policies. Looking at the output legitimacy, the current output has been incomplete and has not solved the social problems or satisfied the caravan dweller community.

As the output creates discontent amongst the involved citizens, trust in the procedures and mechanisms creating these policies decreases. Therefore input legitimacy decreases as well. As output legitimacy is dependent on input legitimacy this therefore also decreases and the different stakeholders are stuck in a loop as shown in figure 25.

Conformance and Performance

To connect input and output legitimacy which are concepts used in governance and political decision-making to spatial planning, the more familiar terms conformance and performance. Evaluating the outcomes (output) of past spatial planning these concepts can be used. Conformance refers to the final result, the output of a project and how much it 'conforms' to the made plans, guidelines and regulations. Performance refers to how much the spatial planning aligns with the goals that have been set whether this is to enhance sustainable land use or educate citizens (Faludi, 1989). It is clear that in the past, caravan dwellers have experienced a lack of conformance, due to unmet promises. The lack of output also makes it impossible to measure the performance of the output showing again why the trust in the mechanisms in place is low.

Wider context governmental issues

Within the wider context of governmental issues like the previously mentioned housing crisis and environmental crisis, it could be beneficial to shape governance in such a way that cooperation between different departments is used to tackle these bigger problems. It is very common that in practical politics, problems are cut into smaller pieces to be able to analyse them instead of the very complex system as a whole (Head, 2022). Ackoff describes that every problem in a way interacts with a different problem and this system of problems he calls a 'mess'. According to him, the solution to such a 'mess' is seldom found by solving the problems separately (Ackoff, 1974). The decentralisation of the large issues and the compartmentalising of different smaller problems also creates only solutions for these smaller problems and the opportunities that could be taken within the governance realm become limited.

However, this does not mean that the decentralisation or focus on the small-scale problems should be abandoned altogether, as small improvements

'can inform the politics of change and can help to build momentum and support.' (Head, 2022, p.49)

Therefore a balance should be found between decentralising parts of the problems that should be solved locally and centralising the elements that give opportunities to solve the bigger problems in the complex system. This can be linked to the subsidiarity principle within spatial planning as it looks into the lowest possible scales that can solve a certain issue and in the case of caravan dwellers it has been proven that the municipal scale struggles with solving the issues.



Figure 26 Protest discrimination against Caravan dwellers (2019), Marcel Krijgsman/ANP



03

RESEARCH FOCUS

Figure 27 Protesting caravan dwellers on the Waarderweg
(1974) Noord-Hollands Archief / Fotoburo de Boer

PROBLEM DEFINITION

The caravan dweller community has been struggling with a stigma surrounding their culture, resulting in social and spatial segregation after multiple governmental failures. In 2018, the Dutch government created a new policy framework to ensure that the human rights of the caravan dwellers would be met, distributing responsibilities to provinces, municipalities and housing corporations.

Governmental institutions have failed to translate the human rights-related wants and needs of the caravan dwellers into spatial planning decisions, because of a lack of fairness and knowledge on the specific group and culture within the decision-making process. Therefore it is clear that the procedures and mechanisms currently in place do not ensure 'good' input legitimacy.

The output of these procedures such as policies and projects also do not add up to 'good' output legitimacy as, 6 years after the new framework, municipalities have not delivered output. This is caused by the insufficient input legitimacy mentioned before and the lack of land, funds and clarity of responsibility distribution. This leads to a distrust in and dissatisfaction with the government bringing us back to input legitimacy, creating a cycle also fuelled by discrimination and segregation putting strain on the input legitimacy.

As time goes by, the complexity of the problem only grows and without a proper approach, the gap between government and caravan dwellers will only grow. The stigma on the caravan dweller community currently prevents governmental institutions from seeing the caravan dweller housing type, as equal to other housing types, seeing it as an obligation, sometimes delaying the procedures.

A new approach is needed to ensure a just and sustainable future for caravan dwellers with policies and spatial principles that meet the human rights and wants and needs of the community. Therefore the input and output legitimacy needs to be increased, meaning that the trust between the different stakeholders needs to be restored.

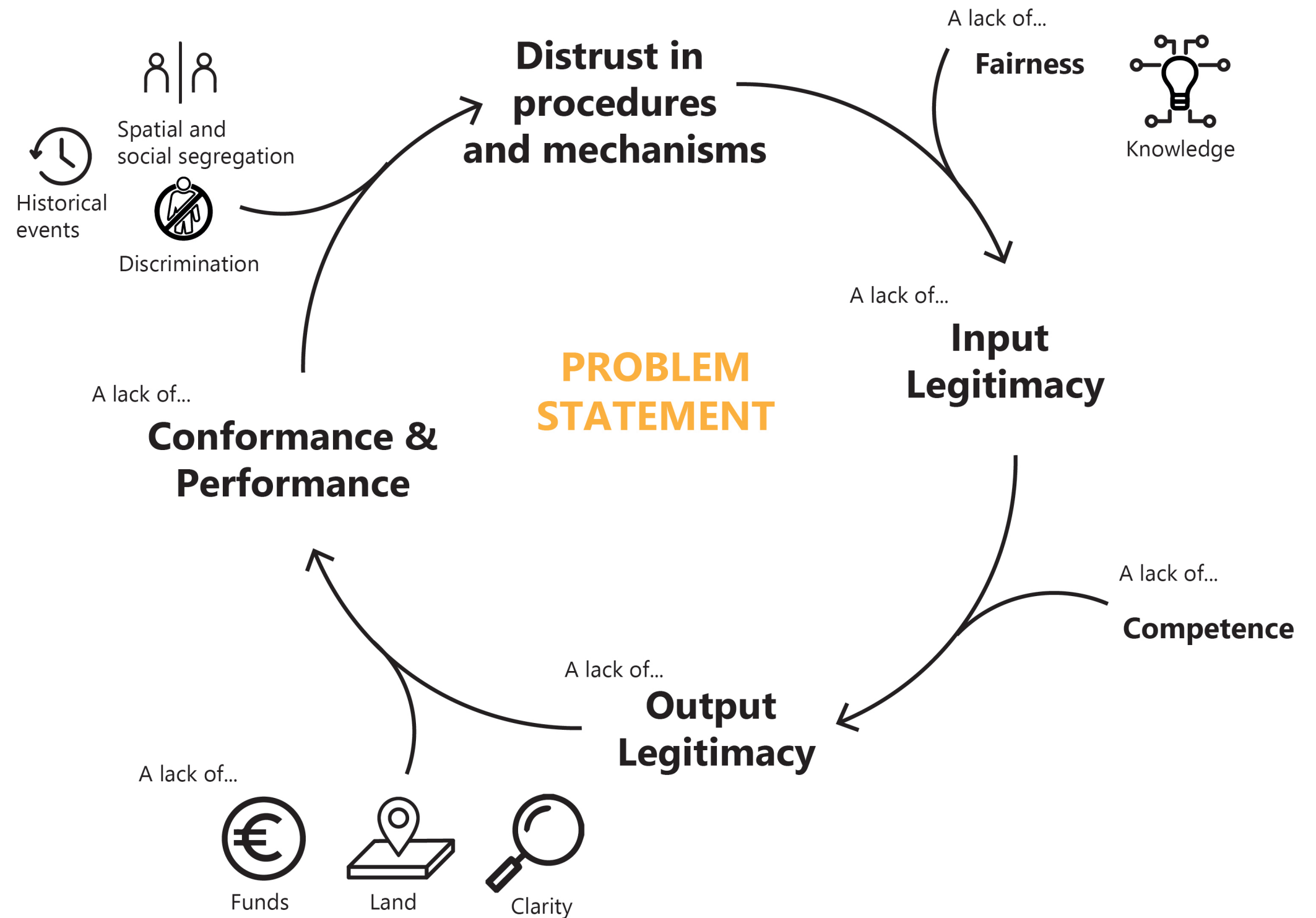


Figure 28 Problem Definition (2023), Author

The underlying aim of the project is for the human rights of the caravan dweller community to be met. Therefore the main aim of the project is to create a just and sustainable future for caravan dwellers in the Netherlands through an interdisciplinary approach to tackle both input and output legitimacy issues whilst trying to decrease the stigma and spatial segregation on and of caravan dwellers. This is done by explorative research that looks into the interconnectedness of the 4 different themes mentioned before to then create an approach that will improve in- and output legitimacy.

Whilst creating this approach, the most important principle to be able to increase input legitimacy is the participation principle. This principle aims to implement participatory practices wherever possible to increase fairness and input legitimacy. To ensure that the output legitimacy will increase, the subsidiarity principle will be implemented, meaning the responsibilities will be distributed to the lowest possible level that is capable of delivering output that solves the problem and satisfies the stakeholder.

The integration principles guides in introducing the right experts and stakeholders at the right time to avoid or solve issues.

Further, the aim is to also visualise the spatial implication of a possible just and sustainable future which can be reached through this new approach based on the wants and needs of caravan dwellers and expert opinion.

Meet human rights of caravan dwellers

through

Participation

Input legitimacy



Subsidiarity

Output legitimacy

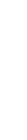


Integration

Process



NEW APPROACH



BUILDING TRUST

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Main research question

The research question that aims to solve this proposed problem touches upon all different themes.

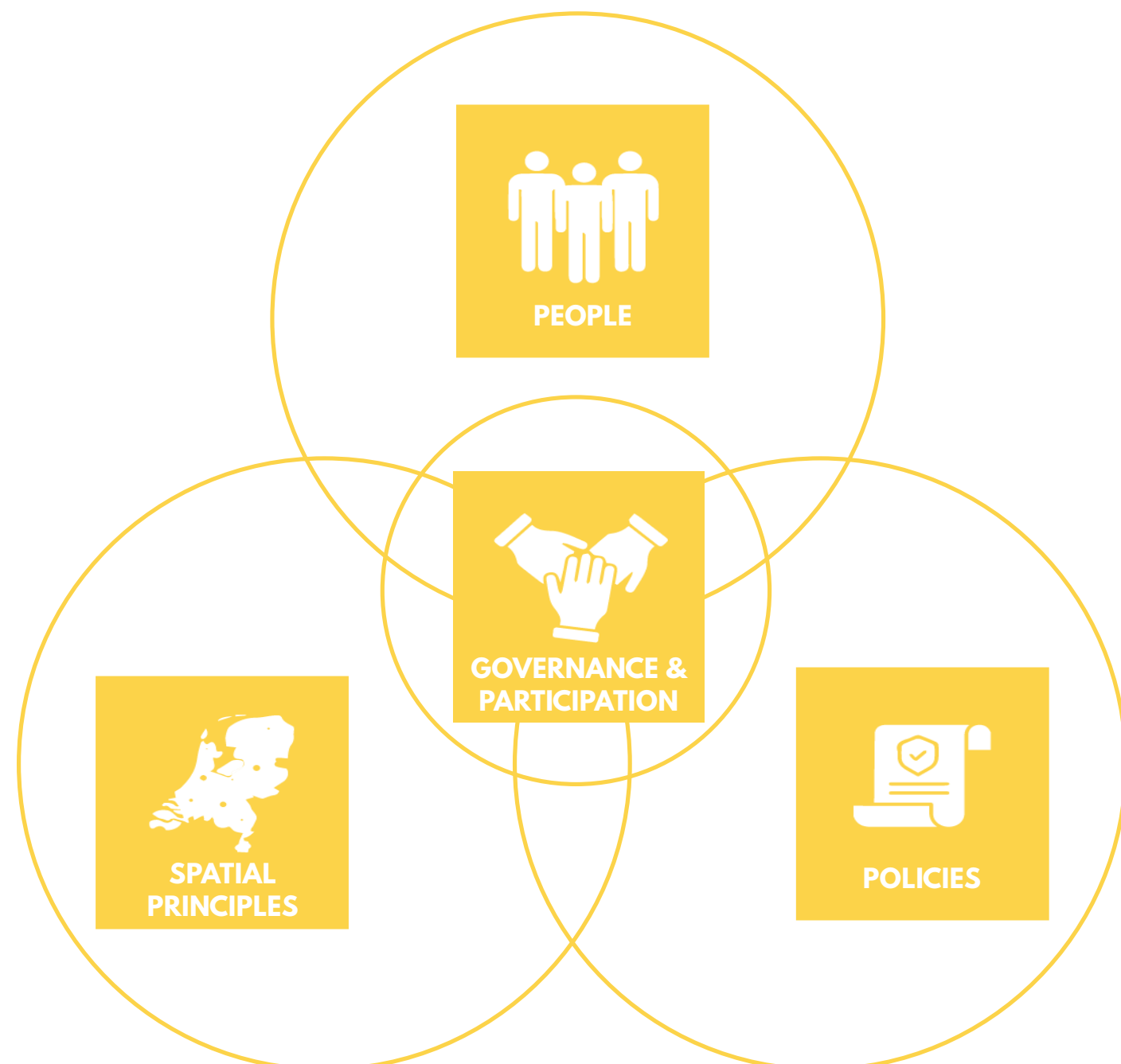
'What are the (spatial) implications of a just and sustainable future for the caravan dweller community in the Netherlands? And how can this be achieved through participatory approaches?'

Spatial implication is tied to the spatial planning and therefore the themes of policies and spatial principles.

The **caravan dweller community** are the people that the project focuses on.

Participatory approaches and how it is implemented falls under governance & participation.

Each theme holds a sub-question to combine research results into interconnected outcomes, able to answer the main research question.



RQ

'What are the (spatial) implications of a just and sustainable future for the caravan dweller community in the Netherlands? And how can this be achieved through participatory approaches?'

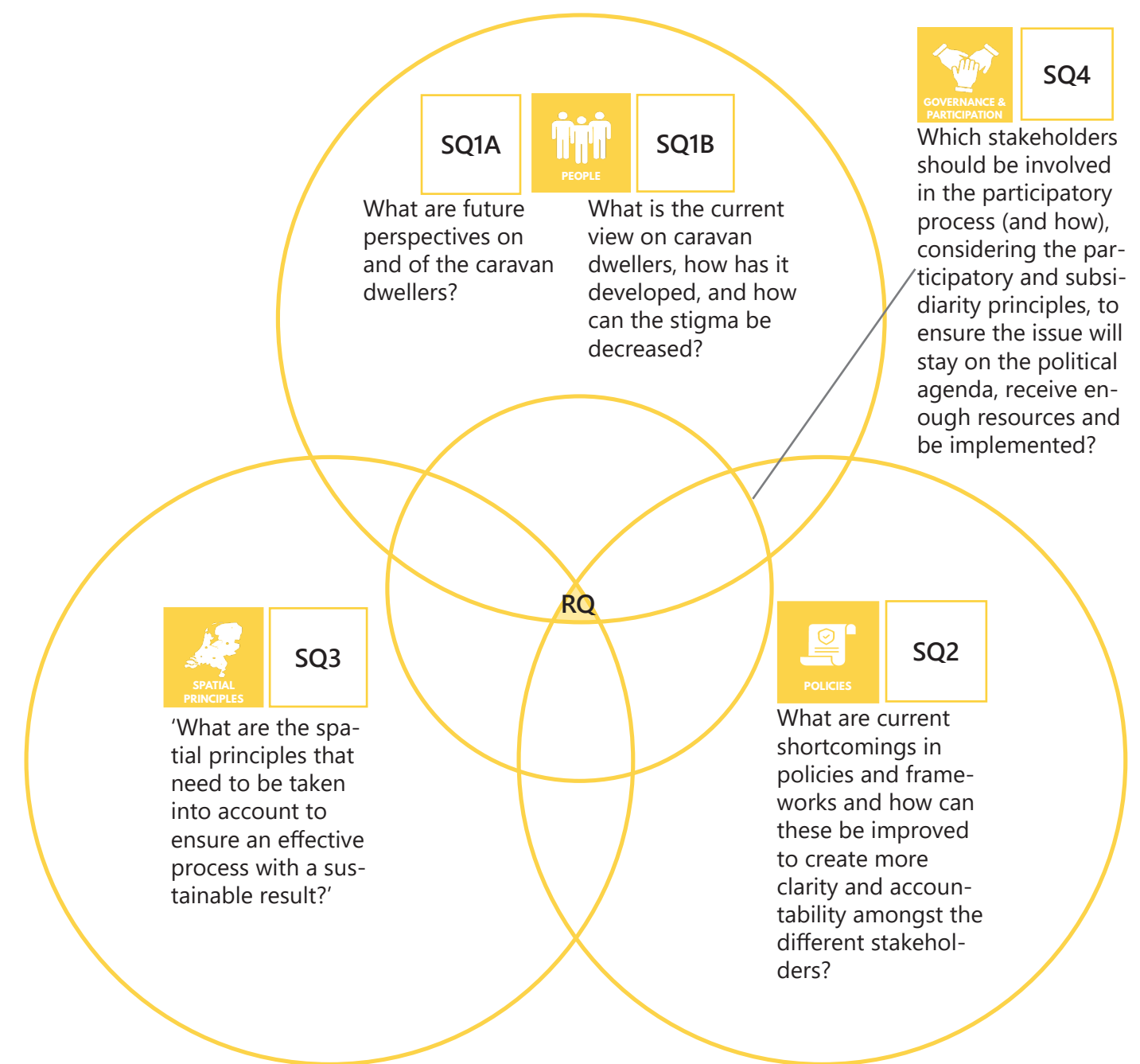




Figure 29 Caravan dweller camp in Deventer (1960)
Deventer Vroeger

04

FRAMEWORKS

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Human rights framework

When reading about caravan dweller politics, one thing is mentioned repeatedly as the instigator for change, the human rights framework. Whether the literature, news article or website is about the sentencing by the European Court for Human Rights or about how the current way of conduct of the Dutch government does not fit the human rights framework, it is a central topic to the subject. Logical, as it is the main framework used to enforce change for the caravan dweller community. For this thesis, it is important to outline this human rights framework and what it means for the project.

There are 9 core international human rights instruments which consist of treaties and agreements which are adopted by the United Nations. They were created to safeguard and promote human rights worldwide. Whilst all of these instruments are crucial in protecting human rights, some are more important for caravan dwellers than others. The most important elements of the framework for the case of the caravan dwellers are listed as follows:

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): This covenant covers fundamental civil and political rights. This includes rights like

‘rights to freedom of movement, privacy, equality before the law, and cultural rights’.

2. International Covenant on Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): This covenant covers economic, social and cultural rights. Examples of this are the right to work, an adequate standard of living, health, education and participation in cultural life. This covenant is important to the caravan dwellers as it focuses on not only an adequate standard of life, meaning access to water and somewhere to stay, it also focuses on the right to participate in cultural life and practice one’s own culture.

3. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD): This convention addresses racial discrimination, focuses on protecting marginalized groups and fights against the discrimination of humans based on ethnicity or race. As caravan dwellers have been acknowledged as a marginalised group by the European Union, they fall under this protection. (United Nations, n.d.)

These are the most important elements of the Human Rights framework, as highlighted in figure 30 for the caravan dwellers. The Dutch government is not meeting these instruments created by the UN.

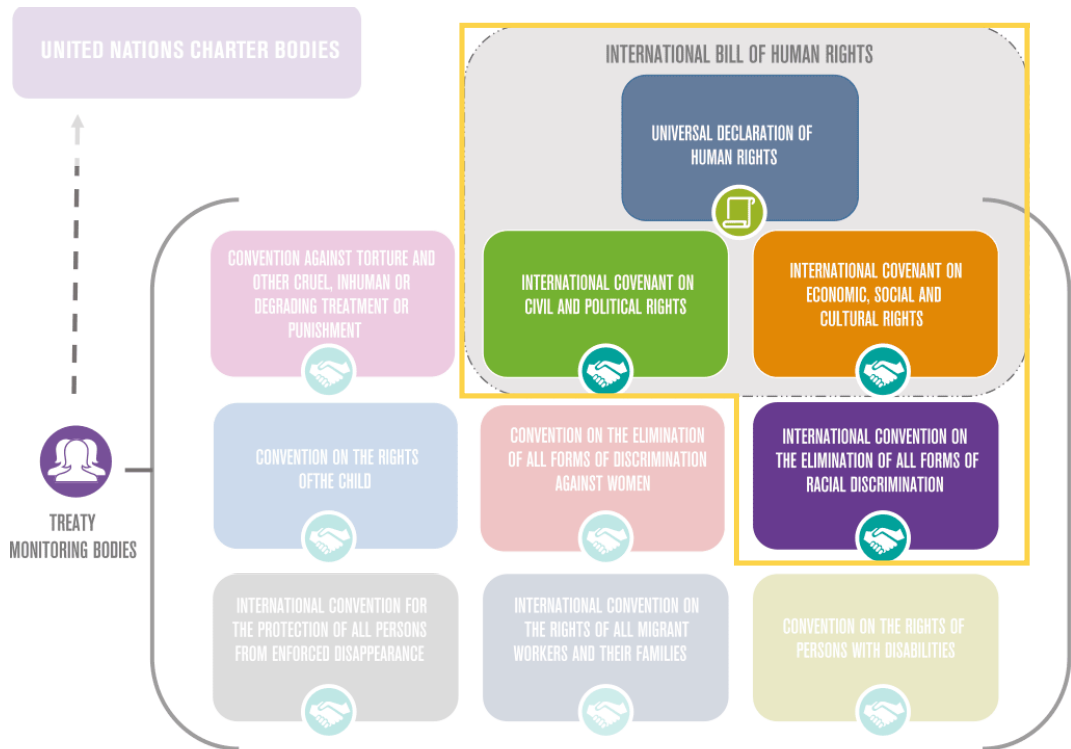


Figure 30 Introduction to the United Nations Human rights treaties (N.D.) LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security

Justice

In exploring the research question: “What are the (spatial) implications of a just and sustainable future for the caravan dweller community in the Netherlands? And how can this be achieved through participatory approaches?”, it is crucial to define key terms like “just” and “sustainable” due to their varied interpretations.

Justice in this context is clarified through its dimensions as outlined by Verbeek (2023): distributive justice, procedural justice, and justice as recognition as shown in figure 31. Distributive justice involves the ‘fair’ distribution of benefits such as access to infrastructure and burdens such as pollution. For caravan dwellers, this relates to the locations of their sites. Procedural justice focuses on decision-making, specifically who is involved and how, tying into input legitimacy mentioned in the problem statement. Justice as recognition is about the respect and value given to different stakeholders. For caravan dwellers, stigma and embedded racism have hindered their recognition and respect in both spatial planning and daily life.

A just future for caravan dwellers would involve an equal distribution of benefits and burdens, inclusive decision-making processes where they can influence outcomes, and a high level of respect and recognition for them as valued stakeholders.

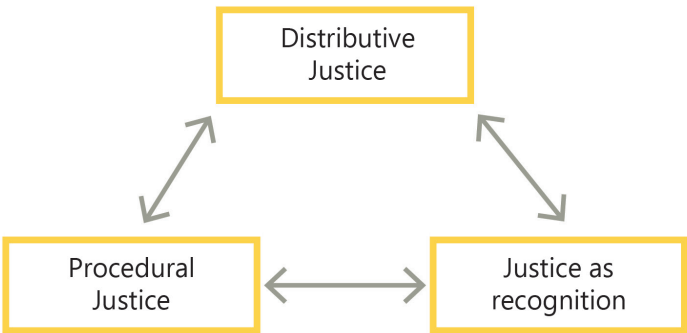


Figure 31 TU Delft, Definition of justice (2023), Author

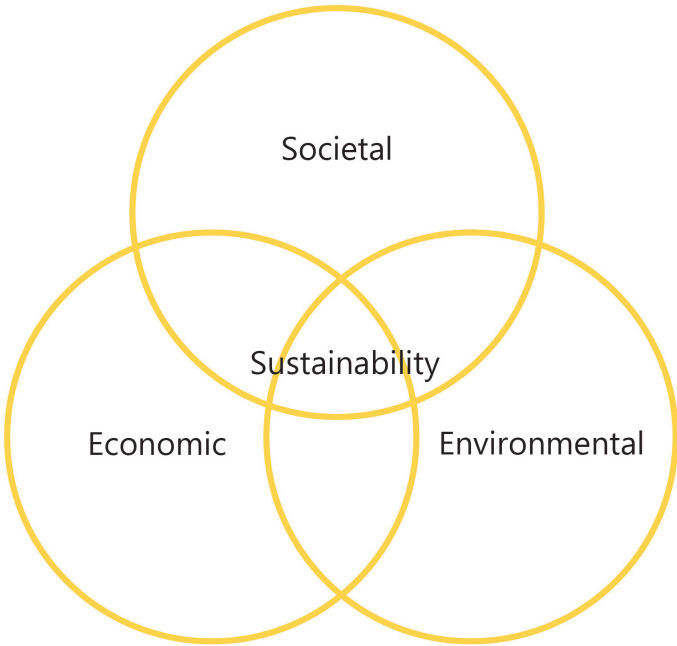


Figure 32 Definition of sustainability (2023), Author

Sustainability

A just and sustainable future also regards different aspects of sustainability as depicted in figure 32. The different aspects of sustainability are economic, environmental and social (Brundtland, 1987). For this project, the weight of each of these aspects of sustainability differs for each stakeholder. In the case of caravan dwellers, the environmental part regards the climate adaptivity of the housing type and the influence of their housing typology on the environmental crisis. The social aspect regards the just treatment of the group, the social cohesion within the community and with others. The economic aspect means that this project, if successful, increases the opportunities for the caravan dwellers to partake in the economy.

Otherness, Stigma and Anti-gypsyism

An important element of the project is the view on caravan dwellers by society, influenced by the concepts of otherness, stigma and anti-gypsyism.

Otherness

'Opposing Us, the Self, and Them, the Other, is to choose a criterion that allows humanity to be divided into two groups: one that embodies the norm and whose identity is valued and another that is defined by its faults, devalued and susceptible to discrimination.' (Staszak, 2008).

Considering the case of the caravan dwellers, the described dominant society are people living a sedentary life which makes this lifestyle the norm and valued, the caravan dwellers, living a nomadic lifestyle, are therefore considered as other. Staszak mentions that the 'other' group are devalued and more susceptible to discrimination, something caravan dwellers experience in their day-to-day lives.

Heterotopia

Something that is heavily connected to the concept of otherness is the concept of heterotopia by Foucault. It can be used to explain the physical (and social) environment that was created starting with the regional camps. A heterotopia is a location where social processes of change or hybridisation take place (Bracken, 2022).

Within a previously written essay that has inspired this research, the possibility of the caravan dweller locations being a heterotopia was explored. To explore this, the six characteristics of a heterotopia by Foucault were applied.

1. Variety of form: a place where somebody would change from one thing to another. For example military barracks, areas where a boy changes into a man. The caravan dwellers were forced to live in camps to change into a person assimilated into the dominantly sedentary society.
2. Change of function over time: a location once had a function, now it is different, and in a hundred years might have a new function because people have forgotten the old, like a cemetery. The sites are located in areas that once had different functions and now, after the implementation of the extinction policy, the areas changed function again.
3. Juxtaposing of space: putting several spaces in a real place like a theatre where a stage, a screen, and a place to get refreshments all have their own space but work together in the place. This applies mostly to the big caravan dweller locations where they had their own facilities meaning residential, educational and retail caravans within the place.

4. Slices of time: there are different ways to be connected to slices of time. There could be a new building, holding old objects like a museum. There could also be a connection by a moment of otherness like a festival. Over the years the camps that turned into sites have conserved old caravans and gathered new ones although this latter activity has become hard because of the extinction policy. The sites are a collective of slices of time and elements from different generations.

5. A system of opening and closing: nearly anything has a system of opening and closing that both makes it isolated and penetrable. The heterotopia differs from public space as it is generally not freely accessible as there has to be permission or a rite of passage performed like in a sauna. Within the locations, the sometimes secluded location, only one entryway and the social construct of the caravan dwellers feeling the location is their space is the system of opening and closing.

6. Space of illusion: this means that its role is to create a space that is other from its surroundings like a colony. For people outside, the locations are a weird space of otherness but to the people living in the sites, it is their reality. (Foucault & Miskowiec, 1986)

This shows that the heterotopia, which these caravan dweller locations are, are areas known to be different from dominant society which explains, together with the concept of otherness, that these places are seen as divergent and therefore often not good or unpleasant.

Stigma

Because the term stigma is used in a variety of fields, each research needs to handle its own definition (Link et al., 2001). Within this project the stigma is seen as a deeply discrediting attribute that sets a group apart from the dominant society, leading to negative perceptions, discrimination and stereotyping of the group which eventually leads to social exclusion. As mentioned in the quote by Staszak, the group of 'other' is often defined by their faults and a stigma is a collection of the faults of individuals, which are then attributed to all who are part of this group, even those who do not carry these faults, devaluing of a group. This causes limitations in opportunities and creates barriers to fully participate in society for whoever is in the group. The 'criminal' stigma of caravan dwellers will be further researched in the Results chapter. The stigma was often used as an excuse to discriminate against the group and does not only influence the way the group is viewed by dominant society but also how they are treated by governmental institutions.

Territorial stigma

Connected to the concept of stigma is the concept of territorial stigma which is described by Theodorescu, de Vries and van Kan as follows:

'With a territorial stigma, physical space is divided into worthy and non-worthy places. The unworthy places represent the social disintegration and danger in public discourses and this leads to the disinvestment in these areas and a change to corrective approaches.' (authors translation) (Theodorescu, et al., 2024; 6)

This quote describes the caravan dweller situation very well. By creating the regional camps, territorial stigma was born which seeped into the way these spaces were treated through policy and development.

Anti-gypsyism

'Anti-Gypsyism often serves to justify the existing social order whereby the Roma are permanently kept in an inferior social problem.' (Nicolae, 2007:26)

As the name might imply, anti-gypsyism is like for example anti-semitism, the discriminating or racist treatment of people, based on their ethnicity and is often used to describe the hate towards a specific group. Sadly, this is not only something carried out by individuals in the dominant society but it also creates a false consciousness within the Roma community itself. Hiding parentage leading to eventually losing ethnic identity and assimilation to dominant society is a common practice within the Roma community (Nicolae, 2007).

'Prejudices against Roma are based not only on race, but on a combination--unique in each region or country--of religion, language, culture and physical appearance' (Nicolae, 2007:26).

Because the discrimination and hate is not directed towards the race or ethnicity or a specific identity the hate can adapt to the Roma in many different forms, even if they change social status, living conditions, or practices in their culture (Nicolae, 2007). This means that anti-gypsyism can adapt itself no matter how the group changes. This anti-gypsyism is embedded in society which has led to institutionalised discrimination of the group.

Although the caravan dwellers are not all part of the Roma community, they are often treated similarly by law. Exploring the concept of anti-gypsyism, the old arguments of the government that the slow assimilation and forced sedentary life of the caravan dwellers would decrease the social segregation of the group seems incorrect. The relation between the different concepts that lead to discriminatory practices will be explored further in Results.



Figure 33 Connectiveness of different concepts leading to discrimination (2023), Author

Segregation

Voluntary social segregation

It has been clear that there is discrimination and therefore social segregation resulting from otherness, anti-gypsyism and stigmatisation but there is a different side to this concept. There is voluntary and existential social segregation, meaning that in this case, not all social segregation is a product of force (Peach, 1996). From interviews, it becomes clear that the caravan dweller community wants to live together, and cluster to be able to practice their culture (Omroep Gelderland, 2023). This clustering could be viewed as voluntary social segregation. However, it should be taken into account that this 'voluntary' social segregation might stem from a past of bad experiences and distrust towards dominant society.

Spatial segregation

The current locations and structure of the caravan dweller locations contribute to the spatial and social segregation of the group as spatial segregation is defined as the physical separation from other neighbourhoods and spatial elements that prohibit or hinder the interaction of integration with other surrounding communities.

Institutionalised racism

Introduction

It is important to define the shortcomings of the policy as throughout old policies, there was a clear form of institutionalised racism present. Institutionalised racism is racism that finds its origin in how institutions have operated, promoting a homogeneous society that affects the victimised group in many different ways (Verlot, 2002). Verlot mentions that specific policies for a specific group tend to increase institutionalised racism as it only highlights the differences from the dominant society and tends to push the group towards the dominant society to create a homogeneous one.

Verlot also argues that the polarising of views on racism or discrimination in policies can be overcome by an anthropological approach to policies. Taking the cultural sensitivities of the dominant group and its institutions into account whilst looking to policy, should help to give more insights on this difference between morally justified discrimination or choices that have been driven by racism or unintentionally have racist effects. Although Verlot gives a good description of institutionalised racism, in his proposition to decrease racism, only the perspective of the dominant group and its institutions is taken into account, whilst adding the perspective of the non-dominant could create a more holistic approach to minimize institutionalised racism.

The web of institutionalised racism

Miller and Garran have defined different types of institutionalised racism and how they are connected or influence different aspects of one's life. Although this theory is based on people of colour, elements can still be transferred to the caravan dweller community. Taking 'housing and neighbourhoods' from the web as a starting point as the policies have first and foremost determined where and how the caravan dwellers live, a hierarchy of types of institutionalised racism is curated inspired by the web of institutionalised racism (Miller & Garran, 2007).

This is where stigma and institutionalised racism meet each other. Looking at the web of institutionalised racism it becomes clear that if this research only focuses on the policy and spatial aspects it focuses on A, depicted in figure 34. However, if the web is disturbed only in A, discrimination against caravan dwellers will continue through different routes in the web. This is why it is important to also focus on social integration and awareness, meaning to interrupt the web not only in location A but also in location B.

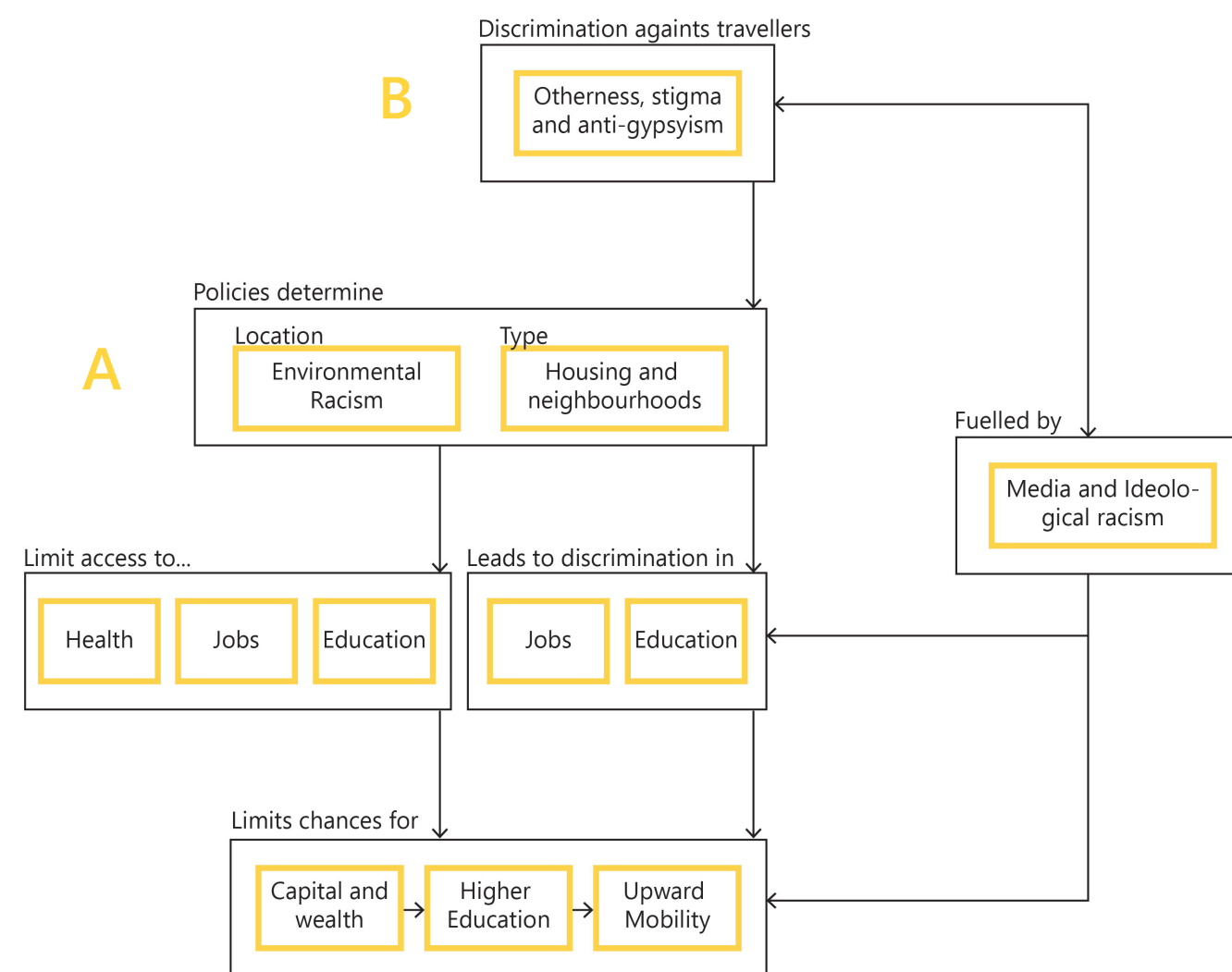


Figure 34 Institutionalised racism for travellers after the web of institutionalised racism inspired by Miller and Garran (2023), Author

Input and Output legitimacy

In discussing institutionalized racism, it is essential to consider the perspectives of marginalized groups when creating new policies, linking this to the concept of input legitimacy. Research by Boedeltje and Cornips (2004) delves into input and output legitimacy within interactive governance and its relation to policy-making.

Interactive governance aims to enhance democratic legitimacy, which refers to the acceptance and justification of political authority based on democratic principles. The Netherlands, functioning under a democratic system, relies on the consent and support of its people, ensuring equal rights and accountability. Democratic legitimacy also involves mechanisms linking citizen preferences to political decisions, crucial in spatial planning to translate preferences into policies and projects.

Interactive governance seeks to address the democratic deficit by involving citizens directly in decision-making and tackling complex social issues through the combined knowledge of different actors. This approach is also needed in the caravan dweller issue, where governmental institutions struggle with knowledge gaps about this community.

Input legitimacy in interactive governance focuses on procedures translating the “will of the people” into political decisions. When these mechanisms satisfy the people, input legitimacy is perceived as good. Deliberation is the main method in input legitimacy, allowing citizens to voice preferences and engage legislators and citizens in a learning process. Fairness, a key criterion for input legitimacy, ensures equal opportunities for citizens to influence decisions meaning everybody should participate and the strongest arguments win. However, in the case of caravan dwellers, the process often lacks interactivity, and community members face unequal opportunities to participate. Regarding the strongest arguments their arguments, based on the UN human rights framework, are significant yet overlooked. Although fairness is essential, it’s unrealistic to involve every affected individual as this might never lead to one outcome.

Output legitimacy assesses whether procedures effectively promote the common welfare of the specific group and achieve goals important to them. It depends on whether the policy objectively addresses the social problem and whether the citizens are satisfied with the outcome. Competence, a critical criterion for output legitimacy, is described as

‘the ability to use language to create understanding and agreement’ (Boedeltje & Cornips, 2004:10).

Competence also requires participants to aim for mutual understanding for successful policy implementation and to communicate preferences effectively. In the caravan dweller context, output legitimacy is insufficient because it neither solves the social problems of the caravan dweller community nor satisfies them subjectively.

There are relationships and conflicts between input and output legitimacy, and thus between fairness and competence. According to Boedeltje and Cornips (2004:7),

‘Output legitimacy derives from the effectiveness of government policy. However, effectiveness has only a meaning in relation to the preferences of citizens. In order to create effective outcomes procedures or mechanisms are therefore needed to track down these preferences and to translate them into political decisions.’

This means that without good procedures to track preferences (input legitimacy), achieving output legitimacy is impossible. However, ensuring fairness in these procedures can limit participants’ influence in decision-making, this could be solved by inviting only competent participants but this would perhaps not be fair, creating a paradox where competence conflicts with fairness.

Boedeltje and Cornips conclude that neglecting some fairness could be acceptable if it leads to better output legitimacy, as citizens will then still be satisfied with the procedures leading to the outcome. In this thesis, the concepts of input and output legitimacy help illustrate the current state of the caravan dweller situation and highlight the importance of interactive governance in policy and decision-making. The goal is to propose a suitable approach to address the caravan dweller issue, ensuring both input and output legitimacy.

Spatial planning principles

Participation principle

The definition of the participatory and subsidiarity principles according to the Economic Commission for Europe connected to the United Nations is that the participation principle uses effective procedures to involve communities, enhancing the input legitimacy of decision-making, whilst striving for transparency (United Nations, 2008). This is an important principle as the caravan dweller community has to be involved in decision-making.

Subsidiarity principle

The subsidiarity principle is based on the fact that decisions should be driven by local requirements but also acknowledges that it is necessary for certain problems and decisions to be addressed on a higher level (United Nations, 2008). This principle becomes important when discussing the current decentralisation of the problem. The current framework has distributed the primary responsibilities to the municipalities, however, time has shown that this level is not equipped to deliver output. Therefore to increase output legitimacy, the subsidiarity principle needs to be implied, redirecting responsibilities to a more central institution. The centralisation of certain decisions might increase the opportunity to combat bigger crises.

The ladder of participation

To be able to categorise and evaluate the different types of participation, the theory of the participation ladder (Arnstein, 2019) can assist. Although the framework itself was created in 1968, it is still very relevant in modern discourses of policy making hence the republishing in 2019. Evaluating the participatory practices in old policies with the ladder it becomes clear that they are located on the lowest rung as seen in figure 35 called manipulation. The policies were created without the involvement of the caravan dwellers and the powerholders were enabled to try to 'cure' participants of their lifestyle and direct them towards a sedentary life.

The new policy framework mentions that it is important for municipalities to start a dialogue with the caravan dwellers implying that there would be room for back-and-forth communication, exceeding rung 3 and 4 (Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties, 2018).

'Partnership can work most effectively when there is an organized power-base in the community to which the citizen leaders are accountable; when the citizens group has the financial resources to pay its leaders reasonable honoraria for their time-consuming efforts; and when the group has the resources to hire (and fire) its own technicians, lawyers, and community organizers.' (Arnstein, 2019, p.31)

This quote is taken from a republished article based on the article by Arnstein from 1968, it is from the exploration of the 6th rung of the participation ladder and shows that a caravan dweller organisation with accompanying resources could be a vital part in creating a partnership participation. However, although partnership is briefly mentioned in the framework, the steps to create a (renters) organisation are not explained.

Although the exact aim is unclear in the current policy framework, it seems that the framework tries to push municipalities to cooperate with caravan dwellers. However, looking at the current situation, the framework is not strict enough to enforce this on the municipalities and municipalities are unaware of how to create participation processes that exceed the information or consulting rung. Whilst currently, the ladder is used to evaluate past and existing policies and frameworks, this research suggests it can also be used as a communicative tool for creating new approaches. Consistently using the ladder and using it as a measurement instrument for decision-making in different scales can clarify and communicate what type of participation should accompany which decisions for different stakeholders.

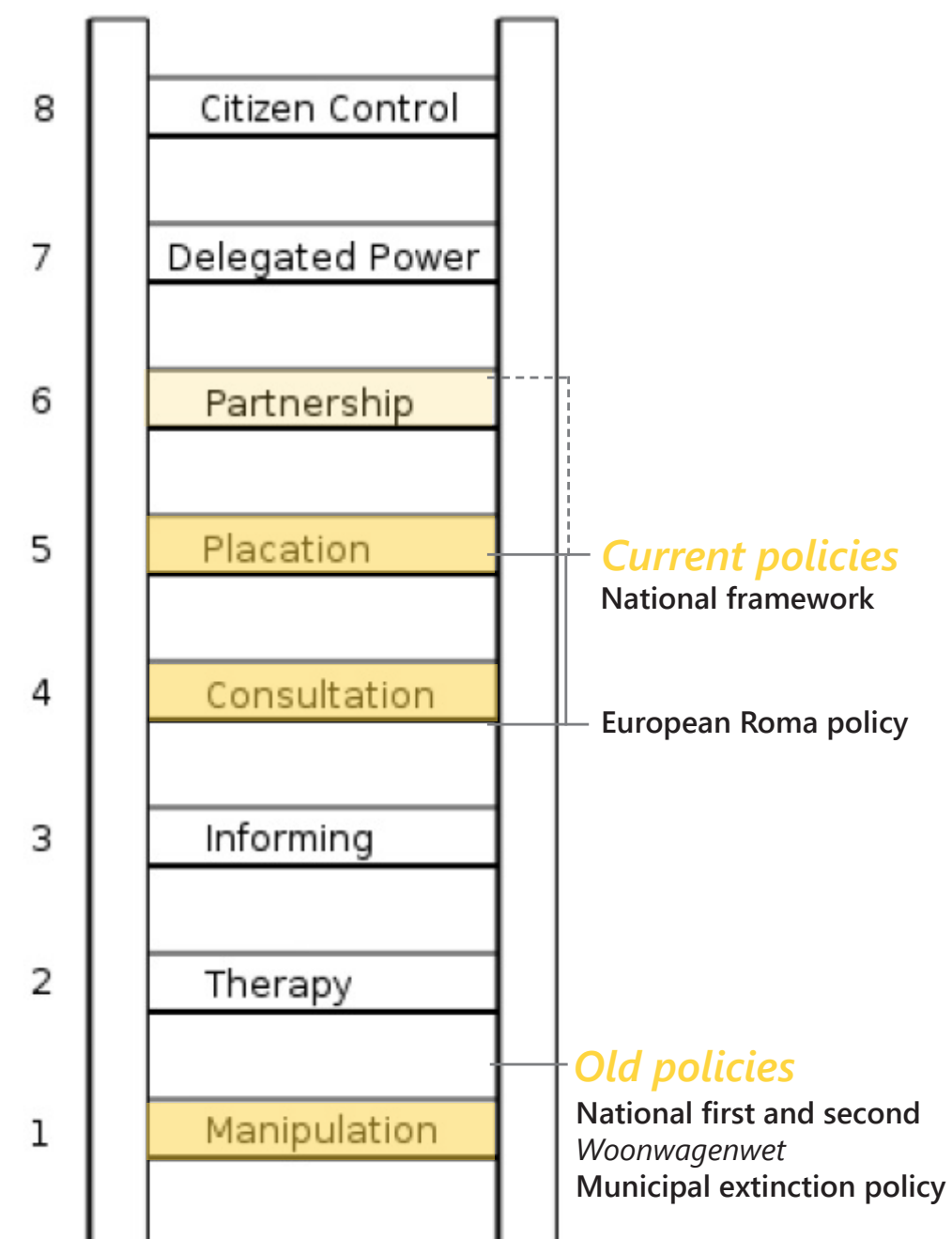


Figure 35 Ladder of participation (1968.), Arnstein

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework depicts the different themes and how they are connected within a just and sustainable framework. The first theme, people is depicted as the theme of largest importance to the project as the project and the methodology are heavily based on the caravan dweller community. The second and third themes, policy and spatial principles depict the spatial planning base of the project. The last theme Governance & Participation is the middle theme as this shows how the people, policies and spatial principles are approached and implemented.

Where people and policies overlap, we can find input legitimacy regarding how much people trust the decision-making processes. Where policies and spatial principles overlap we find output legitimacy based on the ability to solve a problem. Where spatial principles and people overlap we find output legitimacy based on how satisfied people are with the outcomes (spatial implications).

Combining the findings of the sub-questions of each theme will create a new approach which is articulated through different outcomes. On the different intersections of themes, we will find these outcomes: the 'new' framework that bundles the policy improvements and spatial guidelines to create a legal base, the design that shows the spatial implications of the wants and needs of the caravan dweller community and the participation roadmap that depict the different steps on the road towards trust.

Justice

Sustainability

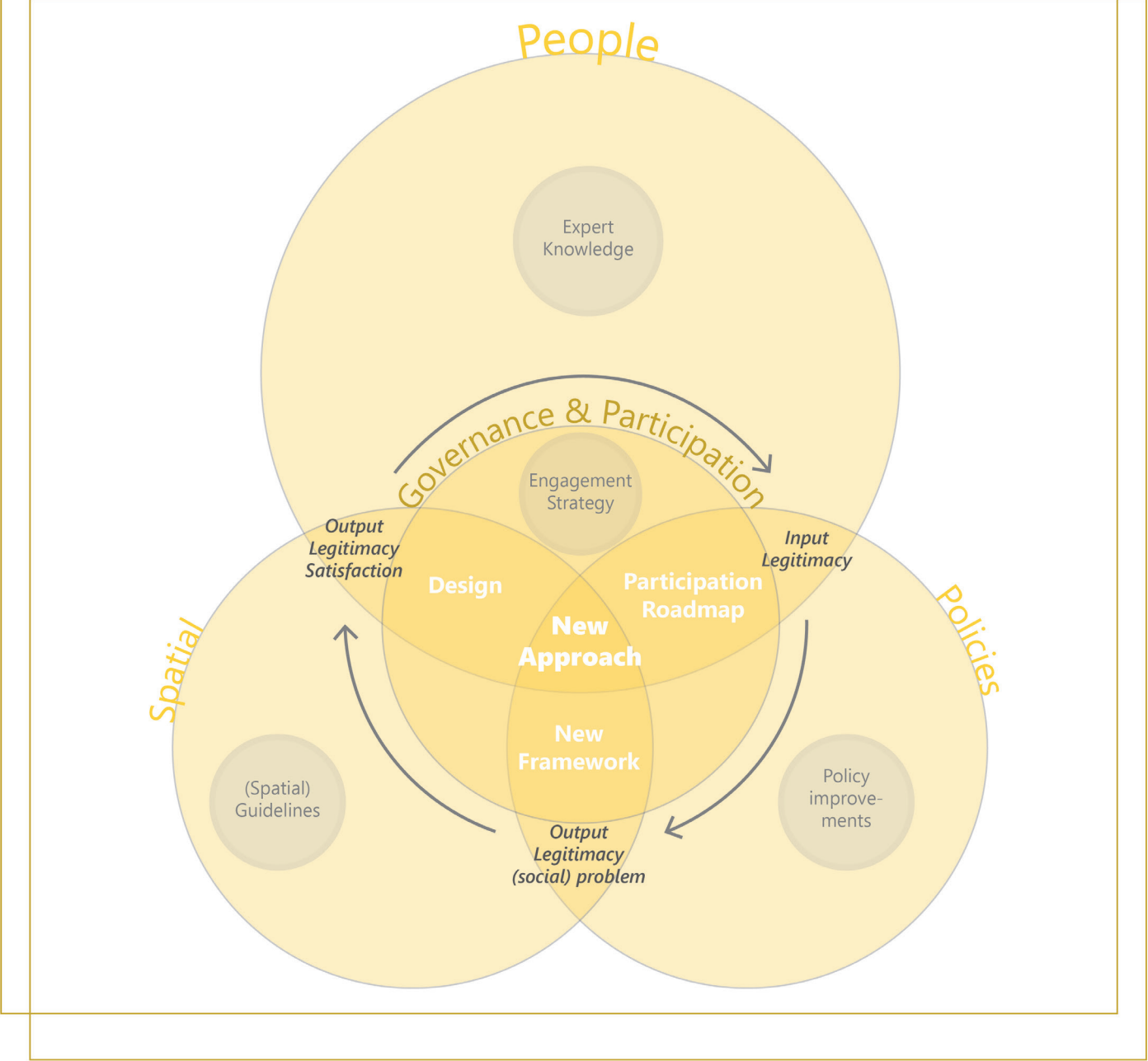


Figure 36 Conceptual framework (2023), Author

05

METHODOLOGY



Figure 37 Old caravan (n.d.) Het Wiel

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Goals

Research question

The goals of the main research question is to explore what is needed to create a future where the input legitimacy is increased through participation, output legitimacy is improved and what the spatial implications of this will be within a just and sustainable framework

People

Within the theme of people, the first sub-question is: 'What are future perspectives on and of the caravan dwellers?' The goal is to find out what the different perspectives on the future of the caravan dwellers are, what innovations would be possible and what is desired by caravan dwellers.

The goal of the second sub-question of the first research theme: 'What is the current view on caravan dwellers, how has it developed, and how can the stigma be decreased?' is to explain the development of the stigma on caravan dwellers and to see if, and possibly how this stigma could be decreased.

Policies

The goal of the second research question 'What are current shortcomings in policies and frameworks and how can these be improved to create more clarity and accountability amongst the different stakeholders?' is to research how the current framework needs to be altered to improve input and output legitimacy (intend).

Spatial principles

The goals of the third research question 'What are the spatial principles that need to be taken into account to ensure an effective process with a sustainable result?' are to create (spatial) guidelines regarding the caravan dweller locations to show which elements need to be taken into account when finding and designing the locations.

Governance and Participation

The goals of the last research question 'Which stakeholders should be involved in the participatory process, how should they be involved and how should the process be approached, to ensure the issue will stay on the political agenda, receive enough resources and be implemented?' is to outline who is or should be involved in the decision-making process, how they should be involved, and which steps should be taken by the different stakeholders to ensure that a just and sustainable future will be created for the caravan dweller community.

Methods

Analytical and theoretical

To be able to answer the questions and reach the goals set for each question, different methods are used. A large part of these methods are listed under the term analytical and theoretical work which inherently means 'desk-work'.

Fieldwork

Besides 'deskwork' there is also a part of the research that is answered through fieldwork. The fieldwork for this project is divided into two parts. The first phase consists of interviews and surveys, methods to collect personal data from individuals. The second part evaluates the outcomes with some of the previously interviewed experts. To be able to do this, a DMP, Human Research Ethical Checklist and consent forms were approved by the Ethical Committee of TU Delft (in appendix).

To find participants, different methods are used. The first method is personal network. The second method is contacting professionals via e-mail after finding their contact information on the internet, these experts were found via media or literature related to caravan dwellers. The third method is asking the interviewees to refer to other stakeholders involved in the process (this was proven to be the most effective method).

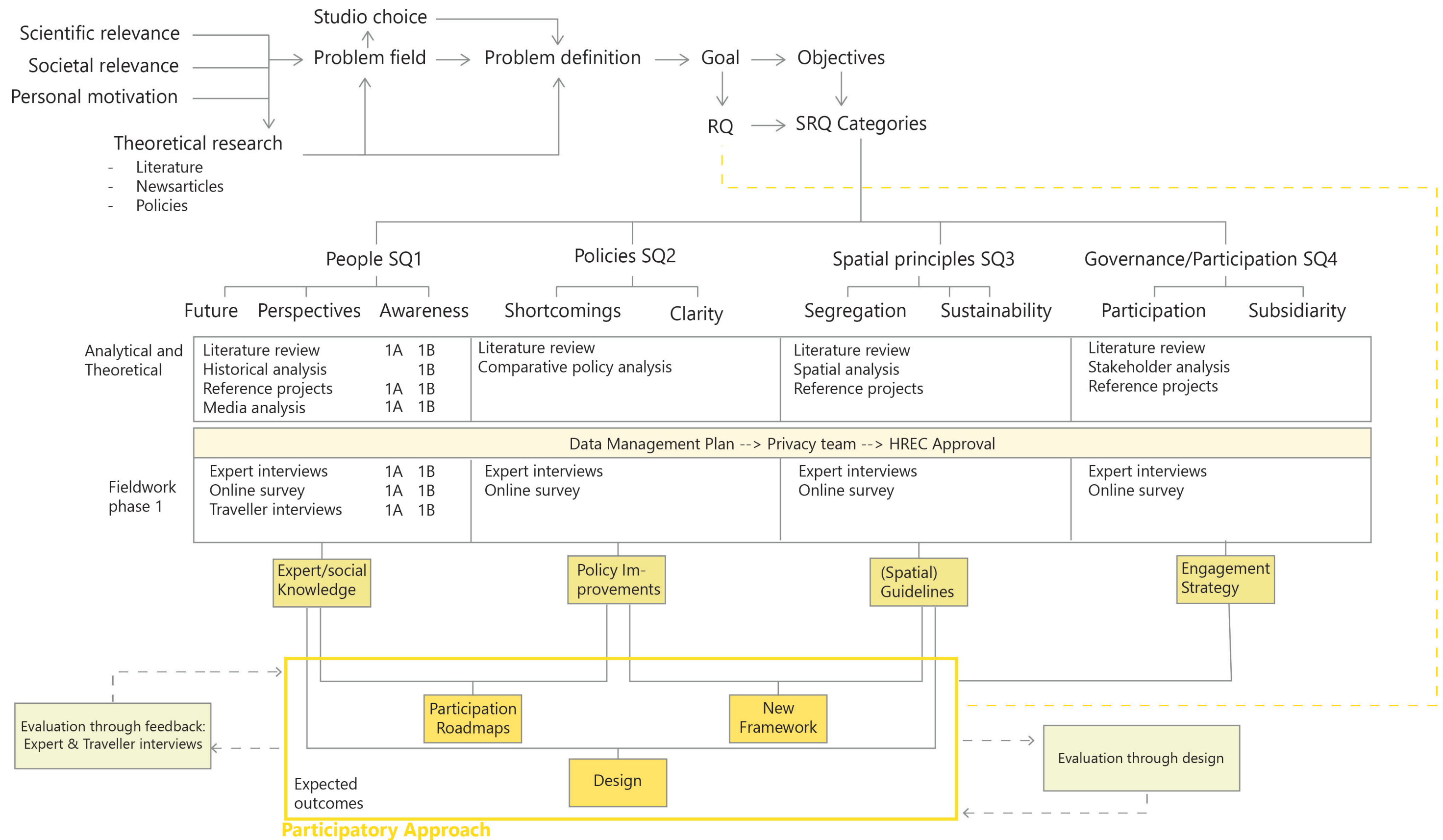
Evaluation

The project is evaluated through design and reconnecting with the interviewed experts. The design evaluates the spatial principles. The experts will help improve and evaluate the participation roadmap.

Iterative approach

"An iterative approach is one where the content of the discussion, stimulus, or sometimes even the methodology is adapted over the course of the research programme. Learning from initial research sessions is used to influence the inputs for subsequent interviews." (Association for qualitative research, n.d.).

As this research is dealing with a large knowledge gap, it is important that the outcomes as well as the methodology holds a certain amount of flexibility. Therefore, the methodology has an iterative approach where the outcomes and new findings have influenced the trajectory of the research.





SQ1A

What are future perspectives on and of the caravan dwellers?



The literature review, looks at articles and caravan dweller-related policies to see what their vision is on the future of the community.



The interviews will touch upon this question by discussing what participants feel the (desired) future perspectives of the caravan dwellers are.



Reference projects looks into projects with a similar housing type to the caravan dwellers or projects that show innovations to the caravan dweller housing type.



The online survey which is spread amongst caravan dwellers, asks them what they would desire for the future.



The media analysis looks into Facebook sites where caravan dwellers frequently post and uses AI image creation to illustrate a self constructed idea for the housing type.

SQ1B

What is the current view on caravan dwellers, how has it developed, and how can the stigma be decreased?



The historical analysis tries to unravel how the view on caravan dwellers has developed over time and look at older documents such as news articles or paintings to see how the caravan dwellers were depicted.



The interviews with experts and caravan dweller representatives will focus on where the experts think the stigma comes from, what the current state of the perspective on caravan dwellers is and how they feel like it could be improved.



The literature review looks at sources that have already attempted to research the view on caravan dwellers and attempts to explain it through theory.



This online survey has the target group of non-caravan dwellers, gathering knowledge on how they perceive the group and how their perception could be influenced.



The reference projects focusses on projects that have attempted to alter societies' views on a certain group, culture.



The media analysis will bring forward which different types of media cover the topic of caravan dwellers and specifically how they are reported specifically focusing on news

POLICIES



SQ2

What are current shortcomings in policies and frameworks and how can these be improved to create more clarity and accountability amongst the different stakeholders?



Literature Review

The literature review will focus on literature about policy- or decision-making and different approaches to this. The other part of the literature review focuses on the shortcomings of the current Dutch policy framework presented in literature.



Semi-structured Interviews

The expert interviews focus on the process of the creation of the policy framework, their experience so far with implementation of the framework and how the framework could be improved with the knowledge accumulated in the years after the framework was published.



Policy Analysis

The policy analysis will analyse the current national policy framework and compare it to other policies/strategies. This comparison focuses on an exploratory research that attempts to find different elements that increase input and output legitimacy in policies. This is done by using strategies regarding the accommodation of marginalised groups.



Policy Comparison

Resulting in an overview of elements regarding input and output legitimacy which can be used to inspire recommendations for the current policy framework.

SPATIAL PRINCIPLES



SQ3

'What are the spatial principles that need to be taken into account to ensure an effective process with a sustainable result?'



Literature Review

The literature review focuses on a couple of aspects of the research question. It focuses on the principles of spatial segregation, creating opportunities for integration and on the sustainability transition. Theoretical and spatial implications of this are researched.



Reference Projects

Reference projects will focus on finished caravan dweller housing projects which will give insight into the different criteria for locating and designing a site.



Spatial Analysis

The spatial analysis looks into the current situation and which elements of caravan dweller sites need to be altered or conserved within the spatial principles.



Semi-structured Interviews

The interviews focus on the different elements that influence the spatial principles of caravan dweller sites such as past design mistakes or criteria for site selection.



Online Survey

The online survey focuses their desires for certain spatial elements.

GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION



SQ4

Which stakeholders should be involved in the participatory process, how should they be involved and how should the process be approached, to ensure the issue will stay on the political agenda, receive enough resources and be implemented?



The literature review will focus on the decision-making and implementation processes that are involved with the accommodation of caravan dwellers.



By looking at reference projects from municipalities, it will become clear which steps need to be taken and in which order. These projects and especially the process of these projects give insights on the best way to approach the issue.



The stakeholder analysis will give insights into who currently is, and possibly needs to be involved within the participatory process and will be conducted by using the 'onion' diagram showing the different scales sectors of stakeholders. A power interest matrix gives insight into how stakeholders need to be approached in the engagement strategy.



The expert interviews focus on the different scales of decision-making and experiences with participation with and of the caravan dweller community.



The online survey asks caravan dwellers about their experiences regarding participation and how transparent they feel the current governance is structured.

FIELDWORK

Interviews

The expert interviews are conducted with experts connected to the four different themes. The semi-structured interviews created an opportunity for participants to steer the interview towards their expertise or experiences whilst still having a similar structure amongst the different interviews to identify possible conflicts of interest and possible opportunities for cooperation.

The most important topics per theme to touch upon during interviews are shown in the scheme below but due to the iterative process, the way these topics were approached differed per interview.

- The participants interviewed and the order of interviews is as follows:
1. Professor specialised in caravan dweller politics
 2. Caravan Dweller representative
 3. Senior project manager at a knowledge platform
 4. Civil servant specialised in caravan dweller
 5. Caravan Dweller representative 2
 6. Civil servant specialised in caravan dwellers 2
 7. Municipal worker

Two meetings about an ongoing project were attended, during these meetings there were discussions with an urbanist of the municipality and a member of the 'core group' of caravan dweller issues of the municipality. These experts were not interviewed but their insights from the meetings will be shared in the results.

Online Surveys

The project uses two different online surveys through the Qualtrics survey program. One is directed towards the caravan dweller community and one is directed towards non-caravan dwellers. The first received 7 responses and the latter received 72 responses.

Although the initial intent of this survey was to find correlations between for example age and interest to have a nomadic lifestyle, due to the amount of responses it is not possible to make these conclusions. However, there were some open-ended questions where participants could fill in their own experiences.. These open-ended questions and their answers are still valuable to the project and will be incorporated in the results chapter.

The survey for non-caravan dwellers aims to shed light on how caravan dwellers are perceived by society.

The surveys are designed to be as anonymous as possible without losing valuable information. However, there will still was an opening statement outlining the goals of the research, the rights of the participants and the possible risks (in Dutch) which can be found in the appendix.

Expert interviews

Explanation specific work The goal of the interviewee		References to other experts Placement on the stakeholder analysis diagram	
People	Policies	Spatial principles	Governance & Participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Culture- Wants and needs- Stigma- Awareness- Future perspectives- Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Decentralisation- Shortcomings- Improvements- Goals- Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Spatial segregation- Elements that influence a location- Sustainability/Innovations- Wider context	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scale of decision making- Engagement strategies- Experiences between or with groups

CASE STUDY

For this research, different projects are used as reference projects/case studies some from confidential files but most importantly the relocation project of the caravan dweller site of the Energiestraat in The Hague to the Henri Faasdreef is used as a case study. This project served as an inspiration for many spatial principles and will be the case study that showcases the implementation of the spatial principles.

The relocation of the Energiestraat is an ongoing project of the municipality of The Hague in cooperation with Forticon BV. The location has to be relocated due to the tensions between the residents of the location and their surroundings.

It is important to note that the design is not made in cooperation with the municipality which means the design does not apply to the current project and this design cannot be seen as the final masterplan.

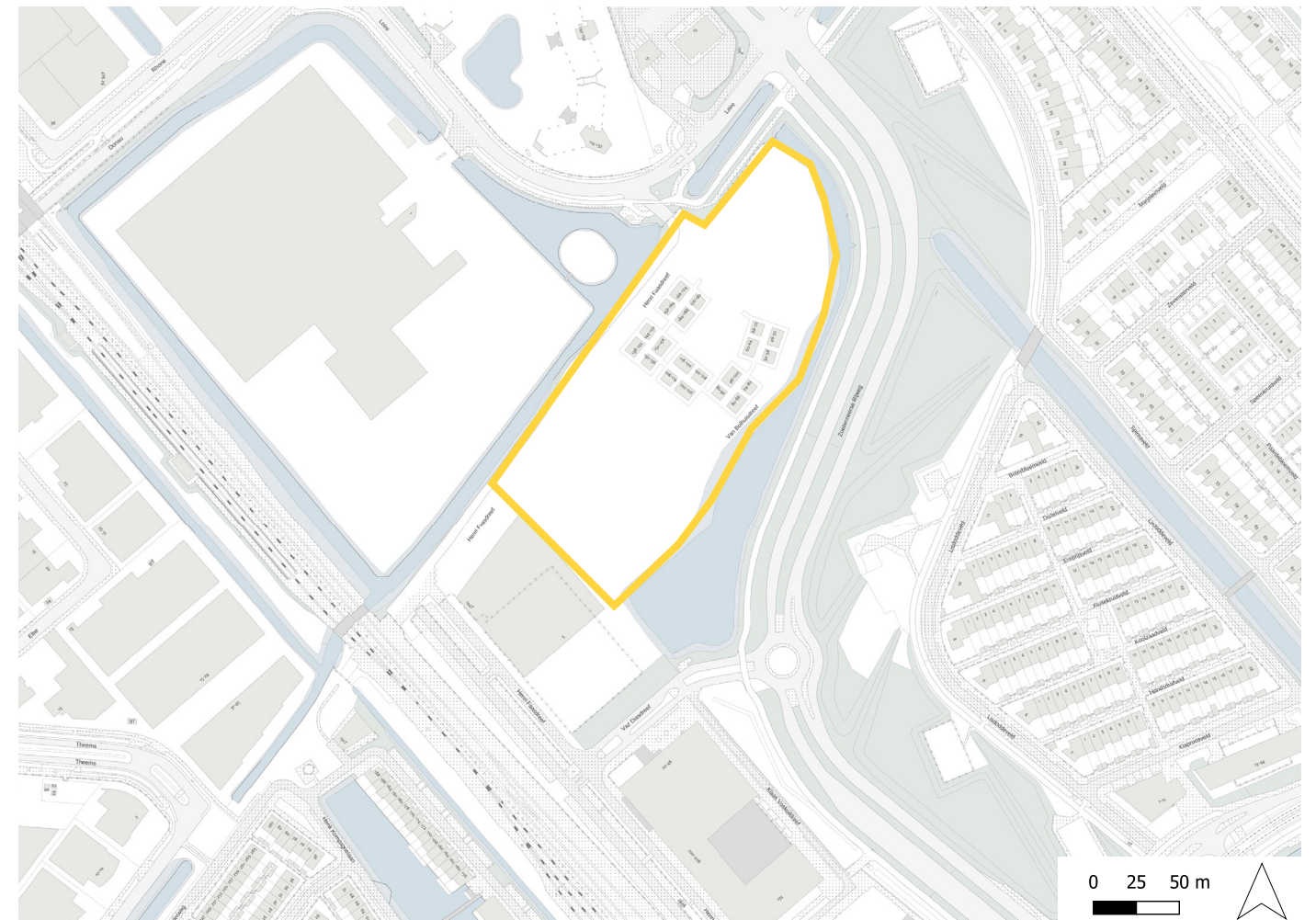


Figure 39 Project location Henri Faasdreef, The Hague (2024) Author



Figure 40 Caravan centre Collendoorn (1972) Stichting Historische Projecten

06

RESEARCH RESULTS

PEOPLE

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Introduction

Within the section 'future perspectives', different ideas about the future of caravan dweller accommodation are explored. First this is done through media and later through reference projects, interviews and literature.

Media analysis

Right to roam

In different clips, interviews and news articles, it is shortly mentioned by caravan dwellers that they want the *trekverbod* to be abolished. The *trekverbod* prohibited the caravan dwellers from their nomadic lifestyle in the past. Currently, travelling is not prohibited by law but as there is a shortage of at least 5000 pitches, the regulations on the caravans and the need for administration are in place, making it difficult for caravan dwellers to live a nomadic lifestyle.

Figure 41 is an AI image that shows the head of a caravan dweller association, breaking the chains that tie a caravan to its location. Behind her, the people are cheering her on whilst she demolishes the *trekverbod*.



Figure 41 Breaking the chains of the travellers (2023) AI/Woonwagenbelangen Nederland

This type of AI imagery, posted on the main Facebook page of the *Woonwagenbelangen Nederland* association received a large number of likes and shares, indicating that caravan dwellers long for a future where they travel throughout their region, country, and maybe even the continent.



Figure 42 Agricultural traveller cluster (2024) generated by author with AI



Figure 43 Agricultural traveller cluster 2 (2024) generated by author with AI

Future perspectives created with AI

The mobility of the lifestyle of the caravan dwellers is an interesting aspect which can be used beneficially when speaking of flexible land use. In figure 42 and 43, AI was used to depict caravan dweller locations on agricultural land to be able to let the land rest after intensive agricultural use. The idea is similar to the 3-field system used by farmers in the past but instead of three different crops, housing becomes one of the 3 land uses. This allows a lot of accommodation whilst also contributing to sustainable land use.

This also shows the opportunity for the temporary use of land by the housing type although this would not be beneficial to the evictability of the housing type.

The method of using AI to quickly visualise different ideas for possible future perspectives gives images that make it easier to discuss such ideas with the caravan dweller community and other stakeholders.

Similar housing types

Tiny house communities are perceived as the new sustainable housing type by many. In Alkmaar a group of tiny house owners have received a 5 year contract to locate their community (Tiny Houses Alkmaar, 2022).

Looking at the differences between the tiny house communities and caravan dwellers, the way the inhabitants are perceived by society seems to be the main difference.

This shows that the perspective society has on the group connected to a certain housing type does influence the willingness to create space for this housing type. This is confirmed by the strong 'NIMBY' backlash experienced during participatory processes with inhabitants that live close to possible new caravan dweller locations (Teodorescu, D. personal communication, December 21st, 2023).

When comparing the old-time caravan with a picture of a tiny house in figures 45 and 46 shows that the exterior does not differ much but the materials and design of tiny houses are more sustainable. The question is if it could be considered to offer tiny houses as an alternative housing type to the caravan dweller community.



Figure 44 Tiny house community in Alkmaar (n.d.) Tiny House Alkmaar



Figure 45 Old caravan owned by caravan dwellers (n.d.) Caravan dwellers Westerhaar-Vriezenveensewijk



Figure 46 Tiny house (n.d.) Avrotros

Innovations housing type

BENG Caravans

An innovation regarding sustainability in existing caravans is the BENG caravan. BENG is an acronym for *Bijna energie neutraal gebouwen* which translates to Almost Energy Neutral Buildings. These prefabricated dwellings are built with sustainable materials, often meaning wood (Kraaikamp chalet- en woonwagenbouw, n.d.). The caravans align with the building decree regulations and are fully electrical, meaning no gas is needed.

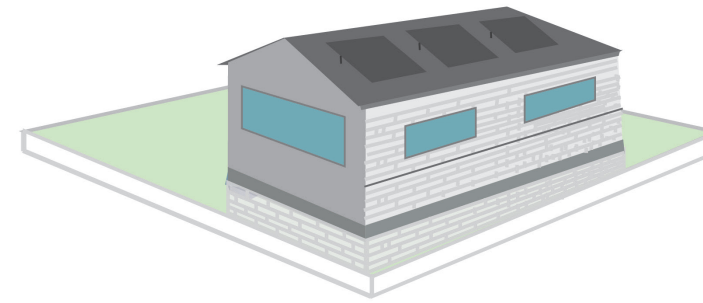


Figure 47 BENG Caravan (2024) Author

Modular caravans

Another type is the modular caravan, these caravans would make it easier for a family to expand within their site and caravan without having to find a new pitch or whilst an adolescent is waiting for their pitch. This type allows extra bedrooms to be added to the caravan and later removed (Solid-home Group, n.d.).

This type of caravan has a certain amount of sustainability as it expands or shrinks together with the number of inhabitants.

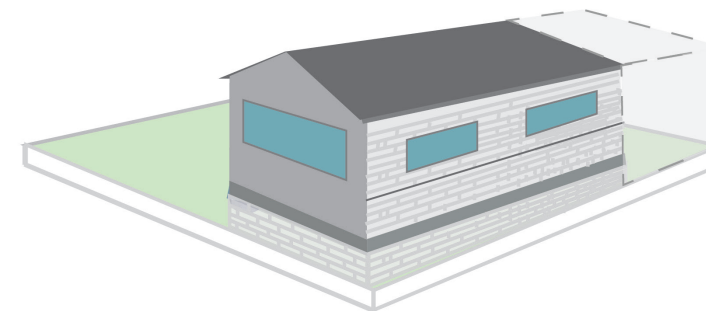


Figure 48 Modular caravan (2024) Author

Stacked caravan

Connected to the modular caravan type is the stacked caravan. Although they both allow for the caravan to move together with the inhabitants. The difference between the stacked and modular caravan is the fact that the expansion would be vertical instead of horizontal. This expansion is more sustainable considering land use but also brings different opportunities such as the possibility to split the address.

When two different families or a set of parents live with their child who is also a parent. This could influence their social welfare, which is calculated by the income of the entire household. By splitting the addresses, this problem would be solved.

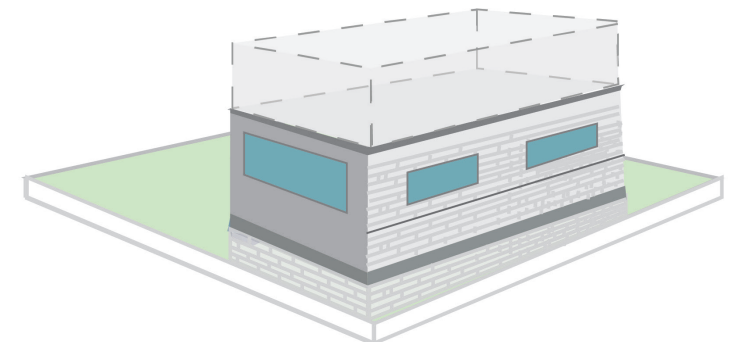


Figure 49 Stacked caravan (2024) Author

Perspectives of stakeholders

Perspectives of government

The national framework states that the waiting list for a caravan pitch should not exceed that of social housing. However, there are caravan dwellers with the means to buy pitches and caravans who do not qualify for social housing, yet still face long waiting periods (Omroep Zeeland, 2023). This suggests that perceiving caravan pitches as a form of social housing, along with lengthy policy-making processes, delays new pitch allocations.

Some caravan dwellers can afford to buy houses, indicating a need for varied pitch types (rental, buy, ground lease), potentially making the housing type more profitable. Municipalities are exploring this and the fairness of comparing caravan pitch waitlists to social housing waitlists. Caravan dwellers' housing requests are specific, and comparing the number of available housing and number of people searching for a dwelling is not the same, thus the waiting lists should not be compared directly to social housing lists (Regio Hart van Brabant, 2022).

Governmental institutions are interested in housing-type innovations, but these are often inefficiently marketed to caravan dwellers (van den Bogaert, Personal communication, 2024). This often complicates just implementation of these innovations.

Some municipalities, like Waalwijk, are actively identifying new caravan sites, but the building process, like any other, is time-consuming (Brooijmans, Personal communication, 2024).

Perspectives of caravan dwellers

Respondents describe essential cultural elements such as living in caravans, close family ties, and traditions. Recognized as intangible cultural heritage in 2014, caravan dwellers value preserving their culture. *Trekvrjheid* is more popular among conservative caravan dwellers, but younger generations may not share this desire (Vos, P., Personal communication, 2024). As most respondents do not feel the need to travel, they prefer temporary stay spaces for family care rather than travelling.

Touring caravans, often used temporarily, are not recognized as official housing and do not meet municipal standards (Teodorescu et al., 2024). The caravan dwellers would like for the holiday caravan to be accepted as an official housing type. This combined with allowing tiny houses for other groups enlarges feelings of discrimination among caravan dwellers, as their similar housing type is less accepted (Bleeker, 2022).

Caravan dwellers resist imposed changes to their housing type due to past negative experiences. Innovations like modular or stacked caravans are not widely accepted (Teodorescu et al., 2024). However, the BENG caravan is welcomed by those who can afford it, though many still rely on second-hand caravans which needs to be taken into account (Achterbergh, S., Personal communication, 2024).

Lastly, what should be taken into account regarding the future of the caravan dweller and the issue of having not enough sites is the fact that once the 'stock' has been filled for the current generation that is looking for a pitch, a new generation will already be presenting itself. This needs to be taken into account when conducting needs assessments and planning for the future (Vos, P., Personal communication, 2024).

Perspectives of experts

Talking about the different ideas and innovations regarding the housing type with the different experts, some things become clear.

Discussing the topic of *trekvrjheid* with the different experts, it becomes clear that many share the opinion that this is only for the conservative caravan dweller and not something that is desirable by the majority of the caravan dweller community. Besides that, *trekvrjheid* is also hard to achieve administratively. In the Netherlands, people are obliged to register in a specific municipality/address. A significant part of the caravan dweller group is dependent on social welfare and to be able to receive this they have to be registered at an address. This is why a nomadic lifestyle would be an administrative nightmare for the national and municipal governments within the current system. For this to be feasible, this system would have to change.

Discussing the idea of flexible housing that can be easily moved to temporary locations was quickly shut down as this is a housing type that is very vulnerable due to its evictability. Evictability is something that the caravan dwellers have been struggling with for a long time, which means that an evictable housing type will not be accepted, also due to the current distrust between the different stakeholders as this housing type would have to rely on trust.

It is clear that the experts do believe that there is or rather has to be a future for the caravan dwellers in the Netherlands and that governmental institutions should create more space for this housing type and make sure that caravan dwellers from different financial situations should have opportunities, fit to their income.

Conclusion



The media analysis showed an interest in the possibility of trekvrjheid and that there are opportunities for possible innovations regarding the caravan dweller housing type that might be explored through AI.



The reference project research showed similar housing types and innovations to the caravan housing type that increase the environmental sustainability of the housing type.



The literature and fieldwork created an overview of the future perspectives that the different stakeholders have. All stakeholders that have been interviewed agree that it is important that there will be enough caravan dweller locations in the future.



The caravan dwellers want, rightfully so, more pitches and sites without any conditions or terms set by governmental institutions. They are done finding a consensus and a constant need to settle and therefore are not keen, just like some experts, on any innovations regarding the housing type. This combined with the fact that next to the current searching generation, the next is ready to take their place, there might no longer be time to negotiate about sustainable solutions but there should be a focus on achieving justice.

Caravan dwellers want the touring caravan to be acknowledged as a housing type, even though municipalities and governments are not keen on this idea. Although the idea of different types of construction regarding renting or selling caravan pitches is something that could positively influence the future.

Caravan dwellers often do not receive any insights on waiting lists (which should not be compared to social housing) or site creation process even when municipalities are working hard to realise locations. The caravan dwellers must receive some insights into their future and the timeline regarding this future to trust the future will be just.

PEOPLE - PERSPECTIVES & AWARENESS

Development of perspective

From the 16th century, the Dutch government started to stigmatise the different travelling groups giving them labels such as beggars, criminals or spies (NPRD, 2004).

In the 19th century, literature already showed a stereotype with few romantic aspects like song and dance but predominantly painted a picture of an uncivilised, criminal group (Lucassen, 1990). With the first caravan dweller law in 1918, the government did research on the group and applied regulations to their lifestyle as it was unfit in the eyes of current society.

During the Second World War, Roma and Sinti caravan dwellers were persecuted and many governmental institutions used the situation negatively towards all caravan dwellers (Achterbergh, S. Personal communication, 2024). Sinti or Roma were transported to concentration camps and Dutch travellers also felt very threatened by this as some people would direct the nazi hate towards them as well (Godrie-van Gils, 2018). On May 16th 1944, 578 men, women and children were deported by the Dutch police to Camp Westerbork. Once there, the Germans found that the criterium for 'Gypsy' was taken quite loosely by the governmental institutions (NPRD, 2004). This depicts that the perspective of governmental institutions had not improved since the 19th-century literature.

Not many people know that the girl in the train being transported to a concentration camp seen in figure 50 is an image of a Sinti girl. Within the context of this war and reflecting on this time, the caravan dwellers were not only labelled as 'other', for a long time they were not even recognised as a large part of the victims of this time and therefore turned into 'forgotten others'.

After the increase of criminality in places where caravan dwellers were centralised, the stigma surrounding the group only seemed to be confirmed and this did not benefit society's view on the group (Witte & Moors, 2017). When looking into news articles from the 2000s the caravan dwellers

were often negatively depicted. The change in caravan dweller policies created a small wave of more positive reporting but there was still not a clear shift visible in 2018 (Vink, 2018).

Currently, a lot of caravan dwellers are well-loved musicians and reality shows are created about the caravan dwellers. Some are about specific caravan dwellers who became famous due to participation in other TV shows like *'Harry van Het Kamp'* however, there are also reality shows like *'Bij ons op het Kamp'* that try to show the morals and culture of the caravan dwellers to a wider audience. This increase of more positive content does not mean the negative content has decreased.



Figure 50 Timeline development of view on caravan dwellers (2023) Author

Clarification of development

It is clear that from as early as the 16th century it has been recorded that the travelling groups were perceived as different, other, as their lifestyle was deviant from main society. This fear of otherness led to a stigma surrounding the group which fuelled the anti-gypsyism as the stigma surrounding the group instigated the specific hate towards the group.

When, in the Netherlands, the concentration of caravan dwellers in regional camps started, new terms became part of this theory chain. These areas could be seen as heterotopias by Foucault as described in the theoretical framework. Heterotopias are areas that represent a space that exists outside of normal societal structures and norms.

Not only the people had to endure the stigma placed on them but by placing them in one location, creating a recognisable deviant location (heterotopia), a stigma on a specific area was born. A stigmatised territory is an area or neighbourhood that is imagined as different and disconnected from the city and the imposed identity of these areas could result in public avoidance and institutional (dis)investment (Pinkster et al., 2020).

By looking at the history it is clear that there is a theoretical chain of events that have led to the discriminatory practices. However, just because something is explainable through theory does not mean it should be accepted. Only in the past decade, the culture has become intangible heritage and only after this, there has been an effort for a positive depiction of the culture. This is also where a theoretical shift in governmental treatment has taken place but the output has been low. But the shift does show that there might be a willingness to start the process of including the caravan dwellers into society instead of segregation or forcing integration.

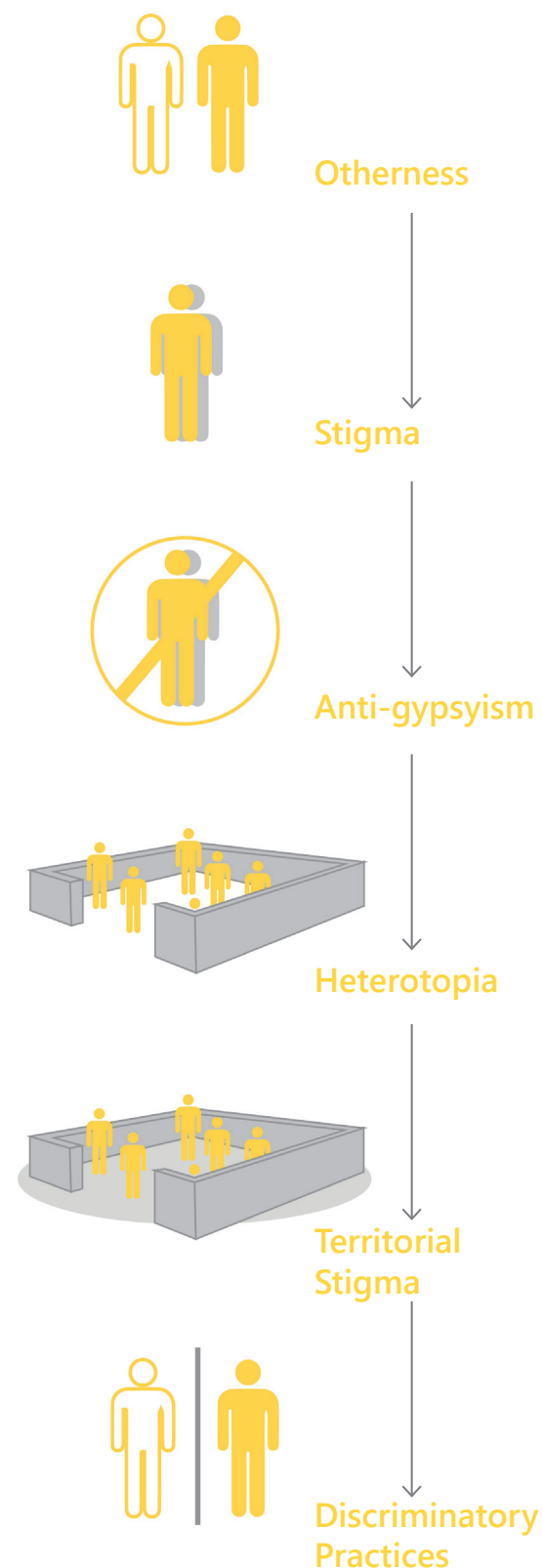


Figure 51 Visualisation chain of theory (2024), Author

Discrimination

The FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights) has done research into these discriminatory practices against caravan dwellers. From this research, it becomes clear that in 2020 many Roma, Sinti and travellers have felt intimidation, discrimination or discomfort inflicted on them by others due to their culture (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2020a).

From the FRA research, it did not only become clear that a large part of the caravan dweller community has experienced discrimination in day-to-day life, 98% of the respondents feel like there are not enough pitches available in the Netherlands and 78% of the community has experienced discrimination when trying to find accommodation. This shows that accommodation is a subject the caravan dweller community feels most discriminated on in the Netherlands.



Figure 52 Diagram regarding discrimination of travellers in the Netherlands (2023), Author based on research by FRA in 2019

When asked in the survey, respondents mention that they feel like there is a polarised view of their culture meaning that the people who are positive are very well connected and the negative people are very discriminating and have a lot of prejudices. When asked when the caravan dwellers experience this discrimination the most they mention this is primarily through media and governmental institutions.

'When you call a municipality/bank and you mention it is about a caravan they sometimes just hang up the phone'

'Exclusion from banks, insurance and sustainability subsidies'

This again shows that the caravan dwellers feel or rather are discriminated against due to their housing type as for example banks and insurance companies are also intertwined with the process of finding accommodation.

59% Knows of the existence of at least 1 organisation for equal treatment

43% Has experienced hate driven intimidation in the year prior to the investigation

8% Of these people has filed a police report. From all researched countries the caravan dwellers in the Netherlands have to lowest trust in the police

31% Of Dutch respondents would feel uneasy with having a Roma neighbour

98% Of travellers feel like there are not enough pitches for their community

78% Of travellers has experience discrimination when trying to find accommodation

Caravan dwellers in media

Like mentioned before the media has not always positively portrayed the caravan dwellers. Even though after the new policy framework was introduced there was a small shift where media focused on this framework and highlighted why this was such an important step for the group but in 2018 there was still not a clear and definite switch. Analysing online published news articles in January and February of 2024 some things become clear.

A short analysis used Google filtering 'news', 'woonwagbewoners' and 'past two months'. Looking at every article posted with the 'hit' word caravan dweller the circle diagram in figure 53 is made. What is clear is that a lot of the subjects of the articles are about municipal conduct. In many of the articles, the willingness of municipalities to expand their caravan dweller locations is highlighted and the caravan dwellers receive the opportunity to voice their opinion. This is also the case with the articles that voice critique towards the actions of a municipality. The articles that report criminal activity on or by caravan dwellers (locations) are also published and these stories are republished multiple times, unlike the other stories. Overall there has been a general shift of focus considering the caravan dwellers in news outlets towards a more neutral or sometimes even positive approach regarding the caravan dwellers and the issues they have been dealing with.

Different forms of media have focused on the formerly travelling group. Just before the national policy framework, some documentaries or episodes like for example 'the travellers' in the series called 'de Hokjesman' have shed light on the culture and their then fight against the extinction policy. After the framework change the show 'de troubadours', dedicated an episode to Django Wagner, a Sinti Folksinger. Besides this, there is also a reality show dedicated to the caravan dwellers of the Netherlands. Although reality TV is sometimes known for trying to exaggerate certain situations to create enjoyable entertainment, the show 'bij ons op het kamp' has the goal of showcasing the culture and attempting to dismantle the prejudices, showing the positive sides of the caravan dweller culture (Brusselaars, 2023).

Podcasts have also touched upon the topic of caravan dwellers. Most of the podcasts focus on talking about the culture in an informative way. There are also examples such as the hosts of a rather successful podcast called 'zelfspotcast' talked about the caravan dwellers in a rather negative manner, insinuating that the group believes they deserve more than other Dutch citizens. Many different caravan dweller organisations took action and filed a police report against the duo for defamation (Shownieuws, 2024).



Figure 54 De reizigers, De Hokjesman (2016) NPO



Figure 55 De Troubadours - Django Wagner (2023) Omroep Gelderland

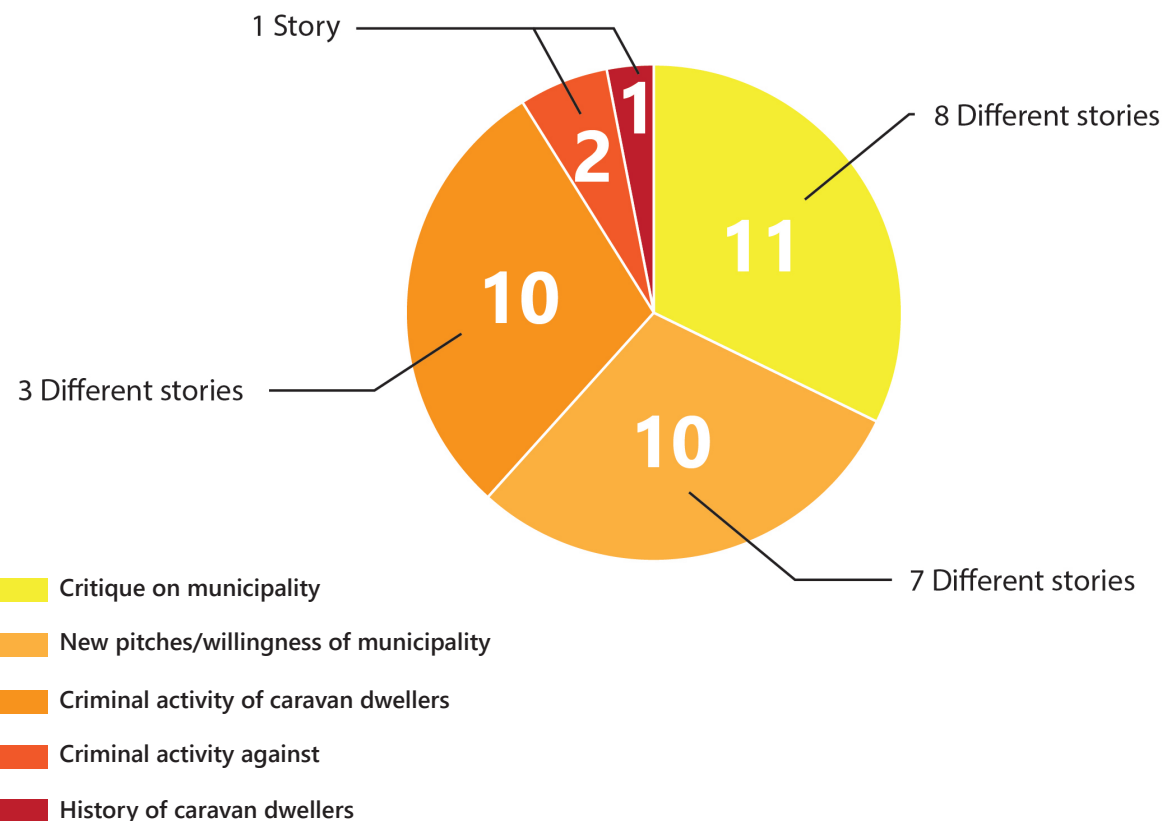


Figure 53 Amount of newsarticles per story (2024) Author

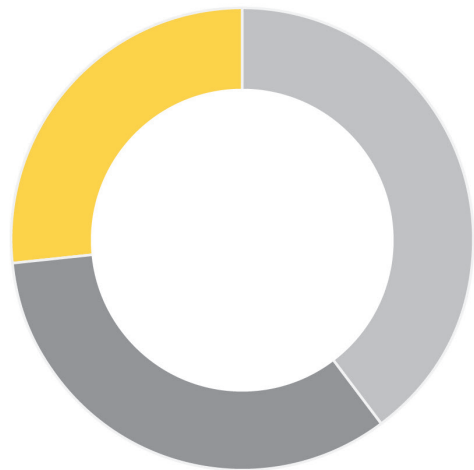
There has been an attempt to a more positive representation of caravan dwellers in current media. However, the statements of the podcast hosts show that there is still a lack of knowledge about the caravan dwellers, their history and their culture.

In interviews with experts, it also becomes clear that media is seen as something that 'keeps the stigma alive'. This is also connected to the territorial stigma as the caravan dweller sites are recognisable areas which means that when something 'bad' happens in such area it is easy to report this event and allocate it in a caravan dweller site rather than in 'a neighbourhood in city X'.

Survey current perspective

In a survey, 72 non-caravan dwellers answered questions about their perspectives on the caravan dweller culture and community. From this survey, it became clear that the opinion about the group is divided. The largest amount of respondents mention their perspective is neutral as they either do not know enough about the culture to form an opinion or have mixed experiences with the group.

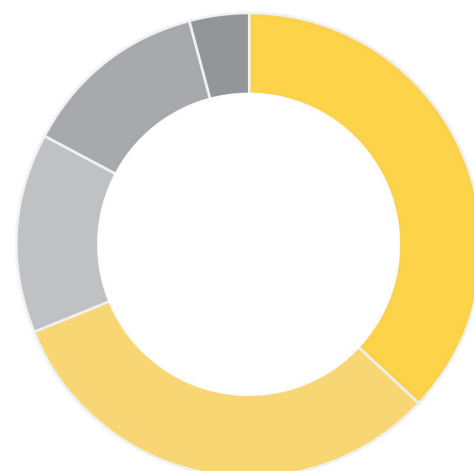
Perspective on caravan dweller community



Neutral
Negative
Positive

When asked how their opinion was influenced or formed, media is chosen as the main influence, closely followed by stories from others. Only a small part of the respondents mentioned their opinion was formed through direct interaction with the group.

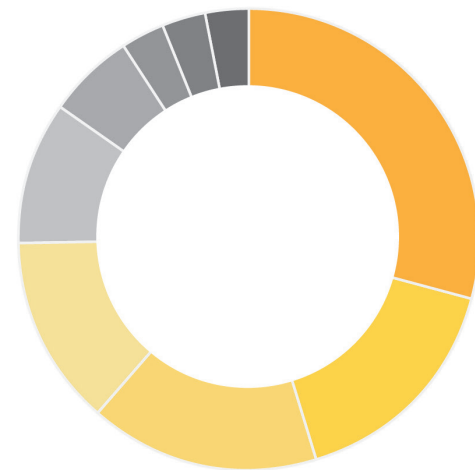
Influence on perspective on caravan dwellers



Media
Stories of others
Living close to a caravan dweller location
Direct interaction
Other

Looking more closely into the media's influence on public opinion about the caravan dweller community it becomes clear that Television is the largest media type influencing public opinion as reality television and news on television take 29% and 16%. After reality television we see that (together with news on television) news is the primary source for people's opinion as news on television, online articles and on paper combine to be about 45% of the proposed media types. This means people's opinions are influenced by the media outlet being television and media type being news.

Types of media influencing perspective



Reality television
News television
News online
News paper
Other television
Instagram
Twitter
Other social media
Other media

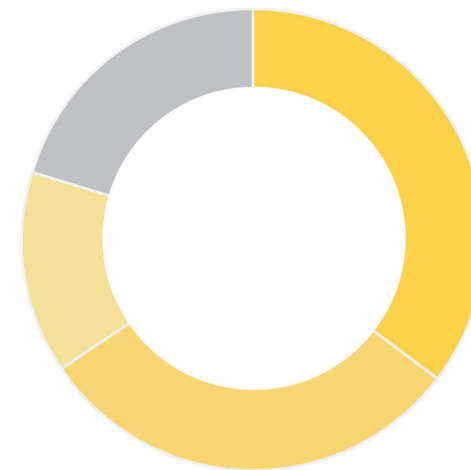
When questioning respondents about their knowledge on the caravan dweller history, it becomes clear that only 15% know about the heritage of the travellers, 38% knows about the persecution during the Second World War. Only 19% were aware of the regional camps and 24% knew about the extinction policy.

This shows that the respondents are not aware of the history of the caravan dwellers. Comparing the answer to this awareness about history questions with an answer earlier in the survey regarding whether the opinion on the caravan dweller community is positive, negative or neutral. We see that people with a negative view generally have a lower awareness about the history of caravan dwellers.

When asked if respondents would be interested in learning more about the caravan dweller culture, only 11 respondents seemed opposed to the idea. Delving into how respondents would like to learn more it becomes clear that although opinions have been primarily formed through indirect information, the respondents would like to learn more through direct interaction such as conversations with caravan dwellers to hear their stories, take a look at the sites and the caravans and through exhibitions.

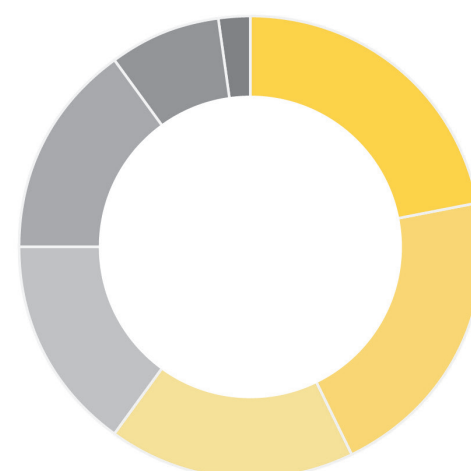
The things stopping respondents from learning more are that they either don't know where to start, or they feel like they lack time to learn more about the group.

Interested in learning more about the caravan dwellers



Yes
Sometimes
Doubtful
No

How would you like to learn more?



Direct interaction
Visit locations
Exhibitions
Television
Online
Books
Other

Reference projects

Education and interaction Netherlands

There have been a lot of different attempts at interaction and education in the past. For example there have been exhibits on the caravans itself and the culture as well as a permanent exhibit in the open-air museum in Arnhem where 2 old school caravans, including interior, are displayed, accompanied with information about the culture.

Other events such as Caravan Dweller Culture Day, a caravan dweller festival called *Samen op reis* (travelling together) and Open Monument Day on which a Sinti family in Weert has opened their doors to the general public, are all events that encourage interaction and education amongst the non-caravan dwellers and the caravan dwellers. Some have proven more successful than others but according to the initiator of the open monument day participation, there is a curiosity of the people towards the caravan dweller lifestyle (van Eden & Vlug, 2023).



Figure 56 Exhibition in Open Air Museum in Arnhem (n.d.) Sjors Evers



Figure 58 Open Monument day in Weert (2019) Johan Horst <https://>



Figure 57 Festival visitors at the caravan dweller festival (2015) Marcel van den Bergh <https://www.volkskrant.nl/cultuur-media/storm-woonwag-bewoners-feesten-stug-door~bd0a83bd/>

Education and interaction abroad

Looking at practices in other countries in London, the mapping for change organisation organised a project where they mapped out the histories of the london travellers. Within this project, travellers received the skills to map out their memories of certain places, experiences and their social infrastructure. The project was closed by an exhibition and a digital map that both showed the history of the travellers to raise awareness about their past and their culture shown in figures 59-61.

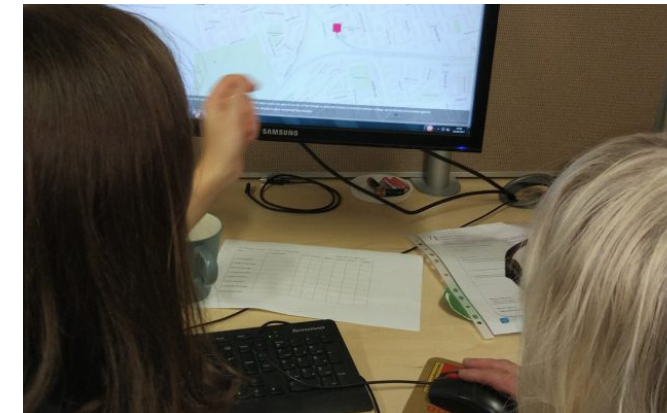


Figure 59 Course on digital mapping (n.d.) Mapping for Change

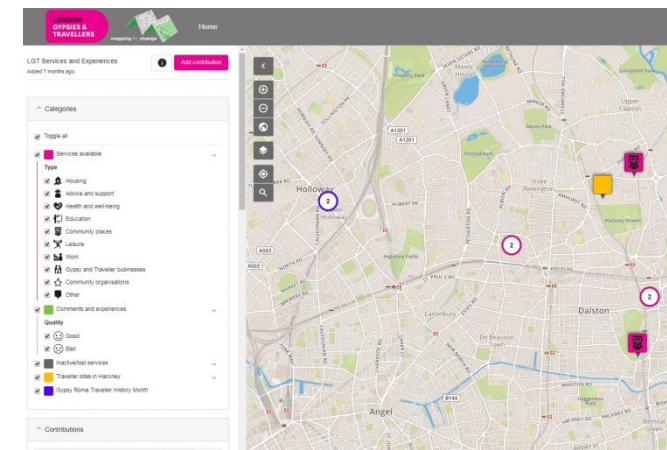


Figure 61 Digital map about history of the travellers (n.d.) Mapping for Change



Figure 60 Exhibition of the project (n.d.) Mapping for change

Education and interaction in urban design

Besides organised or actively organising moments of interaction and education, urban designers can also design with these purposes. Designing for interaction refers to designing locations or compositions that encourage for residents to meet each other. When meeting, different types of connections can be formed; public familiarity, friendly acquaintancy, thoughtfulness. Public familiarity is the type of interaction that is vital for somebody to feel 'at home' and accepted and therefore it is important to design for this (Uyterlinde, December 14th, 2023). More on what the spatial implications of designing for interaction are can be found in the spatial principles chapter.

Designing for (passive) education can also be an approach of an urban designer. A good example of this is the information sign that will be placed at the entrance of Teersdijk in Nijmegen, which will contain information about the regional camp that was once there. This sign will inform people passing by or living in the surroundings of the caravan dweller location about the treatment of caravan dwellers in the past and explain why it is important for this location to remain and expand. Such signs also are an opportunity for interaction, when someone is reading the sign a caravan dweller might be inclined to explain more about the subjects mentioned on the sign. Besides caravan dweller specific examples there are much more examples of urban design that values and educates on intangible heritage or cultural history through a tangible design like for example the golden tiles imbedded in front of houses engraved with jewish names as a remembrance to the lives lost during the second world war as shown in figure 62.



Figure 62 Golden stone by artist Gunter Demnig in Berlin (2012) Axel Mauruszat/Wikipedia

Conclusion

To answer the sub-question: 'What is the current view on caravan dwellers, how has it developed, and how can the stigma be decreased?' A short summary of this chapter needs to be given.



Historical Analysis

As early as the 16th century there was already a fear of the people living differently from dominant society with these 'others' being the caravan dwellers. This fear turned into a stigma which eventually led to hate towards the group specifically which is called anti-gypsyism.



Literature Review

When the caravan dwellers were concentrated in specific locations by law, the heterotopias of caravan dweller sites were born and a territorial stigma became attached to these locations.



Media Analysis

In the past, governmental institutions and media have not actively tried to diminish the stigma surrounding the caravan dwellers up until 2014 when the culture was acknowledged as an intangible heritage. Since then amongst the still mostly negative reports about the community, there were some positive sounds about the community and more educational events and documentaries about their past.



Semi-structured Interviews



Online Survey

When looking at current opinion about caravan dwellers it is very mixed with 1/3 of respondents being positive 1/3 neutral and 1/3 negative. However, the opinions of mostly the negative and neutral people have been influenced by media and stories of others, this means they have been subjected to external influences. When asked how people would like to learn more about the caravan dwellers they mention that they are interested in direct contact with the community to be educated with the main elements withholding them from this being not knowing where to start or not having the time.

Looking at the survey outcomes it becomes clear that people with a more positive outlook on the community have either had more contact with the group or have more knowledge about the history of the group. This means that there is a correlation between the

awareness one has about the caravan dweller culture and their opinion about caravan dwellers. Therefore it is important to educate non-caravan dwellers.



Reference Projects

The non-caravan dwellers who do not know where to start but do want to learn more should be presented with easily digestible and fun opportunities to interact. Non-caravan dwellers that are not necessarily interested in actively learning more about the group should not be forced, but by urban design choices, interaction between the groups could be stimulated. There are a lot of examples in the Netherlands, abroad and within urban design projects that focus on cultural history on how to organise and design for such education and interaction.

Although there has been a slightly positive shift within how the caravan dwellers are viewed over the past couple of years. It is important that, to decrease the stigma, there needs to be an active approach to educate through interaction to raise awareness. This interaction does not always need to be organised in events but could be through spatial design as well.

POLICIES - ANALYSIS

Introduction

Policies are an important element of spatial planning as it forms the legal base for further actions. Within the current climate, the accommodation of marginalised groups within urban spaces has become a pressing concern for policymakers. Caravan dwellers, requiring a balance between housing needs and societal inclusion, are an example of this.

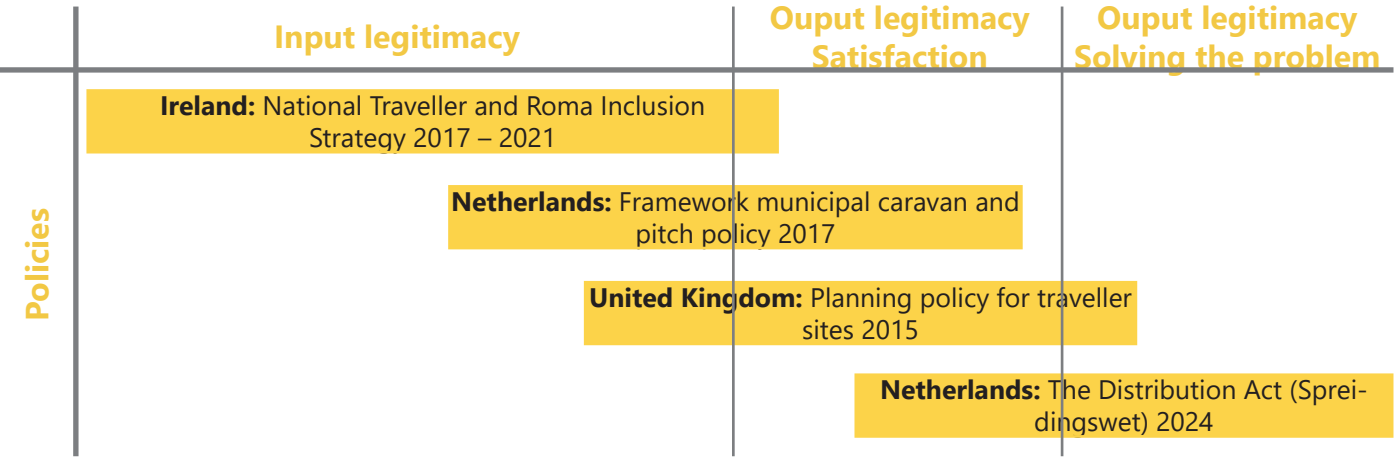
This chapter compares various policies addressing the accommodation of marginalized groups, aiming to explore elements that enhance the legitimacy of decision-making processes rather than labeling policies as ‘good’ or ‘bad’.

The policies compared include the Netherlands’ Policy Framework for Municipal Caravan Dweller Accommodation and the *Spreidingswet* (Distribution Act), Ireland’s National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2017-2021, and the UK’s Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2015. These policies are evaluated on their input and output legitimacy using the ladder of participation (Arnstein, 2019) and legitimacy elements inspired by the ‘Democratising Just and Sustainable Transitions’ project at TU Delft (Aleksieva et al., 2024).

The comparative analysis of these policies reveals varying focuses and qualities concerning input and output legitimacy. By placing the actions tied to input and output legitimacy on a framework inspired by key instruments for development and effective governance (United Nations, 2008) and the COMPASS report (Vincent Nadin et al., 2018), gives insights into different perspectives and approaches to accommodating marginalized groups. This framework highlights how these policies impact legitimacy.

The ultimate goal is to create a comprehensive framework that serves as inspiration for policy recommendations in the Netherlands. This framework will include guidelines on input and output legitimacy, derived from the comparison of different policies. These guidelines will form the basis for new framework recommendations, incorporating examples from other policies.

In summary, the chapter aims to provide an exploration of policies for marginalized groups, using a comparative approach to highlight different elements that contribute to effective and legitimate decision-making in spatial planning. The insights gained will inform the development of a new framework to better accommodate caravan dwellers in the Netherlands, ensuring a balanced and inclusive approach to their housing needs.



Evaluation of policies

Irish Strategy

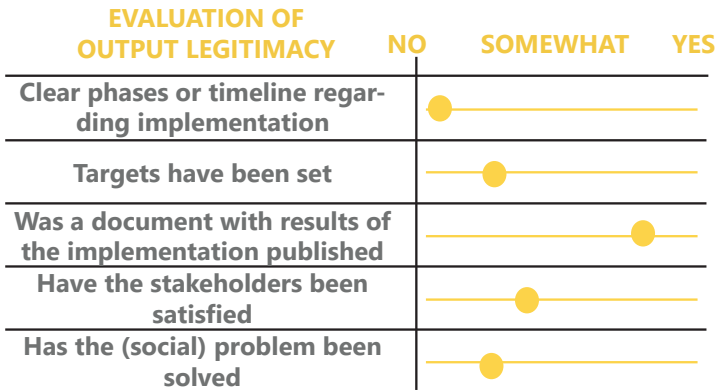
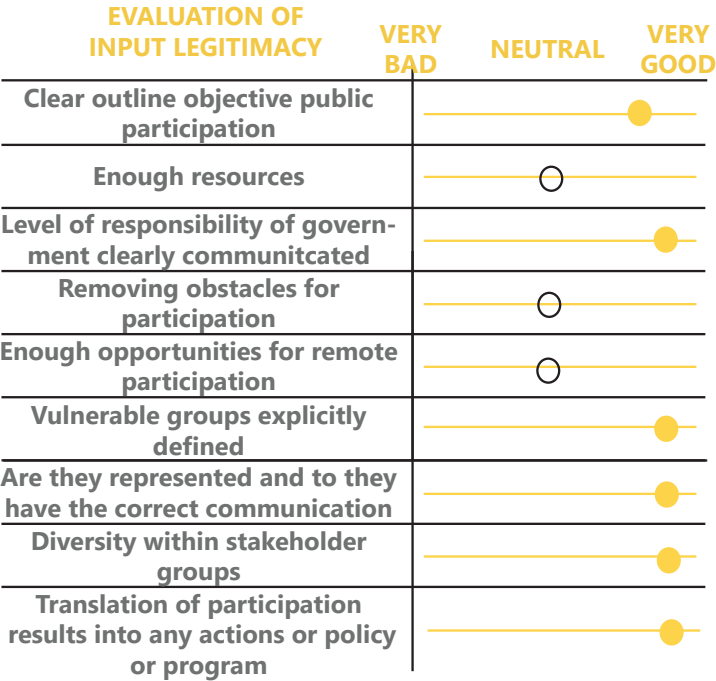
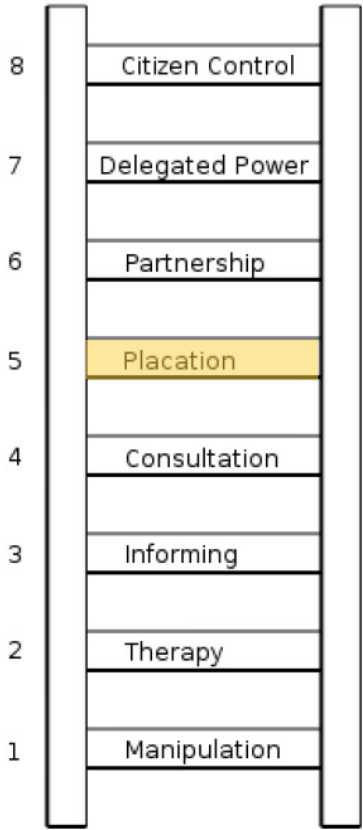
The National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy from Ireland is a comprehensive framework aimed at addressing the social exclusion and discrimination faced by Travellers and Roma in Ireland. The strategy includes different themes, objectives and actions, all created through an open-call participation process. A committee was created from the open call stakeholders and they discussed the different objectives and actions (National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2017– 2021, 2017). This approach to the policy design is the reason why the policy is visualised in the scheme as primarily input legitimacy focused.

Evaluating the input legitimacy we then also see that due to this specific approach, the sliders within the input legitimacy evaluation are mainly on the right side. The open call for stakeholders is a big reason for the placement of the sliders. Sliders that did not have data available are blank.

When looking at output legitimacy it is clear that there is still a lot of dissatisfaction amongst the travellers. In an evaluation written by the Irish Traveller Movement it became clear, there is still a need for adequate funding across the different elements of the strategy and the dispersion across government departments. Without a central fund to deliver on them or assigned staff to oversee the delivery the objectives are not being met (Irish traveller movement, 2021). Looking specifically into the accommodation of the travellers and Roma, there is a national need to house 2.871 families. Only 22 authorities plan to deliver housing to these families and no indication of budgetary proposals for new builds or even site identifications have been presented (Irish traveller movement, 2021).

The strategy focuses not only on the accommodation of the communities but on education, health, employment and community development as well. Visionary tools were used to set out a normative agenda of principles (actions) or goals (objectives) for a desirable future, dispersed over the different themes and connected to governmental departments.

The Traveller Movement proposes to strengthen the existing implementation and monitoring of the inclusion strategy by creating clear targets accompanied by indicators, clear outcomes and budgets all framed by timeframes. They also propose to create a unit with dedicated staff and resources that will ensure the implementation of the strategy (Irish traveller movement, 2021).



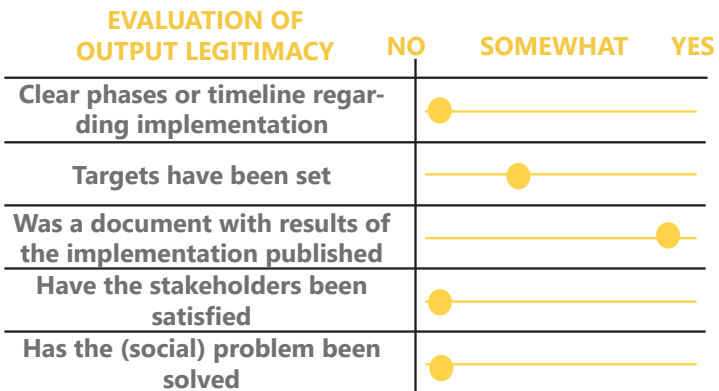
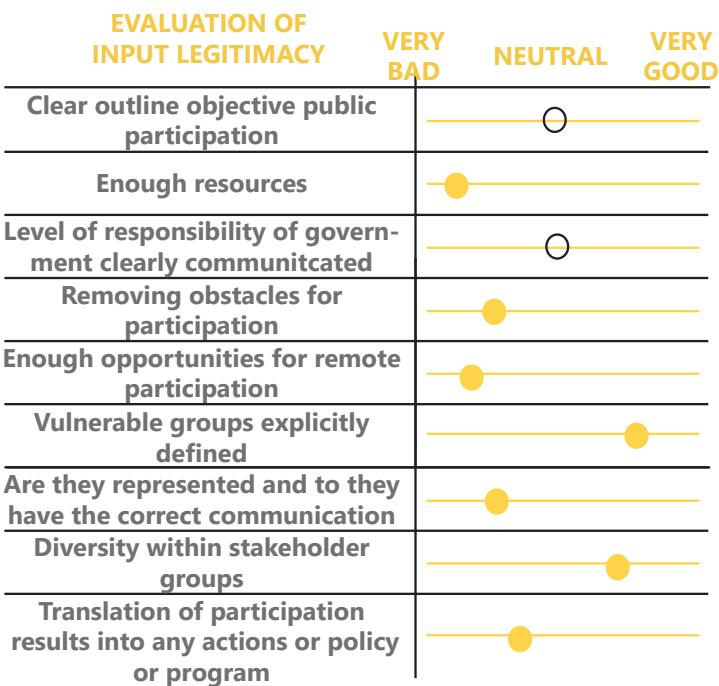
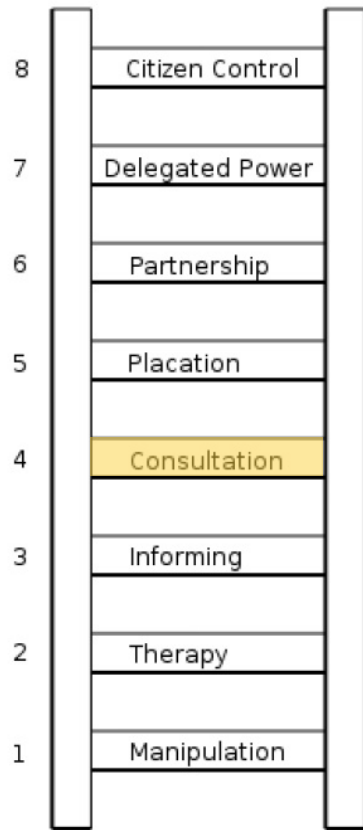
Dutch framework

The Dutch Framework for Municipal Caravan Dweller Accommodation focuses primarily on providing outlines for local municipalities regarding the provision and management of caravan dweller sites. This means that the responsibility of caravan dweller accommodation is directed towards these municipalities. The framework advises municipalities to conduct a needs assessment as they will need to provide ‘enough’ spaces for their caravan dweller inhabitants. Besides this, the framework also advises developing policies and sites in participation with the future inhabitants and making sure that the housing type becomes a part of the housing policies and visions (Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties, 2018).

Evaluating the input legitimacy, the policy was created together with representatives from the government, municipalities, housing cooperations and also 7 representatives of the traveller community. From an interview with one of these representatives (Achterbergh, S., Personal communication, 2024), the conclusion can be drawn that the government used the fourth rung of the ladder of participation, consultation. It also became clear that although there was a diversity in the participating stakeholder groups and the vulnerable groups were clearly defined, the representatives were not compensated for their time or travel costs which implies that remote participation was also not an opportunity. Whether there were clear outlines of the objective of the participation and if the responsibility of the government was communicated was not discussed.

Looking at output legitimacy, the framework does not show a clear timeline of implementation or clear targets, just suggested objectives. Every year, Companen publishes research that shows the state of the improvements regarding caravan dweller accommodation and this shows that stakeholders have not been satisfied and social problems and accommodation issues have not been resolved (van Leer et al., 2021) (Companen, 2023).

The framework uses visionary tools instead of framework-setting tools as the points made are primarily advice or goals for a desirable future instead of clear references on how to approach the situation.



United Kingdoms policy

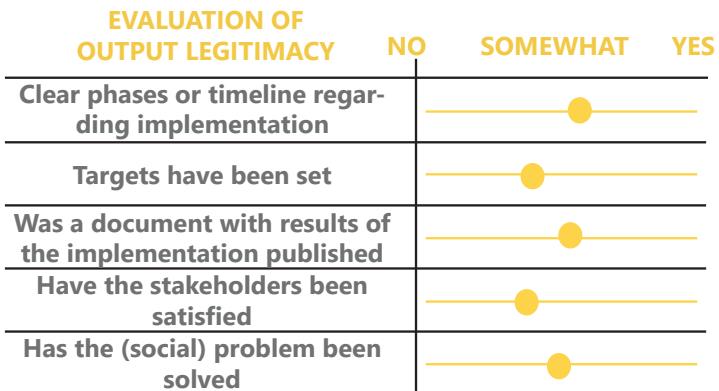
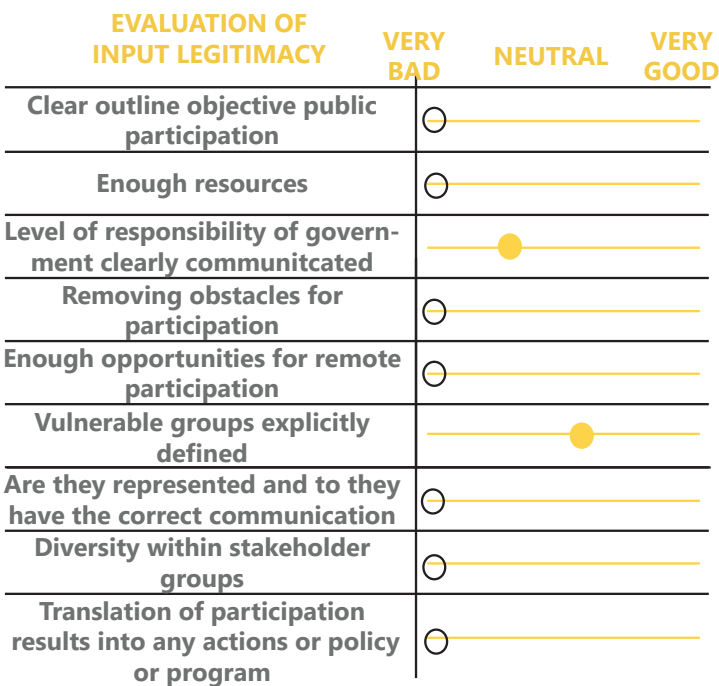
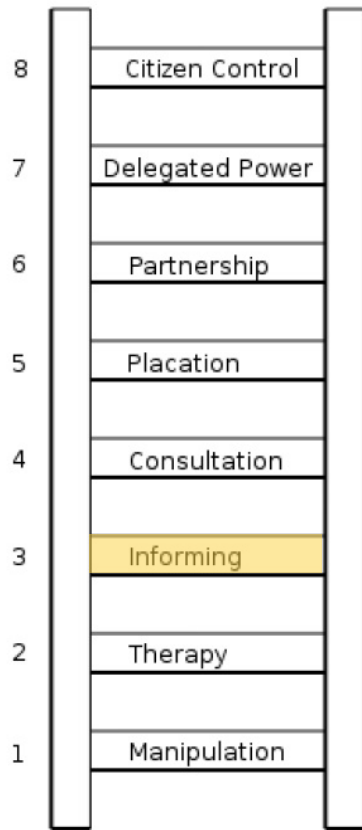
The overarching aim of the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2015 from the UK is to ensure fair and equal treatment of travellers. This attempts to make sure that the lifestyle of the travellers is facilitated whilst also respecting the wants and needs of the surrounding settled community. The policy focuses on the planning for traveller sites, therefore the accommodation of the travellers and not on the social problems or discrimination they endure. Regarding accommodation, the policy creates a division between planning for traveller sites, planning for traveller sites in rural areas and the countryside and lastly, Traveller sites in the Green Belt. The policy also touches on mixed planning use on traveller sites and major development projects as well as determining planning applications for traveller sites and the implementation. Local planning authorities are tasked with identifying and accommodating the needs of traveller sites. (Great Britain. Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015)

When evaluating the input legitimacy, it becomes clear that although the group has been defined, no participation has taken place to create the policy and therefore the rung on the ladder of participation is information. And it is only advised to consult travellers when the relocation of said travellers is on the agenda. As there was no participation in creating the policy or implementing the policy, there is a very low input legitimacy.

Looking at output legitimacy we see that even though there is no implementation timeline directly, local planning authorities are forced to take travellers into account in their 5-year plans. Targets have not been set in the shape of numbers but in goals connected to the amount of travellers that have applied for housing with the local authorities.

The research does show that there have been more traveller caravans with a massive increase in privately owned sites and a stagnation in publicly owned sites. This does mean that a significant amount of sites have been added (Cromarty, 2019). Even though the number of accommodations has increased, the travellers in the UK still experience a large amount of discrimination and other social problems.

The policy itself and the elements mentioned can be described as framework tools, which means it is a policy, proposal and or other criteria for a territory that provide non-binding references for other plans and decision-making. An example of this that the policy dictates that traveller sites in rural areas cannot be bigger than the closest settled community.



Dutch Spreidingswet (distribution act)

The spreidingswet or Distribution Act focuses on asylum seekers in the Netherlands and accommo- dating them. The Act ensures that there is enough space available for asylum seekers and that inci- dents of overflowing asylum centres will not occur (Spreidingswet, 2024).

Looking at the input legitimacy, there is none, as no participation has taken place regarding the act. Some consultation with municipalities has been conducted but for example the most vulnerable group, asylum seekers, have not been part of the design or will be part of the implementation pro- cess.

For output legitimacy there is a clear timeline. The Act starts with phase one where the estimated amount of asylum seekers / needed spots in the Netherlands for the upcoming years is calculated. During this phase, municipalities have the oppor- tunity to voluntarily 'offer' a number of spots they could provide. For each spot they can provide, they will receive a subsidy they can use for anything like for example a new swimming pool. The amount of the subsidy is based on who the spot is for and when it will become available. Based on the offers from municipalities, the provinces will present a dis- tribution plan to the Secretary of State. This is whe- re municipalities have the opportunity to 'move' on their own terms within the set guidelines (NOS Nieuws, 2024).

In phase two, the Secretary of State evaluates the distribution plans for the municipalities. If not suf- ficient, the secretary will create a new distribution plan based on a equation to calculate how many spots each municipality will need to provide. This number is based on the size and finances of the municipality. With this new distribution plan, muni- cipalities that have not already offered any spaces are forced to create a certain amount of spots so the targets are achieved.

In phase 3 the municipalities have 6 months to en- sure the spots become available. After that the go- vernment can 'pressure' municipalities into creating the spots (NOS Nieuws, 2024).

Two years after the Act has become active, the changes caused by the act are measured and pu- blished to see if the goals are reached. Four years after the Act has become active, an Act evaluation is planned to see if the Act needs to stay, be changed or abolished (Spreidingswet, 2024).

The tools used for the act are regulative as they are legally binding commitments concerning land use changes or development.

EVALUATION OF INPUT LEGITIMACY	VERY BAD	NEUTRAL	VERY GOOD
Clear outline objective public participation	<div><div></div></div>		
Enough resources	<div><div></div></div>		
Level of responsibility of govern- ment clearly communitcated	<div><div></div></div>		
Removing obstacles for participation	<div><div></div></div>		
Enough opportunities for remote participation	<div><div></div></div>		
Vulnerable groups explicitly defined	<div><div></div></div>		
Are they represented and to they have the correct communication	<div><div></div></div>		
Diversity within stakeholder groups	<div><div></div></div>		
Translation of participation results into any actions or policy or program	<div><div></div></div>		

EVALUATION OF OUTPUT LEGITIMACY	NO	SOMEWHAT	YES
Clear phases or timeline regard- ing implementation			<div><div></div></div>
Targets have been set			<div><div></div></div>
Was a document with results of the implementation published		<div><div></div></div>	
Have the stakeholders been satisfied		<div><div></div></div>	
Has the (social) problem been solved			<div><div></div></div>

Policy framework - Comparison

Categories

Comprehensiveness - How 'holistic' is the approach of the document considering the problem?
Decision-making process - Through which process are decisions made regarding the creation of the policy or the possible implementation?
Implementation - What are the guidelines for im- plementation?

Spatial strategy / framework (distribution) - How is the distribution determined?
Competences - capacity of level of government for decision-making is sufficient to achieve the desired outcome?
Targets - How are the targets or goals determined and by who?
Evaluation - How are results evaluated?

Intend Category	Input legitimacy		Ouput legitimacy Satisfaction	Ouput legitimacy Solving the problem
Comprehen- siveness	IR - Focus on themes received through participa- tion OL: Too many sub- jects at once without adequate funds or projectleaders could lead to lack of output		UK & NL - Only focus on accommo- dation of travellers IL: Not all problems experienced by sta- keholders are seen OL: Problem might not be completely solved as other so- cial problems might effect the travellers still	SpW - Focus only on accommodation of refugees OL: Possibly no satisfaction from the stakeholders
Decision- making process	IR - Open call for participation and 3 phase program OL: slower process due to amount of participants and opinions	NL - Use of repre- sentatives during policy-making process IL: The usual sub- jects might repre- sent the community	SpW - Give oppor- tunity for voluntary participation for municipalities within framework IL: framework was not made with parti- cipation	UK - Local planning authorities make decisions based on the policy IL: No traveller parti- cipation OL: possibly low satisfaction SpW - Secretary of state makes final distribution plan IL: No participation OL: possibly low satisfaction
Implementa- tion	IR - Discussed during participation which department is responsible for implementation of each objective with travellers OL: No central fund or responsible de- partment to oversee implementation	NL - Cooperation and dialogue with travellers is necces- sary for implemen- tation IL: no clarity on participation type or rung OL: the lack of clari- ty might give lower output legitimacy	UK - Local planning authorities suppor- ted by guidelines and create a 5 year plan otherwise hou- sing plans will not be approved IL: no participation during implemen- tation	SpW - Clear timeli- ne and phasing for implementation IL: no negotiation space
Spatial strategy (distribution)	NL - Municipality needs to form own strategy (possibly with travellers) OL: No clear gui- delines or targets from national scale so long process to develop these	IR - Different de- partments need to create implementa- tion strategies with travellers OL: participation could be more effi- cient	UK - Guidelines on how to distribute (application based) and size of sites, including special policy for when no affordable land is available IL: not created with travellers	SpW - Distribution formula to distribute refugees IL: no participation of travellers (or mu- nicipalities)

Intend Category	Input legitimacy Policy design	Ouput legitimacy Satisfaction	Ouput legitimacy Solving the problem
Competences	NL - Municipalities responsible for implementation but lack the funds, land and knowledge OL: leads to lack of output		SpW - Municipality can volunteer, provinces make distribution plan, national creates final plan, therefore competences is sufficient
Targets	IR - During participation process, a committee decided on the objectives NL & UK - Local authorities are responsible for setting targets and therefore need response from travellers OL: no regional plan		SpW - National government creates targets (through a formula)
Evaluation	IR - Each department needs to monitor and evaluate their own strategy with their participants OL: no overall picture	IR - Travellers published their own evaluation of the problem NL - Researcher published evaluation of situation	IR & SpW - 2 planned moments of evaluation both 2 years and 4 years after publishing

Abstracting the framework

In refining the framework, the transition from concrete policy examples to abstract guidelines was made, this expands its applicability beyond the specific policy examples. This adaptation enables to see how input and output legitimacy can be achieved within the different categories. From this, recommendations regarding the current Dutch framework can be made as input and output legitimacy both need to improve to be able to solve the negative cycle.

Intend Category	Input legitimacy	Ouput legitimacy Satisfaction	Ouput legitimacy Solving the problem
Comprehensiveness	By looking at the whole problem and all social, environmental and economical issues attached to the issue	By focussing on one section of the issue and only adding elements which directly influence this issue	By focussing on one issue and not looking at different elements
Decision-making process	Can be ensured by involving all stakeholders at the start of the project, even the ones one might not anticipate on	Involving only the primary stakeholders	Not involving the stakeholders
Implementation	The different stakeholders have to be involved in the implementation process, however long this might take	The different stakeholders feel like they are involved with the implementation	Only stakeholders necessary for implementation are involved and are held to a strict timeline
Spatial strategy (distribution)	The spatial strategy is created and discussed with all different stakeholders involved	Elaborate guidelines are created and or designs and stakeholders are allowed to respond	No stakeholders are involved in the spatial strategy
Competences	Subsidiarity principle, everything that can be solved locally and with the local stakeholders, should be, everything that needs a higher scale of decision-making should, in consultation with the lower scale, be upscaled	Everything is decided on the lowest available governmental level	Everything is decided on a high level of government
Targets	Targets are designed together with the stakeholders	Targets are designed and stakeholders are consulted	National government creates the targets
Evaluation	Every stakeholder group is allowed to create an evaluation of the implementation from their stance and these are bundled into a report	The problem and implementation are evaluated by government and stakeholders are consulted	The problem and implementation are evaluated by government

Figure 64 Policy framework input and output legitimacy (2024) Author

Shortcomings of the current framework

When interviewing several experts, certain shortcomings of the Dutch framework came forward. Something that is mentioned by multiple experts is the fact that the framework is experienced as 'loose' or 'vague' as the elements proposed often are not well defined or accompanied by clear guidelines or targets.

When interviewing experts from a university and a knowledge institute it became clear that the lack of targets and clear guidelines are the biggest shortcoming of the framework. This does not only lead to municipalities not having the right tools to start with the issue but also, in some cases, have an excuse to push the issue forward on the agenda.

This is also why one of the interviewed caravan dweller representatives describes that they feel like the policy went from an extinction policy to a delaying policy. The caravan dwellers feel that because of the ambiguous framework, they have no legal ground to demand change and no clear perspectives what to expect.

Everything mentioned before is connected to output legitimacy. The fact that there are no clear timelines, clear targets or guidelines, all elements that contribute to output legitimacy, might be the reason that stakeholders have not been satisfied and the problem has not been solved.

During the policy design process, although representatives were asked to join the process, they were not invited to the final session. The government also organised sessions for municipal workers to respond to the framework. However, it became clear that these meetings were not promoted clearly amongst municipalities. People had to be 'lucky' to know somebody who was invited to be able to participate. These events show that although there was an attempt to create input legitimacy, there is still room to grow and gain more.

Regional approach

As mentioned before the Dutch framework was experienced as loose and vague. A municipal worker of the municipality of Waalwijk mentioned that due to the vagueness of the framework, the neighbouring municipalities decided to work together to define what the elements mentioned and the advice given would mean to the region specifically. This way the municipalities would not only combine their knowledge but also make sure that there is consistency in the progression of the caravan dweller issue in the region.

The municipalities created a management assignment for the region where they asked to shed light on the current caravan dweller situation, create a clear glossary of definitions that will be used when working with caravan dwellers, look for advice regarding the (regional) registration and allocation system, how to find out the need for pitches in the region and how/if other acts like the Bibob should be used, translated as "Public Administration Proximity Assessment Act". Eventually, 8 municipalities, 3 housing cooperations, the province and one regional law enforcement organisation worked together to achieve these goals. During meetings, an expert was invited to guide the topics within the experienced knowledge gap.

The results were as follows:

- There will be a regional registration for caravan dwellers and they can respond to any pitch in the region.
 - There will be a regional allocation agreement which means each municipality uses the same point system. When responding to a pitch close to family, more points will be contributed to the respondent.
 - Each municipality needs to do their own need assessment as the regional assessment did not receive enough response.
 - A regional 'soundboard group' with caravan dwellers will meet at least twice a year.
 - There will be a yearly report about the implementation of the caravan dweller policy on a management level.
 - Municipalities decide their own policy surrounding safety and integrity.
- (Regio Hart van Brabant, 2022)

Due to these agreements, the municipality interviewed was able to start the process of allocating caravan dweller sites without the lengthy process of creating a municipal policy first. This shows that a regional approach could be beneficial for the caravan dwellers, however, it is a lengthy process that might not work for every municipality.

Conclusions

The conclusion of this exploratory research on different policies and discussing the framework with experts is that the shortcomings of the national framework can be found partly in the input legitimacy, but primarily in the output legitimacy. Therefore, the inspiration drawn from the policy framework that was created with the help of the literature research and policy comparison is used to create recommendations regarding both legitimacy types. The knowledge received from the interviews adds a case specific layer to the recommendations.



Input legitimacy

For input legitimacy, the current framework was co-created with representatives from the community. However, these representatives did not receive compensation and were not part of the entire process. Besides this, something that overlaps within input and output legitimacy, is the specific approach to tackle solely the accommodation of the caravan dweller community. By looking at the social problems like discrimination that the caravan dwellers face and trying to tackle this issue alongside the accommodation there is more input legitimacy as more stakeholders are present and all issues of the caravan dwellers are heard. Although this does make the process longer, ultimately, the satisfaction and how well the (social) problems are solved will have a positive effect on the output legitimacy.

Therefore the suggestions to increase input legitimacy are:



Creating a more holistic approach to the caravan dweller issues with different departments of the government. (From the Irish strategy, it becomes clear that this has consequences for the output legitimacy suggestions).



Starting the co-creation with an open call so that possibly unexpected experts or stakeholders might present themselves.



Participants should be compensated



Creating different, clearly outlined policy design participation similar to the Irish approach. Within this outline, it will become clear which people will be attending sessions about the different topics and what their power in the session will be.



More transparency and clarity regarding the decision-making process, which is connected to the previous statement.

Output legitimacy

Output legitimacy is the primary issue regarding the current framework. The lack of clarity within the framework is either used as an excuse or an actual obstacle to municipalities to act on the issue. Therefore it is important to improve the framework and the output legitimacy there is a large focus on this.

Therefore the suggestions to increase output legitimacy are:



Defining/creating a clear fund from which municipalities can draw when for example locations need to be bought, project leaders need to be hired and such.



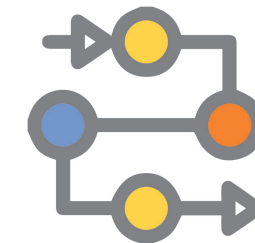
Defining clear responsibilities for not only municipalities but caravan dwellers, provinces, government, knowledge institutes, and surrounding residents that do not only advise stakeholders to take a certain action but also provide adequate tools or guidelines for these actions to ensure stakeholders are aware of 'what to do'.



Define a clear timeline for these actions accompanied by;



Setting targets for the implementation of the framework



Create guidelines for specific phases or elements that are a known struggle for municipalities or which need a more national approach like;

- Participation, using the ladder of participation as a communication tool and showing different ways of participation. Showing clearly how to approach the caravan dwellers, what to discuss and when in the process to discuss it for not only the policy design but the implementation as well.
- Waiting list, how to create, manage and communicate a waiting list to ensure that there is a good start a need assessment.
- Need assessment, to ensure that the municipality is aware of the amount of sites/pitches needed which has an important influence on the spatial aspects.
- Spatial guidelines for the allocation of the sites and the actual design of the sites as this influences which sites would be suitable for a caravan dweller location.

SPATIAL PRINCIPLES

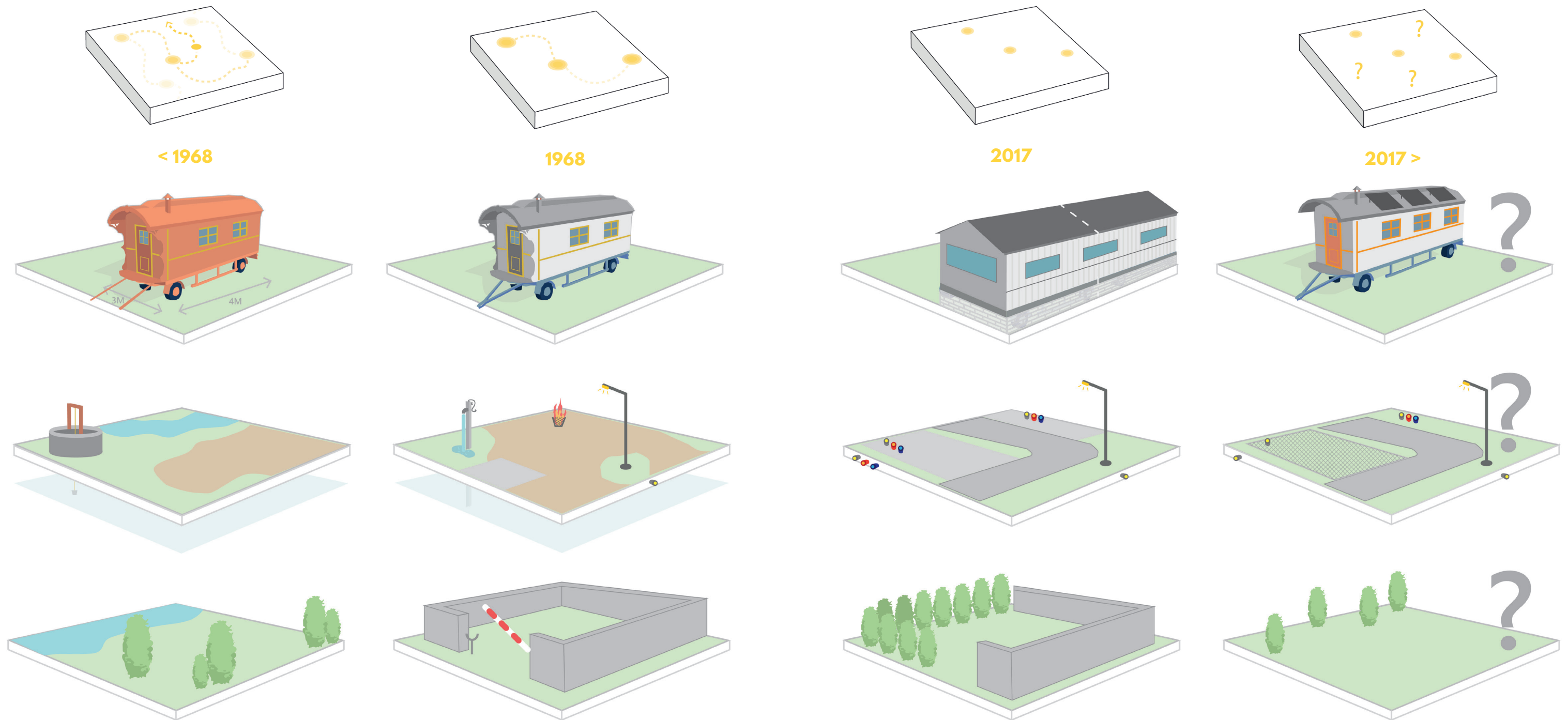


Figure 65 Spatial development caravan dweller housing type (2024) Author

Introduction

A spatial analysis of the accommodation of caravan dwellers and the different policies connecting them over time creates insights into the spatial implications of the development of the housing type. Before policies, caravan dwellers would travel from location to location in wooden caravans, choosing locations where they had access to water, privacy and could perform their occupation, often at the edges of cities but never confined by borders but always with little facilities.

After the regional camps were created, the spatial implication and therefore recognisable principles changed. Although the caravan dwellers, sometimes, did receive a water pump and electricity, other facilities were not present. Confined by walls and often even a barrier to enter or leave the camp. In the 80s there also came a standardised caravan for the dwellers.

Around 2017 the housing type had completely changed. The caravans sometimes turned into houses and a lot of caravans consisted of 2 parts attached. The facilities however became much better (the maintenance did not improve) and the walls were sometimes exchanged for high and thick hedges as elements of segregation. Often we see elements reminiscent of the regional camps like walls, or the location of the sites.

The question is what the future will look like for the housing type and which spatial principles the future will hold.

Spatial principle for caravan dweller accommodation

Within caravan dweller accommodation there are different phases in the accommodation process which have either spatial implications and need spatial principles.

It is important to provide principles, guidelines or criteria regarding caravan dweller accommodation as the lack of knowledge about the housing type has caused a lot of issues in the past.

In the past, the knowledge gap that municipalities have caused unforeseen circumstances, leading to time- and money-consuming processes. Besides that, there have been designs that did not resonate with the caravan dweller community.

This is why it is important to provide knowledge of the different phases of the accommodation process.

The different elements that will be discussed are, finding suitable locations for caravan dweller accommodation, the actual design of the caravan dweller sites, the borders of the sites and principles to design for interaction. The criteria and principles have been derived from the different reference projects, presented by the experts, statements from experts or elements that are important or have worked in the past from an urbanism student perspective such as playgrounds to attract children.

The reference projects are the policies created by the municipality of Horst and Maas (Municipality Horst aan de Maas, 2023) and the regional approach mentioned before, a project in the municipality of West-Betuwe, a project in Midden-Drenthe and a project in the Hague. The projects are either ongoing or do not have published documents that can be referenced. Confidential files have been used to inform the spatial principles regarding these projects.

Criteria for locations

Criteria for locations portray different elements that need to be taken into account regarding the allocation of suitable caravan dweller locations. Some of these criteria are based on the durability of the sites, some on the social aspects of the locations and some are based on economic aspects as the housing type is less profitable than others and therefore might not be suitable for every location. When criteria cannot be met, this could have consequences for the principles of the design of the locations. This is showcased in the expected outcomes, the design.

1. Land ownership. From the expert interviews, it became clear that municipalities need to look for locations that are in the ownership

of the municipalities. If no locations in ownership of the municipalities are suitable, the next step would be to look for locations that are in ownership of housing cooperations or developers that are planning on creating housing. Lastly, municipalities can look at locations in the ownership of third parties.

2. Looks at the fact that a possible location should not be part of, or contain any protected nature, flora or fauna as this has slowed down or even stopped other accommodation projects in the past (Suijkerbuijk, 2024).

3. Looks at possible sound nuisance surrounding the possible location. The caravan dweller housing type is a vulnerable housing type due to the materials of the caravans which let through more sound. It was mentioned in a meeting about a location in the Hague that not paying attention to this could lead to the need of segregating and expensive noise-reducing measures.

4. Is also due to the housing type as the caravans are more likely to receive damage from heavy wind which was discussed in the same meeting.

5. Focuses on pollution, whether this is soil pollution (expensive to clean) or air pollution, this is based on the environmental justice and distribution justice which was mentioned in the theoretical framework.

6. Looks to the flood risk of the possible location. Looking forward it is important to take possible future flood risk of a location into account. Although the housing type of the caravan dwellers is easier to move than other houses, it does not mean that there should be permanent locations.

7. Facilities. The locations should be in reasonable proximity to the most important facilities, if not, new facilities need to be created nearby to ensure just distribution of facilities and opportunities connected to distribution justice which was mentioned in the theoretical framework.

8. Subsoil of the possible location. It is important to see if the location interferes with for example gas pipes as it would be (in most cases) too expensive to relocate these compared to the profitability of the housing type as mentioned in a meeting with the municipality of the Hague.

9. Sufficient infrastructure and possibility to connect to it. An example of this is the fact that it should be manageable to move new caravans to the location over the infrastructure, a large part of the project of the Energiestraat in the Hague.

10. Surroundings of the caravan dweller location. The land uses that surround a possible location should not create an isolated location for the caravan dweller sites. This means that a site for example should not be surrounded by solely industrial land uses or only have large roads, train tracks and large bodies of water as borders to avoid spatial segregation which has happened in the past.

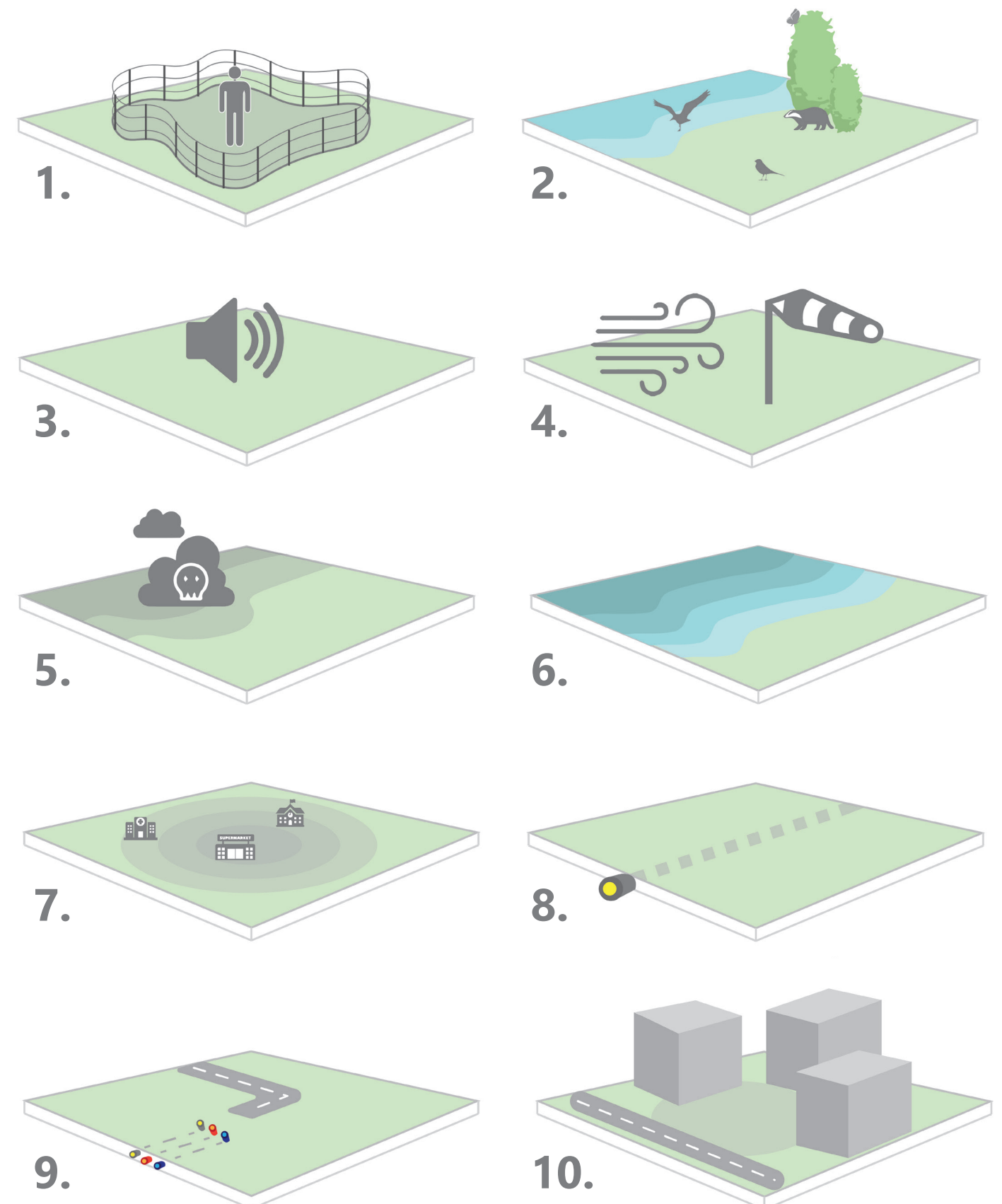


Figure 66 Criteria for caravan dweller locations (2024) Author

Principles for caravan dweller locations

The caravan dweller locations also have some principles that need to be taken into account, for sustainability, economic and feasibility purposes.

1. Surroundings of the location. It is important that as selected caravan dweller site is designed in such a way that it does not conflict future plans for the area or the specific site. Therefore, the site must be designed with future developments in mind. This ensures that the location will not have to change in the future to comply with these plans. This also ensures that no pitches need to be removed in hindsight. This includes for example mobility plans but also ecological structures, water structures and other plans. This principle was inspired by a project from The Hague.

2. Equal length and width pitches to ensure equality amongst caravan dwellers and consistency throughout the Netherlands regarding the minimum size of a caravan pitch. This principle comes from a reference project in West Betuwe.

3. Cultural history. In the past the caravan dwellers would position their caravans in a 'caré' shape. From interviews it became clear that, this composition of caravans is part of the heritage or history and therefore the most desired lay-out for a location. This principle does not mean that all locations should have this shape but it tries to educate designers on the cultural value of this shape.

4. BENG caravan. These caravans are almost energy-neutral built, made from one piece (not two attached) and are better maintainable than older models. This model is the 'go-to' model from one of the experts interviewed.

5. Storage. For different caravan dwellers, there is a different meaning to storage. Carnival operator caravan dwellers will need more storage than for example a Traveller. It is important to understand the needs of the caravan dwellers who are high on the waiting lists to be able to design for them. From the survey, it became clear that storage has a different level of importance to different caravan dwellers.

6. Fire safety. The vulnerable housing type is very sensitive to fire and therefore fire safety is an important topic. There should be a distance of at least 5 meters between the different caravans or there should be clusters of 4 caravans with a distance of at least 5 meters between the clusters. This principle was borrowed from the caravan dweller policy of the municipality of Horst aan de Maas.

7. parking opportunities. Caravan dwellers often have occupations that require a car. Therefore enough parking spaces are very important to the caravan dweller locations. It is therefore important to keep a norm of at least 1.5 which is the average norm used by municipalities, however, this should be discussed with the caravan dwellers.

8. Hardening of ground for infrastructure and public space as it needs to connect to existing infrastructure. The amount of hardening also influences the (9.) water compensation. It needs to be taken into account that, just like with other building projects, water compensation needs to happen, the amount is dependent on the state of the soil (Rijkswaterstaat, n.d.).

10. Utilities. This principle takes into account that there needs to be a possibility for each pitch to be connected to utilities such as electricity and sewage drawn from the reference projects.

11. Trees. Whether this is falling trees or the roots of trees, the housing type is more vulnerable to this than other housing types. During a meeting with the specialist of the municipality of The Hague, it became clear that it is important to take this into account during the design process.

12. Sufficient public space for the caravan dwellers as the representatives have mentioned that coming together and meeting each other outside is a big part of their culture

13. Positioning of caravans. Very often, caravan dweller children are only allowed to play outside if they can be seen from the caravan (Kemna, J., Personal communication, 2024)

14. Temporary spaces. This is not for people travelling from location to location but specifically for temporary stay of family in cases where somebody from a different location needs to take care of another family member (Kemna, J., Personal communication, 2024).

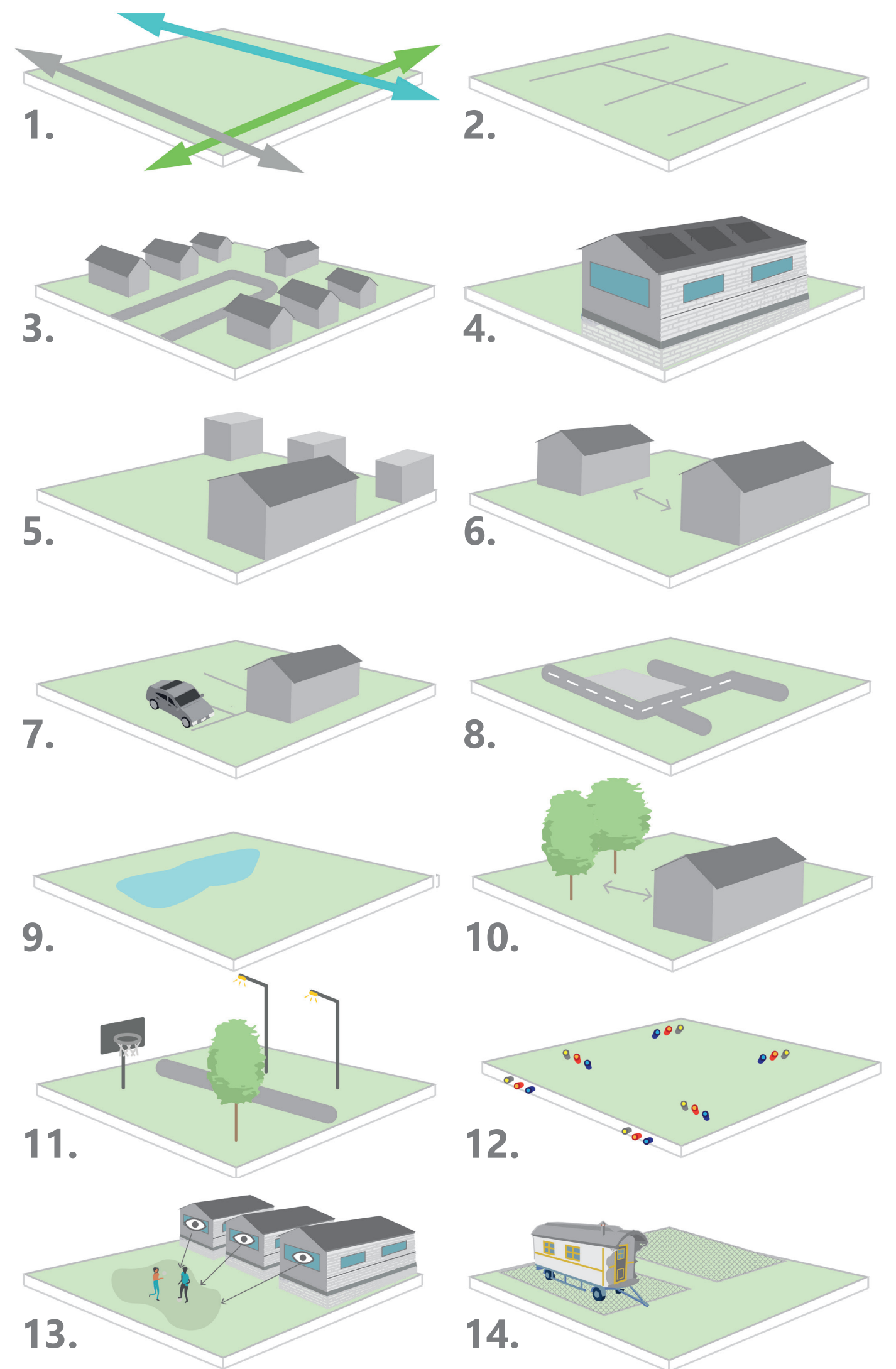


Figure 67 Principles for caravan dweller locations (2024) Author

Edges of caravan dweller locations

The borders or edges of the caravan dweller locations are also a topic of discussion as they have often functioned as elements of spatial segregation, drawing the attention to the differences between the caravans and the surrounding housing type.

The goal for these guidelines regarding the caravan dweller locations is to make sure that these borders are no longer hard borders that separate the location from their neighbouring functions but borders that are more inviting and no longer resemble a 'start of a different area'.

Although some borders are used to protect the caravan dweller locations from sound or wind, this would technically only have to be one or two sides of the caravan dweller location which would mean that the other borders should be able to be a more gradual transition to other housing types.

1. Usage of trees with a high crown to be able to have connection with the surroundings through the trees. The trees allow for more visual interaction although they still show a border. It is based on the principle that when something is closed off from an area by for example a wall, people will use imagination to fill in what happens behind it, but when transparency is used this is no longer the case.

2. When water is used as a border there needs to be at least one or more opportunities to cross the water to be able to connect with the surroundings.

3. The often used hedge but with openings to create more connection with the surroundings. When hedges are used to protect from sound and wind, this does not mean the entire hedge cannot have multiple openings.

4. Pedestrian and cycling paths as borders. This is based on the principle that slow pace mobility is more prone to interaction.

5. Not desired, which are big walls and multiple laned roads as borders as it has been proven in the past that these elements can lead to segregation of the caravan dweller locations.

Opportunities for interaction

As mentioned in the previous sub questions, there is a need for interaction. This interaction does not only have to be in organised events but can also be stimulated through design.

1. Community centre which can be used by caravan dwellers and the surrounding neighbourhood stimulating interaction through self-organised events. Representatives have expressed that such opportunities to come together in a communal building is desired.

2. Small injections to stimulate interactions such as resting places. These small injections invite people to stop and perhaps interact.

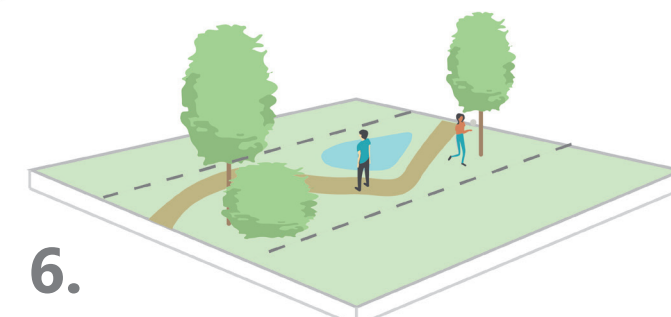
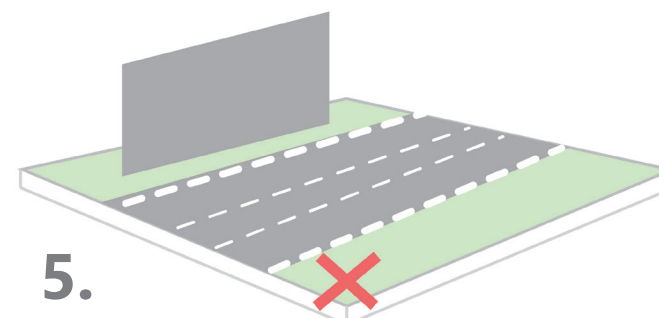
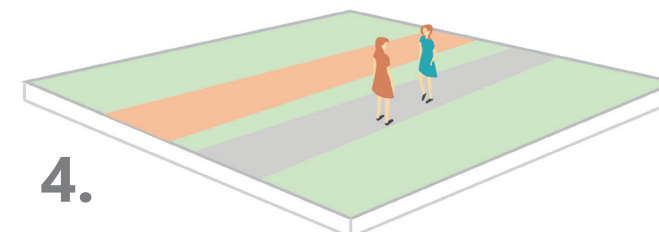
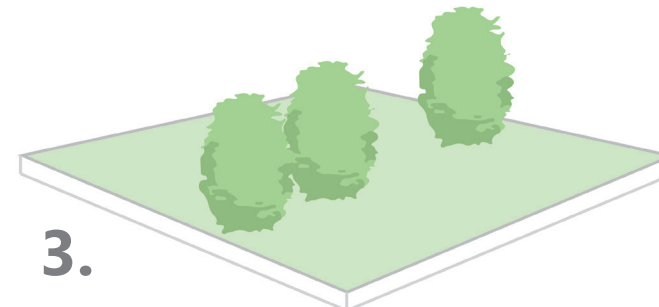
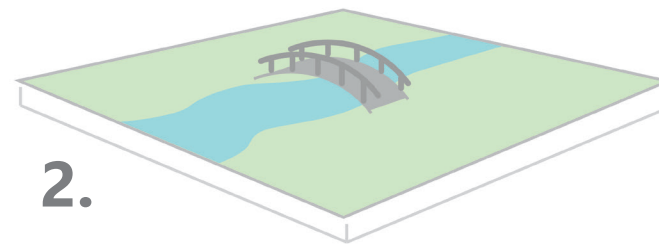
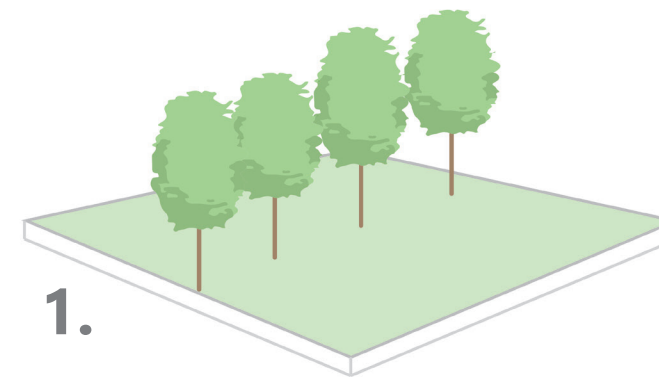
3. A playground is a known, social area. The earlier mentioned public familiarity might grow in these playgrounds as parents and children interact with each other which can be influenced by the type of playground which is placed as something like a seesaw invites children to interact more than a slide.

4. Conversation starters. By placing elements like an information sign, art or interactive installations. Residents could be stimulated to talk about these elements and or learn from these elements and each other. In Nijmegen, the municipality has already agreed to place such an informative sign at the entrance of the caravan dweller location.

5. Partly spatial and partly governmental/policy based. If there is an opportunity and if there is space for caravan dwellers to create facilities on the caravan dweller location, non-caravan dwellers will have a reason to visit the locations and interact with the residents which could positively influences their perspective on the location.

6. Touches on the topic of borders and the topic of interaction. An active green border is known to be inviting for all residents to use and interact with by creating an active border, the segregation becomes less and interaction is stimulated.

Edges of caravan dweller locations



Opportunities for interaction

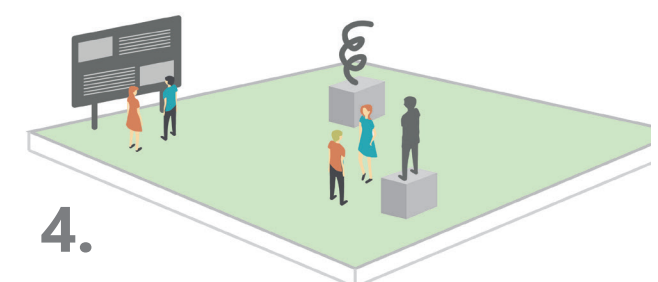
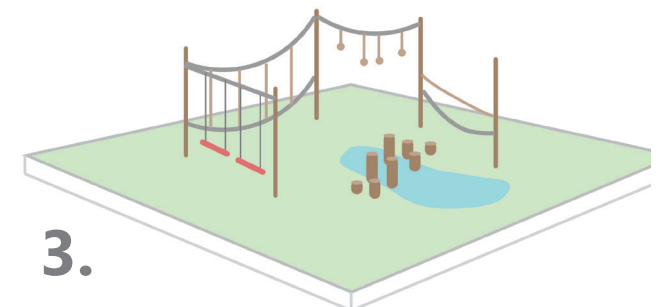
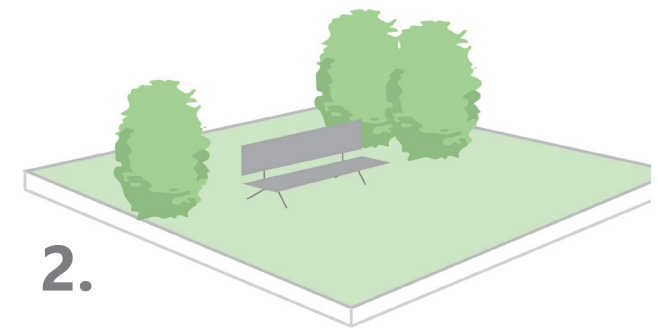
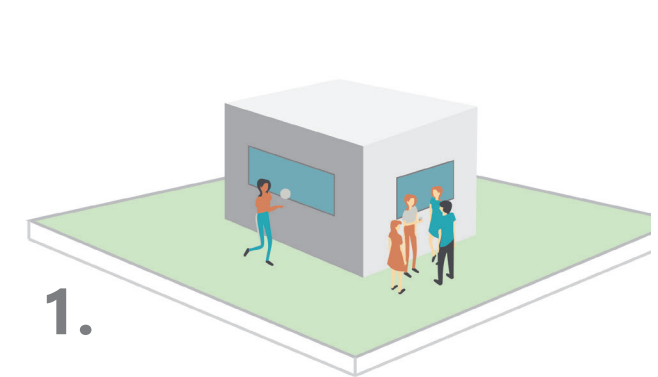


Figure 68 Principles for borders and interaction of and in caravan dweller locations (2024) Author

Conclusions

To answer the research question: 'What are the spatial principles that need to be taken into account to ensure an effective process with a sustainable result?'



From the spatial analysis, it became clear that the spatial implications of the housing type have changed over time and that the segregating elements that remain from the time of the regional camps, need to be avoided when creating new caravan dweller locations. This affects not only the location of caravan dwellers but the design, specifically the borders as well.



The different phases that needed these spatial principles for guidance were defined. The first phase, finding a location for the accommodation of caravan dwellers required criteria. The second phase, designing the location needed design principles, just like the third phase which focuses on connecting the location to its surroundings spatially and socially. These phases and the different principles were created based on a combination of outcomes from looking at reference projects, interviews and the online survey.



The criteria and principles created are just the first iterations based on the findings so far. It is not a finished product that can be copy pasted onto any location. However, these tiles do give guidelines on what topics to look into at different points of the process, allowing communication about these elements with the participating stakeholders to start a discussion.

This is also how these principles will contribute to an effective process. By discussing the different elements beforehand and taking elements into account such as plans for surrounding areas, future conflicts of interest can be avoided and the process will become more effective.



To illustrate the sustainability of the different criteria and principles, they have been placed in the circles of sustainability mentioned in the theoretical framework. This framework consists of social (top circle), economic (bottom left) and environmental (bottom right) aspects of the spatial principles.

The tiles with a red line are the location criteria, the white line are the principles regarding the design and the yellow line are the principles that regard the border and opportunities for interaction.

Some principles do not only touch upon one of the aspects but could also contain two or sometimes even have opportunities to touch on all sustainability aspects. The locations of the tiles in this framework give an opportunity and insight to users to see where their main focus lies.

The placement of the tiles in this framework also shows that there are little principles that are based on solely the environmental aspect. This can be explained with the help of the answer to a previous research question. Because the caravan dwellers have been mistreated for a long time, the government has lost its negotiation space. This means that the project focuses much more on the social aspect and creates feasibility within the economic aspect. Within this focus there is still some space for the environmental aspect but negotiations about innovations regarding the housing type will have to wait until the trust has been rebuilt.

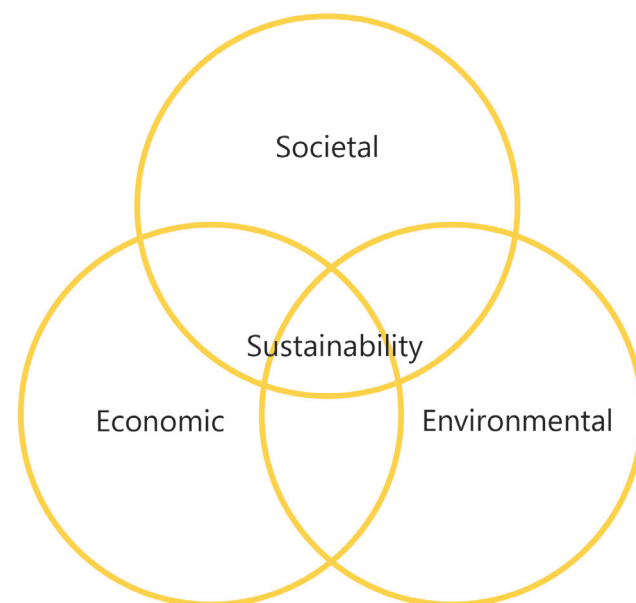


Figure 69 Definition of sustainability (2023), Author

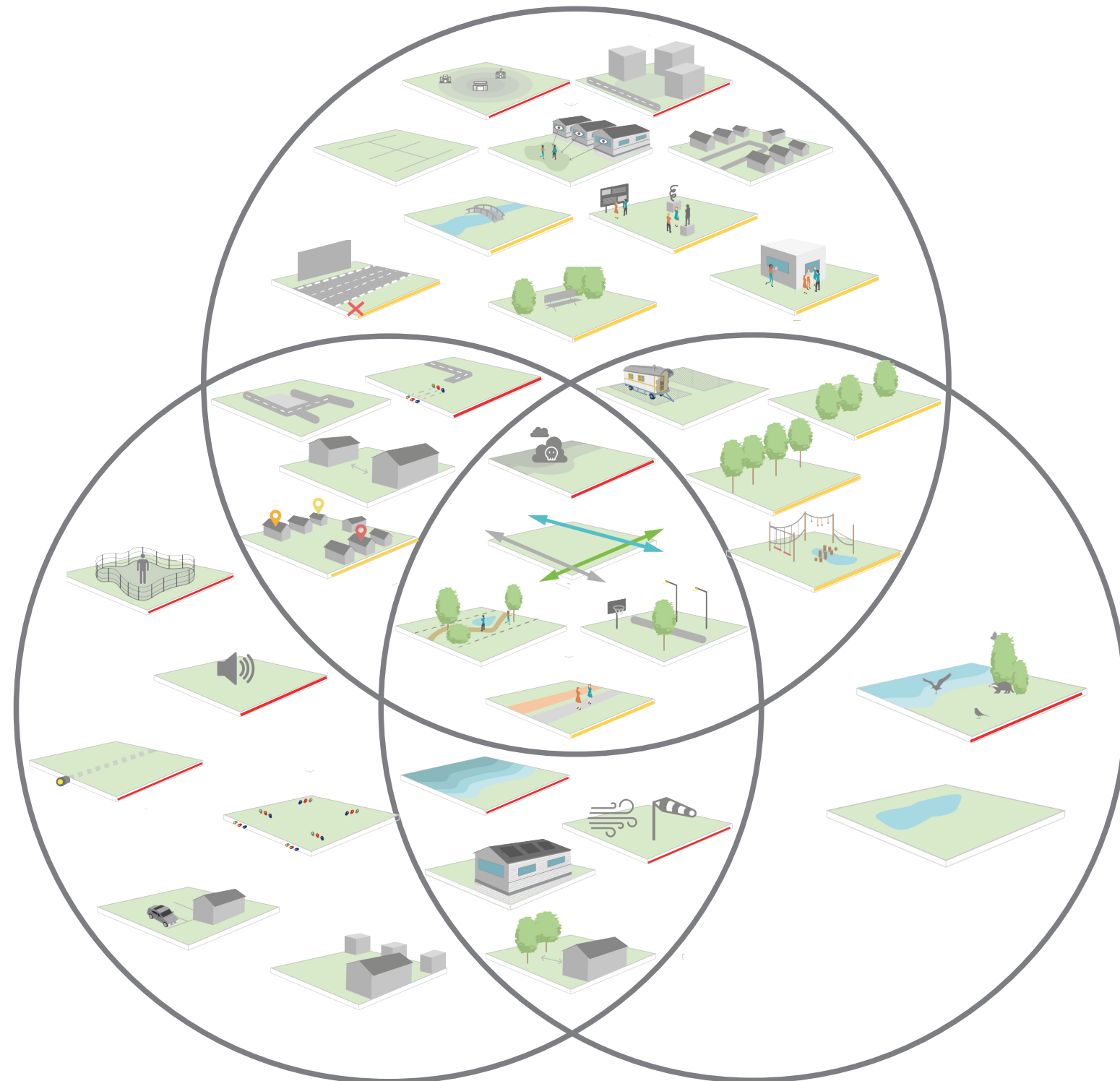


Figure 70 Criteria and principles placed in a sustainability framework (2024) Author

GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

Introduction

This section of the results will focus on the research question:

‘Which stakeholders should be involved in the participatory process, how should they be involved and how should the process be approached, to ensure the issue will stay on the political agenda, receive enough resources and be implemented?’

This means that regarding the caravan dweller issue, the who, the how and the process will be discussed in this section.

Who - Stakeholder analysis

A stakeholder analysis has been done to identify the main actors and gatekeepers within the caravan dweller politics. During this analysis, there is not only a focus on the creation of accommodation for caravan dwellers but on all stakeholders involved in the accommodation, education, insurance, financing and social problems experienced. The different stakeholders involved in the caravan dweller politics can be divided into the civil society sector, the private sector and the public sector.

In the civil sector, the most crucial stakeholders are caravan dwellers and their representatives, who advocate for travellers, Roma, and Sinti. Various caravan dweller groups align with organizations ranging from national to local levels. Opposing them are residents who contest new locations. Human rights organisations support caravan dwellers, as this remains a human rights issue.

The Public sector stakeholders include the EU, the Dutch government, and municipalities. The European Court for Human Rights has influenced recent changes through a verdict prompted by caravan dwellers and human rights organizations. The EU policy for Roma travellers also encompasses Dutch travellers, aiming to meet their human rights and foster acceptance. The Dutch government, guided by this policy, created a new framework and assigned accommodation responsibility to municipalities. Although this framework only focuses on the accommodation of caravan dwellers, more ministries could be involved within the process due to the social problems connected to the theme. Within municipalities, relevant departments include social development, urban development, and urban management, addressing issues like social and spatial segregation, (re)location, and law enforcement (Doxis, n.d.). Lastly, civil servants with expertise in caravan dweller issues are also a very important stakeholder as they currently form the bridge between the caravan dweller community and municipalities.

The private sector includes housing corporations, intermediary companies, private landowners, banks, insurance companies, legal advisors, universities, and knowledge institutes. Housing corporations manage clusters assigned by municipalities. Intermediary companies facilitate construction and maintenance (Heinsman, n.d.). Private landowners are crucial due to limited municipal land for new pitches. Financial and legal advisors play significant roles in later stages of the process. Universities and knowledge platforms can play a big role in assisting to fill knowledge gaps.

This section examines stakeholder stances, problem perceptions, and goals regarding the caravan dweller issue. It explores stakeholder contributions, visualizing them on an onion diagram to show operational scales and potential conflicts or collaborations. A power/interest matrix illustrates how stakeholders should move to achieve desired goals, informing an engagement strategy to build trust. Finally, some stakeholder profiles shown in the next section will return to show some of the interview insights regarding the process.

Civil Sector





























- 1 Caravan Dweller representatives (association)
 - 1A Caravan dweller (current)
 - 1B Caravan dweller (young adults)
 - 1C Repatriant (former)
 - 1D Caravan dweller (NIMBY)
- 2 Local Residents
- 3 Human Right Organisation

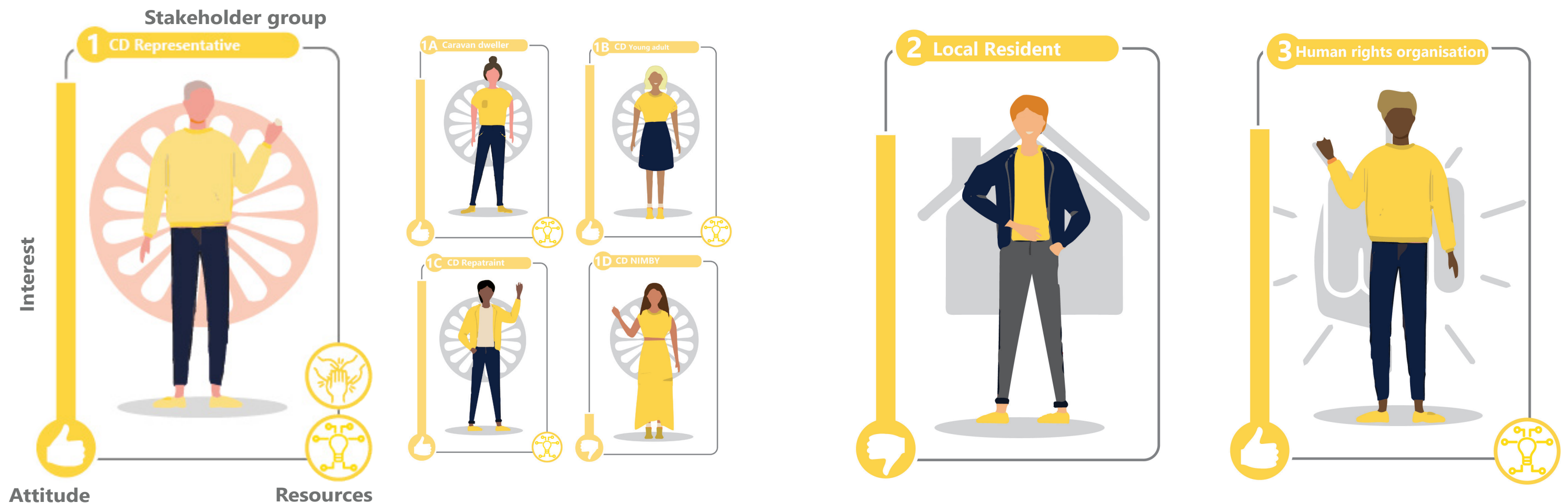
Public sector







































- 1 European Union/Commission
- 2 Dutch Government
 - 2A Ministry of internal affairs
 - 2B Ministry of education, culture and science
 - 2C Ministry of social affairs and employment
- 3 Municipality
 - 3A Social development
 - 3B Urban development
 - 3C Urban management
- 4 Civil Servant (specialist)

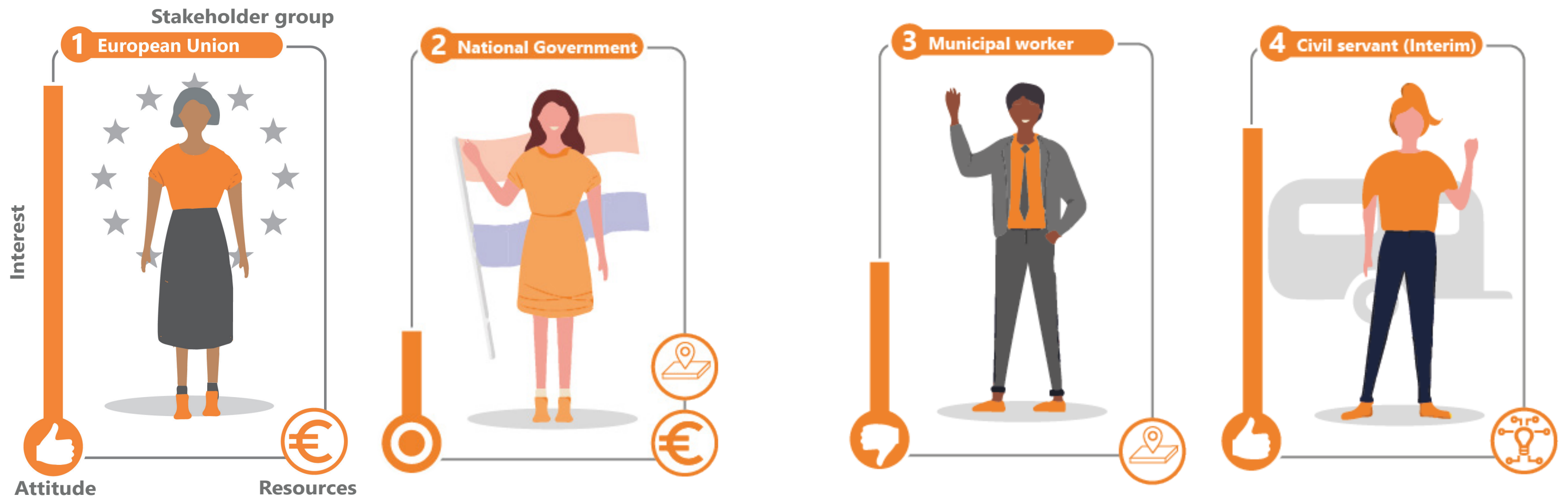
Private sector

































- 1 Housing Cooperations
- 2 Specialist organisations
- 3 Third party landowners
- 4 Banks
- 5 Insurance companies
- 6 Legal advisors
- 7 University
- 8 Knowledge institute

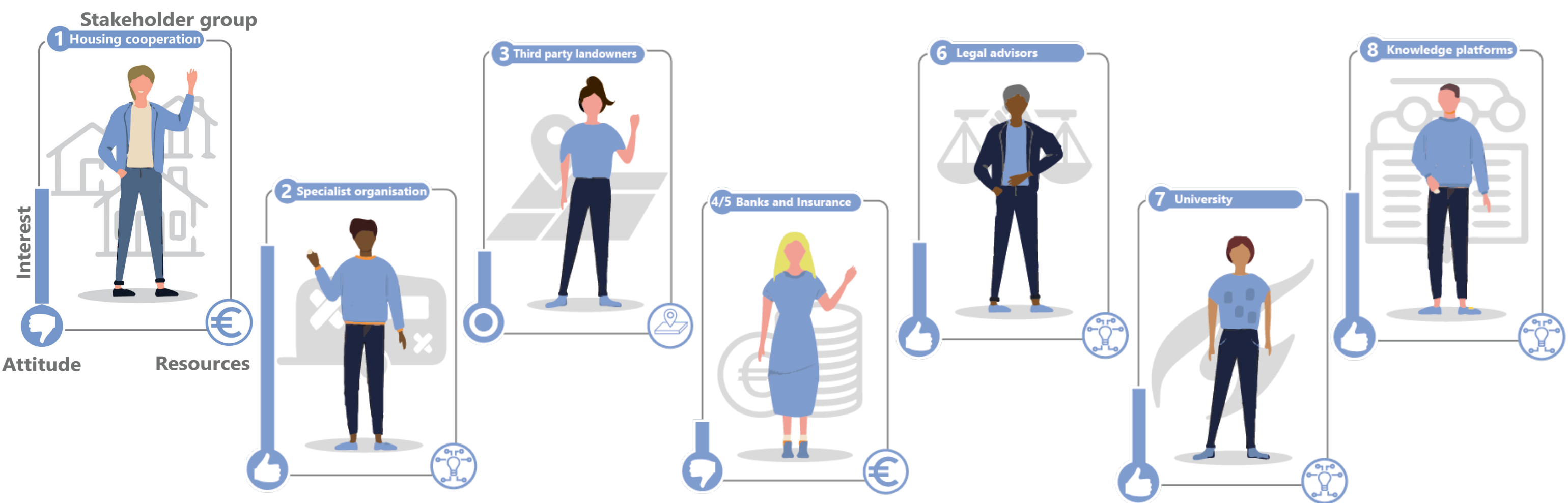
	Stakeholders	Interest	Problem Perception	Goals	Resource	Replacability / Dependency
1	Caravan Dweller representatives (association)	   	Discrimination and institutionalised racism towards culture and lifestyle	Enough social acceptance and space to practice culture	Large network and strong social cohesion as it organises all groups below	Low / High
1A	Travellers (current)	   	Feel discriminated in daily life	Awareness and acceptance		
1B	Travellers (young adults)	   	Are not able to find a pitch to live in a mobile home / caravan, close to family	Enough social acceptance and space to practice culture		
1C	Spijtoptanten (former)	   	Not able to practice their culture eventhough they previously lived in a caravan before the extinction policy	Enough social acceptance and space to practice culture		
1D	Travellers (NIMBY)	   	Would like more pitches for searching travellers but do not want to densify their current clusters	Enough social acceptance and space to practice culture however not in their backyard		
2	Local Residents	   	Do not want to live next to the travellers (discriminatory practices)	Location or relocation of travellers, away from their neighbourhood	Ability to organise and protest	Low / Low-Medium
3	Human Right Organisation	   	Human rights are being violated	Making sure human rights are met	Have funding and network to create change	Low / Low-Medium

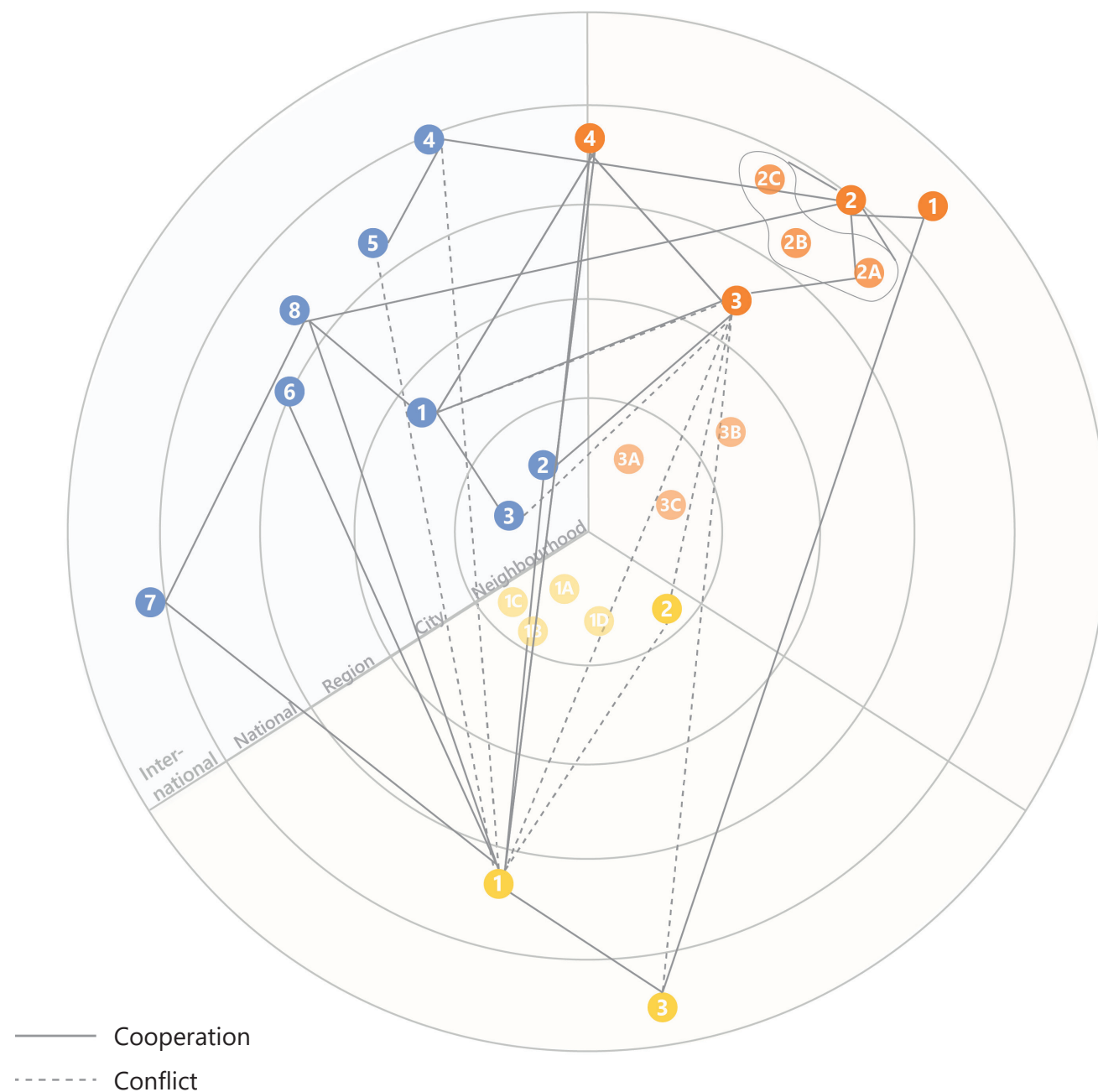


	Stakeholders	Interest	Problem Perception	Goals	Resource	Replacability / Dependency
1	European Union/ Commission	   	Human rights of EU citizens are being violated	Making sure human rights of EU citizens are met and inspire countries outside the EU	Funding and power over Dutch Government and to distribute ideas to different areas	Low / Low-Medium
2	Dutch Government	   	Human rights of EU and Dutch citizens are being violated	Meet human rights and (re)locate caravan dwellers	Funding and ability to apply to funding	Low / Low-Medium
2A	Ministry of internal affairs	   	Social and spatial segregation of the group	Integrate caravan dwellers socially	Expert knowledge on social segregation	Low / Medium
2B	Ministry of education, culture and science	   	Economical and sustainable challenging projects	Just, affordable and sustainable (re)location of caravan dwellers	Expert knowledge on environment, spatial planning and sustainability	Low / High
2C	Ministry of social affairs and employment	   	Hard areas to manage/maintain	Managable areas (socially and physically)	Maintenance experts and law enforcement	Low / Low-Medium
3	Municipality (Waalwijk)	   	Do not have the funds, land or expert knowledge to act and are confused by unclear responsibility distribution	Create policy to (re)locate caravan dwellers	Funding and ability to apply to funding and network of experts	Medium / Medium-High
3A	Social development	   	Social and spatial segregation of the group	Integrate caravan dwellers socially	Expert knowledge on social segregation	Low / Medium
3B	Urban development	   	Economical and sustainable challenging projects	Just, affordable and sustainable (re)location of caravan dwellers	Expert knowledge on environment, spatial planning and sustainability	Low / High
3C	Urban management	   	Hard areas to manage/maintain	Managable areas (socially and physically)	Maintenance experts and law enforcement	Low / Low-Medium
4	Civil servant (Specialist)	   	Municipalities do not have the knowledge to approach and develop the caravan dweller issue	Want the caravan dwellers to have enough accommodation within the realm of possibilities in municipalities	Knowledge regarding caravan dweller locations	Low / High



	Stakeholders	Interest	Problem Perception	Goals	Resource	Replacability / Dependency
1	Housing Cooperations	   	Confused by unclear responsibility distribution, housing type not profitable	Create housing and earn money	Funds	High / Medium
2	Specialist organisations	   	Conflict between governmental institutions and travellers	Mediate between stakeholder groups	Funds and network to mediate	Medium / Low-Medium
3	Third party landowners	   	Unwilling to sell land	Either keep land or earn money	Land	Medium / Low-Medium
4	Banks	   	Caravan dwellers are not fit for a loan	Be sure that loans can be paid back and are profitable	Funds	Low-Medium / High
5	Insurance Companies	   	Caravans are not fit to be insured	Make sure housing type is suitable for insurance	Insurance (indirect funds)	Low-Medium / High
6	Legal advisors	   	Human rights are being exceeded	Make money by giving legal advice	Knowledge	High / Low
7	University	   	Human rights of stigmatised group are being exceeded as they request a specific housing type	Learn more about group, housing type and governance surrounding it	Knowledge	Medium / Medium
8	Knowledge institutes/ platforms	   	Human rights of stigmatised group are being exceeded as they request a specific housing type	Provide government and inhabitants with knowledge (preferably the type of knowledge that will help fix the problem)	Knowledge	Medium / High





Civil Sector

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- 1 European Union/Commission
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- 8 Knowledge institute

Figure 71 Stakeholder analysis (2023) Author

Stakeholder diagram

Looking at the stakeholder diagram in figure 71, it becomes very clear that currently, the municipality deals with the most conflict, this is not only caused by the misconduct of some of the municipalities but also by the fact that responsibility has been placed upon them by the Dutch government without any clear guidelines. It is also clear that currently, specialist organisations and specialised civil servants are the only direct mediators between caravan dwellers and municipalities or housing corporations. Consistently having an extra stakeholder between the two very important stakeholders not only slows down the process but also costs money, which is already a municipal struggle regarding the caravan dwellers.

In the figures below, the subcategories of the caravan dwellers, national government and municipality are shown, on which scale they act and how they are related to each other. Although they all fall under the same organisation there might not always be strong collaboration between the departments, especially within governmental institutions. Bettering these connections creates more opportunities for organisations to approach the issue holistically, possibly filling in funding and knowledge gaps through such approaches.

The eventual goal is to create collaborations between the different stakeholders to be able to move the stakeholders in on the power/interest matrix. The different collaborations are shown on the next page in figure 73.

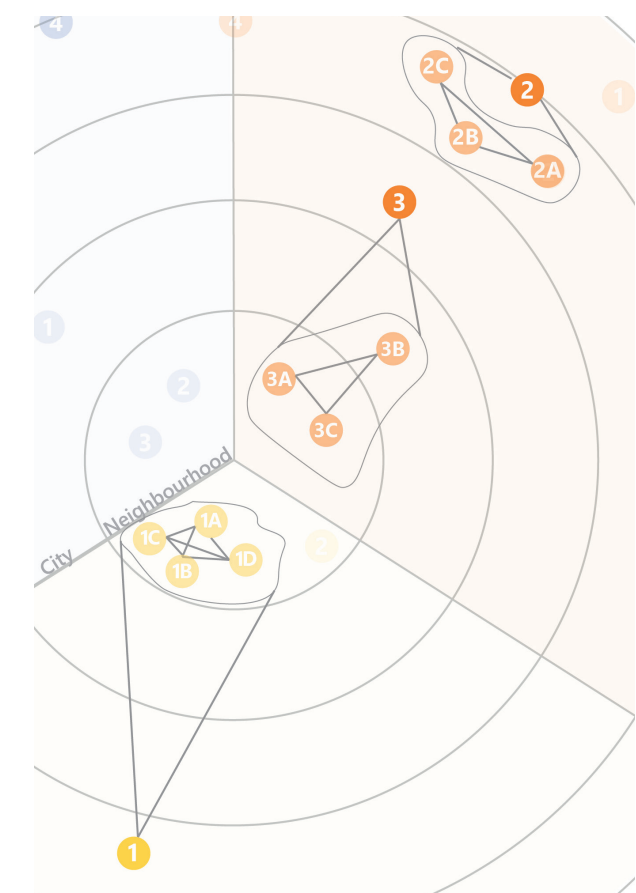
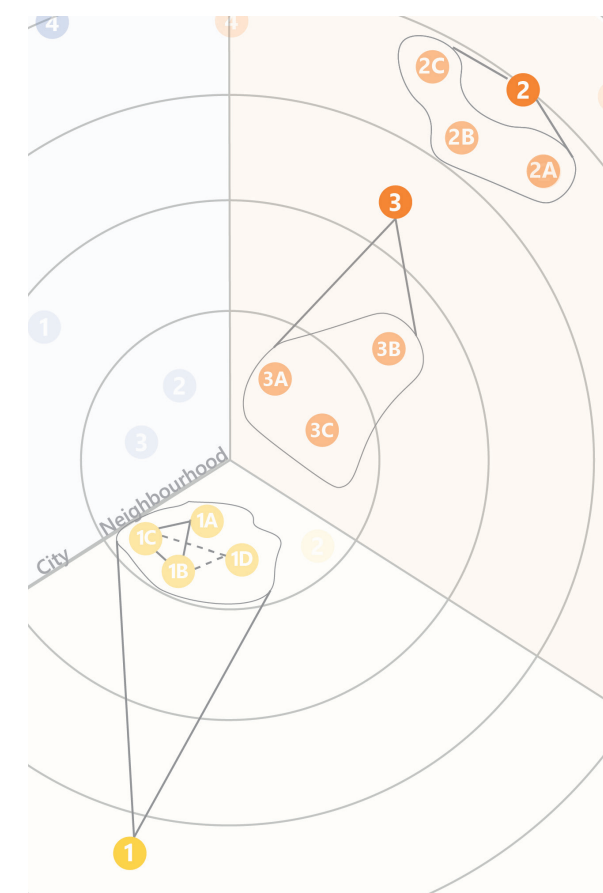


Figure 72 Zoom ins stakeholder analysis (2023) Author

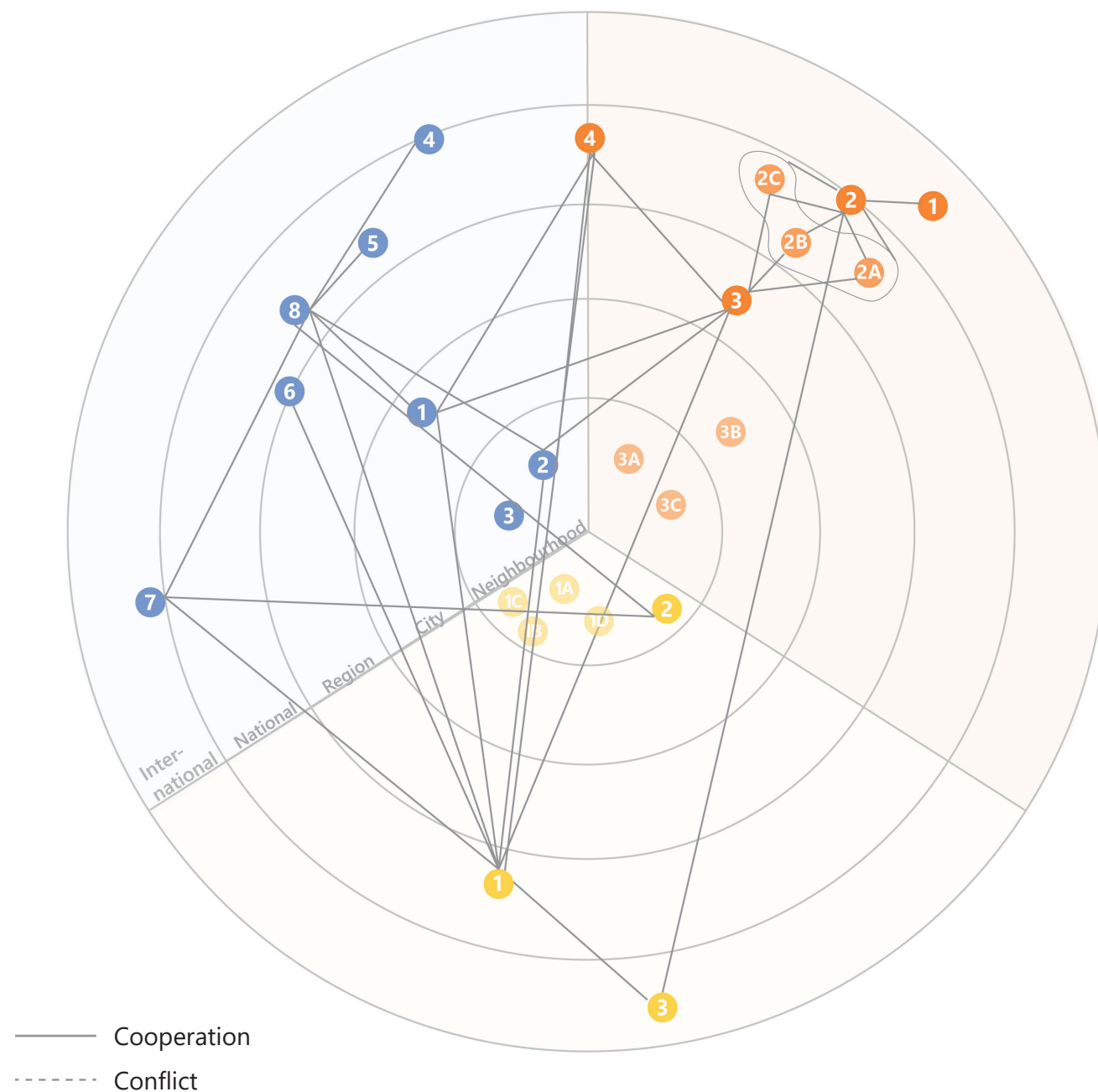


Figure 73 Stakeholder analysis (2023) Author

Civil Sector

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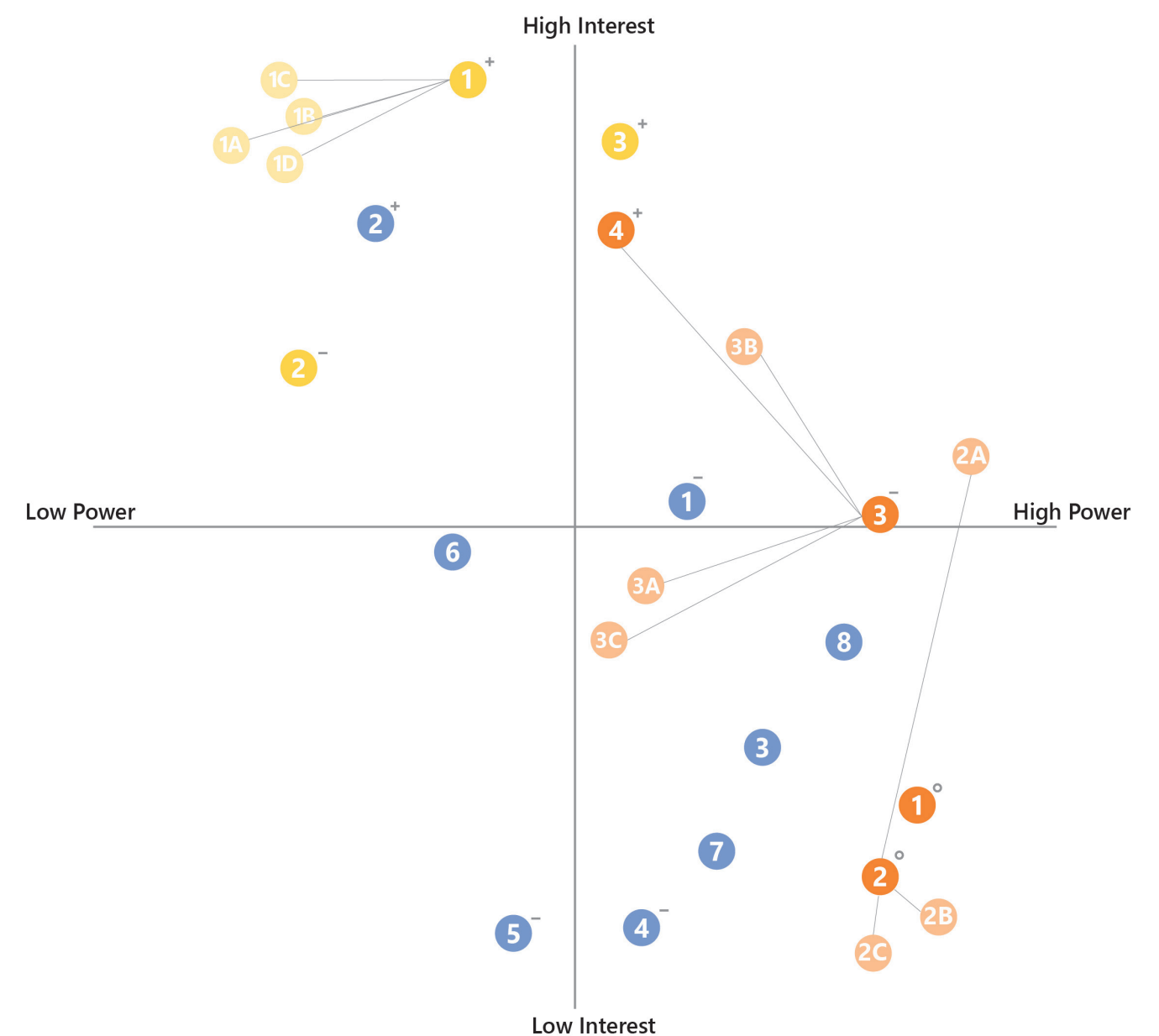


Figure 74 Power/Interest matrix (2023) Author

The power/interest matrix

This matrix gives more insights into the position of the stakeholders. It shows that the clustering of the different caravan dweller groups and municipal departments indeed creates a stakeholder with more interest and power than approaching the groups separately.

It also shows that the current interests of the EU and the Dutch government are considered low. The institutions have created a policy without evaluation or feedback rounds meaning that, for now, their 'task' has been finished.

Something that becomes clear is that the group with the highest interest in the matter does not have much power. This also shows that it is necessary for different stakeholder to either change their attitude towards the issue, be engaged meaning higher their interest or be empowered.

The schemes in figure 75-78 show the important steps to be taken to achieve the eventual aim of securing a just and sustainable future for the caravan dwellers through a participatory approach.

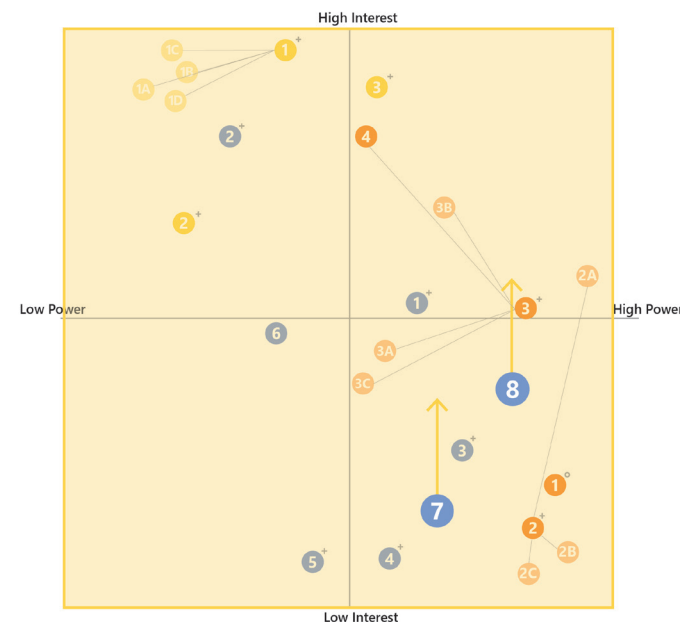


Figure 75 Power/Interest matrix, educate (2023) Author

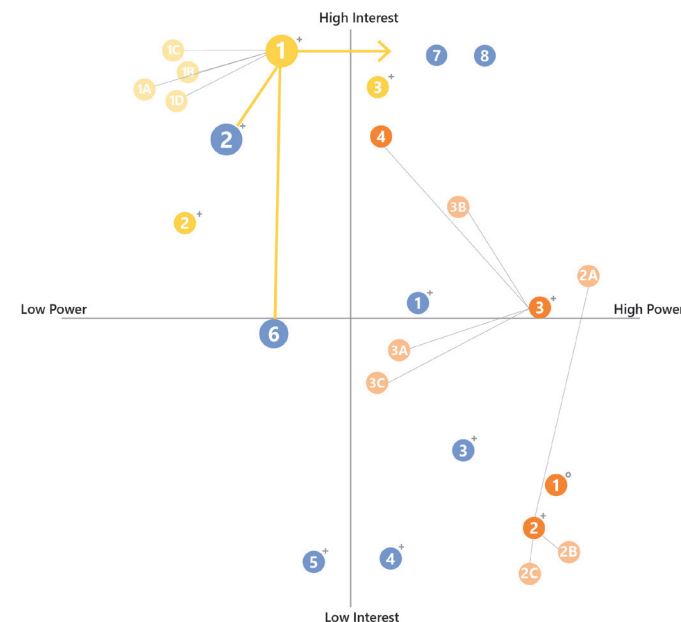


Figure 76 Power/Interest matrix, empower (2023) Author

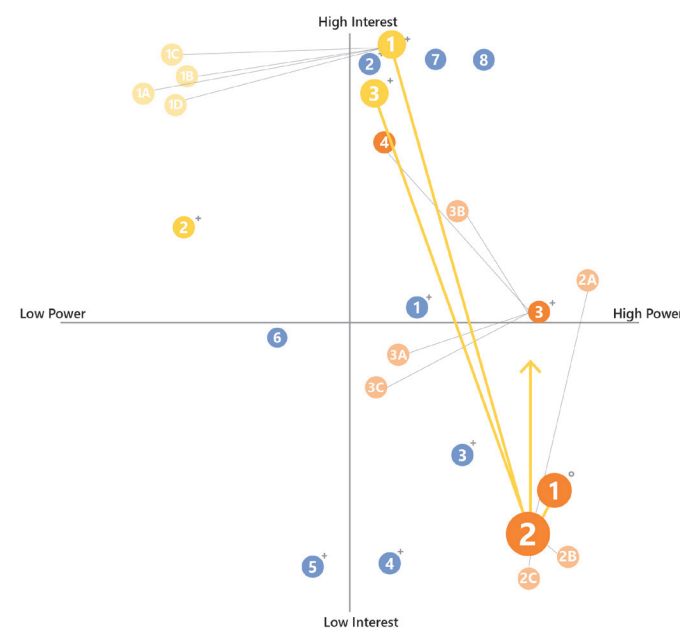


Figure 77 Power/Interest matrix, engage (2023) Author



Figure 78 Power/Interest matrix, persuade (2023) Author

Firstly, something that touches on all stakeholders and all actors within the system is creating awareness to improve the general attitude towards the caravan dwellers. As many of the issues presented are also rooted in a discriminatory problem, it is important to educate not only the mentioned stakeholders but all actors, something that has been concluded in sub-question 1B. This can be done by using the knowledge and network of universities and knowledge institutes to, together with caravan dweller representatives and specialists on the topic fill the current knowledge gap and develop educational material regarding the caravan dwellers.

Then, it is important to empower the caravan dwellers to be able to have ownership of their future and to allow them to help fill the knowledge gap that is currently present within the governmental institutions. This can be done with the help of specialists, legal advisors and human rights organisations through creating a caravan dweller organisation.

Thirdly, it is important to engage the EU and primarily the Dutch government to rearrange the responsibility to their appropriate level and receive the necessary funding.

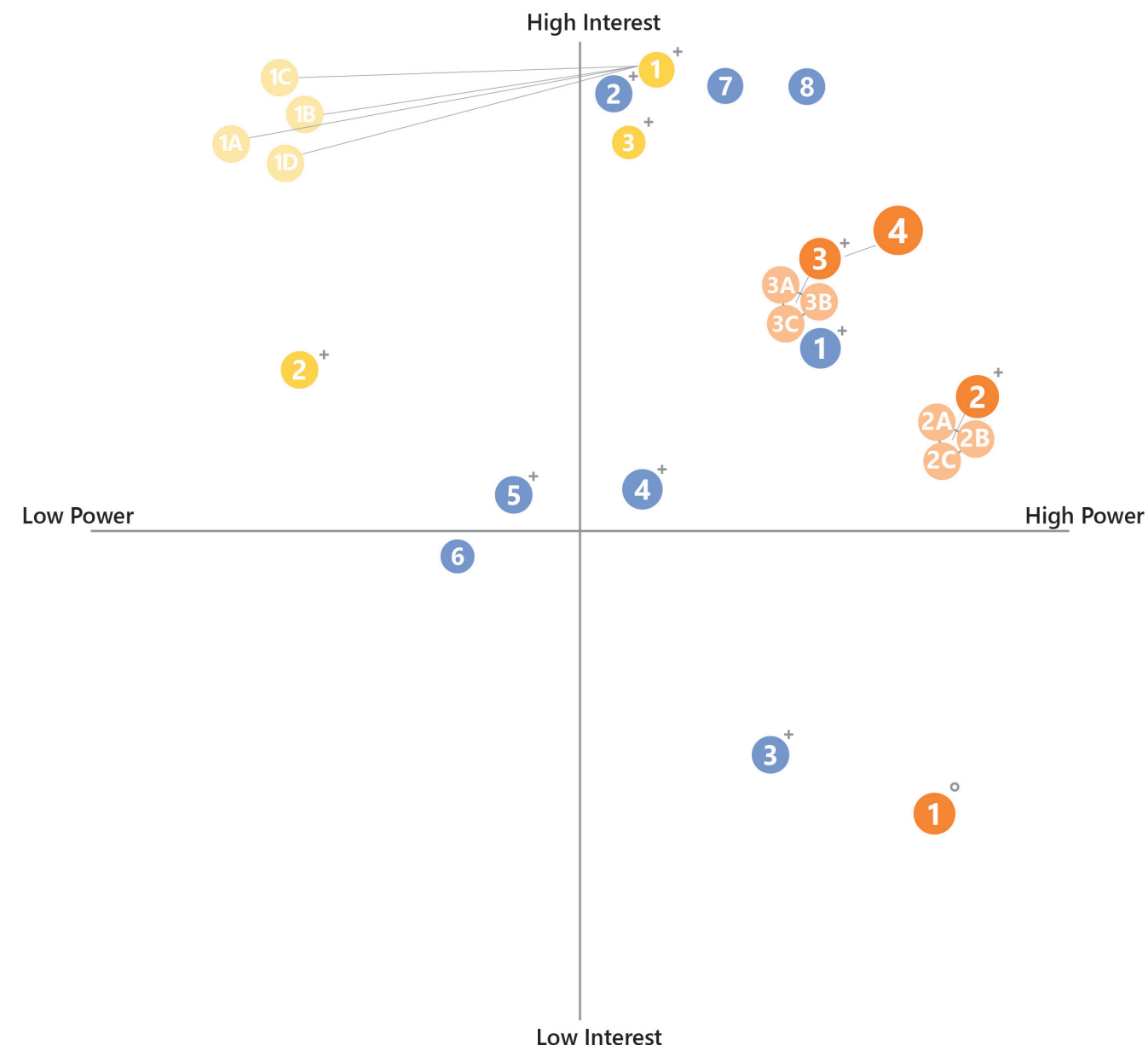


Figure 79 Power/Interest matrix with engagement strategy (2023) Author

Lastly, the municipality and housing corporations have to be persuaded to not only actively participate in the participatory creation of the approach but also in the implementation. This is also where insurance companies and banks need to be persuaded to participate. When locations are realised, the caravan dweller community must be able to, just like residents of any other housing type, receive a mortgage or a loan to be able to buy a caravan and to be able to insure their property or home.

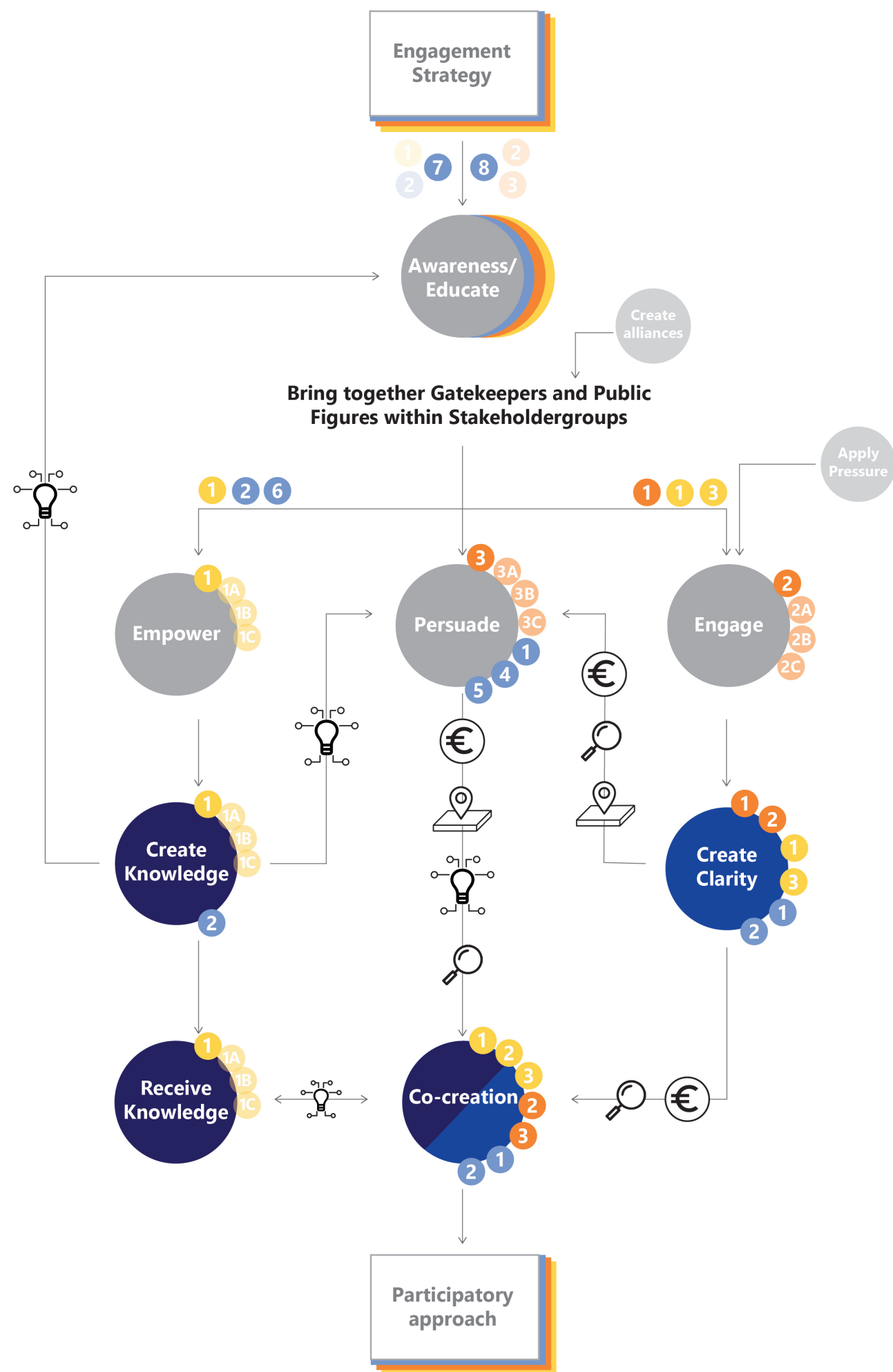


Figure 80 Schematic engagement strategy (2023) Author

How - Engagement strategy

The scheme in figure 80 is a visualisation of the engagement strategy and shows the different steps described in the power/interest matrix. On top is the step of creating awareness/educating to improve the general attitude towards caravan dwellers.

Forming an alliance during the education and awareness process and using these more active and positive gatekeepers to instigate the other phases will help start the processes of empowering, persuading and engaging. Each approach results in the creation of either knowledge, agreements, funds or tools. These elements can then be used as a baseline to start the creation process of the approach and implementation.

It is important for the engagement strategy to take place first as it creates the baseline for the approach and to start the participatory process.

Educate/Awareness

Awareness is an urgent task at hand as described in sub-question 1B. It is important to educate all stakeholders and actors involved, to improve general attitude and make people aware of the history and current treatment of caravan dwellers.

Different examples of how this can be achieved have already been discussed in sub-question 1B.

Empower

The caravan dwellers need to be empowered. This can be done by letting the group create knowledge (Education step) but also by giving knowledge to the group. The group should be able to have the opportunity to organise themselves, with the help of governmental institutions, into a national organisation that can be representative of the community during negotiations.

A good example of different ways to receive knowledge within a participatory practice is the Right to Challenge process in Rotterdam. Here, the municipality stimulates and creates opportunities for citizens to change something about their environment. In these first steps, groups of citizens organise themselves into a legal organisation, discuss their personal needs and create a vision which is then discussed with the municipality.

This process does not only give knowledge to the community by guiding them in this process of organising themselves and communicating preferences, but it also helps caravan dwellers to understand certain decisions made by municipalities as it forces transparency.

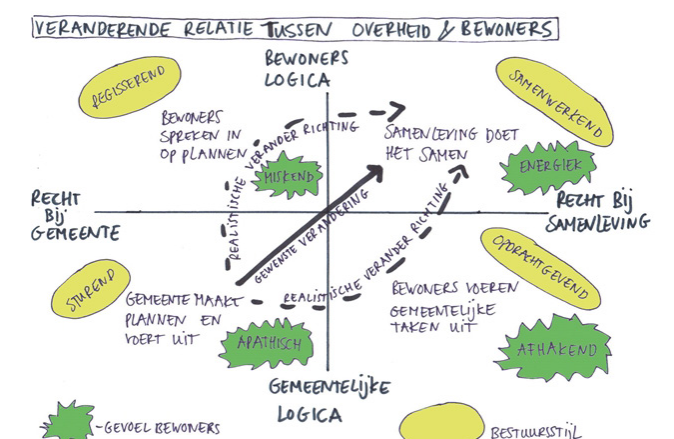


Figure 81 Changing relation between inhabitants and governmental institutions (n.d.) Informatiepunt leefomgeving



Figure 82 Right to challenge step by step explanation (2021) Geerling, L. & Hazevoet, S.

Engage

It is very important to engage the Dutch government and the EU as these are the stakeholders who hold the power, funding, land and help can create clarity in responsibility distribution through a more central approach.

By creating transformative alliances on the lower levels, connecting people from municipalities, caravan dwellers, human rights organisations, and housing corporations, it is easier to approach the correct people within the bigger institutions to start to build trust and ensure credibility (United nations Human Rights, 2001). Human rights organisations and caravan dweller organisations also can apply pressure to the government and EU by for example protesting, or participating in the awareness phase of the engagement strategy. The scales on which these stakeholders function give opportunities to find different funds and land inside and outside municipal borders. Together with the transformative alliance, it is important to create clear agreements on the correct responsibility and fund distributions for the issue.

Persuade

Persuasion is a rather broad topic but within this context, it means that the different stakeholders need to be persuaded, either with funds, guidelines or by more compulsive matters to participate and act.

A central role of the national government, already mentioned in the policy recommendations, could be a big step in persuading the different stakeholders to have a more active role. This refers back to the subsidiarity principle, as reflecting on the current situation, it has become clear that the municipal level is not fit for the responsibilities it carries which leads to an either regional or national approach. Because the situation is rather dire, there might not be time to try to first use the regional layer to distribute the responsibilities. It is important that the highest national level persuades or forces stakeholders to take action and after results have been delivered and evaluated, the responsibilities could be redistributed to regional levels.



Transformative Alliances

Manifesto for the Just City 2023 SESSION 1: Titus Kaloki from the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Figure 83 Transformative Alliances (2023) Manifesto for the Just City Session one, Titus Kaloki from the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

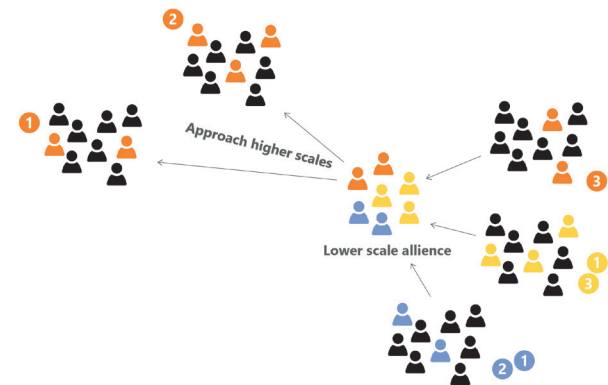


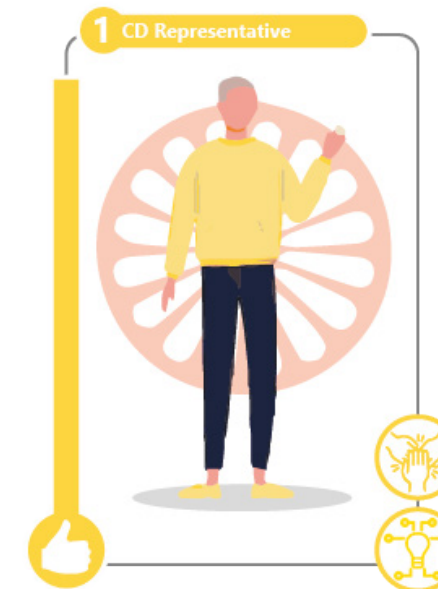
Figure 84 Schematic representation of transformative alliances (2023)
Author

Process - Interviews

It is important to also look at the process of caravan dweller accommodation, from policy-making to implementation.

The different experts that were interviewed were asked what the main obstacles were and what their experience was within either policy-making, implementation or both. The experts described their experiences and recalled things to take into account.

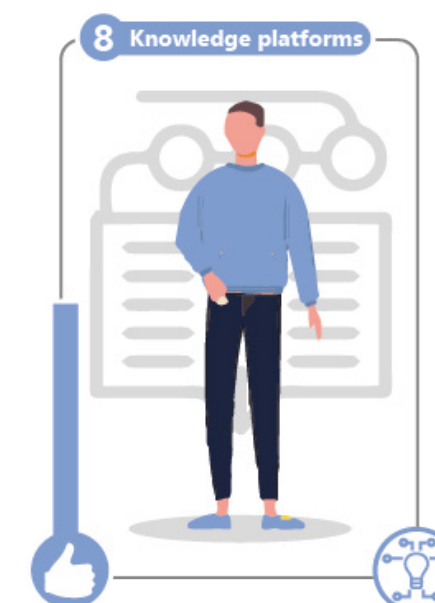
Something that was mentioned in every single interview was the fact that the stigma has and still does influence the process and that all actors should stop acting from this stigmatised idea about the community. Something else that all experts had in common was the fact that they all agreed that there needed to be more clear goals and guidelines. These are elements that force the different stakeholders to take action because the current passive stance only worsens the situation as the trust in input legitimacy keeps declining.



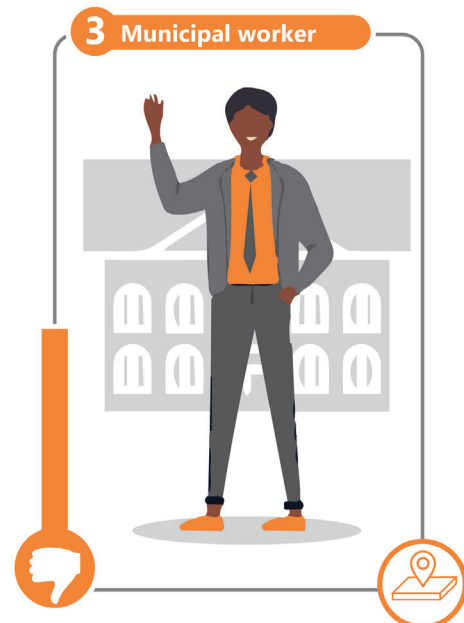
- The representatives mention that the process has been too slow in the past.
- The representatives have participated in decision-making processes many times and are capable of seeing when it is a 'serious' participation event or when something is 'just for show' to be able to check the participation box.
- When participating, representatives are often not compensated for their effort, time or travelling costs.
- The disappointment often stems from a lack of communication after participatory practices. Often the representatives come prepared and have researched their proposals and when these are not used it is necessary to be able to explain why.



- Universities can determine the knowledge gap and the tools to research these. The researcher interviewed focused on the caravan dweller politics in the Netherlands and found that this community is much more informed about their rights than the average Dutch citizen.
- Something important to take into account is the fact that caravan dwellers have always experienced a high level of evictability, something which has made it important that this is avoided in the future and also within the framework of human rights.
- Also, something that is against the framework of human rights is the fact that the participation of surrounding residents can be used as a tool to stop the realisation of locations.



- Knowledge institutes are hired by the government to do specific research regarding a given topic. Different institutes contain different disciplines that might match with different social problems to be researched.
- Knowledge institutes can and have brought municipalities together to discuss the issues and share the gained knowledge amongst the different municipalities.
- The institutes also do not only look into the accommodation but the other issues such as discrimination as well such as discrimination by banks and insurance companies and how it influences the process after locations have been realised.



- The stakeholders of municipalities have expressed in research and an interview that the current guidelines available have some sort of vagueness that needs to be clarified. The interviewed municipality has chosen to have a regional approach (discussed in policies).
- The current approach of the municipality is that they have hired an external project leader/civil servant to help with the research.
- They have chosen to strategically keep certain elements such as location exploration to themselves and not involve representatives to ensure that certain outcomes do not lead to a big disappointment.
- However, when something becomes clear or is decided this is not only promised but put on paper as well to make sure the promises have to be acted on and the caravan dwellers can trust this will happen.



- The civil servants that specialise in caravan dwellers have a lot of experience regarding the accommodation of the caravan dwellers and have shared the phases that often reoccur in each project (which will return in the roadmap).
- The specialists have emphasized the importance of transparent and honest communication as this is the only way to build trust between the different stakeholders. However, this is rather difficult as both groups have the opportunity to not be honest, but someone has to start being honest.
- Besides this, the civil servants have also expressed that a large part of the problems stem from within the municipalities. People are sometimes unwilling or housing deals, building decrees and zoning plans might interfere or surrounding residents protest against the locations, slowing down the process.

Conclusion

To answer the questions 'Which stakeholders should be involved in the participatory process, how should they be involved and how should the process be approached, to ensure the issue will stay on the political agenda, receive enough resources and be implemented?' the different who, how and process elements need to be answered separately.



Who should be involved:

Many more stakeholders are involved in the accommodation process if approached holistically than one might think. Besides the caravan dwellers, municipalities and the housing cooperation to realise the locations, the fact that it is an atypical housing type that struggles with a large knowledge gap and stigmatisation, many more stakeholders are needed to create an effective process.



How should the stakeholders be involved:

The engagement strategy shows how the different stakeholders should be involved in four steps which are: Awareness/Educate, Empower, Engage and Persuade. By educating the stakeholders, empowering the caravan dwellers, engaging the stakeholders in power and combine this with the tools needed to execute the tasks at hand, the final stakeholders will be persuaded to join.



How should the process be approached:

Generally, the process needs to be approached with a more forceful approach with a more central position for the national government to be able to ensure that the issue stays on the political agendas of municipalities. To be able to receive enough resources, the issue should be approached holistically to be able to unite different departments of governmental institutions and their subsidies.

For the implementation, it is important there are clear guidelines on how to design a policy and implement it but also there is a need for clear and honest communication through transparency to build the trust necessary for collaboration and co-creation.

The approach must be evaluated as it has already become clear that a lot can be learned from the projects that have been realised between the years 2018 and 2024. By evaluating the current approach with the different stakeholders and by implementing an iterative process when implementing the elements that have come forward during the evaluation, the process keeps evolving.





07

OUTCOMES

PEOPLE, POLICIES, SPATIAL PRINCIPLES AND GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

Summary of Sub-questions

People

From the research within the people theme it became clear that the governments' wrongdoings against caravan dwellers have created a situation in which there is little to no room to negotiate about innovations regarding the housing type. Since the groups' human rights have been ignored, the situation is no longer flexible.

This also is why the caravan dwellers require an apology or at least an acknowledgement of the wrongdoings of the government.

Besides that, it is also clear that the stigma surrounding the group influences how they are viewed, and treated. Although most people draw their knowledge about the group from television and news, people willing to learn more about the culture of caravan dwellers would like to learn more through direct interaction.

This interaction can be created through organised interaction in exhibits, festivals or open monument days, but there is also an opportunity in urban design by designing for interaction.

Creating more awareness regarding the situation of the caravan dwellers might sway the general opinion about the group to a more positive view as the current stigma is partially based on a fear of something unknown, and on one-sided history.

Policies

Within the policy theme, recommendations regarding the input and output legitimacy of the decision-making process were given. It became clear that to increase both input and output legitimacy, there need to be clear guidelines, a more central task for the national government and clear responsibility distribution to stakeholders that can fulfil the tasks that accompany the responsibility.

Tools to create an approach that focuses on both input and output legitimacy such as timelines with goals, co-creation and evaluation moments and so forth can be applied to the current framework to improve this document.

Spatial principles

These principles can be divided into four different categories:

Criteria for finding a suitable site for the caravan dweller location, principles for the design of the caravan dweller location, principles for the borders to limit spatial segregation and principles to increase opportunities for interaction.

The principles are also connected to sustainability aspects and focused on creating an efficient process.

Governance & Participation

Looking at governance and participation, it has become clear that more stakeholders could and should be involved in the process. It also became clear that past participation has not always led to the desired results and has often left caravan dwellers feeling unheard.

By having a transparent approach and a clear strategy for the accommodation of caravan dwellers which is well communicated, the process will become more efficient.

Outcomes

To answer 'What are the (spatial) implications of a just and sustainable future for the caravan dweller community in the Netherlands? And how can this be achieved through participatory approaches?' we can refer to the diagram shown before. As shown in the conceptual framework, the overlapping of the different themes provides us the outcomes that articulate the new approach proposed.

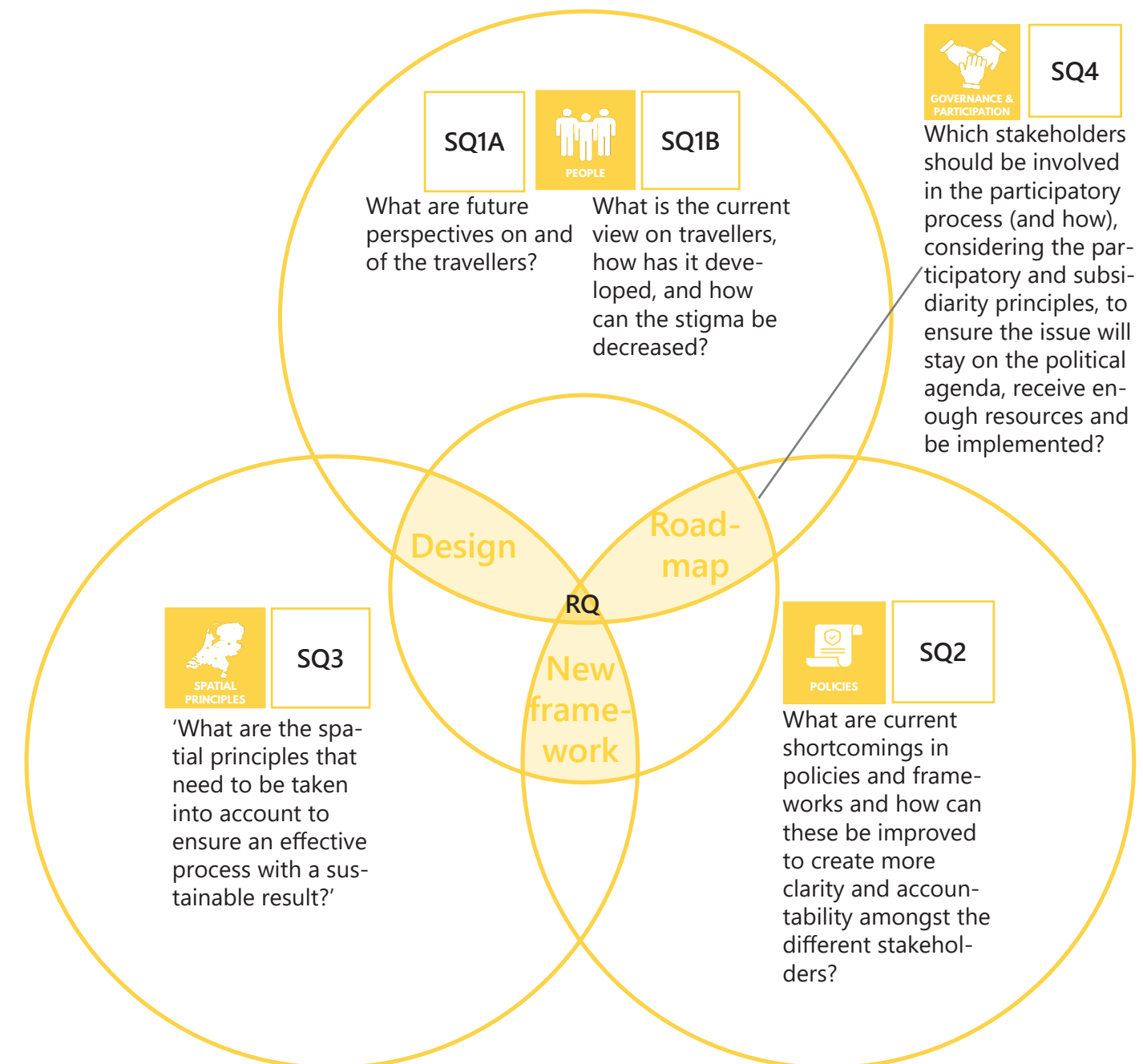
The new framework bundles the policy recommendations and spatial principles into a document that should guide all stakeholders in tackling the issue.

The participation roadmap shows in what succession the new framework should be created, who should be involved, what is important to the caravan dwellers and how this should be approached.

The design shows how the spatial principles, including opportunities for interaction and the future perspectives of the caravan dwellers, land in a case study

RQ

What are the (spatial) implications of a just and sustainable future for the traveller community in the Netherlands? And how can this be achieved through participatory approaches?



NEW FRAMEWORK

Introduction

To illustrate the proposed changes in the new framework. The table of contents of the 2018 framework with highlighted in yellow the topics that should either be added or be reinterpreted in the new framework.

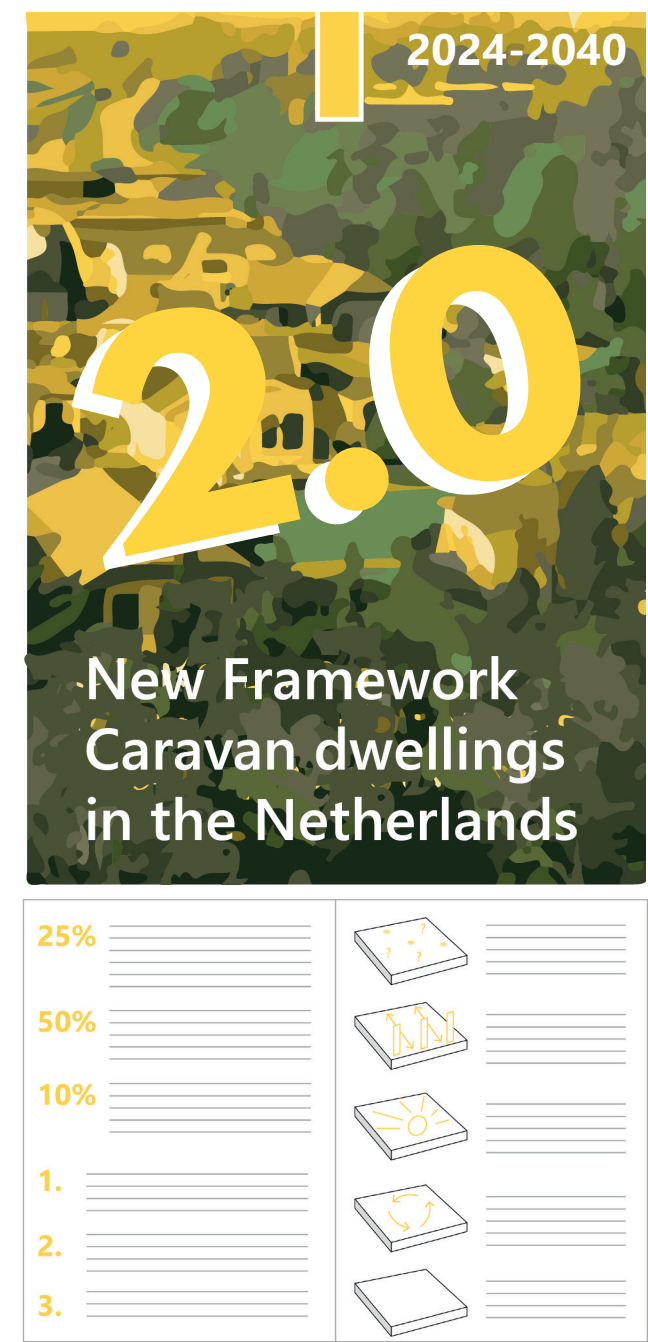


Figure 86 Schematic representation of new framework (2024) Author

In the following section these proposals will be elaborated on.

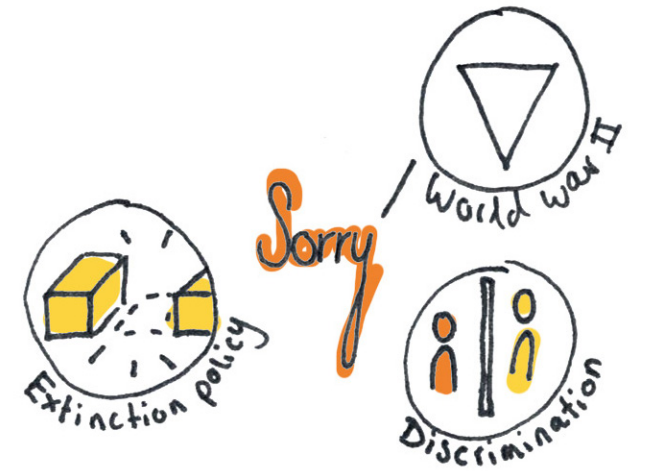
- 1 Introduction
- 2 Summary
- 3 Background caravan dwellers and policy
 - 3.1 Introduction
 - 3.2 Housing policy caravan dwellers
 - 3.3 Acknowledgement of past wrongdoings
- 4 Human rights and caravan dwellers
 - 4.1 Introduction
 - 4.2 Which human rights are applicable?
 - 4.2.1 Right to accommodation
 - 4.2.2 Right to respecting private- and family life
 - 4.2.3 Right to equal treatment
 - 4.3 Human rights standards for caravan dweller policies
 - 4.4 Human rights standards for individual decisions
 - 4.5 Conclusion
- 5 Building blocks for policies
 - 5.1 National vision
 - 5.2 Division of roles
 - 5.3 Demand, inventoring the housing need
 - 5.3.1. Waiting list
 - 5.3.2 Need assessment
 - 5.4 Supply
 - 5.4.1 Criteria location
 - 5.4.2 Design location
 - 5.4.3 Pitch and caravan types
 - 5.4.4 Zoning plans
 - 5.5 Inclusion in housing visions and performance agreements
 - 5.5.1 Inclusion in housing visions
 - 5.5.2 Performance agreements
 - 5.6 Maintenance and exploitation
 - 5.5.1 Maintenance responsibility
 - 5.5.2 Right to Challenge
 - 5.7 Allocation of pitches and/or caravans
 - 5.8 Communication
 - 5.8.1 Introduction
 - 5.8.2 Participation in policy-making
 - 5.8.3 Participation in design
- 6 Evaluation

3.3 Acknowledgement of past wrongdoings

When discussing the background of the caravan dwellers and the policies regarding this community, the current framework sums up the historical events. However, it is important that the governmental failure and the wrongdoings to the caravan dwellers are acknowledged.

To accompany the acknowledgement of the past, it would also be preferable to have an apology for this treatment, an explanation of how something like this could happen and some clear actions that will be taken to ensure that such institutionalised racism will no longer be able to intrude the policy-making processes.

An example of this is the Irish traveller and Roma strategy. This strategy starts with a piece written by the Minister of State for Justice at the Department of Justice and Equality explaining what the goal of the inclusion strategy is and how it was created whilst acknowledging why this inclusion strategy is necessary.

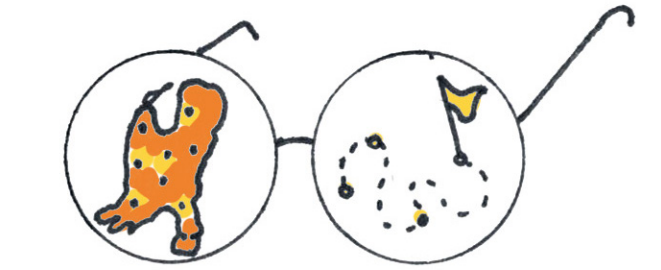


5.1 National vision

Within the current framework, the vision focuses on summarising the different responsibilities of municipalities, housing corporations and caravan dwellers.

Within the new framework, it is important that the vision section not only summarises the process but should be accompanied by clear guidelines and a timeline for the process, showing which phases will be implemented. This means that the intention of the process or phases needs to be highlighted.

Lastly, as the new approach will focus more on the entire problem rather than just the accommodation of caravan dwellers, there needs to be a clear overview of which departments are involved, which subsidies or funds will be used for which phases or actions and who the responsible person is for the caravan dwellers affairs within the government.

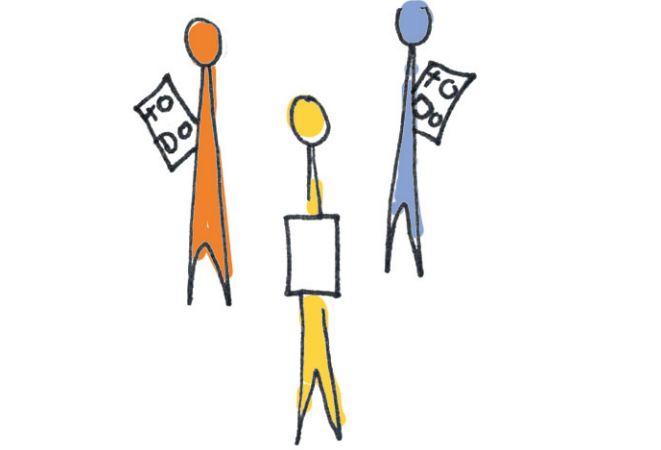


5.2 Division of roles

Within the division of roles, the current framework discusses the roles of the national government, provinces, municipalities and housing corporations.

Besides the fact that the current responsibilities should shift to a more central role for the national government, it would also be good to outline the roles of caravan dweller issue specialists, caravan dweller representatives, knowledge institutes and universities.

It is also important that this section discusses the importance of a central caravan dweller organisation, its responsibilities and how it will be set up and funded.



5.3 Demand, inventoring the housing need



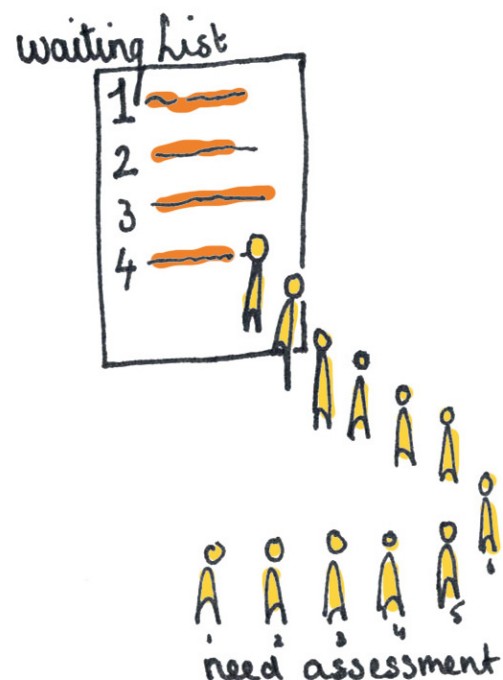
5.3.1. Waiting list

Municipal waiting lists will give a clear overview of the need in a municipality. Regional waiting lists can also be considered. However, it is known that caravan dwellers desire to live next to family. This means that this might not be as effective unless the entire families are allowed to move with this applicant.

5.3.2 Need assessment

Within a specific timeframe, municipalities need to deliver a need assessment to the provinces with an estimation of the amount of spaces they can provide within the next set timeframe, how much subsidy they will need for it and what knowledge they are lacking.

The organisation of caravan dwellers will assist in creating a need assessment method that will be easily applicable by municipalities.



5.4 Supply



Within the current framework, the section focusing on the supply primarily discusses the fact that caravan dwellers prefer living in familial surroundings and proposes questions a municipality should be asking themselves to create an adequate supply.

These questions focus on the amount of caravan dweller families in the municipality, if there are opportunities to mix different target groups or if there should be multiple small locations, if existing locations can be expanded and if there are possibilities for new locations.

Besides this, it is also discussed that a municipality could look into not only rental pitches but also selling pitches to the caravan dwellers. However, it is also mentioned that because it is difficult for caravan dwellers to receive a mortgage, the main need will be rental pitches instead of addressing the real issue which is the fact that caravan dwellers are often not able to receive a mortgage.

Lastly, the zoning plans are discussed and how this influences if caravan dwellers can have businesses on the site as well.

It is important that, with a more central role for the national government and the goal to provide more guidelines, these topics are elaborated on more specifically and more compulsory.

5.4.1 Criteria location

The section criteria location shows the different elements that need to be taken into account when finding a location for caravan dweller sites. These criteria focus not only on the spatial implications of a location but also on the economic aspects of developing a caravan dweller site and environmental justice.

5.4.2 Design location

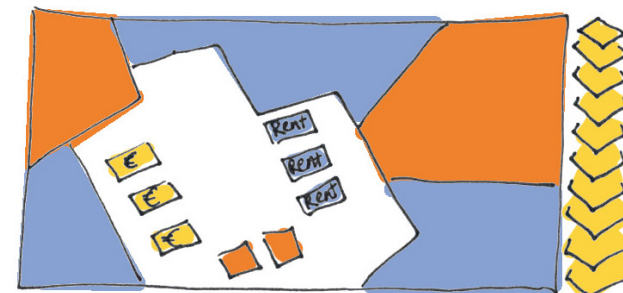
The section design location shows municipalities guidelines for elements to take into account whilst designing a location to ensure the designs will be sustainable.

5.4.3 Pitch and caravan types

The section pitch and caravan types focuses on the different types of pitch and caravan services. This means on different rental, sale or perpetual leasehold structures and the effect these might have on a location. This is also the section where it is discussed that municipalities must adhere to a certain percentage of sale pitches when this comes forward from the need assessment.

5.4.4 Zoning plans

The zoning plan section shows municipalities that the zoning plans can be used as tools to ensure caravan dweller locations will be realised and to ensure that they can participate within economy by allowing other functions than housing.



5.5 Inclusion in housing visions and performance agreements



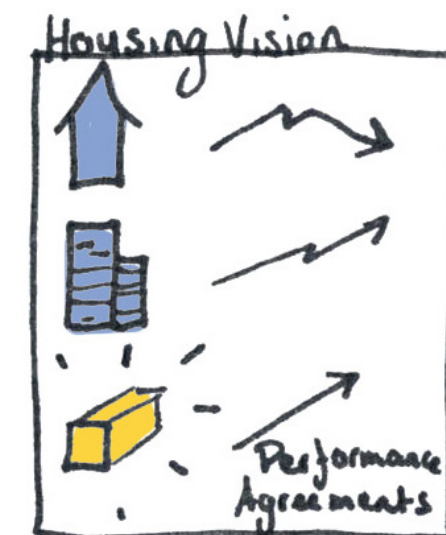
Within inclusion in housing visions and performance agreements, the timeline shown in 5.1 national vision is elaborated on further and goals, or at least phasing on how to create these goals, are placed on the timeline.

5.5.1 Inclusion in housing visions

In March, there have already been multiple updates on how regional approaches could be beneficial to general housing policies. Keeping this in the back of the mind, there might be changes in the national and municipal housing visions. A great opportunity to include the caravan dweller housing type within this vision.

5.5.2 Performance agreements

This section focuses on the different performance agreements will need to be made and when these need to be made. This is aligned with 5.3 Demand, inventoring the housing need. When the housing need is clarified, the next step will be creating performance agreements and placing these on the timeline proposed in 5.1 national vision.



5.6 Maintenance and exploitation



5.6.1 Maintenance responsibility

Within a caravan dweller location, there are different types of elements that need to be maintained.

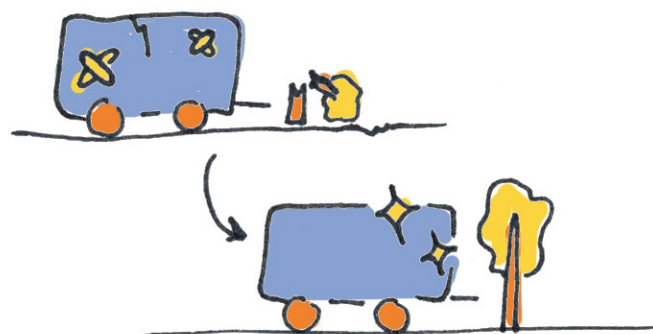
It is clear that rental caravans and pitches need to be maintained by the party that is renting them out.

The caravan dweller organisation will have a surveying position in making sure that this maintenance is done well.

The public space surrounding and on the locations are the responsibility of the municipality. When the municipality is renting out pitches it is also their responsibility to maintain these pitches. Currently, municipalities often hire third party organisations to maintain these pitches and caravans. This should no longer be possible as this is an investment that could be put into maintaining the actual pitches.

5.6.2 Right to Challenge

Something to mention within the topic of maintenance is the Right to Challenge. Within this structure, residents are allowed to challenge municipalities in the creation or maintenance of public spaces. This gives residents the opportunity to be involved in the spatial design and functions within their neighbourhood and municipalities are able to give more responsibility to their residents. This also requires residents to work together and interact with each other.

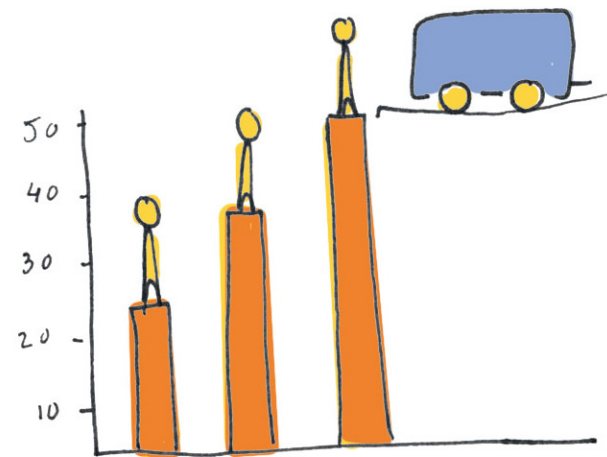


5.7 Allocation of pitches and/or caravans



The current allocation section advises on certain topics but does not give a clear 'to do'. With the new central role of the government, there should be a standard allocation process and a general allocation point system for caravan dwellers based on the time somebody has been on a waiting list (starting from the framework published in July 2018), extra points if they currently reside with family on a location already, extra points if family lives on the location and so forth.

This national allocation system combined with monthly updates about the points and the waitinglist will create more clarity on the process.



5.8 Communication

The current communication section advises municipalities to aim for trust, take the culture of the caravan dweller into account and create sustainable policies.



5.8.1 Introduction

Within this recommendation, the introduction discusses the importance of communication and participation and how it creates a more sustainable process and outcome.

It is also mentioned that by creating an open call, unexpected but valuable stakeholders could deliver important input.

Besides this it also mentioned that there should be a clear plan for participation to increase input legitimacy in which the outlines of the project are clarified, the goal of the participation is revealed and the 'power' of the participants is discussed. This can be done and communicated with the help of the ladder of participation by Arnstein.

Within this description it should also be mentioned that in one way or another, participants need to be compensated for their time and efforts.

5.8.2 Participation in policy-making

The first phase in which input legitimacy should be increased and participation of caravan dwellers is needed to create a sustainable policy is the policy-making process.

The framework should give ideas, references or tools to show municipalities how to approach this process.

5.8.3 Participation in design

The second phase in which participation is important is the actual designing process of a location. Within this process it is not only important to hear the caravan dwellers' perspectives but the surrounding residents as well to ensure an effective process.

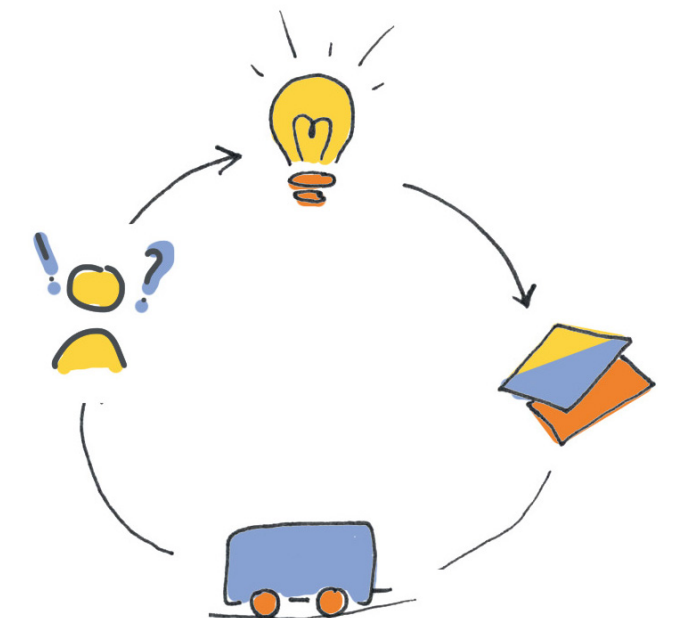
This section also introduces different tools to communicate spatial designs to the participants unfamiliar with this discipline.



6 Evaluation

Evaluations need to be planned, not only at the end of the implementation of the framework, but during the different phases as well. This is important as there might be new insights during the process that need to be implemented directly to ensure a more sustainable outcome.

Moment of evaluation include, the evaluation of the in- and output legitimacy of the new framework once it is finished. The input legitimacy of policies should also be evaluated once they are finished. Lastly the output legitimacy needs to be evaluated, meaning not only should the (social) problem be researched but the satisfaction of participants and non-participants with the outcomes as well.



PARTICIPATION ROADMAP

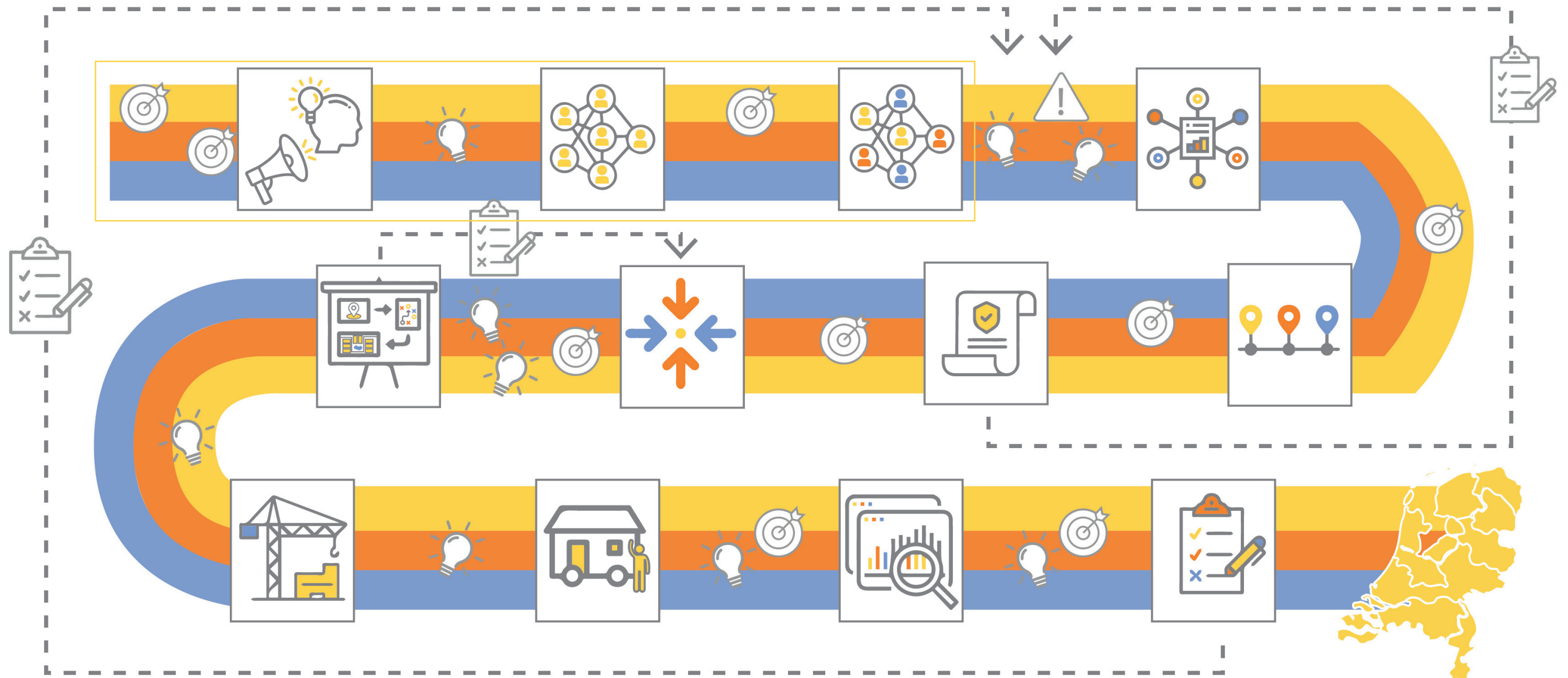


Figure 87 Schematic representation of the participation roadmap (2024) Author

Introduction

Within the participation roadmaps, there are 9 different phases. The first phase consists of multiple milestones regarding the engagement strategy (Within yellow box) which focus on the social position of the caravan dwellers. This phase 0 officially ends when the new framework is published. Then the 8 phases regarding the accommodation of caravan dwellers start. These steps are based on the working method of civil servant Jeroen Kemna.

In this chapter, each page holds one or two phases, shows the goal of the phases and moments where the different stakeholders interact. Above the different phases of the roadmap are output examples depicted and below the roadmap, it is explained which method has led to these steps.

In figure 87 it also becomes clear that the roadmap contains 3 evaluation mechanisms that will be explained after the different phases.

In the appendix, a brochure can be found where the roadmap is explained from the caravan dweller perspective with different assignments throughout the booklet.

0 ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY - EDUCATE

0.1 Education

Within this 0.1 phase, the first part of the engagement strategy starts. This is the section that focuses on education towards all stakeholders. Therefore it is important to identify the exact questions within

the knowledge gap and fill these gaps with the help of the different stakeholders (input legitimacy) through methods and tools provided by knowledge institutes and universities. As the research has already shown, it would be best to focus on educati-

on through interaction which would lead to either events such as the exhibit in London, or urban design interaction (output legitimacy).

Principles for Edges and public space



Output

Roadmap

Reasoning

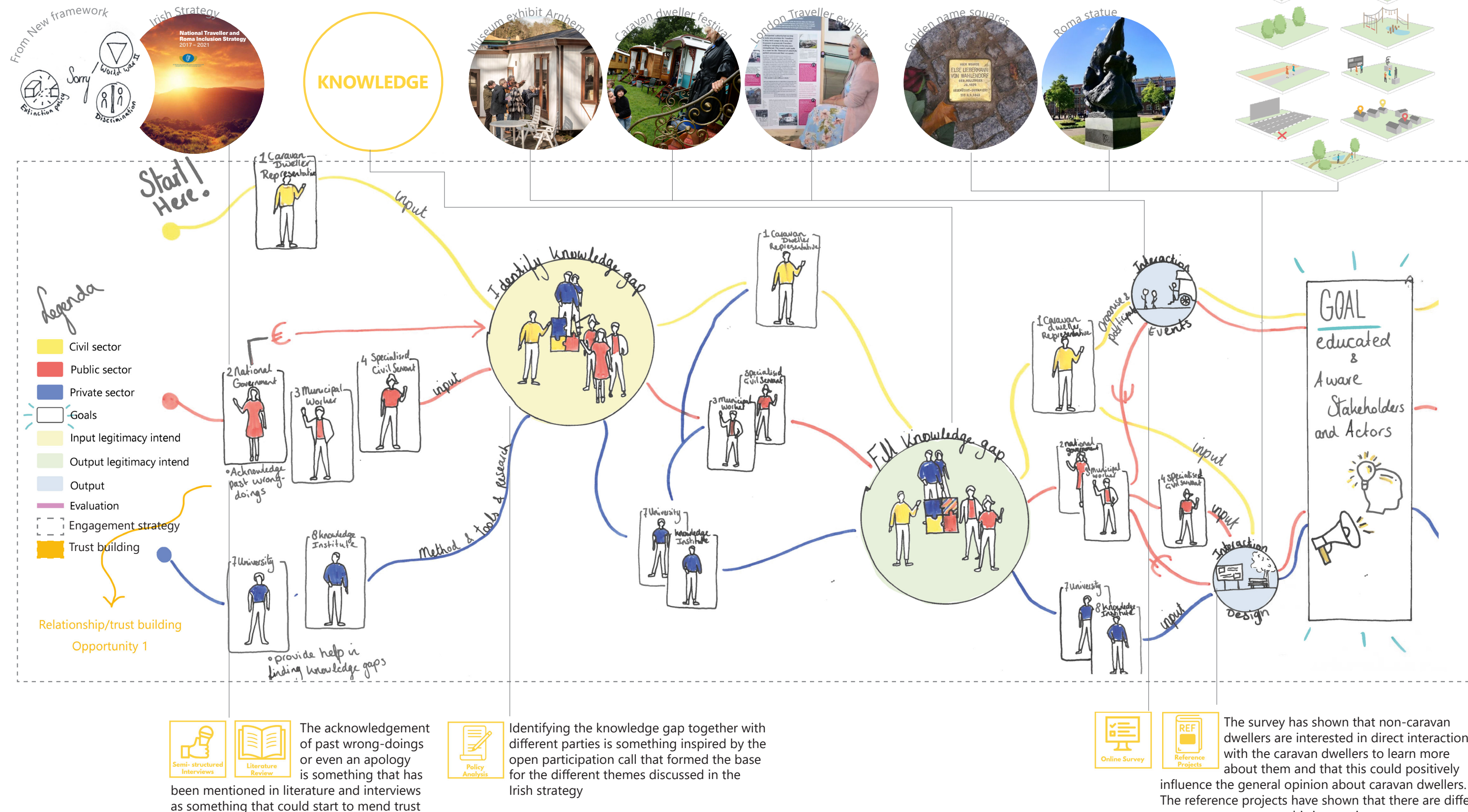


Figure 88 Participation roadmap

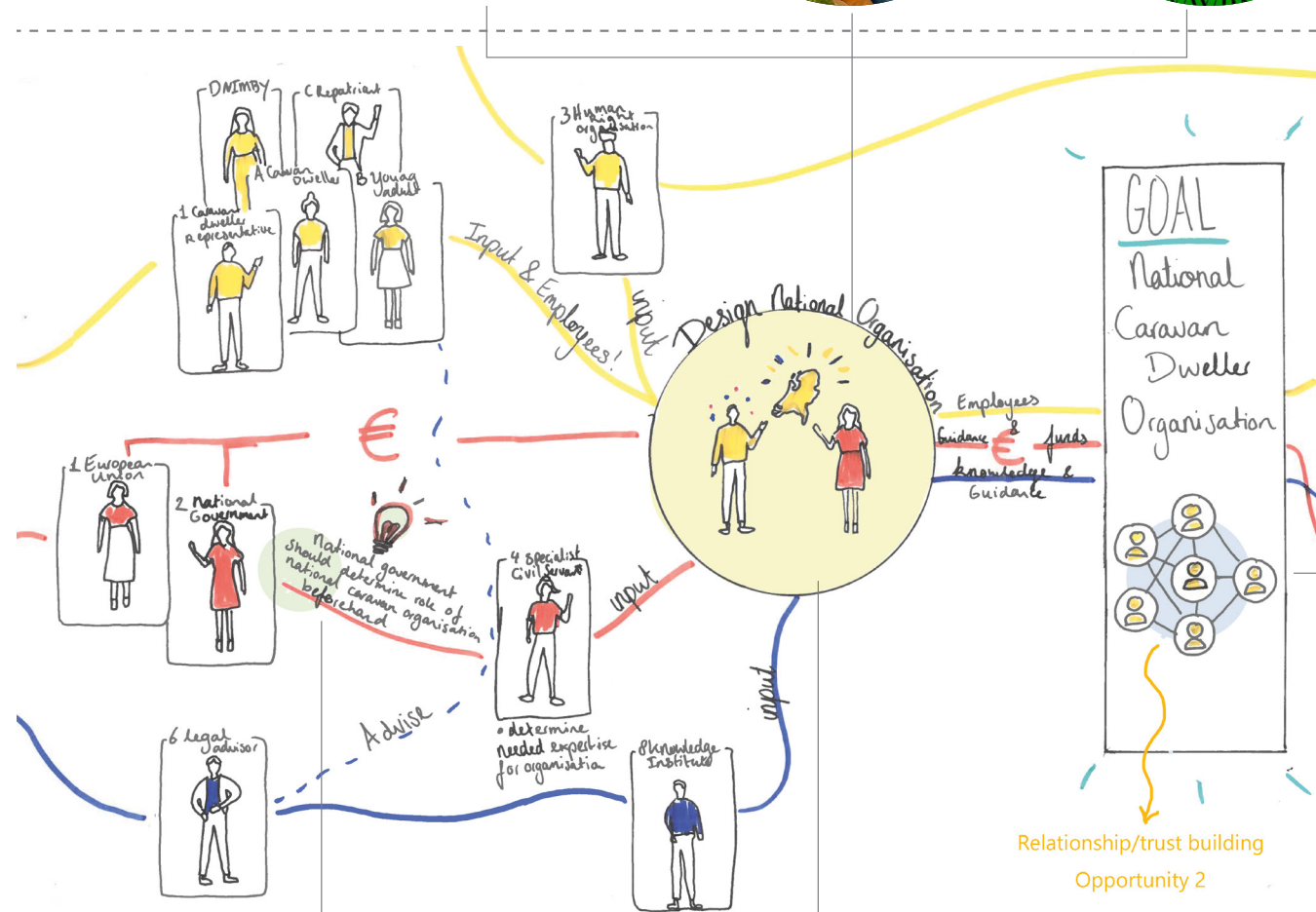
The survey has shown that non-caravan dwellers are interested in direct interaction with the caravan dwellers to learn more about them and that this could positively influence the general opinion about caravan dwellers. The reference projects have shown that there are different ways to generate this interaction

0 ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY - EMPOWER

0.2 Empower

Within the phase of empowerment, the caravan dwellers must receive enough funds, knowledge and guidance to start a national caravan dweller organisation that helps fill knowledge gaps, evaluates

input and output legitimacy and guards the human rights of the caravan dwellers.



The from extinction to delaying policy document has already outlined possible responsibilities for the national organisation and the role this organisation might have in the future. Regarding input legitimacy it is best to, beforehand outline the responsibilities of the participants (DUST-project).

A government funded caravan dweller organisation is something that was not only mentioned in literature and interviews but is also something that is already applied in for example Ireland.

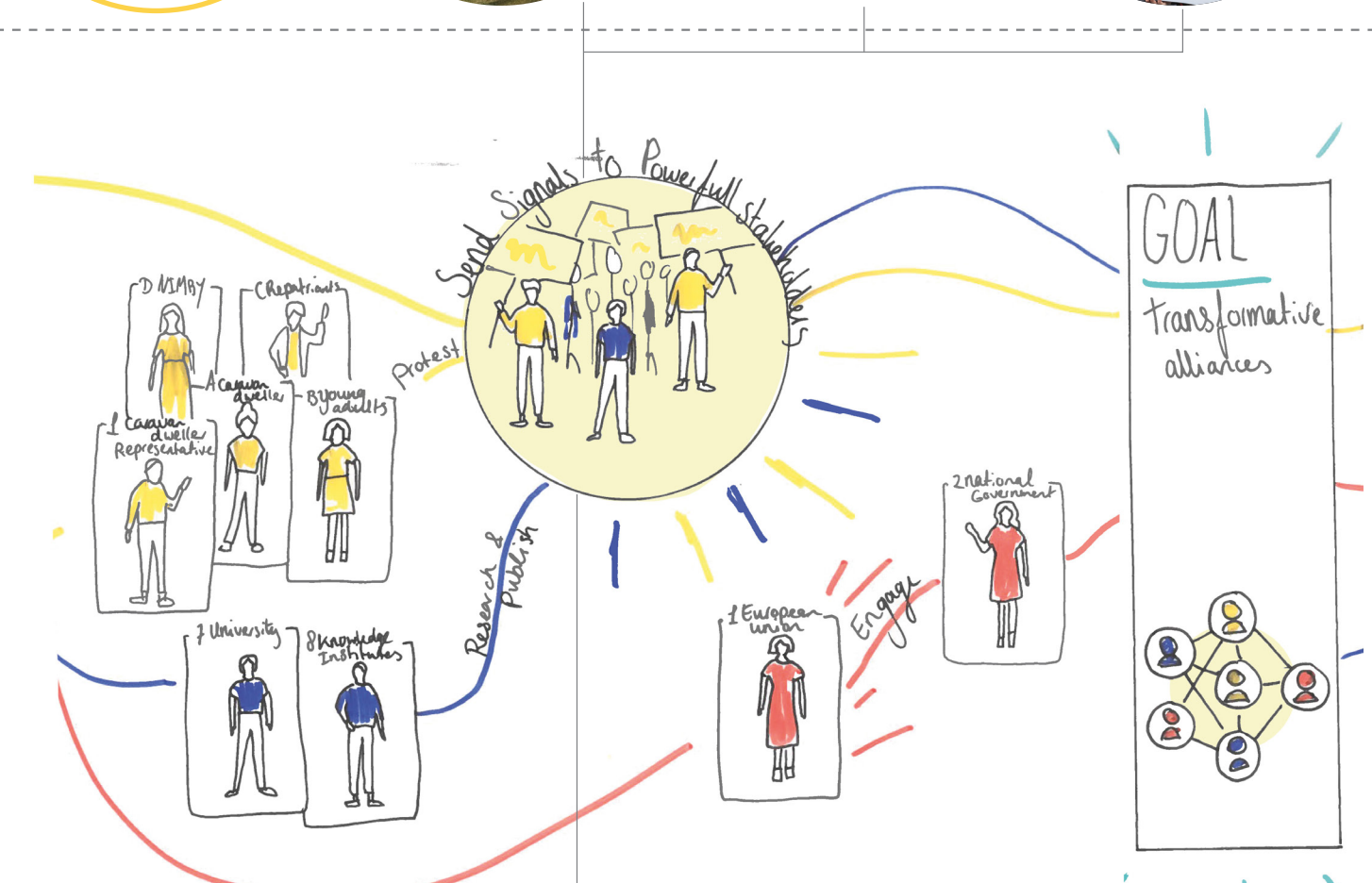
0 ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY - ENGAGE

0.3 Engage

Within this phase, it is important to engage the right stakeholders to ensure the issue will stay on the political agenda and receive adequate funds. Therefore the European Union and the national

government need to be engaged within the process. This can only be achieved by not giving up and change.

ACTOR TRUSTED BY COMMUNITY



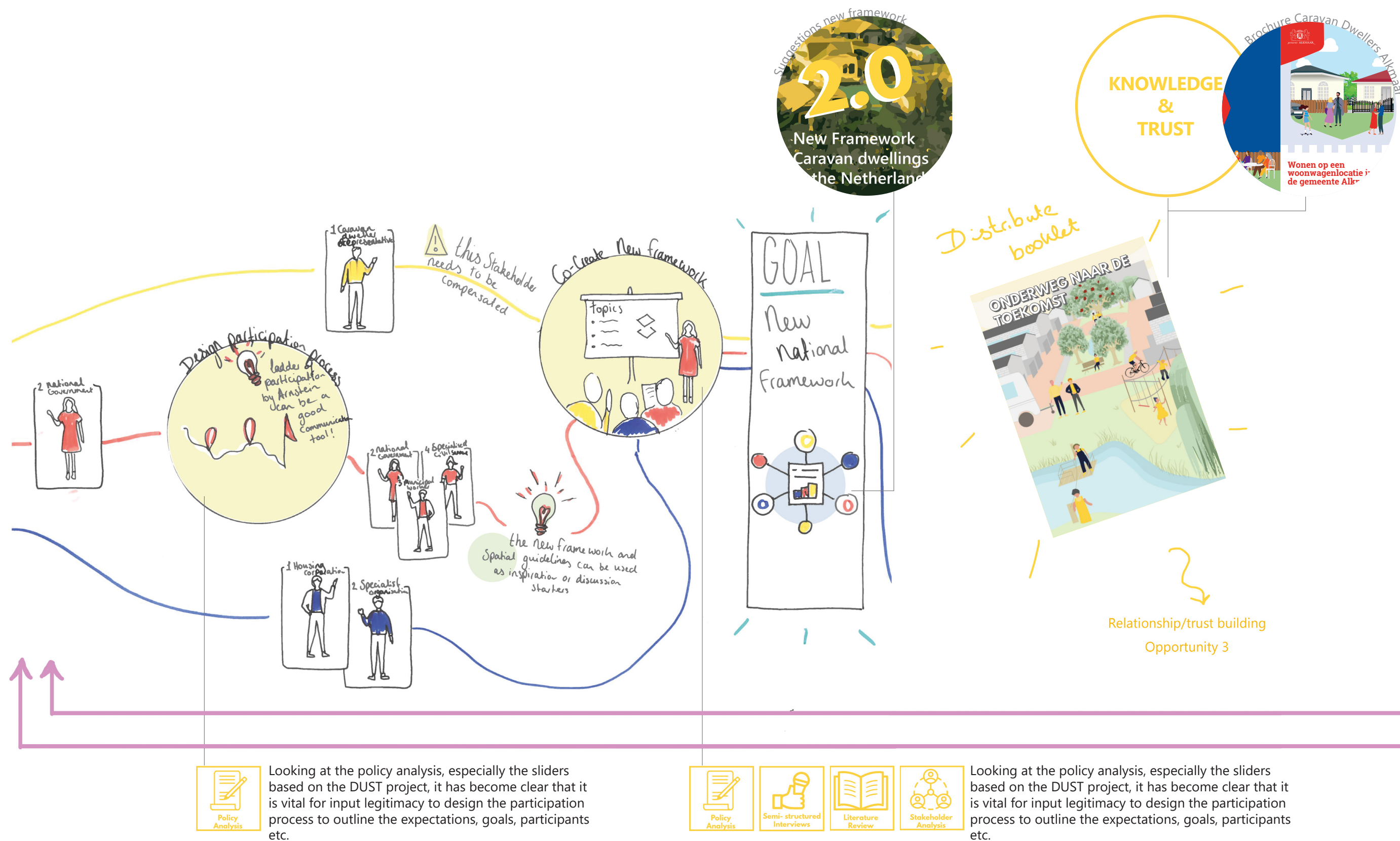
It is important to maintain an active position and this became clear in literature, media and reference projects. Only when people actively participate and fight for human rights there will be change.

0 NEW FRAMEWORK

0.4 New framework

It is clear that the current framework has not produced input or output legitimacy. Therefore a new framework must be created with mechanisms that in place that will translate the opinion of the

caravan dwellers (input legitimacy) and focuses on getting results within a set timeframe (output legitimacy). To create this new framework, the framework recommendations from this research can be used.



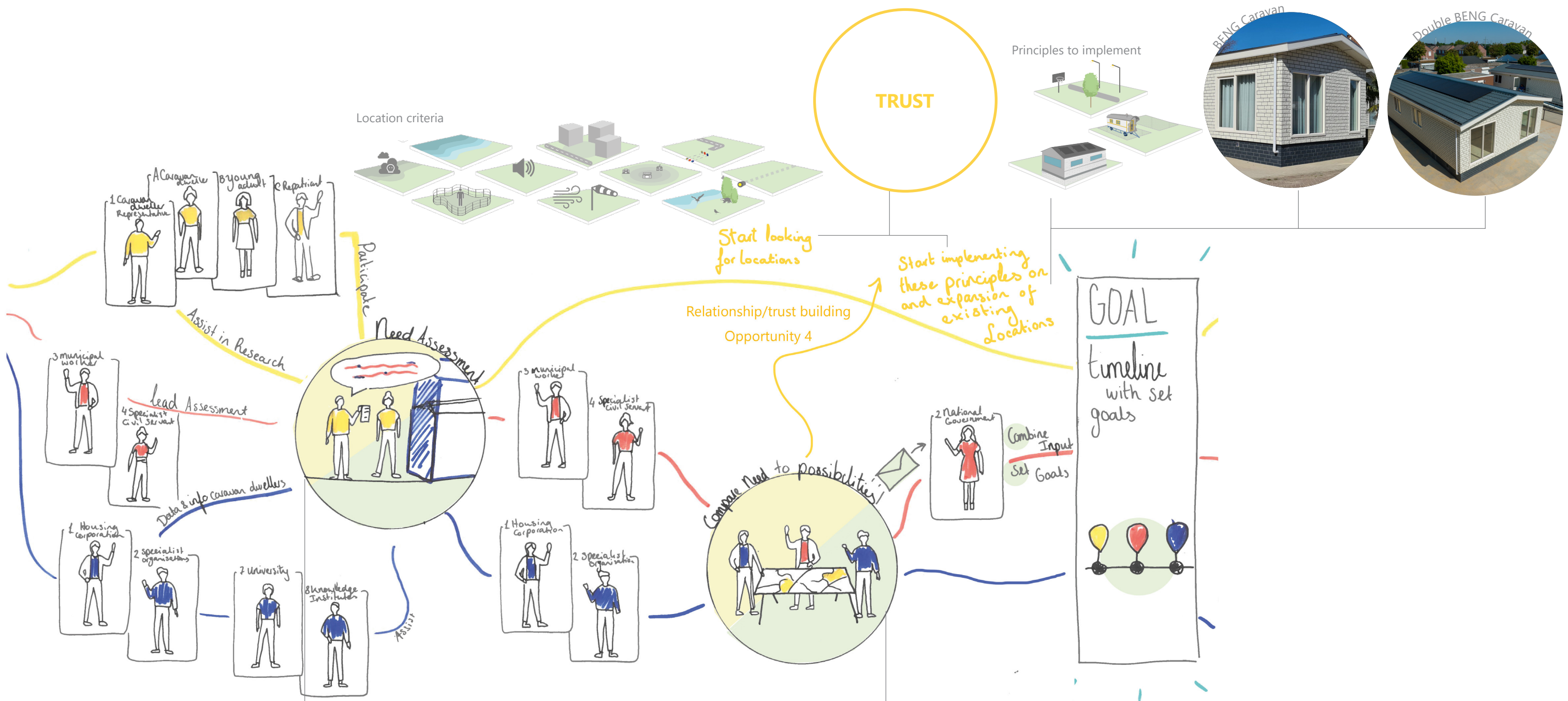
Looking at the policy analysis, especially the sliders based on the DUST project, it has become clear that it is vital for input legitimacy to design the participation process to outline the expectations, goals, participants etc.

1 INVENTORY

1 Inventory

Within the inventory phase, the timeline set in the framework will be 'filled in' with the actual numbers and goals. This gives a clear overview for all stakeholders of what they have to achieve, when they

can expect certain phases and who is responsible for the process. This also ensures that there is a focus on output legitimacy.



The in person need assessment is something that stems from the policy analysis and the interviews. From the analysis it became clear that it is important for the output legitimacy to be able to set clear goals on a timeline. The interviews showed that this needed to be an in person need assessment.



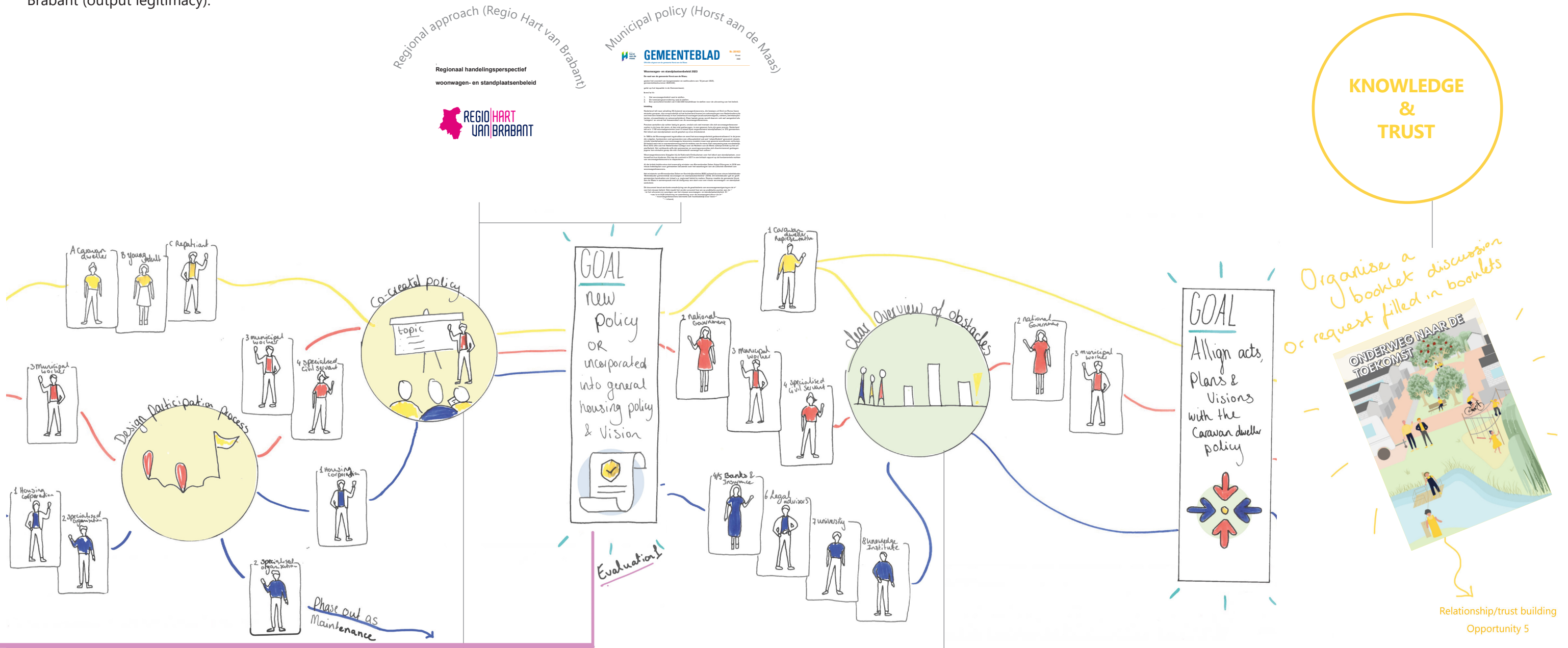
This part of the roadmap is inspired by the policy analysis and the *spreidingswet* in particular as this is output legitimacy focused whilst giving room to the different municipalities to deliver input.

2 POLICY-MAKING

2 Policy-making

During the policy phase, the municipalities work on creating a policy. It is important to first create a clear participation process to ensure input legitimacy. After this, the policy can be created either on a municipal level or a regional level like regio van Brabant (output legitimacy).

The first evaluation round looks for necessary changes to either the goal, funding or other elements based on the input legitimacy and output legitimacy of the published documents and its decision-making process beforehand



From literature and interview it has become clear that third party companies that handle the maintenance of the caravan dweller locations often create even more distance between the municipalities and caravan dwellers and are a bad economic decision.



From the literature review and policy analysis, specifically the Irish strategy, it became clear that co-creation is an important step towards input legitimacy. The interviews and stakeholder analysis showed who should participate and how co-creation serves as an opportunity to eliminate future conflicts.



Literature review and the interviews have shown that there are often obstacles during the process of designing and realising caravan dweller locations. Some of these obstacles could have been avoided by identifying them beforehand and making sure other plans, visions and other acts align with the plans.

3 PREPARATION

3 Preparation

The preparation phase focuses on ensuring that the accommodation of caravan dwellers can not be contested by building decrees, zoning plans, or other acts. It allows time to take legal action to ensure the caravan dweller locations can be

created. By first determining the different obstacles together (input legitimacy), it also allows municipalities to incorporate the housing type into their general housing vision and future building plans more easily.

4 IMPLEMENTATION

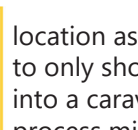
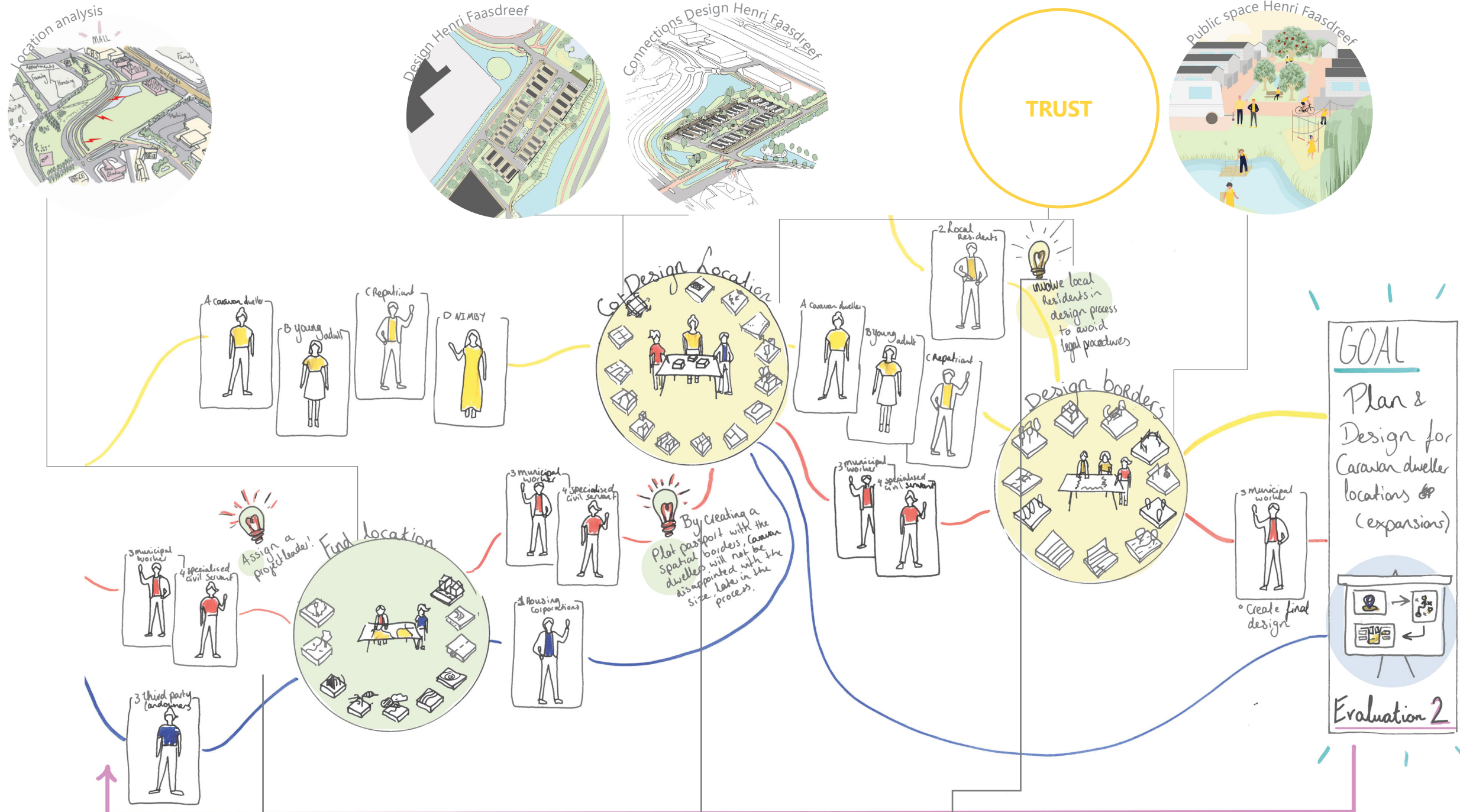
4 Implementation

Within the implementation phase, the actual locations for the sites are determined by the municipalities with the help of the criteria. This is done first,

just like creating clear spatial borders, before showing the plot to the participating caravan dwellers to avoid disappointment.

After this, the locations are designed together with the caravan dwellers with the help of the spatial principles. When designing the borders and public

space, the surrounding residents are also involved to avoid lengthy legal procedures.



From literature and interview it has become clear that finding a location is the most time-consuming task. Interviews and reference projects showed that it is not only important to start finding a location as soon as possible but it is also important to only show locations that are sure to transform into a caravan dweller site as involving others in this process might slow-down the process (focussing on output) but also might lead to disappointment



During interviews and looking at an ongoing project, it became clear that showing a plot without looking at other spatial plans or borders first could lead to pressure on the co-creation process due to disappointment from other parties



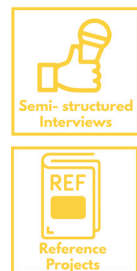
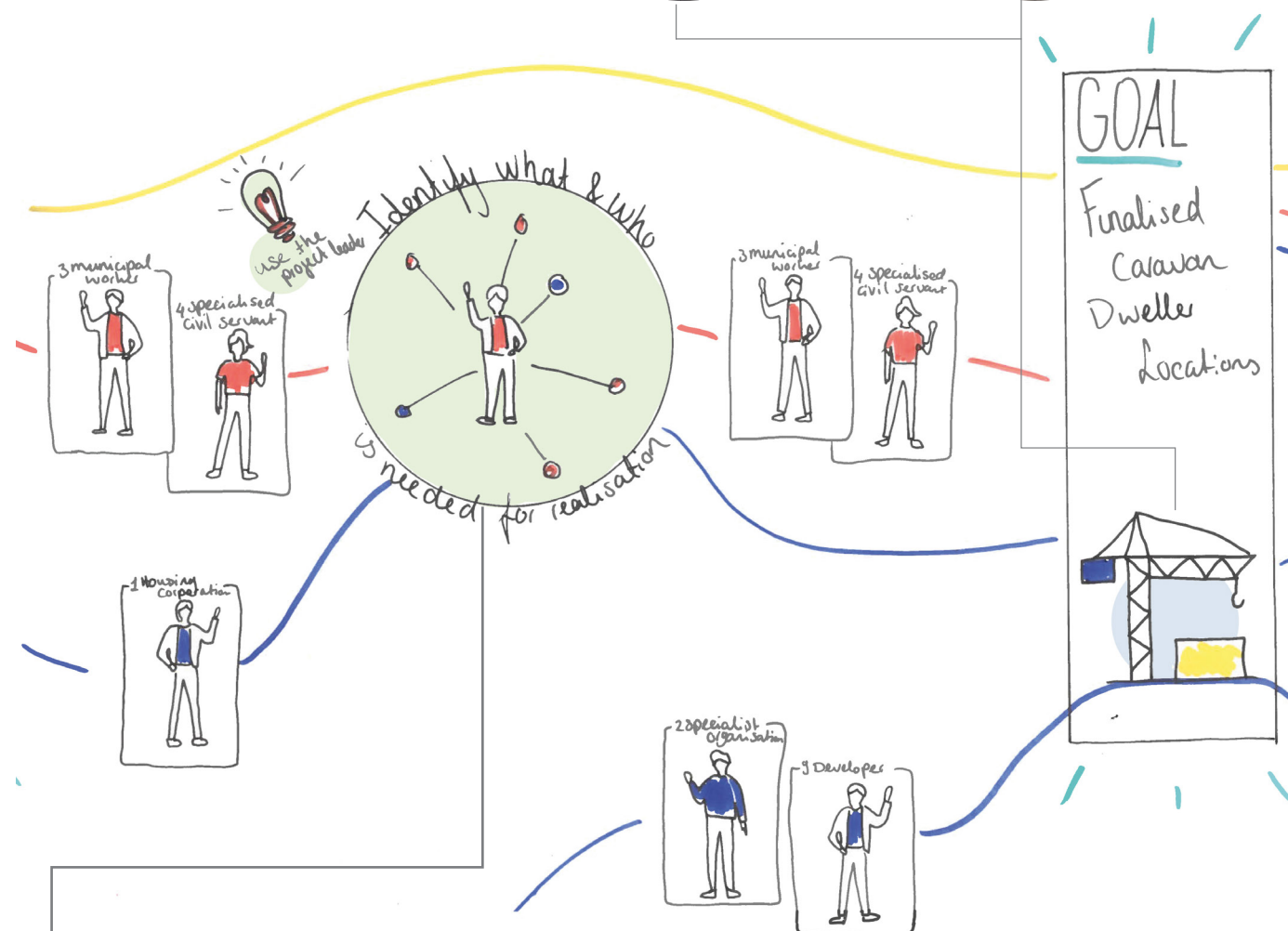
During interviews, different participants have pressured the importance of the involvement of surrounding residents. These stakeholders need to be heard because only then there can be a design for interaction and ignoring them could lead to time-consuming legal procedures.

5 EXECUTION

5 Execution

During the execution phase, the designed locations will be developed. It is important to address the different municipal departments involved and therefore the (specialised) project leader is needed.

It is also important that within this phase, although the stakeholder of specialised organisations can be asked to be the developer of the site, they are not the exploitant or the maintainer of the site.



From the interviews and reference project but also from the evaluation of the Irish strategy in the policy analysis. It becomes clear that it is important that there is one responsible knowledgeable person for caravan dweller issues to ensure the desired output can be reached



This part again refers to the literature and interviews that have mentioned that third parties that either exploit or maintain caravan dweller locations are not beneficial in trust-building on economics

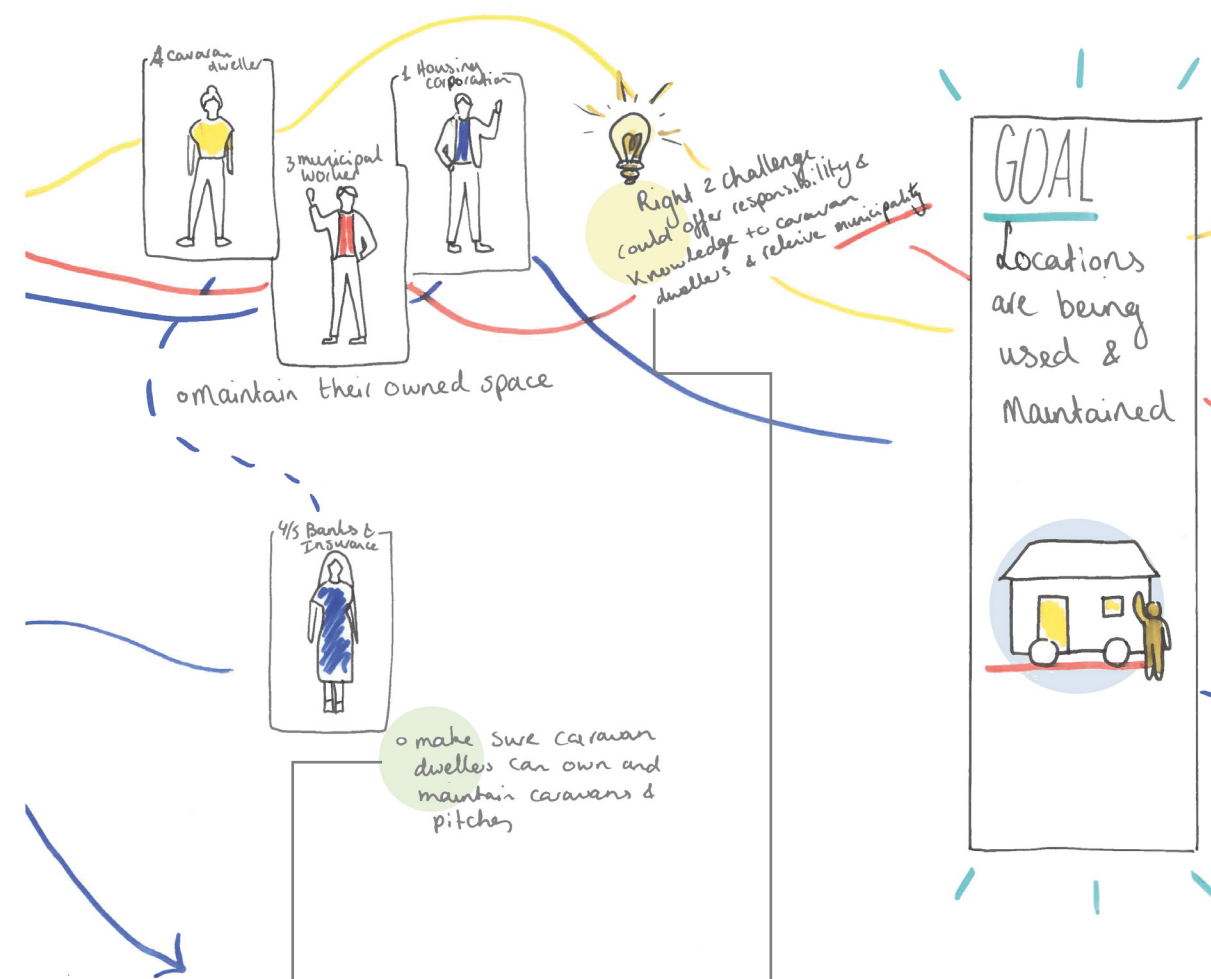
6 USE & MAINTENANCE

6. Use & Maintenance

In this phase it is important that the caravan dwellers (and surrounding residents) have time to use the spaces created for them. It is also important that the pitches, caravans and public spaces are main-

tained properly.

To achieve this, caravan dwellers also need to be able to afford to live in the created locations and insure their new caravans.



The online survey and interviews showed that it is difficult for caravan dwellers to establish a relationship with banks or insurance companies, however, these stakeholders are vital to the success of the process



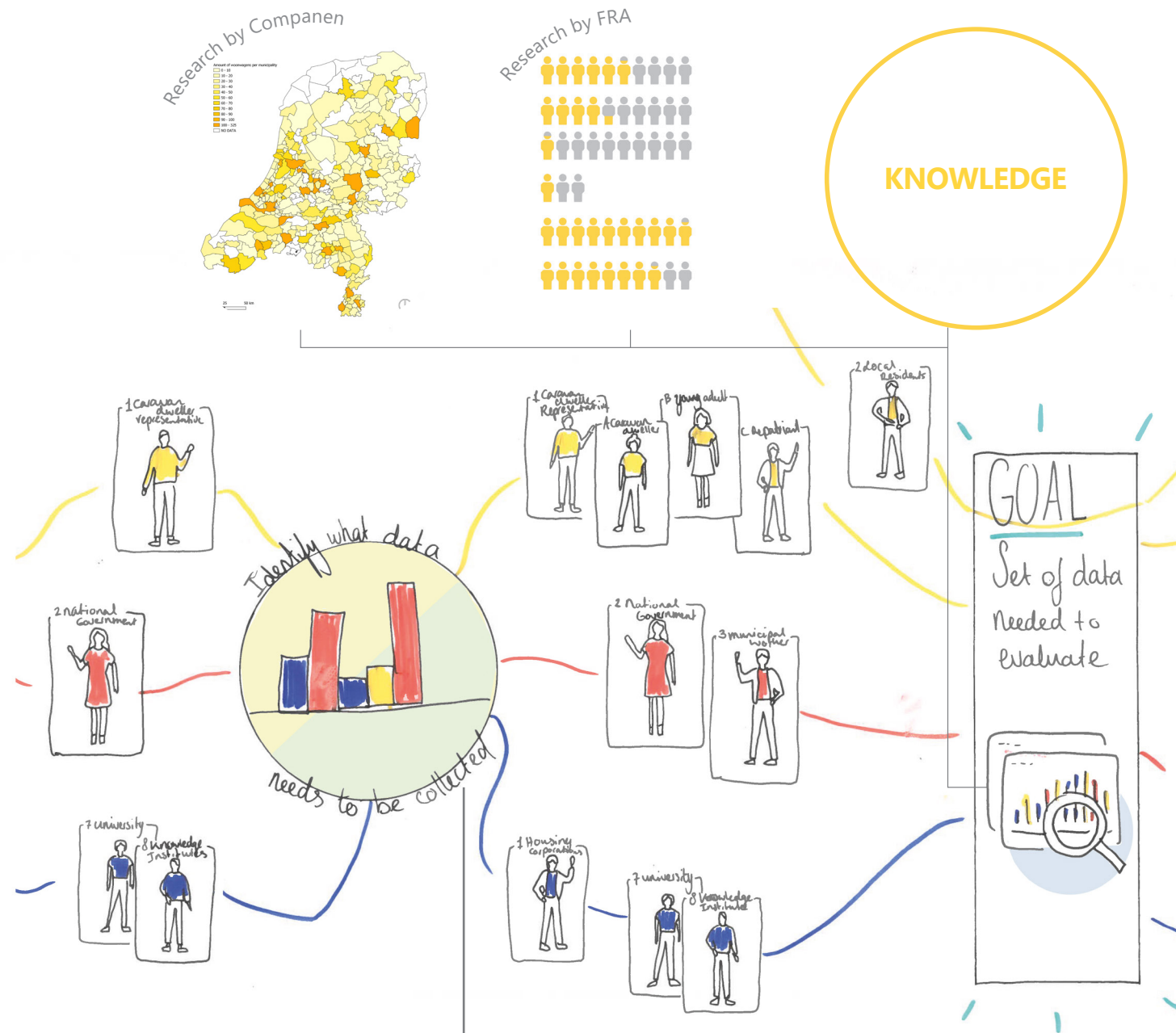
The Right to Challenge came forward in looking for reference projects in the stakeholder analysis. It allows the different parties to understand each other better and build a relationship

7 RESEARCH

7. Research

The research phases focuses on gathering the information that is needed to conduct a sufficient evaluation of the output legitimacy. Therefore the necessary data needs to be outlined first and

then the research needs to be conducted with the help of the different stakeholders.



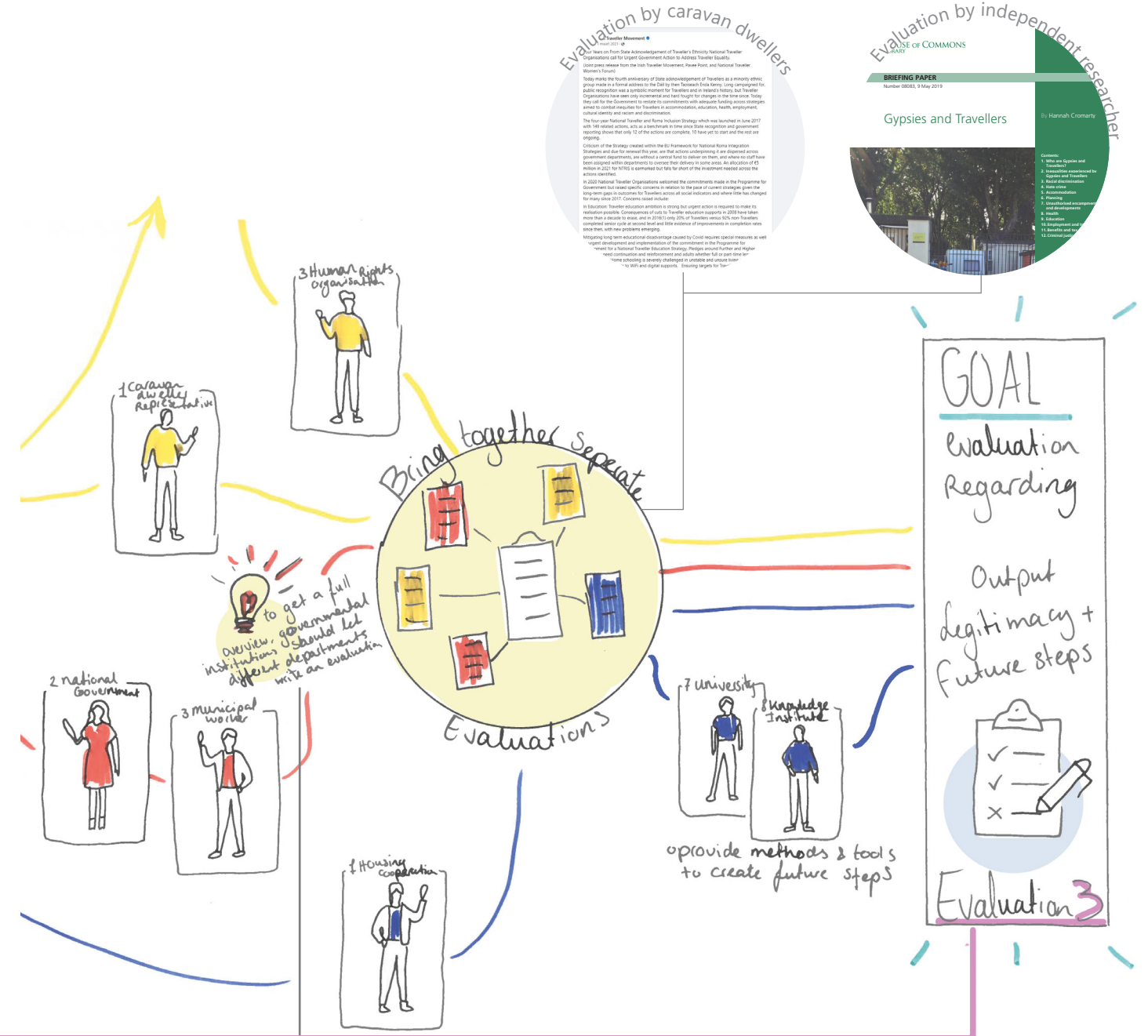
- Policy Analysis
- Semi-structured Interviews

The evaluation of output legitimacy showed that to be able to create output, there needs to be clear goals and identifying what data needs to be collected together with the different stakeholders (input legitimacy) these goals (output legitimacy) can be set. The interviews also showed that the approach of the current main researching stakeholder is not an approach that fits the situation.

8 EVALUATION

8. Evaluation

The evaluation phase focuses on a thorough evaluation of the process to see if alterations need to be made, if the framework and the goals created are still valid and if any methods need to be altered.



- Policy Analysis
- Semi-structured Interviews

Looking at the policy comparison and again specifically Ireland it gave important insights that the traveller association created their own evaluation of the situation. Besides that, the iterative approach and the interviews showed that the different stakeholders have different perspectives and it is important to expose these

EVALUATION MECHANISMS



Evaluation 1: Input and output legitimacy Decision-making mechanisms

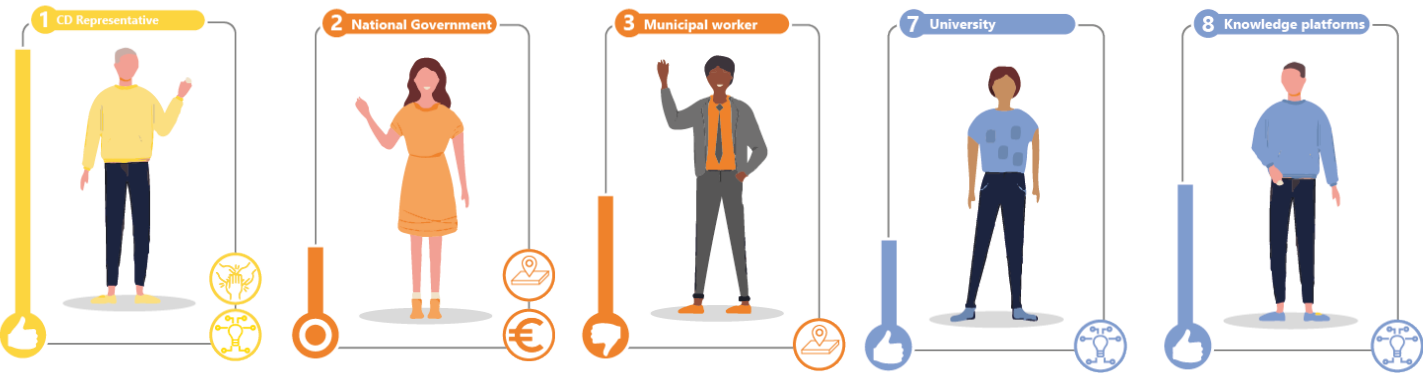
What

The thing that will be evaluated in the first evaluation is the input legitimacy of the policy-making process. This means how much people trust the decision-making mechanisms in place, if the process was perceived as fair and if the necessary participants were involved in the process

Why

It is important that the input legitimacy is evaluated intermediately by the caravan dwellers because this process attempts to step out of the circle of lack of input legitimacy, lack of output legitimacy and general lack of trust. This can only be done by communicating about, evaluating and reconstructing the process to create one that satisfies the participants.

Who



How

EVALUATION OF INPUT LEGITIMACY	VERY BAD	NEUTRAL	VERY GOOD
Clear outline objective public participation			
Enough resources			
Level of responsibility of government clearly communicated			
Removing obstacles for participation			
Enough opportunities for remote participation			
Vulnerable groups explicitly defined			
Are they represented and to they have the correct communication			
Diversity within stakeholder groups			
Translation of participation results into any actions or policy or program			

Evaluating is done by looking at the past process and the created framework and policy critically. This can be done with the help of the evaluation frameworks used in the policy chapter of this research.

EVALUATION OF OUTPUT LEGITIMACY	NO	SOMEWHAT	YES
Clear phases or timeline regarding implementation			
Targets have been set			
Was a document with results of the implementation published			
Have the stakeholders been satisfied			
Has the (social) problem been solved			



Evaluation 2: Input legitimacy design process

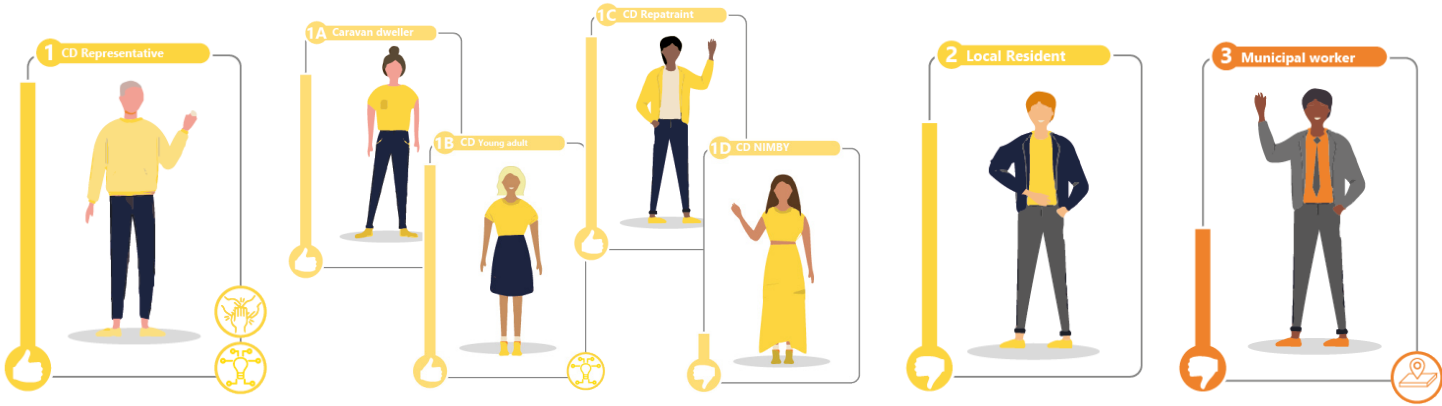
What

The thing that will be evaluated in the second evaluation is the input legitimacy of the design process of the caravan dweller locations. It should be researched how much the process intended to deliver input legitimacy, how much it was experienced and what variables influenced this experience.

Why

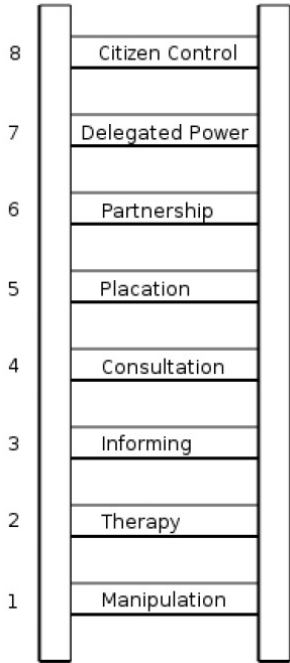
Like the first evaluation, it is important to evaluate the input legitimacy intermediately to distribute and apply the critique from the evaluation directly to be able to break the lack of cycle.

Who



How

EVALUATION OF INPUT LEGITIMACY	VERY BAD	NEUTRAL	VERY GOOD
Clear outline objective public participation			
Enough resources			
Level of responsibility of government clearly communicated			
Removing obstacles for participation			
Enough opportunities for remote participation			
Vulnerable groups explicitly defined			
Are they represented and to they have the correct communication			
Diversity within stakeholder groups			
Translation of participation results into any actions or policy or program			



By evaluating the intention of the participation process through the framework presented in the policy section of this research and comparing this intend to the actually experienced participation with the help of the ladder of participation, it can be visualised if intend lived up to experience. Then it is important to discuss why there might be a difference in these, if there is one.



Evaluation 3: Output legitimacy

What

Within the last evaluation stage, the output legitimacy is researched which means that there are two central themes in this evaluation:

- The (social) problem
- The satisfaction of the stakeholders with the solution

Why

Now that the projects have delivered output, it is important that the output is evaluated to see if the mechanisms in place and input have delivered the desired output. If not, this would be the opportunity to evaluate which variables have caused this.

Who



How

How the output legitimacy will be evaluated will partly be based on the outcomes of the research (7) and evaluation (8) phase of the participation road-map.

Also mentioned in the framework there are some elements that have to be discussed during the evaluation.

The (social) problem

- Amount of pitches added
- Remaining need
- Experienced discrimination

Satisfaction

- Satisfaction of participants in process with outcome
- Satisfaction non-participants with outcome

DESIGN - IMPLEMENTATION SPATIAL PRINCIPLES

Location criteria

Landonwership

Besides the temporary housing in the plot, the plot is in ownership of the municipality. The temporary housing will be removed to be able to start the process. This means that the plot fits the criteria.

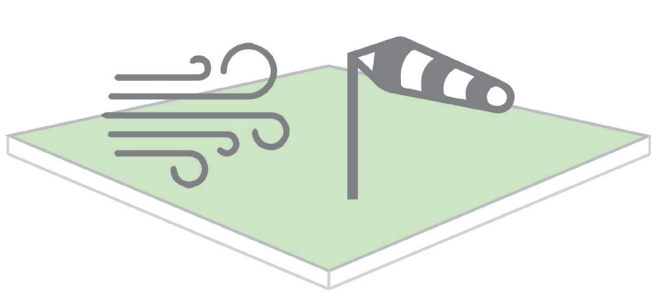
Protected Flora and Fauna

The analysis of the green and blue structures show that there is a clear green and blue infrastructure in the area. It also shows that there is no protected nature area or species in the area. Which means the plot matches this criteria.

Sound nuisance

This area is prone to sound nuisance as it is next to a four lane road that produces the most sound nuisance. West of the plot, there is a Post NL distribution centre. This type of landuse produces more sound nuisance than for example residential land use but does not exceed the nuisance experienced from the road.

This shows that the plot does not fit this criteria which will have consequences within the design as the sound nuisance will have spatial implications.



Floodrisk

Looking at floodrisk, it is clear that the plot is not placed in an area with a high floodrisk. When a dike would breach the maximum height of the water would be 1 meter which is a low risk compared to the surroundings or for example rural areas. This means that the area fits with this criteria.

Wind nuisance

Wind nuisance does not have a analysis map as there is no wind nuisance regarding this plot meaning that it fits this criteria.

Pollution

For pollution, within soil or air, there was no data available. Seeing the residential land use surrounding the plot the assumption will be made that there is no noteworthy pollution. This means that the plot fits this criteria.

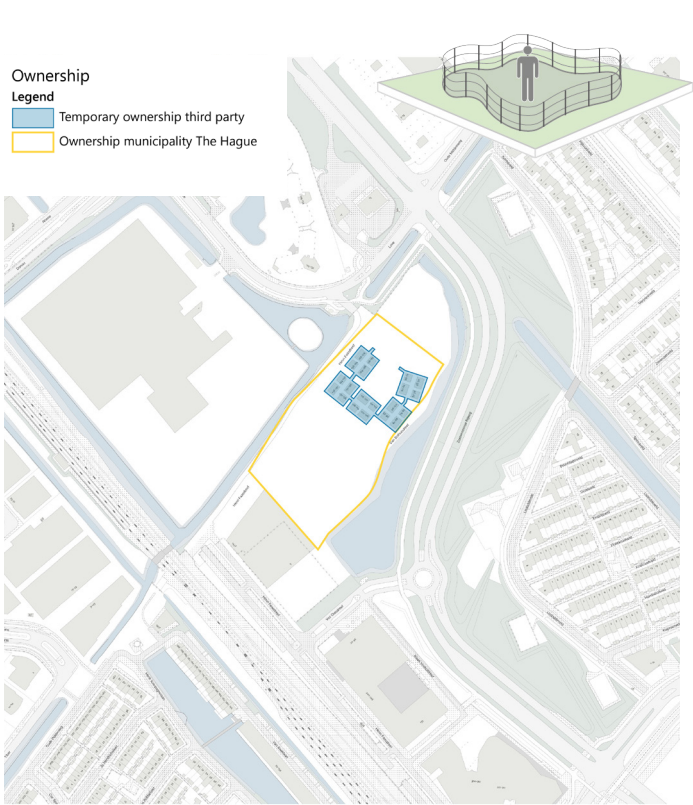
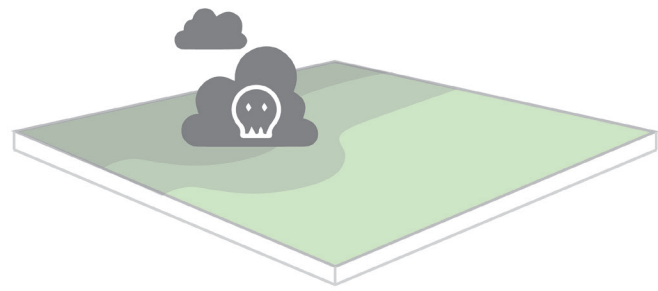


Figure 89 Landownership (2024) Author

0 25 50 m



Figure 90 Protected flora and fauna (2024) Author

0 25 50 m

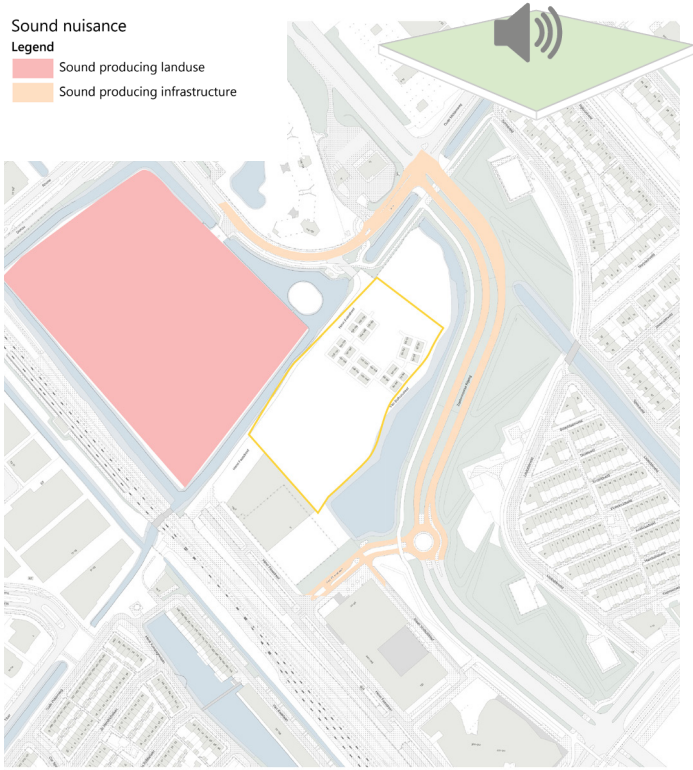


Figure 91 Sound nuisance (2024) Author

0 25 50 m

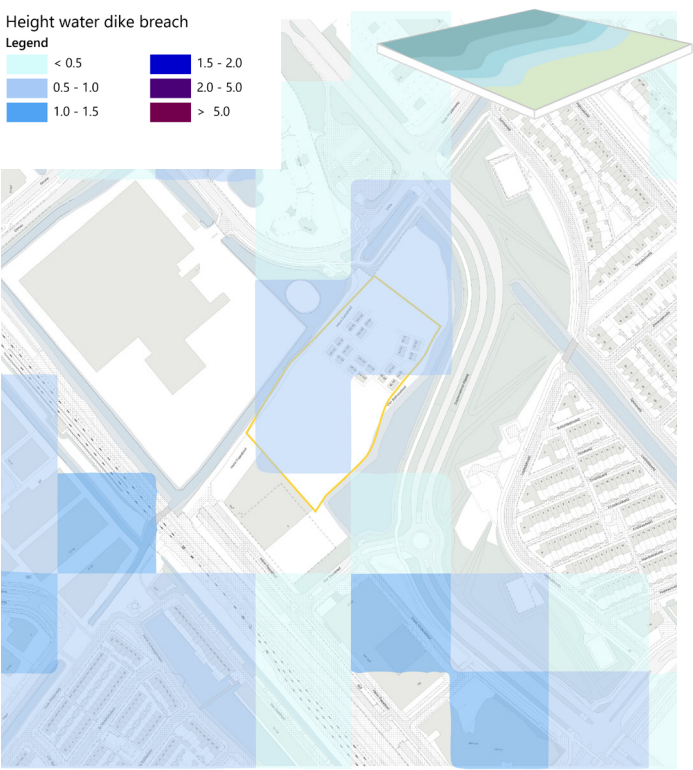


Figure 92 Floodrisk (2024) Author

0 25 50 m



Facilities

In the direct surroundings of the plot, there are different facilities present such as different schools (a high school and a school for practical education) and sports facilities (inside and outside).

South-East of the plot, just outside of the map, there is a small shopping mall that has the most important facilities for the plot about 15 minutes by foot or 5 minutes by bicycle. This makes it so that the plot does fit this criteria

Subsoil activities

The research regarding the cables, pipes and other subsoil activities on the plot, shows that most activities are surrounding the plot. A clustering of the different types of cables and pipes is in the western side of the plot.

As there are no big activities in the plot, this means no pipes or cables will have to be redirected and therefore the plot does fit this criteria.

However, there are planned developments regarding this criteria. The municipality of the Hague is planning to create a heating network. This means that there are some areas that need to remain unbuilt to create these new developments. These areas are depicted in figure 93 in purple.

Connecting infrastructures

Surrounding the plot there are a lot of car roads, bicycle paths and also public transport. Just outside of the map there are two stations for the public transport and it would be easy to connect to the current infrastructure.

Although the infrastructure currently seems like there would be a dead-ended road to the caravan dweller location, there are possibilities to connect infrastructures along the plot which makes the plot fit to the criteria.

Borders

The plot is surrounded by many different types of borders. Industrial landuses, buildings, water, roads and green structures separate the plot from the areas of residential use. The biggest borders for this are the water and the roads as these can not easily be crossed.

The different borders make it so that the plot does not fit this criteria. This means that it is important for the design to look into the borders and if and how there could be a connection made to other areas.

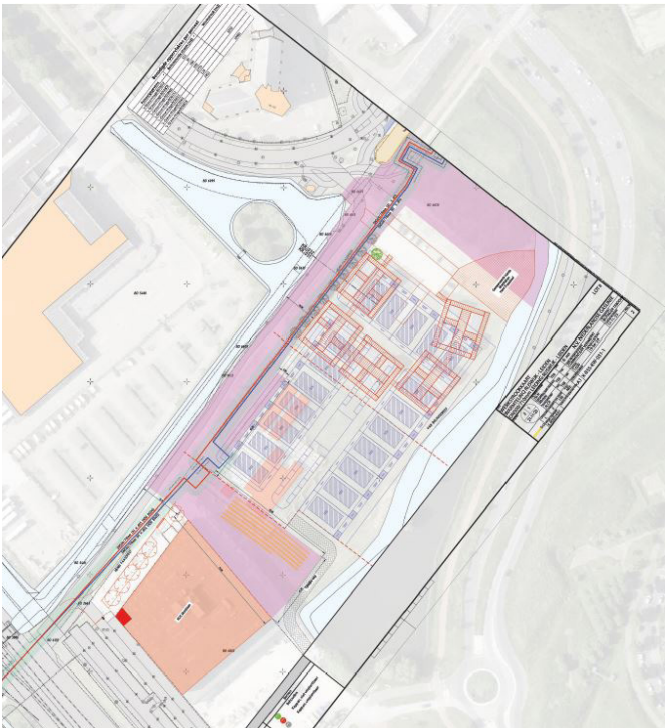


Figure 93 Warmtelink, workspace (2024) Municipality of The Hague

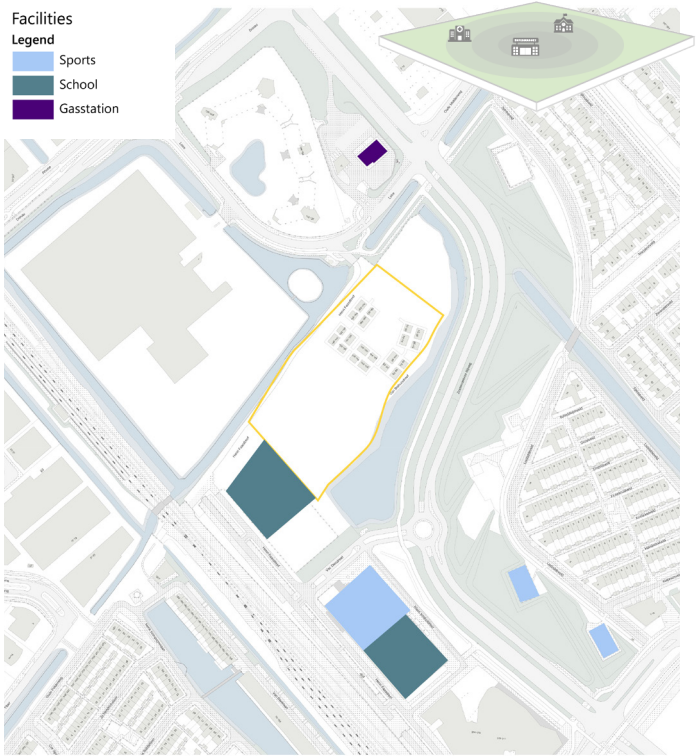


Figure 94 Facilities (2024) Author

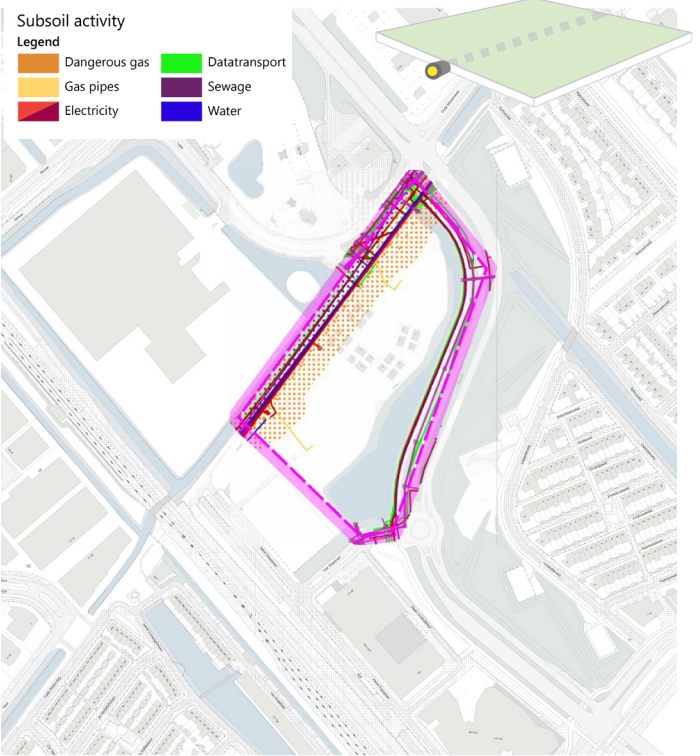


Figure 95 Subsoil activities (2024) Author

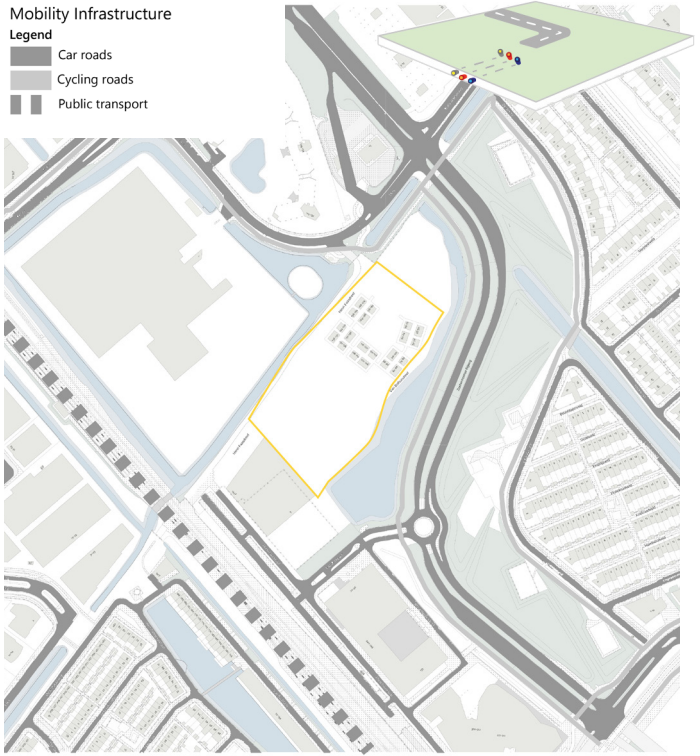


Figure 96 Connection to infrastructure (2024) Author

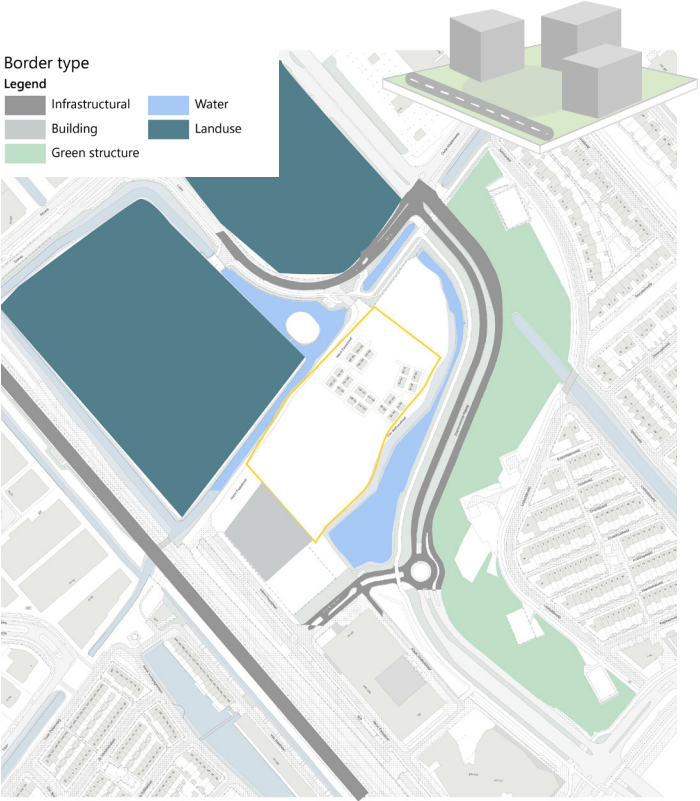


Figure 97 Borders (2024) Author

Summary of location criteria

It is clear that although the plot chosen for the caravan dweller location is near to residential functions. It is segregated from all surroundings except for the practical school through harsh borders such as water, Cycling paths, roads and industrial landuses.

These roads, car roads specifically, also create a sound nuisance.

These two elements that do not match the set criteria, have large consequences for the final design.

For example, elements such as a community centre will not be as effective compared to when it would be placed in a residential area.

Another example are the borders, although the principles propose to create poreus borders, this

might not be possible due to the sound nuisance.

Due to the fact that all other criteria are met, it does show that the area is feasible economically.

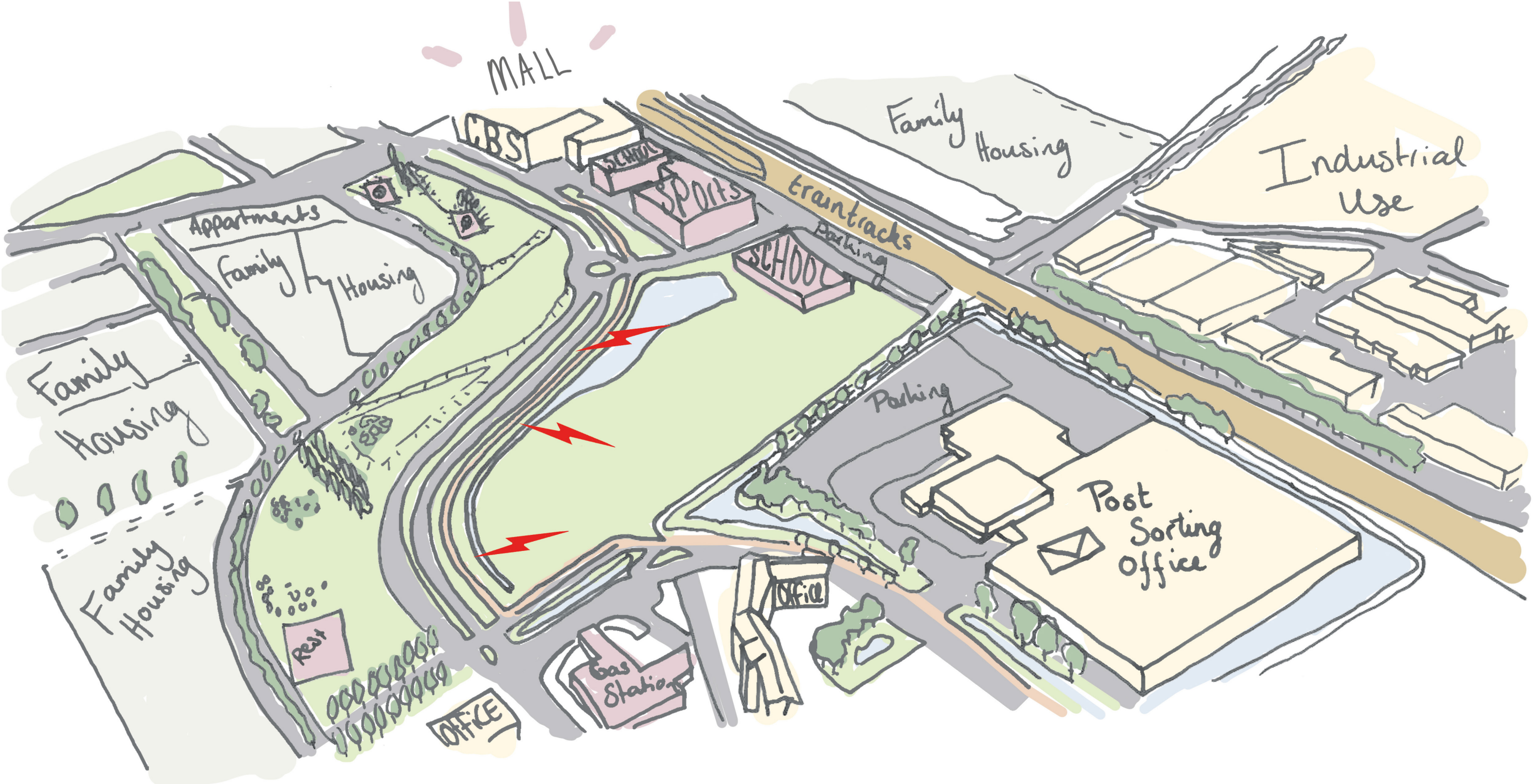


Figure 98 Visual summary location criteria (2024) Author

Location Design

Developments

The first principle asks the designer to look at developments that the municipality might have in the future regarding this area. Three different projects came forward regarding the Henri Faasdreef.

The first development regards the infrastructure. The municipality plans to create a car connection between the road north of the plot and the road south of the plot by a road on the west side of the plot.

The second development regards the Ecological Head Structure of The Hague. The line in green in figure 99 shows an intended area that needs to be enriched regarding the ecology.

Lastly the yellow area on the map shows the previously discussed 'working' area of the Warmteling project.

Cultural History

Within the cultural history principle, the classic *car-re*-shape of the layout of the plots. As figure 101 depicts, the shape is applied to the design as the plot allows enough room for this layout.

Plots

The principle regarding plots asks to create plots of the same size. However, as this project is partially a relocation project, this was not possible. Therefore, there was an assignment to create twelve 13x23 meter plots and twelve 11x20 meter plots. This means that there is a slight difference between the plots but they are mainly of similar size.

BENG-Caravans

The use of the BENG caravan (lighter grey in figure 102) is again only partially applicable due to the fact that this project relocates an existing site to this area and therefore needs to take the existing caravans into account.

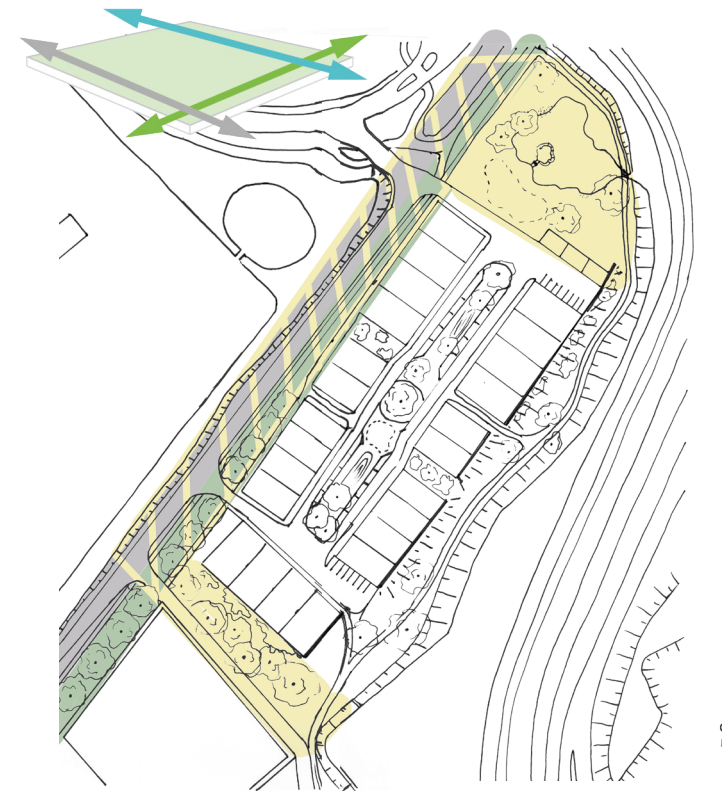


Figure 99 Conflicting plans (2024) Author

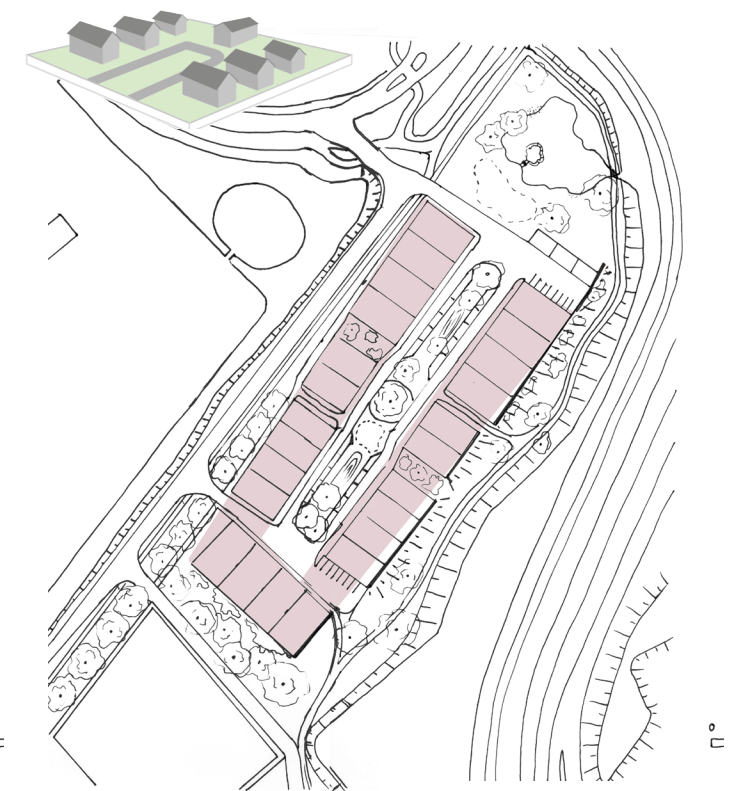


Figure 101 Cultural history (2024) Author

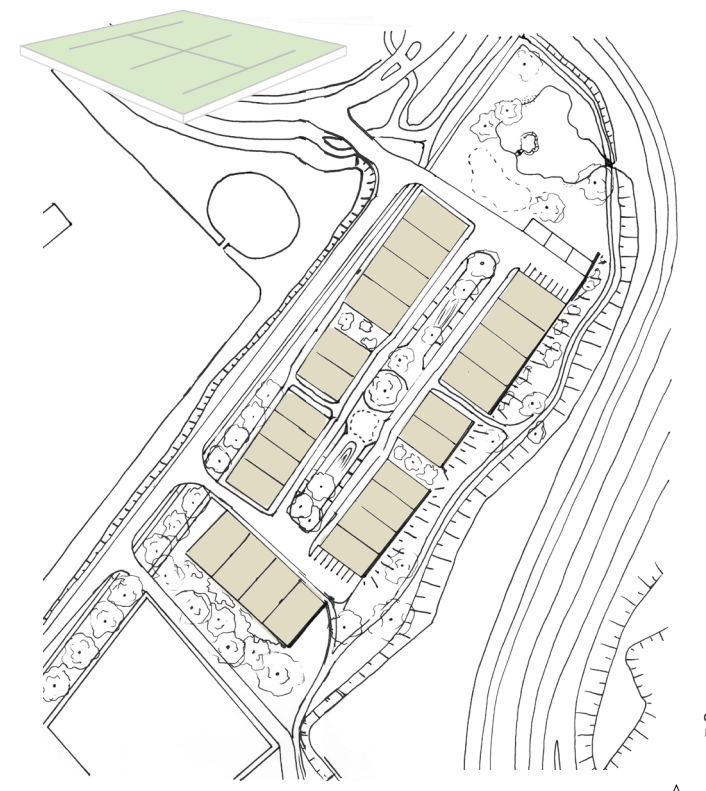


Figure 100 Pitches (2024) Author

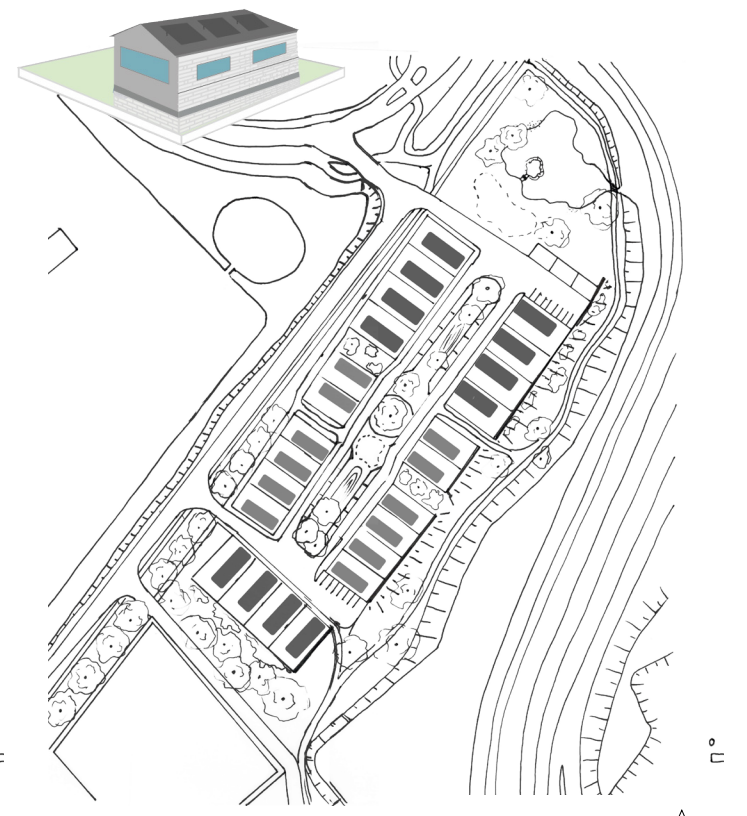


Figure 102 Caravans (2024) Author

Infrastructure

As mentioned before, there is an ambition by the municipality to connect the northern and southern road. In the design this is done with a two-way road on the west side of the design. This connection is accompanied by a cycling and pedestrian connection.

Parking spots

The principle of the parking spots asks to meet the parking norm of the municipality. If the norm of 1.5 was used there would be a need for 37 parking spots. Within the design there are 34 parking spots available and the site is in close proximity to public transport which lowers the need for parking spots.

Storage

In figure 104 it is depicted that each plot has a small storage space. The caravan dwellers that will be relocated to this location have not expressed needing special type of storage for their occupation.

Temporary stay plots

In the northern part of the design there are 3 places for temporary stay. As explained before, these are places where family can stay when visiting with a holiday caravan.



Figure 103 Infrastructures (2024) Author

0 25 50 m

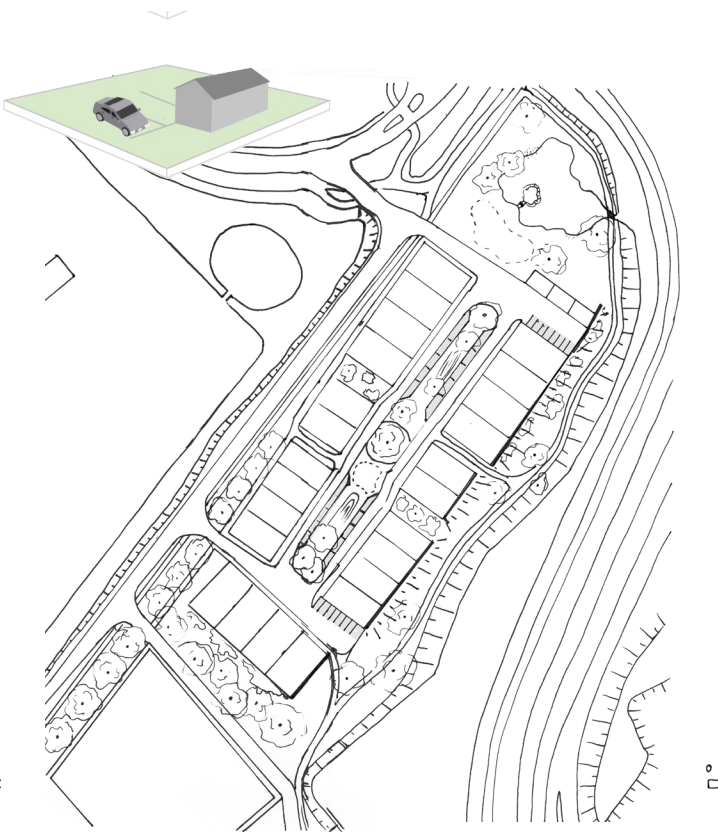


Figure 105 Parking spaces (2024) Author

0 25 50 m

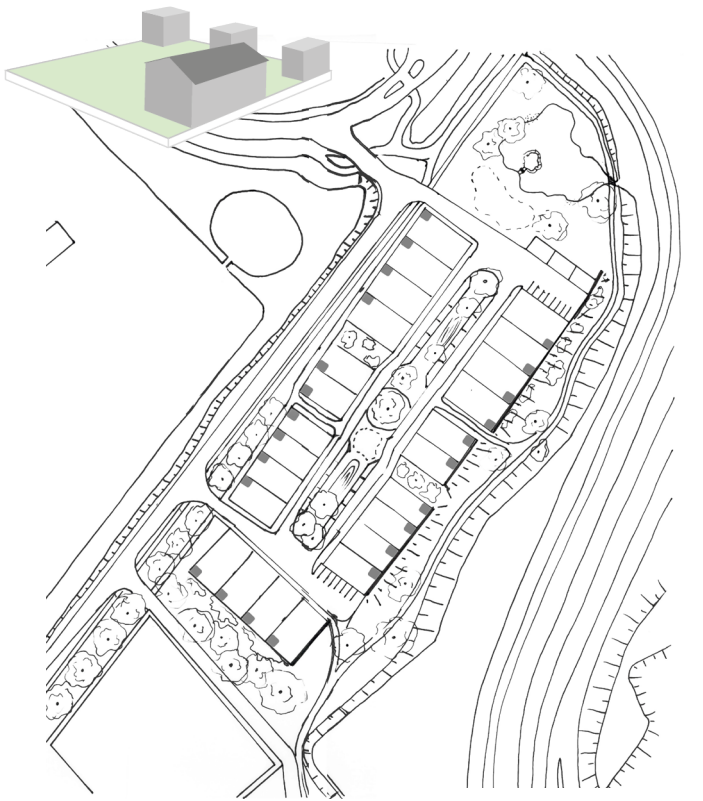


Figure 104 Storage spaces (2024) Author

0 25 50 m

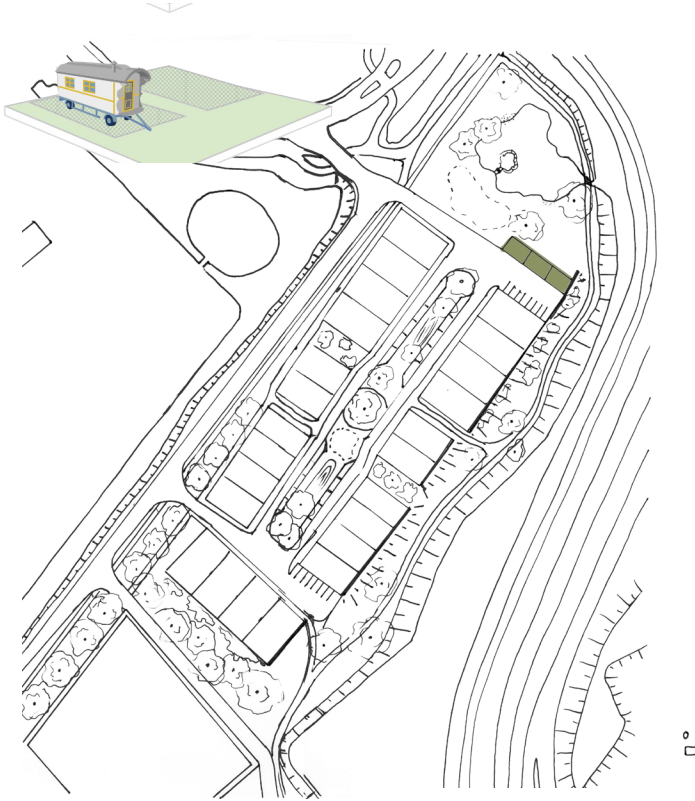


Figure 106 Temporary stay spaces (2024) Author

0 25 50 m

Watercompensation

By not building on the northern part of the plot, this leaves space to realise the watercompensation necessary to be able to develop the caravan dweller site.

Between the plots there are also wadi's present to catch water during precipitation peaks.

Slow mobility

Along the site, on the west side there is a cycling path. Surrounding the site there are pedestrian paths that allows residents and people attending the practical school to take a walk around (and sometimes through) the caravan dweller site.

This allows interaction of surrounding uses with the caravan dweller site.

Playgrounds and sight

The principle of playgrounds for interaction is closely connected to the sight principle where it is important for caravan dwellers to see the children from the caravan. Therefore there are two different types of playground. One for smaller children, within the site and one for older children north of the site (closer to the water).

Public space

The public space is also closely connected to an interaction principle, the green border principle. Although the border can only be partially porous, there is an opportunity to incorporate slow mobility and a 'pleasant' route into the design.



Figure 107 Watercompensation (2024)
Author



Figure 109 Slow mobility (2024) Author

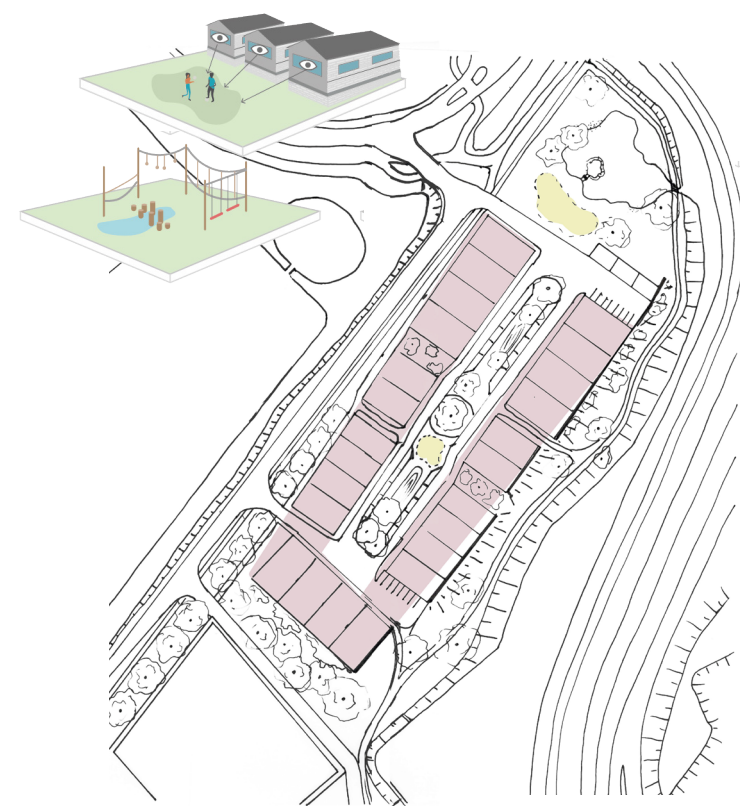
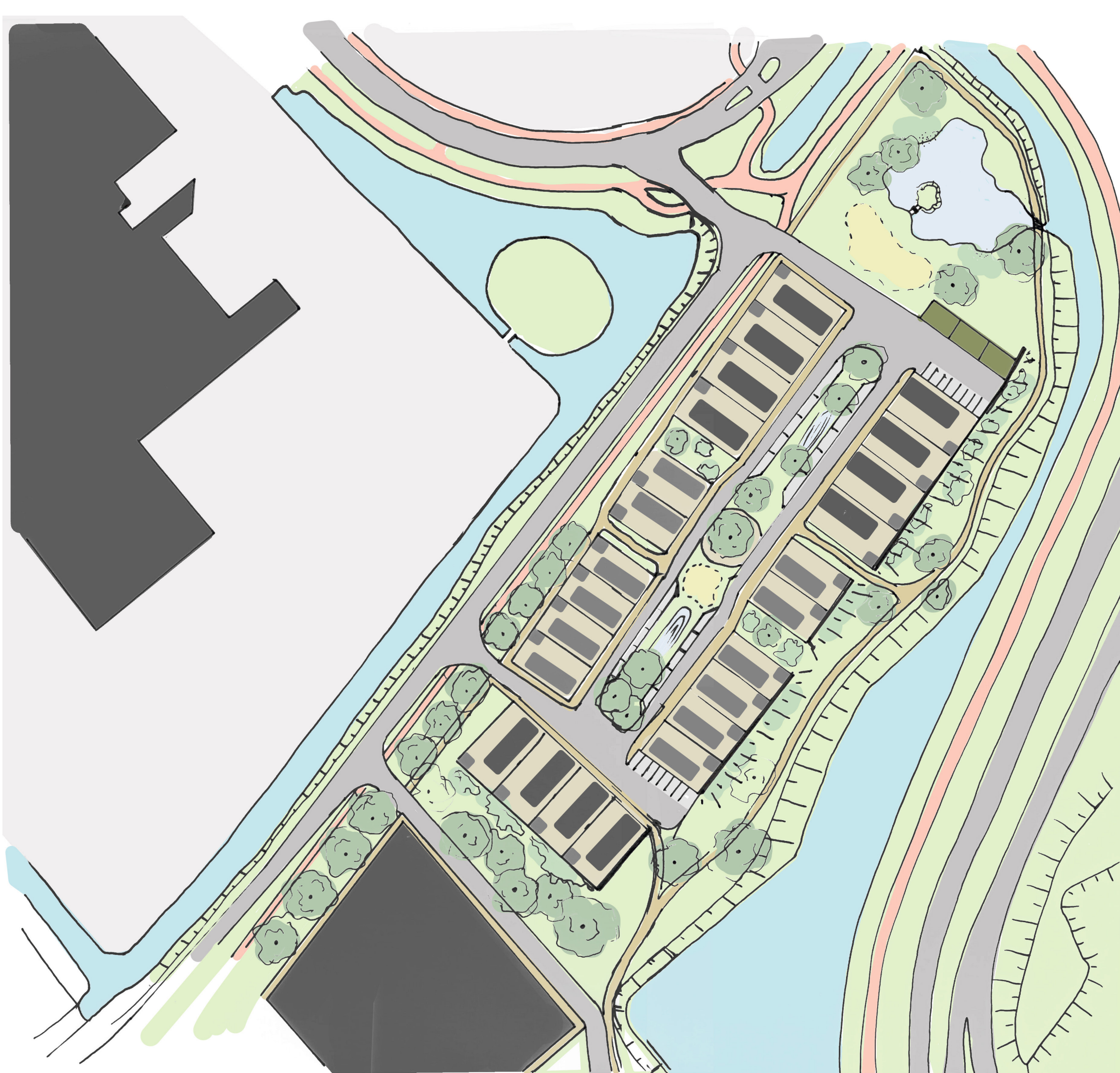


Figure 108 Sight on public spaces (2024)
Author



Figure 110 (green) Public space (2024)
Author



- Water
- Watercompensation
- Grass/herb mix
- Thickets
- Trees
- Temporary stay pitches
- Car roads
- Parking
- Cycling paths
- Pedestrian paths
- Pitches
- Playgrounds
- Building
- Caravans Energiestraat
- BENG Caravans
- Storage

0 25 50 m



Section A and B

The sections are able to depict certain elements that might not be as clear from the plan.

Section A shows the underground infrastructure and slow mobility on the west side of the design. Inbetween the caravan dweller pitches, there are parking spaces alongside the wadi's.

Both sections show that on the east side of the design, soil, vegetation and (coconut)screens have been used to cancel out the sound nuisance from the road east of the plot.

Section B also shows the (green) public space between the caravan dweller pitches and shows the required distance between trees and caravans.

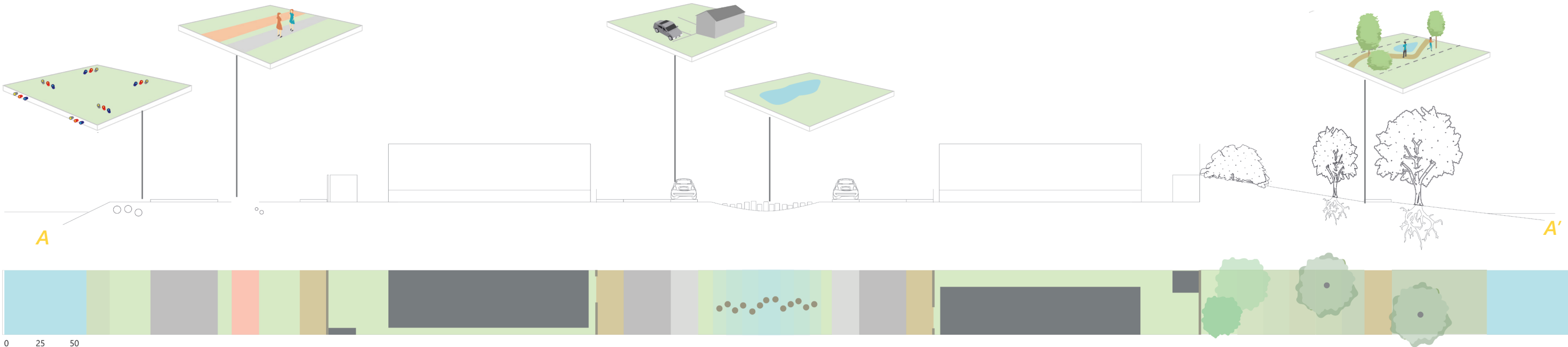
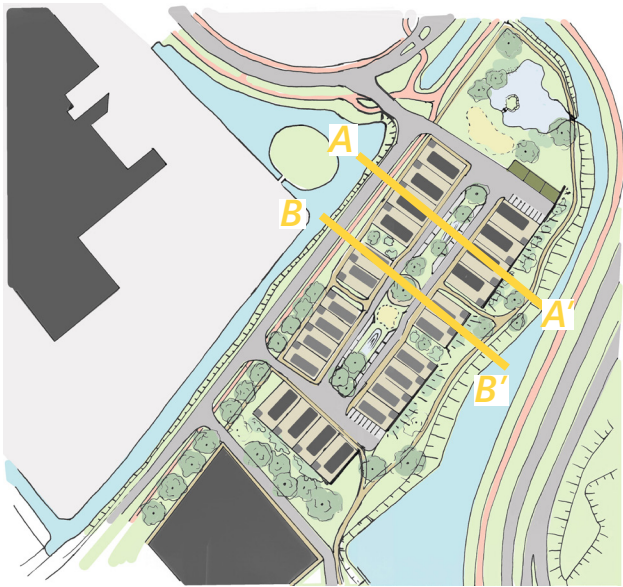


Figure 112 Section design A Henri Faasdreef, The Hague (2024) Author

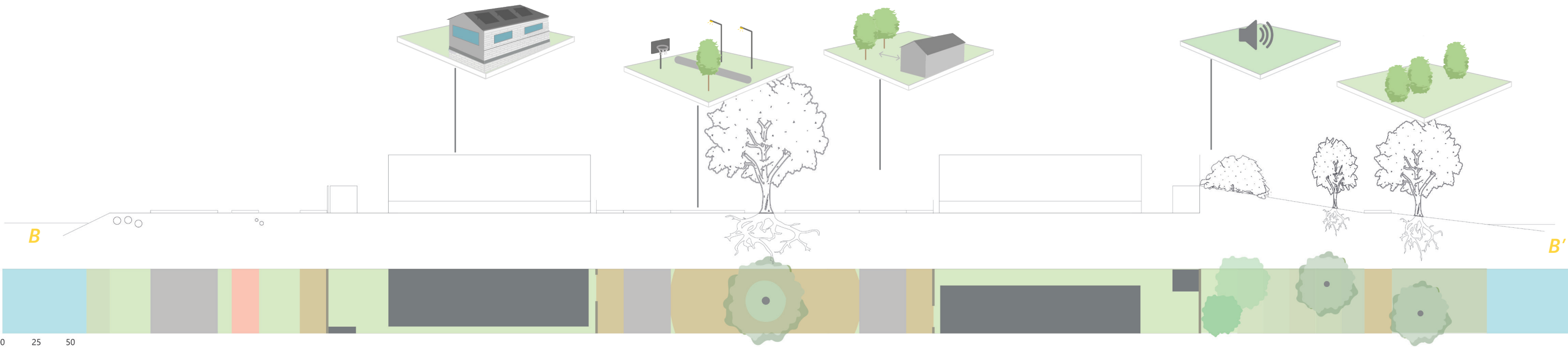


Figure 113 Section design B Henri Faasdreef, The Hague (2024) Author

In section C, the active green border is depicted similar to sections A and B.

The diagram shows a cross-section of a building with a green roof. A vertical line connects the roof to a large, stylized tree below. The tree has a thick trunk and a dense, rounded canopy. The roots of the tree are shown extending into the ground. The building is represented by a simple rectangular outline.

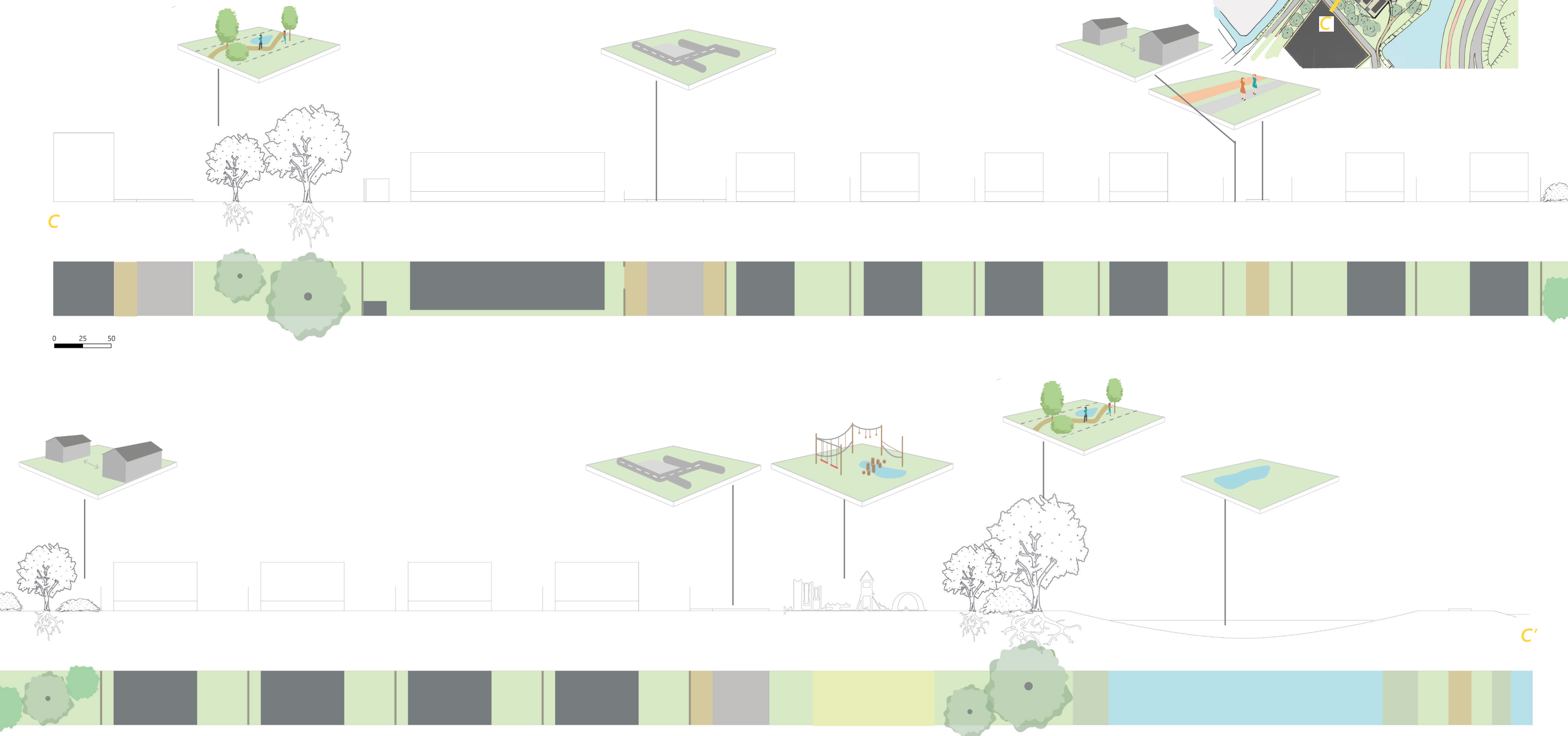
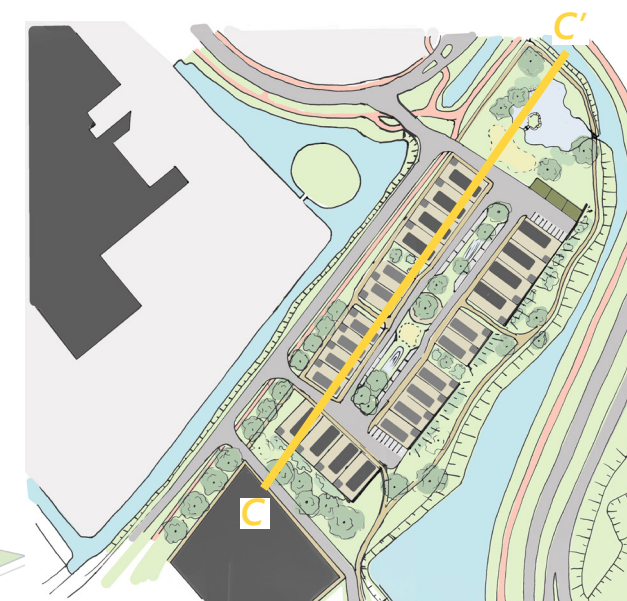


Figure 114 Section design C Henri Faasdreef, The Hague (2024) Author

Landscape plan

The landscape plan takes into account the different proximities to the water, creating inviting landscapes to take a walk but also uses plants to shield certain areas by for example using Holly along the property lines of the caravan dweller plots.

In figure 116 the principles of tree distances is elaborated on with the trees chosen for the Henri Faasdreef. This can be used as a guide for further design development.

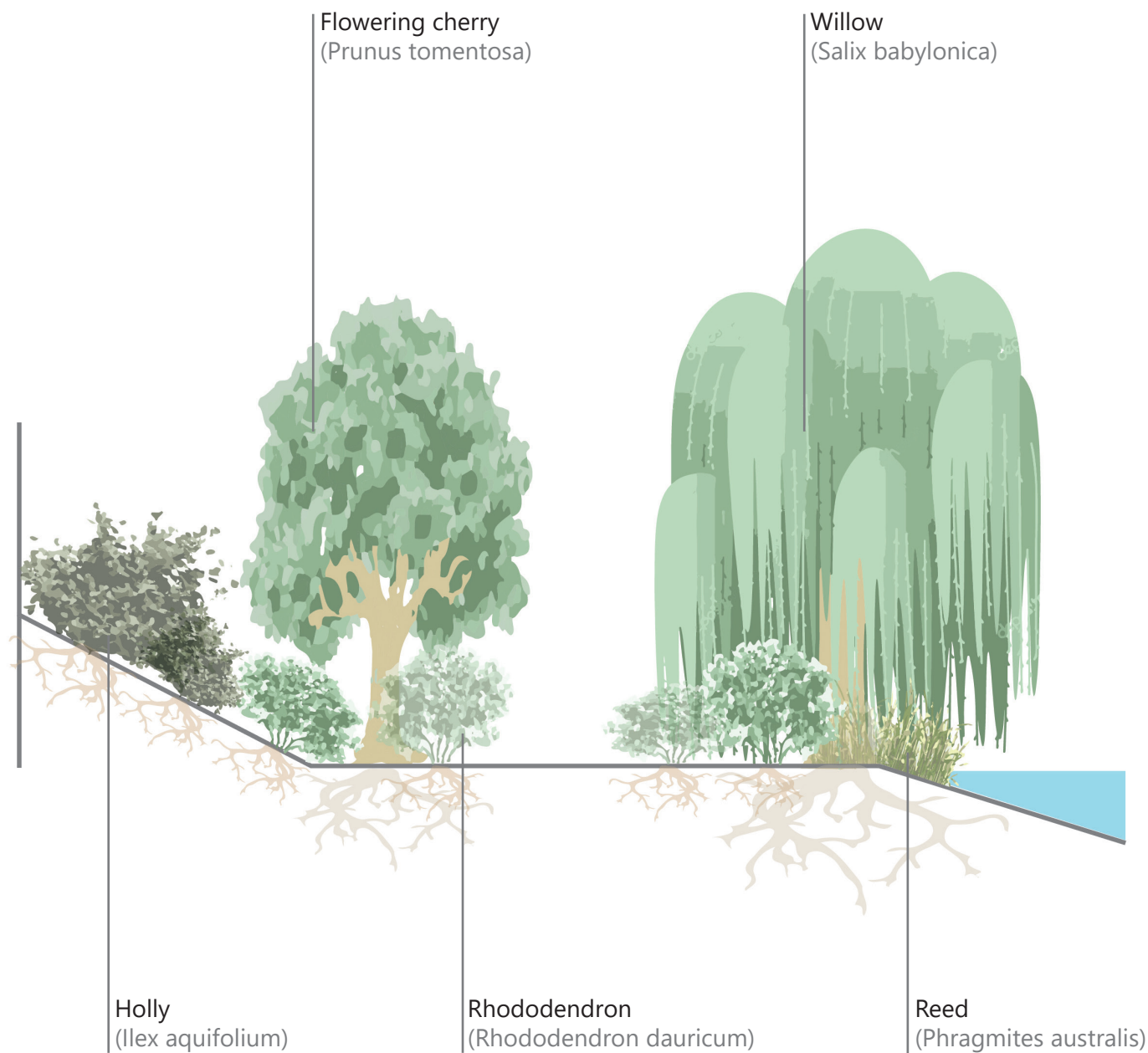


Figure 115 Section design depicting the landscape plan

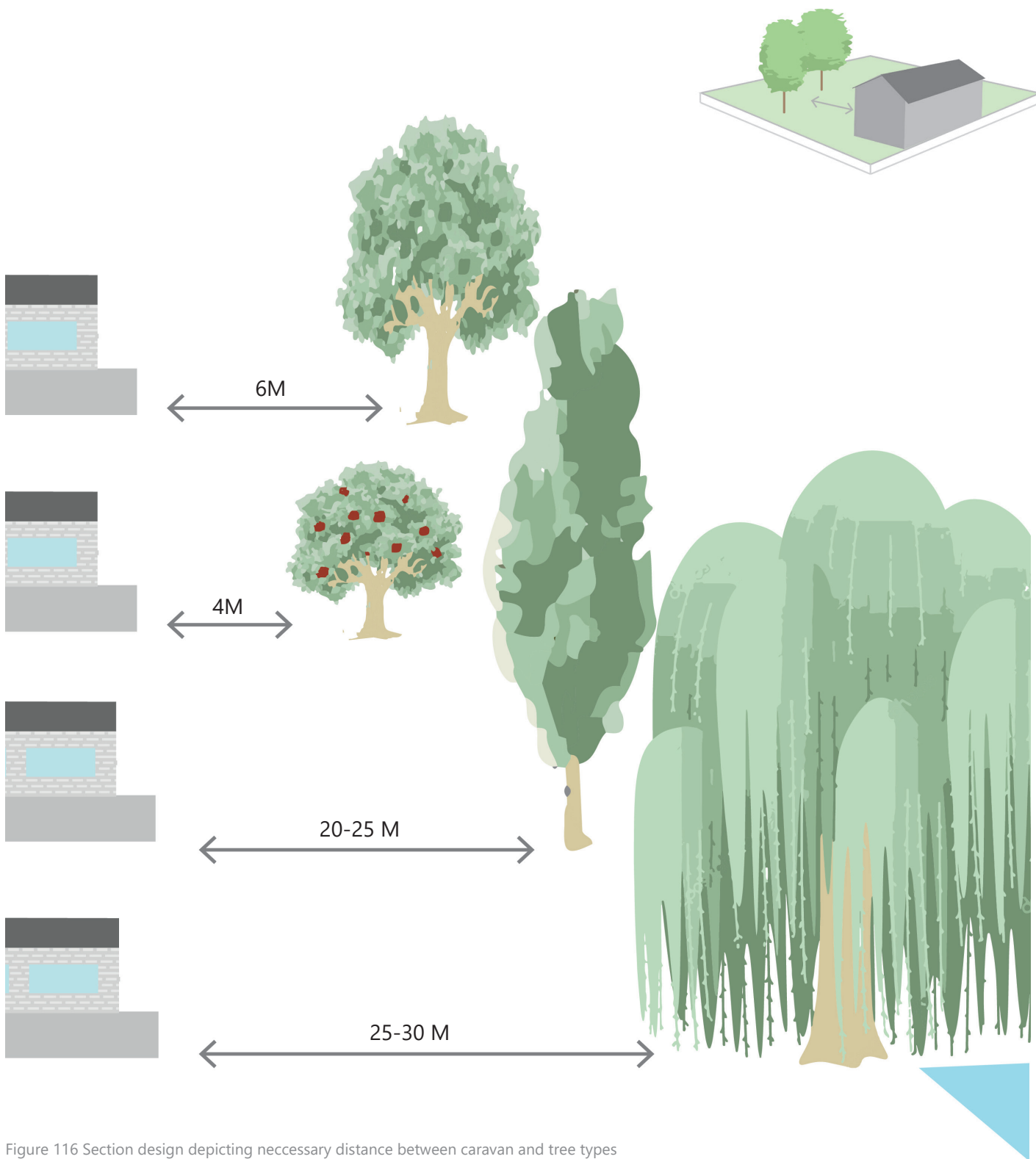


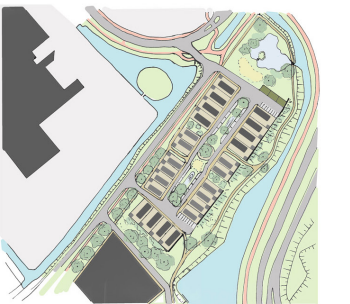
Figure 116 Section design depicting necessary distance between caravan and tree types

Connections

The visualisation in figure 117 shows how the design is connected to its surrounding landscape, mobility networks and water network.



Figure 117 Connection of Design Henri Faasdreef (2024) Author



Public space

The visualisation in figure 118 depicts the different types of social interactions possible on the caravan dweller site and gives some insight on what the site would look like once finished.



Figure 118 Collage/visualisation design Henri Faasdreef, The Hague (2024) Author

08

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSION

Introduction

As mentioned in the problem statement, the current procedures and mechanisms regarding caravan dweller politics and spatial planning do not ensure 'good' input legitimacy. The output of these procedures such as policies and projects, if there are any, do not add to 'good' output legitimacy either, 6 years after the publication of the new framework. To ensure that this input and output legitimacy increase or are perceived as good, the outcomes of the research attempt to implement different ways to increase the intent for legitimacy.

By applying the participation principle, looking for moments where more stakeholders should be involved in the decision-making process, the input legitimacy is increased. Applying the subsidiarity principle focuses on output legitimacy as it looks to the lowest scale that has the competencies to fulfil a responsibility.

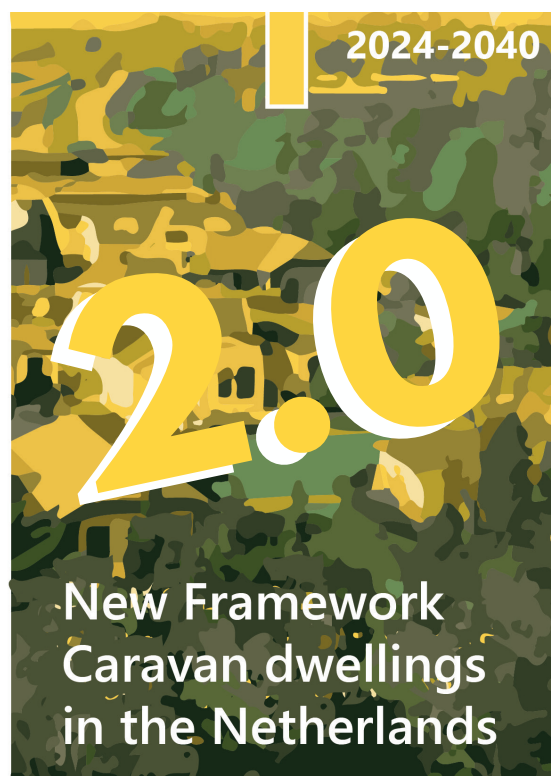


Figure 120 Schematic representation of new framework (2024) Author

Outcomes

New framework

The fieldwork exposed past experiences and future desires of caravan dwellers and other experts. The analysis showed reference projects and different examples of how to increase input and output legitimacy in policy-making.

This research created new framework recommendations that strive for a more holistic approach regarding the caravan dweller issue. It asks the national government to acknowledge its past mistakes and have a more central role regarding the accommodation of caravan dwellers as it has been proven that the responsibility currently resting on the municipalities cannot be fulfilled. The national government needs to create a clear timeline with phased goals accompanied by clear guidelines that help to achieve these goals to increase output legitimacy inspired by the *spreidingswet*.

The input legitimacy is increased by expanding the communication section of the framework with input from for example the Irish policy.

Past experiences that have influenced the input and output legitimacy of the new framework were also incorporated to create the framework recommendations resulting in a framework that creates a more central position for the national government, focuses on participation of caravan dwellers and aims to create a transparent holistic approach.

Participation roadmap

The participation roadmap is a collection of past experiences and research result placed within a proven structure consistently used by Jeroen Kemna in his projects to increase input and output legitimacy. The elements that focus on the input legitimacy are primarily shown in the moments where different stakeholders meet. The output legitimacy can often be found in tips or goals and examples were shown together with the framework.

Within the current state of the issue, the specialists and their knowledge and network are needed to complete the roadmap, however, in a second iteration, they might be phased out. This is why the evaluation mechanisms within the participation roadmap are very important. These moments evaluate the input and or output legitimacy of the process at that time and give the opportunity to alter the process, see if stakeholders are still necessary and steer in new directions.

The first part of the roadmap, the engagement strategy would be a perfect situation but due to the lack of time, the most feasible start of the roadmap would be the co-creation of a new framework. The education, empowerment of the caravan dwellers and the engagement of the right stakeholders would then be steps taken simultaneously with this first phase.

The brochure mentioned before, which can also be found in the appendix is an example of how the participation roadmap can be presented to the different stakeholder groups. This brochure focused specifically on caravan dwellers, but others could be directed towards policy-makers, banks and insurance companies or designers.

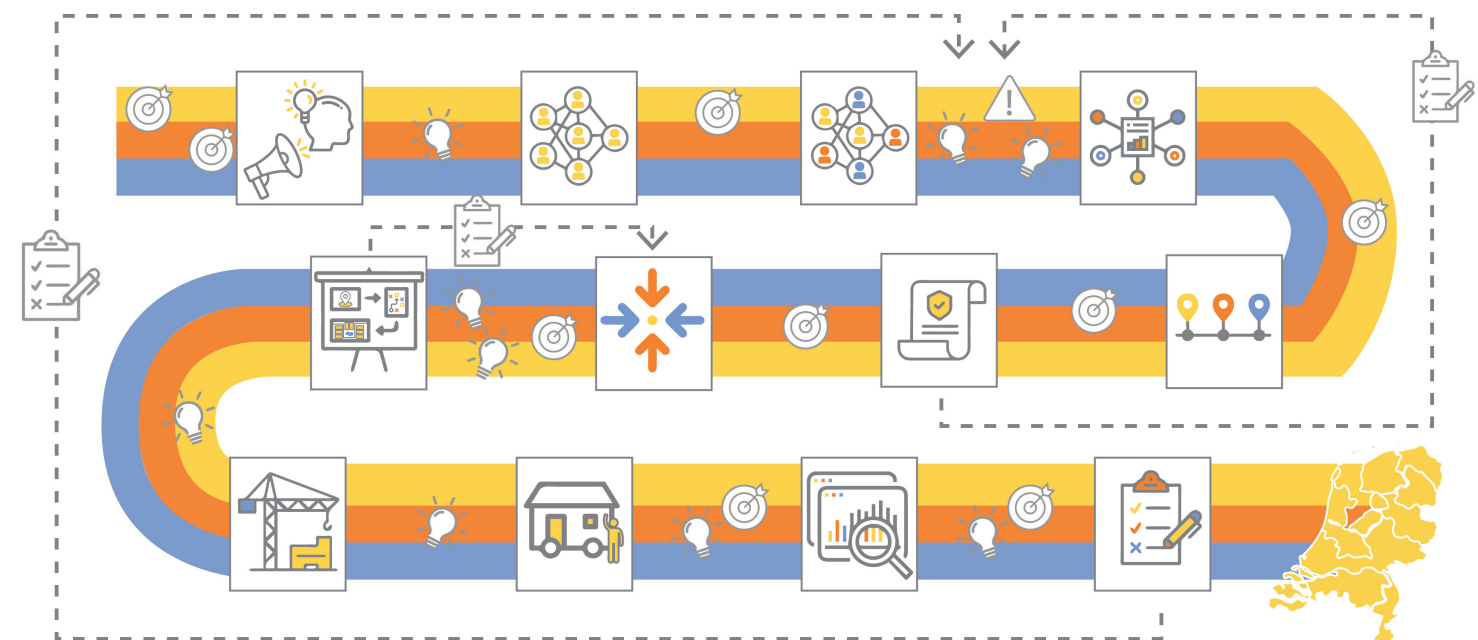


Figure 121 Schematic representation of the participation roadmap (2024) Author

Design

From the design, it became clear that there are not many locations that fit all criteria and are still economically viable. This is why the criteria should not be seen as harsh conditions for a caravan dweller site, but as elements to take into consideration. This connects to the fact that one should be conscious of which criteria are not met within specific locations and how this will influence the opportunities within the final design of the site. The design of the Henri Faasdreef shows that neglecting certain criteria has consequences for the final design and opportunities for the design and creating interaction. The spatial criteria and principles should be offered as a guideline on a national level, with the freedom for municipalities to use these as conversation starters within the co-creation process.



Figure 122 Design Henri Faasdreef, The Hague (2024) Author

Research question

To answer the question: What are the (spatial) implications of a just and sustainable future for the caravan dweller community in the Netherlands? And how can this be achieved through participatory approaches?

It is clear that the framework and approach of the national government need to change to a holistic approach, with a central position for the government. With this approach, there should not only be a focus on the accommodation of caravan dwellers but on discrimination as well. To mend the relationship between government and caravan dwellers it is therefore important that the wrong-doings in the past are acknowledged, understood, and avoided in the future.

The spatial implications become most clear in the fact that there need to be more pitches. These pitches take up space in the spatial realm and the planning (policies, visions, designs) realm. The discussion about possible innovations needs to be moved to a later time as justice and meeting human rights go above the sustainability of the housing type. When locations are realised, caravan dwellers might be willing to negotiate sustainability innovations to their housing type as there will be more trust and understanding.

This also answers what a just and sustainable future would look like for the caravan dwellers. Currently, the main aim is a just future with elements of sustainability as the approach aims for sustainable solutions in input and output legitimacy and takes sustainability measures into account. However, the housing type, in this project, does not reach its full sustainability potential since the contesting concepts of justice and sustainability are both of importance in the project.

How this can be achieved through participatory approaches is depicted in the framework recommendations and participation roadmap. However, to be able to achieve a just and sustainable future, there should not only be a focus on the participatory approaches and therefore the input legitimacy. It is important to also focus on output legitimacy.

The separate outcomes from the interviews, reference project, policy analysis, media analysis, literature review and stakeholder analysis that have proven or are expected to have a positive effect have been brought together in the different outcomes proposed in this thesis. Evaluating the outcomes, it is clear that the separate elements are effective and that a large part of the structure of the roadmap is also effective. However, the way they are combined into the different elements would be the unpredictable variable. This is why this first iteration of the spatial principles, new framework and roadmap need to be used and re-iterated to find the best possible way to compile the different elements.

Only when input and output legitimacy is increased and a clear base is created for the different stakeholders to work together, the stakeholders will be able to travel towards trust.

REFLECTION

Research and Design

After the research had shown that past spatial planning practices, had much influence on how these spaces (and their residents) are perceived by their surroundings, the importance of spatial design regarding the accommodation of caravan dwellers became clear. This is why the research focused on the wants and needs of the caravan dwellers, the elements necessary to create locations and ways to ensure a decrease in spatial segregation through design. These elements combined created the spatial criteria and principles for a caravan dweller location.

The implementation of the spatial criteria for locations showed it is difficult to find suitable locations in the Netherlands. When having to 'choose' which criteria will be met, there might be neglect of certain principles within the final design. This exposes a paradox: 'more caravan dweller locations to create enough accommodation and therefore come closer to 'justice' for the minority whilst omitting certain design principles such as an active border, room for green public space and water compensation, which are principles focusing on social and environmental aspects. Or choose to implement these principles resulting in fewer pitches for the caravan dwellers who are in dire need of these pitches for accommodation.

The design process showed the importance of finding a balance between justice and sustainability as, in this particular case, it is difficult to maximise both at the same time.

Methods and methodology

During this research, an iterative approach was used which means that preliminary outcomes guided the scope of the research. As this research came at a very relevant time for the caravan dwellers it was important that the final products and therefore the research was shaped to what was needed and was flexible enough to adapt to developments on the topic. For example, the research showed that guidelines regarding the location of the caravan dweller and principles regarding the design of the locations were needed more in the current situation than the before hypothesised spatial principles to ensure participation in the sustainability transition. The risk with this approach, however, is the fact that the research was very dependent on the participants. It proved to be difficult and time-consuming to come into contact with caravan dwellers willing to be interviewed. Therefore there was a smaller pool of participants than anticipated. This is why other methods such as media analysis and reference projects needed to be added to the methodology and used to enrich the data that came from the fieldwork. This is why the conducted research used a large variety of methods, sometimes to prove a similar point.

It was also difficult to find governmental institutions that were willing to discuss the topic of caravan dwellers in their municipality due to the sensitivity of the topic. The civil servants that were interviewed (besides the municipal worker) were able to fill the gap regarding knowledge of the governmental institutions.

A face-to-face approach or calling the possible participants proved to be the most effective approach and once the collaboration was established, the network of the participants proved to be valuable.

Regarding the survey there was an attempt to avoid too many responses from like-minded individuals. Therefore the survey was shared on Instagram to be able to tap into a varied audience. Due to the anonymity of the survey, no conclusions can be made about the general stance of the individuals regarding inclusion, sustainability etc. This means it is unclear if the respondents were 'like-minded' with the author.

Reference projects were used within this project, not only focusing on the outcome of these projects but also looking into the process of these projects to see if specific actions had influenced the output legitimacy of the project. The limitation here was the fact that not many project documents that discuss the process and 'what went wrong' are available which means that sometimes input has to stem from human recollection which makes it less reliable. The project documents that were shared are classified and therefore can then not be added to the list of references.

By using this approach, which meant a human-focused interdisciplinary approach, it also steered the project in a more feasible direction. If the methodology strictly focused on theoretical methods within the spatial realm, there would have been more imaginative solutions like the flexible housing three-field system on agricultural land. But using the different themes it became clear that within the current social climate, such innovations are not possible as the trust has been broken too much. The human-focused approach also allowed for a network to be created which will possibly carry the project across just the academic deadline meaning the project will keep progressing after graduation.

The downside of the methodology (which was most fit for this specific topic) is that there are still many unanswered questions. The approach looked into four different themes and their interconnectedness which meant that there was not enough time to break down each theme in depth. This research must be seen as an explorative research that sets up a framework to start to answer the different questions that are left in the knowledge gap within the different themes, this will be discussed more in-depth within the 'limitations, scope and future research' section.

Academic

This research focuses on filling a gap within the knowledge about caravan dweller accommodation combining the partially known social and policy aspects with the spatial aspects of the issue. This is done by combining knowledge from the different disciplines, and (spatial planning) history and using this to critique the current approach. This knowledge is used as a base to add the spatial layer of the issue. It shows the struggle that is becoming more and more prominent which is when to choose for justice and when to choose sustainability (if a situation even offers the opportunity to choose). Within a broader context, the research looks into approaching distrusting stakeholder groups and therefore having to break a negative input and output legitimacy cycle. This means that the research adds to the knowledge of how to improve input and output legitimacy within the policy-making and implementation processes and the effect these concepts have on the general decision-making processes.

Societal

This project aims to create a just and sustainable future as well as a just process regarding the (re) location of caravan dwellers and to create general awareness to combat discrimination against the group. This project contains similar recommendations to the 'from extinction to delaying policy' as the main author of the document was interviewed before the document was published.

The spatial aspect and more communicative tools to implement these partially similar recommendations add a new layer and perspective to the topic. The publication of the previously mentioned document does show how important it is to keep researching the topic as the human rights of caravan dwellers are still not met.

To show how the research applies to the human rights framework, the different human rights conventions mentioned in the theoretical framework will be re-discussed. Regarding the covenant on civil and political rights, the project steers towards an approach that strives for equality and cultural rights, creating enough space where caravan dwellers can practice their culture. Regarding the covenant on social and cultural rights, the research has looked into what is needed for caravan dwellers to have an adequate standard of living which has been translated into the spatial principles. Regarding the convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the research has looked into what has led to the discrimination of caravan dwellers and how the stigma surrounding the group can be decreased. The research also gives guidelines on how to minimise institutionalised racism by increasing the input legitimacy.

Ethical considerations

As mentioned in the academic value, it is clear that this project is filled with ethical considerations. When should you choose for sustainability and when should you choose for justice? The past treatment of the caravan dwellers has created a situation where this question can no longer be asked as justice is necessary to restore the trust between the different institutions. This does not mean that sustainability can never re-enter the arena of discussion once the trust has returned, however, there is currently no room for this discussion due to the distrust fuelled by the years of mistreatment and waiting for justice.

It is also important to note that participating caravan dwellers were experienced caravan dweller representatives. The community has endured a lot of discrimination and trauma which means that perhaps not all members of the community will be comfortable with sharing their past experiences or play an active role in the participation of decision-making together with the governmental institutions. There should be respect for these members of the community and their decisions, nobody should be forced to participate. When the outcomes of the research are implemented it is also important that this is only done with the intent of mending the relationship between the stakeholders and not to 'check the boxes' to be able to 'prove' a correct way of conduct.

Like mentioned previously, the outcomes of the project has been discussed with different experts. Therefore it can be stated that the project will keep evolving after graduation and elements will be implemented into the actual field. This means the caravan dweller community will benefit from the outcomes of this specific graduation project. This also means that the project carries an important responsibility.

The transferability of the project has different aspects. The first aspect is the transferability of the actual outcomes. The spatial guidelines could be transferred to other countries dealing with similar housing types connected to a minority group. As the spatial principles are not only based on the housing type but the cultural aspects of the minority group as well, it is only to a certain extent transferable to similar housing types that are not connected to specific groups such as tiny houses. Then there are the policy recommendations that focus more on the process, increasing input legitimacy and the intent for output legitimacy. These are elements transferable to other policy-making processes that discuss seldom-heard groups within the Netherlands. The concept of the roadmap and the way it is communicated could be a tool for institutions to communicate about the participation process. The new 'Omgevingswet' in the Netherlands requires more public participation in decision-making processes regarding spatial development which means that creating and communicating about the participation process will become more crucial in the future.

Another transferable aspect is the methodology as it uses four different interlinked themes, combines different methods in fieldwork methods and analytical methods and uses evaluation mechanisms within the methodology framework. Inspiration can be drawn from this for other projects that experience similar complexity of interconnected themes and also have a human aspect as this project has.

Although the Netherlands is a very specific case for the caravan dweller due to the different policies and spatial planning that have shaped their housing type to what it is now, as shown before other countries also have caravan dwellers residing within their borders. The interdisciplinary approach that looks not only into accommodation but also the stigma and social problems that the group experiences and that focuses on engaging the group in the decision-making process is transferable to other countries in Europe that are creating a caravan dweller policy. England might be a country where the outcomes of the research could be directly transferred to as in England they recently installed a travel-ban for travellers and gypsies. This means that this country could struggle with similar issues that the Netherlands has struggled with in the past. England could look at the analytical part of this thesis to ensure the governmental failures of the Dutch government will not be repeated.

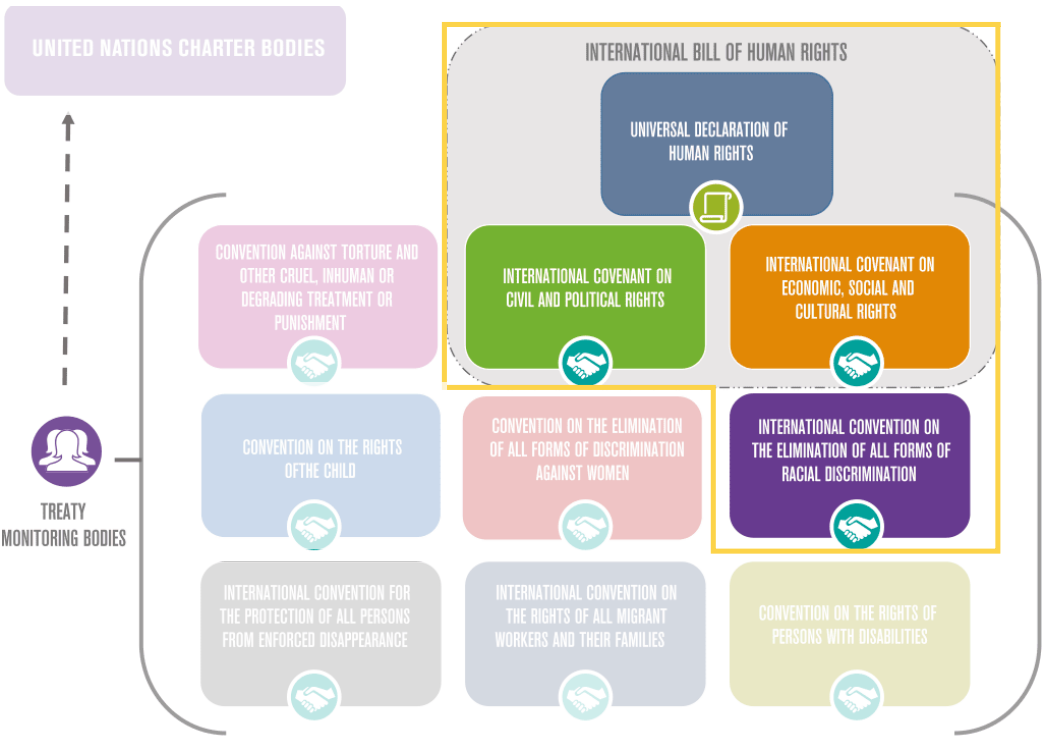


Figure 123 Introduction to the United Nations Human rights treaties (N.D.) LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security

Justice and Sustainability

As mentioned earlier, there is a paradox between justice and sustainability present within this project. Although the project touches upon both concepts there is a contradiction between the two. To showcase how the two concepts can be seen throughout the project, the definitions of justice and sustainability from the theoretical framework are used.

Justice

The different aspects of justice within this research were described as Distributive justice, Procedural justice and Justice as recognition. Within the project, the location criteria proposed within the spatial principles theme aim to ensure distributive justice by focusing on finding locations that give the inhabitants equal opportunities, benefits and burdens as other housing types. The participatory approach with a focus on input legitimacy aims to ensure procedural justice where the caravan dwellers have a seat at the decision-making table. This project also tries to acknowledge the caravan dwellers as an important part of the possibility of this project to succeed showing that the caravan dwellers are recognised and valued as an important stakeholder.

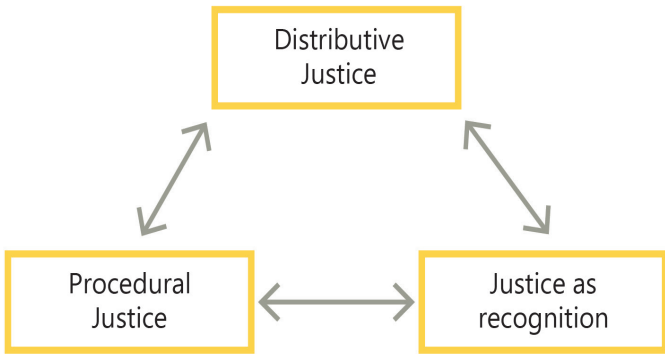


Figure 124 TU Delft, Definition of justice (2023), Author

Sustainability

The different aspects of sustainability are described as economic, social and environmental. Through the spatial principles proposed, it becomes clear that these aspects are taken into account. The economic aspects are mostly important in finding a location for the caravan dwellers sites. Besides the principles, for example, banks and insurance companies are also involved in the participation process to ensure an economically viable project. Regarding the social aspect, the spatial principles and the reference project depict opportunities for education and interaction to be able to decrease the stigma, lower discrimination and create more social cohesion between the caravan dwellers and surrounding residents. The last aspect, environmental, can also be found in the spatial principles but has taken a step back in comparison to other projects that do not struggle with the delicate social situations this project deals with.

Although the conclusion of this research for now is that justice needs to go above sustainability, I believe that there are a lot of sustainability opportunities for the housing type, such as the proposed innovations or for example the use of the possible flexibility of the housing type. Once the trust is restored and the community has received their space in society both socially and spatially, there is room to start these negotiations and developments towards the most sustainable version of the housing type.

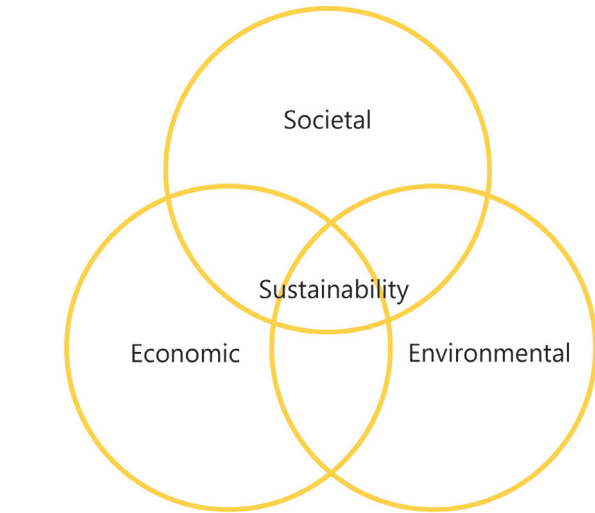


Figure 125 Definition of sustainability (2023), Author

What now?

The answer to what now? Is not as black and white as one would probably hope. It is important that now, the important stakeholders will take action and are hopefully inspired by the new ideas. Although the engagement strategy would be a good starting point it is most important to start the co-creation of the new framework phase (0.4). The roadmap should serve as an inspiration and guideline on what governmental institutions and caravan dwellers can do NOW. Essentially, the municipalities could 'jump' into the roadmap in any stage they are currently in but the outcomes from this research should be seen as a first iteration and the elements presented must start the discussion about caravan dweller politics and how to keep this on the political agenda.

In further iterations, different elements within the themes should be researched more in-depth, partially with the help of the outcomes of this research. Considering people and spatial principles, the spatial principles and criteria can be used in further research regarding the nuances of the spatial principles regarding the location of the caravan dweller site such as inner city, periphery or rural locations. Within the themes of People and Governance & Participation, the roadmaps can be used as a framework to research which type of participatory methods or tools fit different co-creations and types of decision-making regarding the input and output. Once the caravan dwellers and governmental institutions have rebuilt trust through the increase of input and output legitimacy, there might be room to research possible innovative developments regarding the housing type.

Regarding what I will hopefully be doing now, is continuing to use my knowledge to help municipalities to be able to mend trust with caravan dwellers and create new locations.

09

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APPENDIX

TERMINOLOGY

The project deals with an issue that holds a long and sensitive history and a group that has endured institutionalised racism, discrimination and stigmatisation. It is also clear that there are two groups involved that have distrusting tendencies towards each other and that there are a lot of misconceptions from both sides and general society about the topic. This is why it is important to 'level the playing field' when it comes to semantics to avoid future miscommunication.

To illustrate the need for this 'new' language the example of the word *woonwagenkamp* which translates to 'caravan camp' is used. The word 'camp' is often used to describe the location where caravans with caravan dweller inhabitants are located. A camp is often seen as a temporary element, never constrained to architectural scale and form (Boano, 2021). Within the current 'camps' this is not the case, the verdicts on the European scale and new policies show that the lifestyle of the caravan dwellers is not a temporary thing within society but it deserves a permanent place socially and spatially. A camp is often a materialization of the state of exception (Ek, 2006) showing that a camp as an object already shows an exception to society, showing that it and its inhabitants are 'different'. Even though this might have been the case or even the goal of older policies, new policies focus on combatting the stigma and discrimination of the minority group. The camps, over time, have embedded in the urban fabric.

"When imbricated with infrastructures, territories, materials, border regimes, migration policies, activism, and network of solidarity they become an active part in a larger reality-making apparatus" (Boano, 2021, 3)

This quote by Boana shows what has happened to the caravan dweller camps, the camps were connected to general infrastructures, gained official territory, walls with social regimes of who is 'allowed' to be on the premises, there is a policy specifically focused on who should be able to move there, activism and a network amongst the caravan dwellers to combat the injustices that they have had to endure. However, they are still not an active part of a larger reality-making apparatus. This could be explained by the fact that camps tend to

project camp residents as a collective to the rest of the surrounding society and the public imagination (Boano, 2021) and the image that the temporary and later institutionalised camps have projected to society and governmental institutions have created an image of the group that affects the decision-making process now.

Although the camps as we know them now are no longer the temporary elements that they used to be, they are being treated like they are. This is why it is important to either move back to this temporality or move forward to a new term for these clusters of caravans to be able to move away from the stigma and discrimination such as caravan dweller locations or sites or eventually even caravan dweller neighbourhood.

This example illustrates the need for clear terminology to avoid confusion and miscommunication in both Dutch and English.

However, critically looking at the terminology and possibly proposing a new terminology brings other issues. From an interview with Dominic Teodorescu, Assistant professor and Forte postdoc fellow, who is focusing his research on the housing exclusion of Roma and Traveller groups in the Netherlands, some new insights arose. It is general knowledge that the housing type practised by the caravan dwellers is no longer the housing type they practised in the past but a new type they were forced into by the government. However, the moment the terminology is changed the legal claim to this old housing type disappears and it becomes easier for governmental institutions to steer away from the cultural housing type. Meaning it would be easier for them to say, 'if they are no longer travellers, living in houses that we call caravans or mobile homes, why should we put the effort in creating this housing type for them'.

This critical view on the terminology shows that it is important to find a balance between cultural heritage, legal claims and clear communication. Should we hold on to historic terms that no longer fit the housing type, should we change the terminology with the risk of it being abused by others or should a stance be made that we should change the housing type to fit the older terminology again?

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline

Title: BK MSc Graduation project - Travelling towards trust

Creator: Sabine Humble

Affiliation: Delft University of Technology

Template: TU Delft Data Management Plan template (2021)

Project abstract:

Over the past 100 years, travellers in the Netherlands have been a subject of discussion. Laws have banned them from travelling, placed them in big camps, decentralised the camps and even tried to force them into sedentary life through an extinction policy. After a verdict by the European Court for Human Rights, a new policy framework was created for the travellers, redirecting responsibility to municipalities. However, the placement of these travellers is still a difficult process and the stigmatised group has grown to distrust governmental institutions. The unclear framework, lack of set goals and guidelines, and the resulting depoliticisation of the subject have led to a situation in which both parties feel unheard (travellers more than municipalities) and 'stuck'. This research attempts to answer the research question:

'How can governmental institutions tackle the spatial and social segregation of the traveller community? And create a just and sustainable future for them in the Netherlands through participatory approaches?'

This is done through four different categories people, policies, spatial (planning) and governance that will eventually result in a new approach to the issue. The approach will advise on what scales spatial planning decisions should be made, which stakeholders should be involved in the process and how to conduct the participatory method resulting in a participatory roadmap, fit for each stakeholder.

To be able to achieve this, it is important to collect data from different stakeholders that are involved in the process or interact with the current policy (framework) either through work, study or due to the effect it has on one's day to day life. This is done through expert interviews, an online survey, and interviews with travellers (and possibly workshops which will be determined later in the project based on the outcomes of the survey and expert interviews). This is done to research the shortcomings of the current policies, learn more about the future perspectives on and of travellers, how the travellers could and if they are willing to participate in the sustainability transition and to see how the traveller group can play a bigger role in the decision-making processes on a higher scale both from the perspectives of travellers themselves and from the perspective of people that are already a part of this process.

ID: 137863

Start date: 04-09-2023

End date: 05-07-2024

Last modified: 12-12-2023

BK MSc Graduation project - Travelling towards trust

0. Administrative questions

1. Name of data management support staff consulted during the preparation of this plan.

My faculty data steward, Janine Strandberg, has reviewed and been consulted about this DMP on 11-12-2023

2. Date of consultation with support staff.

2023-12-11

1. Data description and collection or re-use of existing data

3. Provide a general description of the type of data you will be working with, including any re-used data:

Type of data	File format(s)	How will data be collected (for re-used data: source and terms of use)?	Purpose of processing	Storage location	Who will have access to the data
Expert interview: Data on experiences and opinions about the current policies, the stigma, the culture, ideas about improvement to current policies, future perspectives they have for the group, personal experiences regarding travellers, methodology conducted when working with travellers. Only anonymised upon requested	PDF/A (.pdf)	Semi-structured Interviews with experts working or studying the policy framework such as: Municipal workers, professor specialised in traveller policy, head of traveller association, ex-advisor traveller policy, mediator traveller policy Transcribed manually and with help of a transcribing tool in word to obtain informed consent and to communicate with participants, the e-mail addresses and names of the participants (PPI) will be processed. The informed consent forms containing this information will be only stored on the project server and transcriptions of interviews will be linked to the consent forms by participation number and not by name if anonymisation is requested.	To retrieve information about shortcomings of current policies, gain inspiration and sight on desired futures, receive help with methodology to approach the traveller group and advice on the participation of travellers in the decision-making process.	Temporary storage whilst processing: Personal computer author Permanent storage: Project server	Author: Sabine Humble 1st Mentor: Gregory Bracken
Expert Interview Audio-recording of expert interviews, same data as expert interview above Only anonymised upon requested	Material Exchange Format (.mxf)	Semi-structured Interviews with experts working or studying the policy framework such as: Municipal workers, professor specialised in traveller policy, head of traveller association, ex-advisor traveller policy, mediator traveller policy Recorded with 'Geluidsrecorder' on phone and after recording immediately uploaded to the project server	To retrieve quotes about how to approach the issue, and shortcomings of current policies and gain inspiration and sight on desired futures. When anonymisation is requested, quotes will be assigned to the workfield of the participant example: municipal worker, advisor, etc.	Personal computer author Project server	Author: Sabine Humble 1st Mentor: Gregory Bracken

Traveller interviews Data on experiences and opinions about the current policies, the stigma, the culture, ideas about improvement to current policies, future perspectives they have for themselves and personal experiences with governmental institutions	PDF/A (.pdf)	Semi-structured Interviews with people aligned the traveller community: Travellers, Ex-travellers, repatriants, travellers wanting to live the parental home Transcribed manually and with help of a transcribing tool in word to obtain informed consent and to communicate with participants, the e-mail addresses and names of the participants (PPI) will be processed. The informed consent forms containing this information will be only stored on the project server and transcriptions of interviews will be linked to the consent forms by participation number and not by name. Note: participants might be unwilling to sign consent form as they are unwilling to sign any type of contract.	To retrieve information about shortcomings of current policies, gain inspiration and sight on desired futures, and more insights on the culture, what needs to be preserved, personal experiences that have influenced the relationship between travellers and governmental institutions and how this relationship could be improved	Personal computer author Project server	Author: Sabine Humble 1st Mentor: Gregory Bracken
Online survey, designed to be anonymised data: Ethnic heritage, Age group (10 year jumps), membership of association of organisation related to woonwagens, current living situation, municipality, knowledge on current policy, knowledge on rights, knowledge on municipal situation, future perspectives, trust in governmental institutions, future perspectives	Comma-separated values file (.csv)	The online survey is conducted through Qualtrics and is directed towards the traveller community. The link to this survey will be shared through a facebook group created by the traveller community and can also be shared by travellers amongst each other by sharing the link via other tools. To lower the risk of re-identification (only possible if person has all raw data and does an extremely intensive research) the raw data from the online survey will only be presented in the thesis in a aggregated way.	To visualise the awareness and future perspectives of different groups within the woonwagenculture, learn more about the experiences with governmental institutions, and see if these different elements are related to a certain age group, living situation or membership	Personal computer author Project server	Author: Sabine Humble 1st Mentor: Gregory Bracken
To be determined later in the process The results from previously mentioned data may lead to the another form of data collection which are workshops, the shape of the workshop is still unclear but possible data collection would be: Images	JPEG Image Encoding family (.jpeg, .jpg)	During these workshops, travellers will interact with different participation tools to see which tools are fit for which phase of the decision-making process and which are 'well' received. The pictures will be made on a Canon camera and uploaded to the project server. The pictures will only be made with consent and no faces will be visible.	Pictures will be taken during workshops to show which participation tools are tested and how.	Personal computer Project server	Author: Sabine Humble 1st Mentor: Gregory Bracken
To be determined later in the process The results from previously mentioned data may lead to the another form of data collection which are workshops, the shape of the workshop is still unclear but possible data collection would be: Opinion	To be determined	During these workshops, travellers will interact with different participation tools to see which tools are fit for which phase of the decision-making process and which are 'well' received. How these opinions are collected is to be determined	To show which participation tools are tested and how and explain why this was/is the case through experiences and opinions of participants.	Personal computer Project server	Author: Sabine Humble 1st Mentor: Gregory Bracken

4. How much data storage will you require during the project lifetime?

- < 250 GB

II. Documentation and data quality

5. What documentation will accompany data?

- README file or other documentation explaining how data is organised
- Methodology of data collection

III. Storage and backup during research process

6. Where will the data (and code, if applicable) be stored and backed-up during the project lifetime?

- Another storage system - please explain below, including provided security measures
- Project Storage at TU Delft

Primary storage is the Project Storage at TU Delft. This storage is to be requested by the 1st mentor Gregory Bracken which also has access besides the author, Sabine Humble and will contain all (mentioned) collected data including consent forms etc. However, the consent forms and (PPI) will be encrypted seperately on the Project Storage server to minimize risk of re-identification

The survey responses will first be stored by the qualtrics server which can only be accessed through the account of the author Sabine Humble. After a maximum of 3 months of distributing the survey, the data will be removed from this server and stored in the Project Storage at TU Delft.

Data might be temporarily stored on the authors' personal computer for short amounts of time to process the data as secondary storage whilst working with for example specific software or offline.

IV. Legal and ethical requirements, codes of conduct

7. Does your research involve human subjects or 3rd party datasets collected from human participants?

- Yes

8A. Will you work with personal data? (information about an identified or identifiable natural person)

If you are not sure which option to select, first ask you [Faculty Data Steward](#) for advice. You can also check with the [privacy website](#) . If you would like to contact the privacy team: privacy-tud@tudelft.nl, please bring your DMP.

- Yes

Yes, the expert interviews will collect personal data which will be anonymised only upon request. Quotes obtained from not anonymised interviews will be send to participants for approval. The interviews with travellers will be anonymised completely and the survey is designed to be anonymous. With the raw data from the online survey there is a small risk of re-identification (only possible if person has all raw data and does an extremely intensive research). This is why the raw data from the online survey will only be presented in the thesis in a aggregated way and the raw data will not be shared outside the research team (Sabine Humble and Gregory Bracken) to ensure that it is not possible for a third party to re-identify subject.

8B. Will you work with any other types of confidential or classified data or code as listed below? (tick all that apply)

If you are not sure which option to select, ask you [Faculty Data Steward](#) for advice.

- No, I will not work with any confidential or classified data/code

9. How will ownership of the data and intellectual property rights to the data be managed?

For projects involving commercially-sensitive research or research involving third parties, seek advice of your [Faculty Contract Manager](#) when answering this question. If this is not the case, you can use the example below.

The data and intellectual property rights are reserved for the author Sabine Humble.
Later in the process, when the methodology and structure of the possible workshops is determined, it might be shared with the DUST project, this still needs to be determined.

10. Which personal data will you process? Tick all that apply

- Email addresses and/or other addresses for digital communication
- Other types of personal data - please explain below
- Names and addresses
- Data collected in Informed Consent form (names and email addresses)
- Signed consent forms
- Special categories of personal data (specify which): race, ethnicity, criminal offence data, political beliefs, union membership, religion, sex life, health data, biometric or genetic data
- Gender, date of birth and/or age

For expert interviews, experiences and opinions about the current policies, the stigma, the culture, ideas about improvement to current policies, future perspectives they have for the group, personal experiences regarding travellers, and methodology conducted when working with travellers is gathered.

For traveller interviews, experiences and opinions about the current policies, the stigma, the culture, ideas about improvement to current policies, future perspectives they have for themselves and personal experiences with governmental institutions.

In online survey, ethnic heritage, Age group (10 year jumps), membership of association of organisation related to traveller clusters, current living situation, municipality, knowledge on current policy, knowledge on rights, knowledge of municipal situation, future perspectives, trust in governmental institutions, future perspectives.

Each method will require a form of signed consent forms. For the online survey this will be anonymous, for the interviews there will be a form of written consent needed containing a participants name and email address for contact. The traveller interviews might need a different form of informed consent which is to be discussed with the privacy team.

Personal data from workshops is to be determined.

11. Please list the categories of data subjects

All participant categories are located in the Netherlands. There might be an exception for the expert interviews and traveller interviews if the opportunity arises to interview a traveller community or creator of a traveller-related policy from a different country.

Expert Interviews:

People who work with the policy

People who study the policy

Organisations that deal with the policy

Stakeholders that have helped to create the policy

Traveller interviews:

Woonwagen bewoners (caravan dwellers)

Repatrianten (former caravan dwellers who want to live in a caravan again)

Bij ander inwonend (people living in a caravan with head owner but do want to own a caravan)

Former Woonwagen bewoners

Online survey

Woonwagen bewoners (caravan dwellers)

Repatrianten (former caravan dwellers who want to live in a caravan again)

Bij ander inwonend (people living in a caravan with head owner but do want to own a caravan)

Former Woonwagen bewoners

12. Will you be sharing personal data with individuals/organisations outside of the EEA (European Economic Area)?

- No

15. What is the legal ground for personal data processing?

- Informed consent

Interviews are based on the informed consent form which is the legal basis for processing personal data.

Traveller interviews might need an alternative form of consent.

The online survey starts with an Opening Statement.

16. Please describe the informed consent procedure you will follow:

The template for informed consent form by the ethics committee is used as a base and altered to create a consent contract that requests written consent. All important key points are mentioned in the opening text of the form. The text in the beginning of this consent form can also be (slightly rewritten) re-used for the opening statement of the online survey.

17. Where will you store the signed consent forms?

- Same storage solutions as explained in question 6

18. Does the processing of the personal data result in a high risk to the data subjects?

If the processing of the personal data results in a high risk to the data subjects, it is required to perform [Data Protection Impact Assessment \(DPIA\)](#). In order to determine if there is a high risk for the data subjects, please check if any of the options below that are applicable to the processing of the personal data during your research (check all that apply).

If two or more of the options listed below apply, you will have to [complete the DPIA](#). Please get in touch with the privacy team: privacy-tud@tudelft.nl to receive support with DPIA.

If only one of the options listed below applies, your project might need a DPIA. Please get in touch with the privacy team: privacy-tud@tudelft.nl to get advice as to whether DPIA is necessary.

If you have any additional comments, please add them in the box below.

- Sensitive personal data
- Data concerning vulnerable data subjects

19. Did the privacy team advise you to perform a DPIA?

To be filled in after advice of Privacy Team is received

20. Please include below the outcome of the DPIA, what measures did you take?

To be filled in after advice of Privacy Team is received

21. Where will you store the DPIA documents (document on data processing features and document on risk assessment)?

To be filled in after advice of Privacy Team is received

22. What will happen with personal research data after the end of the research project?

- Personal data will be shared with others - please explain which personal data will be shared, with whom, how and whether you have specified this in the informed consent form
- Anonymised or aggregated data will be shared with others
- Personal research data will be destroyed after the end of the research project

The personal data, like quotes from experts, and the processed data that has been either anonymised or aggregated will be presented in a masterthesis. This way the possible re-identification of anonymous participants becomes impossible. The thesis is uploaded to the educational repository of TU Delft and can be accessed by anybody with access to internet.

The raw (personal) data, will be destroyed as soon as the masterthesis is published.

23. How long will (pseudonymised) personal data be stored for?

- 10 years or more, in accordance with the TU Delft Research Data Framework Policy

The processed data like quotes from experts and the anonymised data which are presented in the thesis will be available to be found in the thesis as long as it is in the education repository.

Raw data or data not presented in the thesis will not be stored.

24. What is the purpose of sharing personal data?

- Other - please explain below

The masterthesis will be containing personal data as mentioned before and this thesis will be shared on the repository. It can be read for further research but also based on personal interest.

25. Will your study participants be asked for their consent for data sharing?

- Yes, in consent form - please explain below what you will do with data from participants who did not consent to data sharing

All participants will be asked if their answers to either the interviews or online survey can be used in the masterthesis. For the online survey the answers will be aggregated, for the traveller interviews the answers will be anonymised. Within the consent forms for expert interviews, the participants can choose whether it will be anonymised, if not, all quotes need to be approved by the participants.

V. Data sharing and long-term preservation

27. Apart from personal data mentioned in question 22, will any other data be publicly shared?

- No other data can be publicly shared - please explain below why data cannot be publicly shared

No raw data will be shared. All other processed data will be presented in the masterthesis, available in the educational repository.

29. How will you share research data (and code), including the one mentioned in question 22?

- No data can be publicly shared - please explain below

No data bases will be shared. All processed data presented in the thesis will be shared on the educational repository as the masterthesis will be uploaded there. All other data (raw data, unused data) will not be shared but deleted.

OPENING STATEMENT ONLINE SURVEY

VI. Data management responsibilities and resources

33. Is TU Delft the lead institution for this project?

- Yes, the only institution involved

34. If you leave TU Delft (or are unavailable), who is going to be responsible for the data resulting from this project?

If I leave the TU Delft I will be responsible for the data as I am the only person working on this project.

35. What resources (for example financial and time) will be dedicated to data management and ensuring that data will be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)?

Personal time

Time and input by TU Delft DPM stewards

»

U wordt uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan een enquête voor een afstudeeronderzoek over het huidige woonwagenbeleid in Nederland. Dit onderzoek wordt uitgevoerd door Sabine Humble, student aan de TU Delft. Het onderzoek is bedacht en opgezet door de student maar zal beoordeeld worden door de universiteit. Het is belangrijk om te melden dat dit onderzoek een afstudeer project is, niet in samenwerking met de overheid of andere instanties. Dit betekent dat het onderzoek mogelijk weinig tot geen directe invloed zal hebben op de huidige situatie.

De gevraagde participanten zijn (ex) woonwagenbewoners en hen wordt gevraagd in deze anonieme enquête eerlijk te antwoorden op de verschillende vragen met thema's als, woonwagencultuur, discriminatie, tekortkomingen van het huidige beleid, ervaringen met Nederlandse overheidsinstellingen en toekomstperspectieven. De antwoorden op deze vragen geven input voor de ontwikkeling van dit onderzoek en deze enquête zal ongeveer 10-20 minuten in beslag nemen afhankelijk van uw antwoorden.

Het doel van dit onderzoek is om bij te dragen aan het proces om een rechtvaardige en duurzame toekomst te creëren voor woonwagenbewoners in Nederland door kritisch te kijken naar de huidige stand van zaken en te onderzoeken wat er verbeterd zou kunnen worden.

Het onderzoek zal resulteren in een masterthesis met daarin producten die het project verduidelijken als tekst, diagrammen, afbeeldingen en kaarten. Deze master thesis zal uiteindelijk gedeeld worden op de repository van de TU Delft. Dit houdt in dat iedereen die toegang heeft tot het internet, de masterthesis zal kunnen vinden. U wordt dan ook gevraagd om eerlijk en open over uw kennis en ervaringen wat betreft het eerder genoemde onderwerp te praten.

Zoals bij elke online activiteit is het risico van een databreuk aanwezig. Wij doen ons best om uw antwoorden vertrouwelijk te houden. We minimaliseren de risico's door met een door de TU Delft goed gekeurde enquête website te werken en de verkregen data op te slaan op een veilige opslag van de TU Delft. Het risico op her identificatie zal worden geminimaliseerd door de data in de thesis te presenteren op een samengevatte manier en de data na afloop van het onderzoek te verwijderen.

Uw deelname aan dit onderzoek is volledig vrijwillig en door de enquête in te vullen heeft u toestemming voor het gebruik van uw antwoorden in het verslag. **U kunt zich elk moment terugtrekken zonder reden op te geven.** U bent vrij om vragen niet te beantwoorden.

Mocht u verdere vragen hebben over deze enquête of het onderzoek kunt u mailen naar s.j.l.m.humble@student.tudelft.nl. Dit e-mail adres zal bestaan tot juli 2024.

Door verder te klikken geeft u aan de bovenstaande tekst te hebben gelezen en vrijwillig mee te doen aan de enquête.

INFORMED CONSENT

EXPERT INTERVIEWS

Consent formulier semigestructureerde expert interviews
Master thesis Woonwagenbewoners (Travelling towards trust), Sabine Humble

U wordt uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan een onderzoek dat momenteel is genaamd ‘Travelling towards trust’ (reizen naar vertrouwen). Dit onderzoek wordt uitgevoerd door Sabine Humble, student aan de TU Delft. Het onderzoek is bedacht en opgezet door de student en zal beoordeeld worden door de universiteit. De gevraagde participanten zijn mensen die in het dagelijks leven veel te maken hebben met het huidige woonwagenbeleid, op het gebied van onderzoek, werk of met het effect dat het heeft op iemands dagelijks leven. Zij worden gevraagd open en eerlijk te antwoorden op de verschillende vragen met thema’s als, woonwagencultuur, toekomstperspectieven, wensen/dromen, tekortkomingen van het huidige beleid, ervaringen met gemeentes etc.

Het doel van dit onderzoek is om bij te dragen aan het proces om een rechtvaardige en duurzame toekomst te creëren voor woonwagenbewoners in Nederland.

Momenteel is het onderzoek gericht op de tekortkomingen van het huidige beleid (geen duidelijke doelen, evaluatie mechanismen, onduidelijkheid over wie welke verantwoordelijkheid draagt etc.), hoe men deze zou kunnen verbeteren/operationaliseren en hoe woonwagenbewoners via een participatie methode mee kunnen werken aan het ontwikkelen van beleid op verschillende schalen om de onderzoeksvraag te beantwoorden (*‘How can governmental institutions tackle the spatial and social segregation of the traveller community? And create a just and sustainable future for them in the Netherlands through participatory approaches?’*). Hierbij wordt ook gekeken naar de toekomstperspectieven van de woonwagenbewoners en hoe zij op een rechtvaardige manier meegenomen kunnen worden in de duurzaamheidstransitie om toekomstige discussies te voorkomen.

Het onderzoek zal resulteren in een masterthesis met daarin producten die het project verduidelijken als tekst, diagrammen, afbeeldingen en kaarten. Deze master thesis zal uiteindelijk gedeeld worden op de repository van de TU Delft. Dit houdt in dat iedereen die toegang heeft tot het internet, de masterthesis zal kunnen vinden. U wordt dan ook gevraagd om eerlijk en open over uw kennis en ervaringen wat betreft het eerder genoemde onderwerp te praten.

Het semigestructureerde interview zal, afhankelijk van de participant, ongeveer tussen 60-70 minuten in beslag nemen. Mocht de participant graag meer tijd nemen en naast de voorbereide vragen, meer input willen geven over de onderwerpen, is hier ruimte voor.

De data uit het interview zal gebruikt worden voor argumentatie in een Masterthesis. Dit betekent dat quotes of uitspraken, verbonden aan de deelnemer gebruikt zullen worden als bron, mocht de deelnemer toestemming geven diens naam te gebruiken. Mocht dit niet het geval zijn, zal de identiteit van de deelnemer anoniem blijven en enkel de data en/of functie benoemd worden die de relevantie van de deelnemer voor dit project bevestigt zoals *‘oprichter woonwagen georiënteerde organisatie’*, *‘expert woonwagenbeleid’* of *‘woonwagenbewoner’*. Quotes uit interviews waar wel een naam aan verbonden zijn zullen eerst door de deelnemer goedgekeurd worden via e-mail.

Zoals bij elke activiteit is het risico van een databreuk aanwezig. Wij doen ons best om uw antwoorden vertrouwelijk te houden. We minimaliseren de risico’s door de mogelijkheid te bieden dat de data op een anonieme manier verwerkt kan worden te verwerken. De opnames van de interviews zullen enkel in de opslag van het project opgeslagen worden en net als de rauwe data, niet worden gedeeld met derden.

Alsnog bestaat er het risico van heridentificatie van anonieme participanten, dit zal worden geminimaliseerd door geen informatie combinaties te geven die zouden helpen bij het heridentificeren van participanten en zal dit formulier apart van de data opgeslagen worden.

Ook zullen participanten gevraagd worden naar hun ervaringen en meningen over niet alleen de Nederlandse overheidsinstellingen maar ook interacties met specifieke doelgroepen. Uitspraken hierover kunnen door anderen als provocerend worden aanschouwd. Door de mogelijkheid tot anonimiteit te geven, hopen wij dat participanten waarheidsgetrouw de vragen kunnen beantwoorden.

Als laatste is het belangrijk dat uw deelname aan dit onderzoek volledig vrijwillig is, en u zich elk moment kunt terugtrekken zonder reden op te geven. U bent vrij om vragen niet te beantwoorden. Data of gegeven antwoorden kunnen ook uit de verzameling verwijderd worden na het afleggen van het interview wanneer de participant hierover contact opneemt met de onderzoeker. Na het publiceren van de Master thesis is de verwerkte data niet meer te verwijderen. Na publicatie wordt alle niet verwerkte data verwijderd.

Sabine Humble
S.j.l.m.humble@student.tudelft.nl

Check wat van toepassing is	JA	NEE
A: Algemene afspraken – Onderzoeksdoelen en vrijwillige participatie		
1. Ik heb de informatie over het onderzoek gedateerd [15/12/2023] gelezen en begrepen, of deze is aan mij voorgelezen. Ik heb de mogelijkheid gehad om vragen te stellen over het onderzoek en mijn vragen zijn naar tevredenheid beantwoord.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Ik geef toestemming om mijn identiteit en uitspraken publiek te maken.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Ik doe vrijwillig mee aan dit onderzoek, en ik begrijp dat ik kan weigeren vragen te beantwoorden en mij op elk moment kan terugtrekken uit de studie, zonder een reden op te hoeven geven.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname aan het onderzoek de volgende punten betekent - Deelname aan een interview waarbij de onderzoeker aantekeningen zal maken van de antwoorden - Deelname aan een interview dat zal worden opgenomen en opgeslagen voor verwerking maar niet gedeeld zal worden met andere partijen (en verwijderd zal worden wanneer het onderzoek is afgerond). - Het interview als bron voor bepaalde statements/quotes gebruikt zal worden - Dat wanneer ik bij vraag 2 NEE heb ingevuld, de data vergaard uit het interview op een anonieme manier gepresenteerd zal worden - Dat wanneer ik bij vraag 2 JA heb ingevuld, de data vergaard uit het interview op een niet anonieme manier gepresenteerd zal worden maar dat quotes mijn goedkeuring (via e-mail) vereisen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Ik begrijp dat de studie in 2024 eindigt.		
B: Mogelijke risico’s van participatie		
6. Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname de risico’s met zich meebrengt zoals de mogelijkheid dat de vragen voor emotioneel of mentaal discomfort kan leiden. Emotioneel of mentaal zal worden geminimaliseerd door eerst onderwerpen aan te kondigen en te reflecteren of de participant comfortabel is om mogelijk vragen over dit onderwerp te beantwoorden. Ook mag de participant op elk moment in het gesprek aangeven wanneer zij zich niet prettig voelen met het onderwerp of zich terugtrekken van participatie.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname (ook al is bij vraag 2 ‘NEE’ ingevuld) betekent dat er persoonlijke identificeerbare informatie en onderzoeksdata worden verzameld, met het risico dat ik hieruit geïdentificeerd kan worden wanneer er een databreuk ontstaat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Ik begrijp dat binnen de Algemene verordening gegevensbescherming (AVG) een deel van deze persoonlijk identificeerbare onderzoeksdata als gevoelig wordt beschouwd, namelijk - Naam - Politieke opvattingen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Ik begrijp dat de volgende stappen worden ondernomen om het risico van een databreuk te minimaliseren, en dat mijn identiteit op de volgende manieren wordt beschermd in het geval van een databreuk. Risico’s worden geminimaliseerd door het data management plan van de auteur, het anonimiseren van de data door de auteur en het apart opslaan en vergrendelen van de data en de consent formulieren. Opnames na verwerking verwijderd zullen worden en niet gedeeld met derde partijen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

INFORMED CONSENT TRAVELLERS

Consent formulier woonwagenbewoner interviews

Masterthesis Woonwagenbewoners (Travelling towards trust), Sabine Humble

U wordt uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan een onderzoek die momenteel is genaamd 'Travelling towards trust' (reizen naar vertrouwen). Dit onderzoek wordt uitgevoerd door Sabine Humble, student aan de TU Delft. Het onderzoek is bedacht en opgezet door de student maar zal beoordeeld worden door de universiteit. De gevraagde participanten zijn mensen die in het dagelijks leven veel te maken hebben met het huidige woonwagenbeleid, op het gebied van onderzoek, werk of met het effect die het heeft op iemands dagelijks leven en hen wordt gevraagd open en eerlijk te antwoorden op de verschillende vragen met thema's als, woonwagencultuur, toekomstperspectieven, wensen/dromen, tekortkomingen van het huidige beleid, ervaringen met gemeentes etc.

Het doel van dit onderzoek is om bij te dragen aan het proces om een rechtvaardige en duurzame toekomst te creëren voor woonwagenbewoners in Nederland.

Momenteel betreft het onderzoek de tekortkomingen van het huidige beleid (geen duidelijke doelen, evaluatie mechanismen, onduidelijkheid over wie welke verantwoordelijkheid draagt etc.), hoe men deze zou kunnen verbeteren/operationaliseren en hoe woonwagenbewoners via een participatie methode mee kunnen werken aan het ontwikkelen van beleid op verschillende schalen. Hierbij wordt ook gekeken naar de toekomstperspectieven van de woonwagenbewoners en hoe zij op een rechtvaardige manier meegenomen kunnen worden in de duurzaamheid transitie om toekomstige discussies te voorkomen.

Het onderzoek zal resulteren in een masterthesis met daarin producten die het project verduidelijken als tekst, diagrammen, afbeeldingen en kaarten. Deze master thesis zal uiteindelijk gedeeld worden op de repository van de TU Delft. Dit houdt in dat iedereen die toegang heeft tot het internet, de masterthesis zal kunnen vinden. U wordt dan ook gevraagd om eerlijk en open over uw kennis en ervaringen wat betreft het eerder genoemde onderwerp te praten.

Het semi-gestructureerde interview zal, afhankelijk van de participant, ongeveer tussen de 30 en 60 minuten in beslag nemen. Mocht de participant graag meer tijd nemen en naast de voorbereide vragen, meer input willen geven over het onderwerpen, is hier ruimte voor.

De data zal gebruikt worden voor argumentatie in een Masterthesis. Dit betekent dat quotes of uitspraken van de deelnemer benoemd zullen worden in de thesis maar de identiteit van de deelnemer zal anoniem blijven en enkel de gemeente of bijvoorbeeld woonsituatie van de deelnemer zal benoemd worden.

Naast meningen en ervaringen met huidig beleid, ideeën voor de toekomst etc. kan ook gevraagd worden naar etnische afkomst, de woonwagencultuur, of u zich bij een woonwagen gerelateerde vereniging of organisatie heeft gevoegd (en hoeveel), wat uw huidige woonsituatie is (woonwagen, inwonend bij ouders, huis etc.) en uit welke gemeente u komt. Deze data zal verwerkt worden om conclusies uit te kunnen trekken wat betreft het onderzoek en inspiratie uit te halen voor de verdere verloop van het project. De data die verzameld wordt, wordt bewaard in een aparte opslag van de TU Delft voor het project.

Zoals bij elke activiteit is het risico van een databreuk aanwezig. Wij doen ons best om uw antwoorden vertrouwelijk te houden. We minimaliseren de risico's door op een anonieme manier de data te verwerken en zo weinig mogelijk persoonlijke data te gebruiken. De uitkomsten zullen apart van de consent formulieren opgeslagen worden in de TU Delft opslag.

Het onderzoek gaat naast een mogelijke databreuk, gepaard met een risico op emotioneel of mentaal discomfort aangezien het onderwerp betrekking heeft op een groep die lange tijd is gediscrimineerd in het dagelijks leven en in beleid. Het delen van ervaringen over dit onderwerp kan gevoelig zijn en pijnlijke gevoelens of herinneringen ophalen. Om dit risico te minimaliseren zullen de onderwerpen geïntroduceerd worden voordat er vragen over gesteld zullen worden. De deelnemer mag vervolgens aangeven in hoeverre dit onderwerp te willen bespreken. Daarnaast zullen participanten gevraagd worden naar hun ervaringen en meningen over niet alleen de Nederlandse overheidsinstellingen maar ook interacties met specifieke doelgroepen. Uitspraken hierover kunnen door anderen als provocerend worden aanschouwd, dit in combinatie met de gevoeligheid van de situatie is de reden dat dit onderzoek anoniem gepresenteerd zal worden.

Ook is het belangrijk dat uw deelname aan dit onderzoek volledig vrijwillig is, en u zich elk moment kunt terugtrekken zonder reden op te geven. U bent vrij om vragen niet te beantwoorden. Data of gegeven antwoorden kunnen ook uit

Check wat van toepassing is	JA	NEE
10. Ik begrijp dat de persoonlijke informatie die over mij verzameld wordt en mij kan identificeren, zoals naam en mailadres, niet gedeeld zal worden buiten het studieteam wanneer bij vraag 2 'NEE' is ingevuld	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Ik begrijp dat de persoonlijke data die over mij verzameld wordt, vernietigd wordt in 2024.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Onderzoeks publicatie, verspreiding en applicatie		
12. Ik begrijp dat na het onderzoek de verkregen informatie gebruikt zal worden als input voor het ontwikkelen van een masterthesis met daarin verschillende producten zoals tekst, diagrammen, afbeeldingen, kaarten etc. en dat deze producten gebundeld als masterthesis online toegankelijk zal zijn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Ik geef toestemming om mijn antwoorden, ideeën of andere bijdrages te quoten in resulterende producten. Wanneer bij vraag 2 NEE ingevuld is zal dit anoniem zijn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Ik geef toestemming om mijn naam te gebruiken voor quotes in resulterende producten (zie uw antwoorde op vraag 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D: Lange termijn data opslag, toegankelijkheid en hergebruik		
15. Ik geef toestemming om de data op te slaan tot de masterthesis is gepubliceerd.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Ik begrijp dat iedereen met toegang tot het internet, toegang heeft tot de masterthesis met de verwerkte data maar dat alle 'rauwe' data verwijderd zal worden.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Signatures

Naam deelnemer

Handtekening

Datum

Ik, **de onderzoeker**, verklaar dat ik de informatie en het instemmingsformulier correct aan de potentiële deelnemer heb voorgelegd en, naar het beste van mijn vermogen, heb verzekerd dat de deelnemer begrijpt waar hij/zij vrijwillig mee instemt.

Sabine Humble



10-01-2024

Naam onderzoeker

Handtekening

Datum

Sabine Humble

0622279104

S.j.l.m.humble@student.tudelft.nl

de verzameling verwijderd worden na het afleggen van het interview mocht de participant dit gewenst vinden en contact opnemen met de onderzoeker. Wanneer de thesis is gepubliceerd is dit dit meer te veranderen en zal alle niet verwerkte data verwijderd worden.

Als laatste is het belangrijk dat de participant ervan op de hoogte is dat dit onderzoek uitgevoerd word door een student zonder invloed op de Nederlandse overheidsinstellingen en/of de financiële middelen om de huidige situatie te veranderen.

Sabine Humble
S.j.l.m.humble@student.tudelft.nl

Check wat van toepassing is	JA	NEE
A: Algemene afspraken – Onderzoeksdoelen en vrijwillige participatie		
1. Ik heb de informatie over het onderzoek gedateerd [DD/MM/YY] gelezen en begrepen, of deze is aan mij voorgelezen. Ik heb de mogelijkheid gehad om vragen te stellen over het onderzoek en mijn vragen zijn naar tevredenheid beantwoord.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Ik geef toestemming om mijn uitspraken publiek te maken.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Ik doe vrijwillig mee aan dit onderzoek, en ik begrijp dat ik kan weigeren vragen te beantwoorden en mij op elk moment kan terugtrekken uit de studie, zonder een reden op te hoeven geven.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname aan het onderzoek de volgende punten betekent - Deelname aan een interview waarbij de onderzoeker aantekeningen zal maken van de antwoorden - Het interview als bron voor bepaalde statements/quotes gebruikt zal worden - De data vergaard uit het onderzoek op een anonieme manier verwerkt zal worden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Ik begrijp dat de studie in 2024 eindigt.		
B: Mogelijke risico's van participatie		
6. Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname de risico's met zich meebrengt zoals de mogelijkheid dat de vragen voor emotioneel of mentaal discomfort kan leiden. Emotioneel of mentaal zal worden geminimaliseerd door eerst onderwerpen aan te kondigen en te reflecteren of de participant comfortabel is om mogelijk vragen over dit onderwerp te beantwoorden. Ook mag de participant op elk moment in het gesprek aangeven wanneer zij zich niet prettig voelen met het onderwerp of zich terugtrekken van participatie.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname betekent dat er persoonlijke identificeerbare informatie en onderzoeksdata worden verzameld, met het risico dat ik hieruit geïdentificeerd kan worden.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Ik begrijp dat binnen de Algemene verordening gegevensbescherming (AVG) een deel van deze persoonlijk identificeerbare onderzoeksdata als gevoelig wordt beschouwd, namelijk - Naam - Etnische afkomst - Levensbeschouwelijke overtuigingen - Lidmaatschap vereniging - Woonplaats - Politieke ideologieën	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Ik begrijp dat de volgende stappen worden ondernomen om het risico van een databreuk te minimaliseren, en dat mijn identiteit op de volgende manieren wordt beschermd in het geval van een databreuk. Risico's worden geminimaliseerd door het data management plan van de auteur, het anonimiseren van de data door de auteur met oog op het vermijden van de data combinaties die kunnen leiden tot her identificatie en het verwijderen van niet anonieme data na verwerking door de auteur.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Ik begrijp dat de persoonlijke informatie die over mij verzameld wordt en mij kan identificeren, zoals naam en woonplaats, niet gedeeld zal worden buiten het studieteam.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Ik begrijp dat de persoonlijke data die over mij verzameld wordt, vernietigd wordt in 2024.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HREC CHECKLIST

Delft University of Technology HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS CHECKLIST FOR HUMAN RESEARCH (Version January 2022)

Check wat van toepassing is	JA	NEE
C: Onderzoeks publicatie, verspreiding en applicatie		
12. Ik begrijp dat na het onderzoek de verkregen informatie gebruikt zal worden als input voor het ontwikkelen van een masterthesis met daarin verschillende producten zoals tekst, diagrammen, afbeeldingen, kaarten etc. en dat deze producten gebundeld als masterthesis online toegankelijk zal zijn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Ik geef toestemming om mijn antwoorden, ideeën of andere bijdrages anoniem te quoten in resulterende producten.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D: Lange termijn data opslag, toegankelijkheid en hergebruik		
14. Ik geef toestemming om de vergaarde data (antwoorden) op te slaan tot de masterthesis is gepubliceerd.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Ik begrijp dat iedereen met toegang tot het internet, toegang heeft tot de masterthesis met de verwerkte data maar dat alle 'rauwe' data verwijderd zal worden.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Signatures

Naam deelnemer

Handtekening

Datum

Ik, de onderzoeker, verklaar dat ik de informatie en het instemmingsformulier correct aan de potentiële deelnemer heb voorgelezen en, naar het beste van mijn vermogen, heb verzekerd dat de deelnemer begrijpt waar hij/zij vrijwillig mee instemt.

Naam onderzoeker

Handtekening

Datum

Sabine Humble

0622279104

S.j.l.m.humble@student.tudelft.nl

I. Applicant Information

PROJECT TITLE:	
Research period: <i>Over what period of time will this specific part of the research take place</i>	September 2023- June 2024
Faculty:	Architecture
Department:	Urbanism
Type of the research project: <i>(Bachelor's, Master's, DreamTeam, PhD, PostDoc, Senior Researcher, Organisational etc.)</i>	Master thesis
Funder of research: <i>(EU, NWO, TUD, other – in which case please elaborate)</i>	None
Name of Corresponding Researcher: <i>(If different from the Responsible Researcher)</i>	Sabine Humble
E-mail Corresponding Researcher: <i>(If different from the Responsible Researcher)</i>	S.j.l.m.humble@student.tudelft.nl
Position of Corresponding Researcher: <i>(Masters, DreamTeam, PhD, PostDoc, Assistant/ Associate/ Full Professor)</i>	Student
Name of Responsible Researcher: <i>Note: all student work must have a named Responsible Researcher to approve, sign and submit this application</i>	Gregory Bracken
E-mail of Responsible Researcher: <i>Please ensure that an institutional email address (no Gmail, Yahoo, etc.) is used for all project documentation/ communications including Informed Consent materials</i>	G.Bracken@tudelft.nl
Position of Responsible Researcher : <i>(PhD, PostDoc, Associate/ Assistant/ Full Professor)</i>	Full Professor

II. Research Overview

NOTE: You can find more guidance on completing this checklist [here](#)

a) Please summarise your research very briefly (100-200 words)

<i>Add your text here – (please avoid jargon and abbreviations)</i>
The project looks into the future of caravan dwellers (woonwagenbewoners) in the Netherlands. The participants are therefore, caravan dwellers, specifically travellers (reizigers). A minority that has endured institutionalised racism since the 1900s. Now, new policies and verdicts by the European court for Human Rights has given opportunity for this group to reclaim their right to their housing type preference. An online survey will have between 30-80 participants (difficult to estimate) and interviews will be around 11 participants. They are recruited either via a facebook group for their community or through the head of the traveller association (who has been contacted via E-mail). They are expected to answer questions about their experience with governmental institutions, the transparency, what they need, what their future perspectives or ideas are and how they would like the situation to improve.

III. Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

If YES please complete the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan columns below.				Please provide the relevant reference #	
ISSUE	Yes	No	MITIGATION PLAN – what mitigating steps will you take? <i>Please ensure that you list ALL of the actual risks that could potentially arise – do not simply state whether you consider any such risks are important!</i>	DMP	ICF
A: Partners and collaboration					
1. Will the research be carried out in collaboration with additional organisational partners such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">One or more collaborating research and/or commercial organisationsEither a research, or a work experience internship provider¹ <i>¹If yes, please include the graduation agreement in this application</i>		X			
2. Is this research dependent on a Data Transfer or Processing Agreement with a collaborating partner or third party supplier? <i>If yes please provide a copy of the signed DTA/DPA</i>		X			
3. Has this research been approved by another (external) research ethics committee (e.g.: HREC and/or MREC/METC)? <i>If yes, please provide a copy of the approval (if possible) and summarise any key points in your Risk Management section below</i>		X			
B: Location					
4. Will the research take place in a country or countries, other than the Netherlands, within the EU?		X			
5. Will the research take place in a country or countries outside the EU?		X			
6. Will the research take place in a place/region or of higher risk – including known dangerous locations (in any country) or locations with non-democratic regimes?		X			
C: Participants					
7. Will the study involve participants who may be vulnerable and possibly (legally) unable to give informed consent? (e.g., children below the legal age for giving consent, people with learning difficulties, people living in care or nursing homes.).		X			
8. Will the study involve participants who may be vulnerable under specific circumstances and in specific contexts, such as victims and witnesses of violence, including domestic violence; sex workers; members of minority groups, refugees, irregular migrants or dissidents?	X		It is important to note that the group is not considered vulnerable in the sense that they would not be capable of giving consent but they are a minority group.		X

If YES please complete the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan columns below.				Please provide the relevant reference #	
ISSUE	Yes	No	RISK ASSESSMENT – what risks could arise? <i>Please ensure that you list ALL of the actual risks that could potentially arise – do not simply state whether you consider any such risks are important!</i>	DMP	ICF
			The group has suffered from institutionalized racism and discrimination. Therefore, speaking about different topics might be sensitive or bring back unwanted memories. It is also notable that the participants might hope that the project will have a direct effect on the current situation, however, this is not the case as it is a research project and it is performed by a student with no political or financial power.	opportunity to refuse to talk about the topic without ending the interview. The opening statement and consent form also mention the fact that the activities are for a master thesis and will have no direct influence on the current situation. In interviews this is expressed again at the start of the interview.	
9. Are the participants, outside the context of the research, in a dependent or subordinate position to the investigator (such as own children, own students or employees of either TU Delft and/or a collaborating partner organisation)? <i>It is essential that you safeguard against possible adverse consequences of this situation (such as allowing a student's failure to participate to your satisfaction to affect your evaluation of their coursework).</i>		X			
10. Is there a high possibility of re-identification for your participants? (e.g., do they have a very specialist job of which there are only a small number in a given country, are they members of a small community, or employees from a partner company collaborating in the research? Or are they one of only a handful of (expert) participants in the study?					
D: Recruiting Participants					
11. Will your participants be recruited through your own, professional, channels such as conference attendance lists, or through specific network/s such as self-help groups		X			
12. Will the participants be recruited or accessed in the longer term by a (legal or customary) gatekeeper? (e.g., an adult professional working with children; a community leader or family member who has this customary role – within or outside the EU; the data producer of a long-term cohort study)	X		Yes the head of the association will recruit them	This is already the safest way because this is a person they trust and who will guide the researcher within the correct code of conduct	
13. Will you be recruiting your participants through a crowd-sourcing service and/or involve a third party data-gathering service, such as a survey platform?	X		Via a facebookgroup, participants are recruited to fill in an online survey on the Qualtrics website	The Qualtrics website is a TU Delft Safety team approved survey tool.	X
14. Will you be offering any financial, or other, remuneration to participants, and might this induce or bias participation?	X		Services are offered to the association to help them visualize certain content in exchange for participation.	The final result of the thesis is determined together with the association to make sure their participation in distributing the online survey and interviews will result in something they can use in the future.	X

If YES please complete the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan columns below.				Please provide the relevant reference #	
ISSUE	Yes	No	RISK ASSESSMENT – what risks could arise? Please ensure that you list ALL of the actual risks that could potentially arise – do not simply state whether you consider any such risks are important!	MITIGATION PLAN – what mitigating steps will you take? Please ensure that you summarise what actual mitigation measures you will take for each potential risk identified – do not simply state that you will e.g. comply with regulations.	DMP ICF
E: Subject Matter Research related to medical questions/health may require special attention. See also the website of the CCMO before contacting the HREC.					
15. Will your research involve any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical research and/or clinical trials Invasive sampling and/or medical imaging Medical and In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Research 		X			
16. Will drugs, placebos, or other substances (e.g., drinks, foods, food or drink constituents, dietary supplements) be administered to the study participants? <i>If yes see here to determine whether medical ethical approval is required</i>		X			
17. Will blood or tissue samples be obtained from participants? <i>If yes see here to determine whether medical ethical approval is required</i>		X			
18. Does the study risk causing psychological stress or anxiety beyond that normally encountered by the participants in their life outside research?	X		The group has suffered from institutionalized racism and discrimination. Therefore, speaking about different topics might be sensitive or bring back unwanted memories.	The opening statement of the online survey and the interview consent form mention the topics that will be discussed and that an interviewee can stand down at any time. During interviews, these topics are also introduced verbally and an interviewee has the opportunity to refuse to talk about the topic without ending the interview.	X X
19. Will the study involve discussion of personal sensitive data which could put participants at increased legal, financial, reputational, security or other risk? (e.g., financial data, location data, data relating to children or other vulnerable groups) <i>Definitions of sensitive personal data, and special cases are provided on the TUD Privacy Team website.</i>	X		The survey does ask for personal data and the interviews do ask about someone's critical view on the current policies and governmental institutions	It has been discussed with the privacy team and the questions are set up in such a way that it is close to impossible to reidentify the participants. The processed data is only presented in the thesis in a aggregated way and the data is deleted after the thesis is pulished, therefore the risks are mitigated. The interviews are also anonymized and the consent forms are saved on different locations than the outcomes of the interviews.	X X
20. Will the study involve disclosing commercially or professionally sensitive, or confidential information? (e.g., relating to decision-making processes or business strategies which might, for example, be of interest to competitors)		X			
21. Has your study been identified by the TU Delft Privacy Team as requiring a Data Processing Impact Assessment (DPIA)? <i>If yes please attach the advice/ approval from the Privacy Team to this application</i>		X	The privacy team decided a DPIA was not necessary		
22. Does your research investigate causes or areas of conflict?		X			

If YES please complete the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan columns below.				Please provide the relevant reference #	
ISSUE	Yes	No	RISK ASSESSMENT – what risks could arise? Please ensure that you list ALL of the actual risks that could potentially arise – do not simply state whether you consider any such risks are important!	MITIGATION PLAN – what mitigating steps will you take? Please ensure that you summarise what actual mitigation measures you will take for each potential risk identified – do not simply state that you will e.g. comply with regulations.	DMP ICF
<i>If yes please confirm that your fieldwork has been discussed with the appropriate safety/security advisors and approved by your Department/Faculty.</i>					
23. Does your research involve observing illegal activities or data processed or provided by authorities responsible for preventing, investigating, detecting or prosecuting criminal offences <i>If so please confirm that your work has been discussed with the appropriate legal advisors and approved by your Department/Faculty.</i>		X			
F: Research Methods					
24. Will it be necessary for participants to take part in the study without their knowledge and consent at the time? (e.g., covert observation of people in non-public places).		X			
25. Will the study involve actively deceiving the participants? (For example, will participants be deliberately falsely informed, will information be withheld from them or will they be misled in such a way that they are likely to object or show unease when debriefed about the study).		X			
26. Is pain or more than mild discomfort likely to result from the study? And/or could your research activity cause an accident involving (non-) participants?		X			
27. Will the experiment involve the use of devices that are not 'CE' certified? <i>Only, if 'yes': continue with the following questions:</i>		X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the device built in-house? Was it inspected by a safety expert at TU Delft? <i>If yes, please provide a signed device report</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it was not built in-house and not CE-certified, was it inspected by some other, qualified authority in safety and approved? <i>If yes, please provide records of the inspection</i>					
28. Will your research involve face-to-face encounters with your participants and if so how will you assess and address Covid considerations?		X			
29. Will your research involve either : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) "big data", combined datasets, new data-gathering or new data-merging techniques which might lead to re-identification of your participants and/or b) artificial intelligence or algorithm training where, for example biased datasets could lead to biased outcomes? 		X			
G: Data Processing and Privacy					

If YES please complete the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan columns below.						Please provide the relevant reference #	
ISSUE	Yes	No	RISK ASSESSMENT – what risks could arise? Please ensure that you list ALL of the actual risks that could potentially arise – do not simply state whether you consider any such risks are important!	MITIGATION PLAN – what mitigating steps will you take? Please ensure that you summarise what actual mitigation measures you will take for each potential risk identified – do not simply state that you will e.g. comply with regulations.	DMP	ICF	
30. Will the research involve collecting, processing and/or storing any directly identifiable PII (Personally Identifiable Information) including name or email address that will be used for administrative purposes only? (eg: obtaining Informed Consent or disbursement remuneration)	X		The consent forms for interviews will have this data. The survey is filled in anonymously but the possibility of re identification and methods to minimize this are mentioned in the opening statement.	The consent forms for interviews with names that wish to remain anonymous they are stored on a separate location on the project server than the data.	X		X
31. Will the research involve collecting, processing and/or storing any directly or indirectly identifiable PIRD (Personally Identifiable Research Data) including videos, pictures, IP address, gender, age etc and what other Personal Research Data (including personal or professional views) will you be collecting?	X		Gender, age, municipality of residence	The data is anonymized with the help of the TU Delft Privacy team. Big groups are created and questions about ethnicity are no longer asked. As the data will also be deleted after the publication of the master thesis, where the data is only presented in aggregated ways, it is anonymized.	X		
32. Will this research involve collecting data from the internet, social media and/or publicly available datasets which have been originally contributed by human participants	X		Social media posts will be analysed in a way that the main topics and type (sharing of news article, asking a question) will be mentioned.	The person who has posted it not be mentioned only the type of content. Therefore it is anonymous and not related to the human subjects that have posted the social media posts. This is why it is not in the DMP.			
33. Will your research findings be published in one or more forms in the public domain, as e.g., Masters thesis, journal publication, conference presentation or wider public dissemination?	X		The findings processed in the master thesis will be available in the master thesis which can be found on the educational repository of the TU Delft	Through consent forms and/or anonymisation of the data, all participants are aware of what they contributed and it will not be possible to identify the anonymous participants.	X		X
34. Will your research data be archived for re-use and/or teaching in an open, private or semi-open archive?		X					

H: More on Informed Consent and Data Management

The informed consent forms and data management plan will be send together with this document.

IV. Signature/s

Please note that by signing this checklist list as the sole, or Responsible, researcher you are providing approval of the completeness and quality of the submission, as well as confirming alignment between GDPR, Data Management and Informed Consent requirements.

Name of Corresponding Researcher (if different from the Responsible Researcher) (print)

Signature of Corresponding Researcher:

Date: 20-12-2023



Name of Responsible Researcher (print)

GREGORY BRACKEN

Signature (or upload consent by mail) Responsible Researcher:

Date: 21.12.2023



V. Completing your HREC application

Please use the following list to check that you have provided all relevant documentation

Required:

- **Always:** This completed HREC checklist
- **Always:** A data management plan (reviewed, where necessary, by a data-steward)
- **Usually:** A complete Informed Consent form (including Participant Information) and/or Opening Statement (for online consent)

