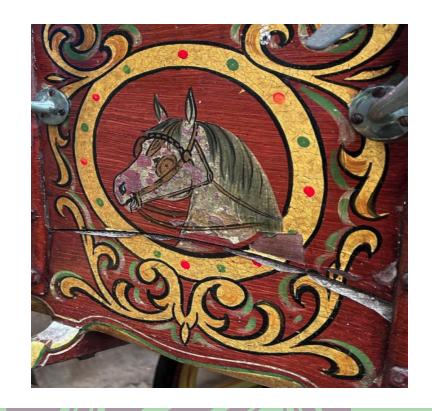
Exploring Early Years Literacies Through Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Heritage







Aims

To understand the original, multiple and diverse literacies of Gypsies, Roma and Travellers.

To recognise the role that children, parents, siblings, community members and early years practitioners play in early years literacies.

To Identify and co-create empowering literacy practices working with Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities.





Theoretical Foundations

Literacy as a Social Practice

Literacy is shaped by culture, context, and power—not just reading and writing skills (Street, 1984, 1993).

Heritage and Community Literacies

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children's literacy practices are shaped by extended family, community knowledge, and heritage—not just by school (Rumsey, 2009; McCaffery, 2012).

Children as Social Actors

Children are experts in their own lives and engage in creative literacy practices at home, in the community, and in education settings (Mauthner, 1997; Kellett & Ding, 2004).





Research Questions

- How do children approach literacies at home and in school?
- What are the key barriers and facilitators of the literacies produced at home and in school?
- Who are the key people involved in the production of early years literacies at home and in school?





Methodology

- REMILIT

 Developing Early Years Literacies through
 Gypsy, Roma and Traveller heritage
- Relationship-building through trust and visibility: Used trusted school staff, home language (e.g. Romanian) and fostered participation at schools and in the community.
- **Home visits and interviews**: Explored family engagement and home literacies through multilingual, informal practices, often involving several family members.
- Parental engagement sessions: Ran inclusive, Romanian-language sessions featuring storytelling; facilitated literacy discussions; co-developed resources; worked with extended family members.
- Classroom observations: across early years settings (Reception to Year 2) to explore children's formal literacy learning in whole-class, small-group and EAL sessions.



HOW WE WORK WITH GRT CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS

<u>Video</u>

Key Findings

- Cultural and linguistic mismatch in schools: curriculum-insensitive to culture & language of GRT students.
- English-language dominance hinders inclusion and language acquisition.
- **Rich home literacies**: Learning at home is multilingual, relational, and embedded in everyday family life—highlighting a more autonomous and emotional literacy model than that in schools.
- **Digital and embodied learning as enablers**: Digital literacy, hands-on activities, and family-school trust help bridge the gap between home and school literacy practices.
- Barriers to literacy development: Irregular attendance and lack of recognition of home literacies pose challenges to educational inclusion and success.
- **Need for transformation, not just inclusion**: Literacy should be seen as a social and cultural practice, requiring intercultural approaches that promote co-created, recognition and transformation knowledge.





Outputs



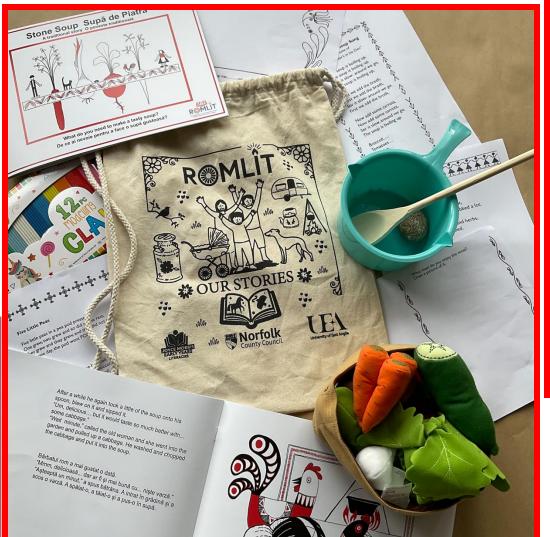
Developing Early Years Literacies through Gypsy, Roma and Traveller heritage



THE BASKET-MAKER'S DONKEY THE RE-TELLING OF A TRADITIONAL ROMANY FOLK TALE Adopted from gypxy Tolk Inles milled I Amspel Williams-Lifts



Stories and story sacks



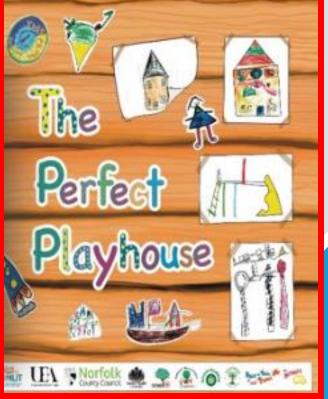


Photo Books

- Families shared photos and text showing home learning
- Co-created books celebrating identity and literacy
- Highlighted learning in everyday contexts









CPD sessions









Good Practice Guide

Aims to challenge deficit approaches to literacy by recognising the rich, diverse, and multimodal literacies embedded in Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities.

It provides practical strategies, examples and case studies to help practitioners engage with families. It draws on community heritage in curriculum design, and fosters inclusive educational appraoches.









Conclusion - Key Takeaways

- **Literacy is cultural and relational**: For Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children, learning is rooted in family life, oral traditions, and intergenerational storytelling—not just classroom-based reading and writing.
- A deficit model is pervasive and it hinders the attainment of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children.
- This has knock-on effects on their engagement and achievement.
- School practices often miss the mark: Dominant, standardised approaches can overlook the rich, multilingual and embodied literacies that children bring from home.
- **Equity starts with recognition**: Education systems become more responsive when they value and integrate the strengths of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities.





Alternatives exist, but they require

- Resources
- Training
- Commitment
- Multi-agency working
- Transformations
- Patience
- Unlearning as much as learning (new practices etc)





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For more information on ROMLIT, the team, the partners and partnership schools, please visit the <u>ROMLIT website here</u>.





