



The Scottish
Government

Audit of Current Scots Language Provision in Scotland

Europe and External Affairs



social
research

Audit of Current Scots Language Provision in Scotland

**Dr Rhys Evans
Integrate Consulting**

Scottish Government Social Research
2009

This report is available on the Scottish Government Social Research website only www.scotland.gov.uk/socialresearch.

The views expressed in this report are those of the researcher and do not necessarily represent those of the Scottish Government or Scottish Ministers.

© Crown Copyright 2009

Limited extracts from the text may be produced provided the source is acknowledged. For more extensive reproduction, please write to the Chief Researcher at Office of Chief Researcher,
4th Floor West Rear, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DG

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.	CONTEXT	1
	Introduction	1
	Background to the research	1
2.	APPROACH	7
	Research design	7
3.	RESULTS	12
	Introduction	12
	Sources of data	12
	Overview of Scots language providers	13
	Provision by CoE ECRML category	16
	Conclusion	34
4.	DISCUSSION	36
	Potential gaps	36
	The shape of the provision community	38
	Discussing ways forward	40
5.	CONCLUSION	41
	Potential ways forward for increasing Scots language provision....	42
	REFERENCES	47
	APPENDICES	48
	Appendix 1: Scots audit pro forma	48
	Appendix 2: Table detailing current Scots language provision	50
	in Scotland	

ABBREVIATIONS

ABCD	Asset-Based Community Development
CoE ECRML	Council of Europe European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages
RSAMD	The Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama
SAC	Scottish Arts Council
SLD	Scottish Language Dictionaries
SLC	The Scots Language Centre
TMSA	Traditional Music and Song Association of Scotland

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The purpose of the research was to conduct a **baseline** audit of current Scots language provision in Scotland. The aims of the audit were to:

- Provide the necessary baseline data in order to identify where provision currently exists; and
- Determine what opportunities may exist to expand provision within the context of the categories of the Council of Europe European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (CoE ECRML).

The audit was undertaken by Dr Rhys Evans (Integrate Consulting) between April and October 2008.

The audit provides an overview of currently available provision (see Appendix 2 for a data table which contains the actual results of the audit and the provision found). This report provides a *textual* description of the data collected and highlights some of the contents of the audit by describing what was found.

The audit analyses current Scots language provision by the seven categories of public life defined by the CoE ECRML – Education; Judicial Authorities; Administrative Authorities and Public Services; Media; Cultural Activities and Facilities; Economic and Social Life; and Trans-Frontier Exchanges (*Note*: These categories have been used to underpin the analysis of data emerging from this audit and do *not* indicate any intention by the Scottish Government to seek to reclassify Scots from Part II to Part III of the CoE ECRML). Due to the crosscutting nature of language, all types of provision, therefore, have been placed in one or more of these categories.

The data table includes information on CoE ECRML category of public life; provider; description and detail of provision, geographical coverage of provision; and further comments.

The audit is **not** an evaluation, consultation or an audit in the sense of a financial audit. It was not asked to assess the quality of the provision found, how often it was used, its impact or its management arrangements (including current funding arrangements or current expenditure on Scots language provision). Instead, it documents currently available provision.

The audit is not exhaustive. It does not capture every single act of provision. Within these constraints, the audit provides a reliable picture of provision at this point in time (i.e. a **snapshot**), and is a useful foundation to which further research, discussions or policy development could refer. *Caution must therefore be used when interpreting the absolute figures in the following analysis.*

The audit also allowed respondents to identify, describe and present their own provision in the provision report form used by the audit (i.e. respondents themselves were responsible for deciding what constituted an act of provision). This could potentially skew the coverage of provision by category of public life through over-reporting. Although follow-up with providers on their description of their provision was undertaken, responding to any potential inconsistencies lies beyond the scope of this audit. This could, however, form the basis for future research.

Overview of the provision found

Of the 262 entries recorded in this research, *Education* was by far the most common category of provision with 109 fields. This was followed by 72 examples of provision in the *Cultural Activities and Facilities* category and 38 entries for *Media*. The remaining categories comprised less than 20 entries, with the *Judicial Authorities* comprising only three.

As for the forms of provision, the most common ways of delivering Scots related services were *Online* (66) and *Print based* (62). Examples of *educational provision* were relatively numerous as well, with 44 entries.

Unsurprisingly, most of the provision was delivered Scotland-wide (98). This was closely followed by 78 entries, which noted that their provision was world-wide. Within Scotland, the audit found that most of the provision was concentrated in Aberdeen (17), Edinburgh (15), Aberdeenshire (13) and Glasgow (10). The audit found that other local authorities had fewer examples of targeted Scots provision.

In terms of the providers of current Scots language provision, Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD) had the highest number of entries (32) in the audit, closely followed by the Scots Language Centre (22) and the Elphinstone Institute (21). To put this into perspective, the majority of providers had less than three entries in the spreadsheet, reflecting a diverse Scots language community.

Summary description of audit data table

Category of Provision:

Category of provision	Number of entries
Education	109
Cultural Activities and Facilities	72
Media	38
Transfrontier Exchanges	17
Administrative Authorities and Public Services	12
Economic and Social Life	11
Judicial Authorities	3
Total	262

Form of provision:

Form of provision	Number of entries
Online	66
Printed materials	62
Educational	44
In person	22
Consulting services	18
Learning and performing	15
Broadcast	9
Events	8
Oral materials	7
Conference	6
Email	5
CD	4
Performance	3
Meetings	3
Policy development	2
Film or video	1
In the community	1
Other	15

Area of provision:

Area of provision	Number of entries
Scotland-wide	98
World-wide	78
Aberdeen	17
Edinburgh	15
Glasgow	10
Aberdeenshire	13
North East Scotland	6
Inverness	5
Borders	4
Shetland	4
Perthshire	5
Angus	3

East Lothian	3
Dumfries	3
Argyll and Bute	3
South Ayrshire	2
Europe	2
Fife	2
Inverclyde	2
Moray	2
Ireland	2
North Ayrshire	2
Renfrewshire	2
Skye	2
Orkney	2
Stirling	2
USA	2
West Lothian	2
Clackmannanshire	1
Dumfries and Galloway	1
Dundee	1
East Ayrshire	1
East Dunbartonshire	1
East Renfrewshire	1
Falkirk	1
Highland	1
Midlothian	1
Niddrie / Craigmillar	1
North Lanarkshire	1
Perth	1
South Lanarkshire	1
UK	1
West Dunbartonshire	1

Providers:

Providers	Number of entries
Scottish Language Dictionaries	40
Scots Language Centre	22
Elphinstone Institute	21
TMSA	17
ASLS	14
Scottish PEN	11
Scottish Poetry Library	9
NLS	8
BBC Scotland	8
Itchy Coo	7
SSTC	7
Aberdeen City Council	5
Aberdeenshire Council	5
Christine Kydd	5
Renfrewshire Council	4
Scottish Government	4
East Lothian Council	3
LTS	3

Scottish Storytelling Centre	3
Huntly local enterprise	2
Inverclyde Council	2
Scots Language Society	2
Scots Music Group	2
Rampant Scotland	2
RCAHM	2
RSAMD	2
Sabhal Mor Ostaig UHI	2
West Lothian	2
University of Glasgow	2
Angus Council	1
Argyll and Bute Council	1
Billy Kay	1
Chapman	1
Clackmannanshire Council	1
Dumfries and Galloway Council	1
Dundee City	1
East Ayrshire Council	1
East Dunbartonshire Council	1
East Renfrewshire	1
Edinburgh	1
Falkirk Council	1
Fife Council	1
Formarine Oral History Project	1
GROS	1
Glasgow Council	1
Heartland FM	1
Highland Council	1
Keith Community Radio	1
Leith FM Radio	1
Midlothian	1
Moray	1
NTS	1
North Ayrshire	1
North Ayrshire Museum	1
North Lanarkshire	1
Nos Ur	1
Orkney	1
Perth and Kinross	1
Peterhead Maritime Heritage Centre	1
Scots Education Resources	1
Scottish Arts Council	1
Borders Council	1
Scottish Parliament	1
Shetland Isles Council	1
sHMU Radio	1
SMG	1
South Ayrshire	1
South Lanarkshire	1
Stirling	1
Sunny Govan Radio	1
The Book of Deer Project	1

The Forum for Research on the Languages of Scotland	1
The Leopard	1
Super Station	1
Toulmin Prize	1
University of Stirling	1
West Dunbartonshire	1

1. CONTEXT

Introduction

This is the report of the audit of current Scots language provision in Scotland. It offers both an overview analysis of currently available provision as well as an analysis of this provision by category of public life as defined by the Council of Europe European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992) (hereafter referred to as CoE ECRML)¹. The research has produced a spreadsheet (data table) which constitutes a baseline audit of current Scots language provision (see Appendix 2). As language is something which connects people, this report treats the range of providers across Scotland as a wide and diverse community, looking at the importance of its assets (e.g. languages, art, literature and cultural practices) to its members in public life.

In order to do this, the audit has reviewed Scots language provision with reference to the seven categories of public life presented in Part III of the CoE ECRML². Therefore, it looked for evidence of Scots language provision in Education, Judicial Authorities, Administrative Authorities and Public Services, Media, Cultural Activities and Facilities, Economic and Social Life, and Trans-Frontier Exchanges. Evidence of the provision found during the audit was tabulated by provider and category identifying each type and/or programme of provision. The list of provision in the data table is the actual results of the audit. Supplemented by in-depth interviews with key informants, this report presents a *textual description of the data collected*, highlighting some of the contents and explaining what was found.

Background to the research

This audit was commissioned by the Scottish Government. In its pre-election manifesto the Scottish Government made commitments to promote awareness and use of the Scots language in a variety of settings.³ These are intended to enforce existing obligations and/or augment current initiatives, which may potentially lead to new work being commenced by the Gaelic and Scots Unit

¹ For further detail on the CoE ECRML see:

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/148.htm>

² **Note:** These categories have been used to underpin the analysis of data emerging from this audit and do *not* indicate any intention by the Scottish Government to seek to reclassify Scots from Part II to Part III of the CoE ECRML.

³ In its pre-election manifesto the Scottish Government gave the following commitments for the Scots language:

- Promote an increased awareness of Scots and its literature. This will include introducing a question on Scots in the Census and ensuring that European obligations to develop the language are honoured.
- Actively encourage the use of Scots in education, broadcasting and the arts.

located within the Scottish Government's Europe, External Affairs and Culture Directorate.

Within the Scottish Government, Education Ministers are also keen to promote the relevance of Scots and Scottish literature, culture and history in schools. In Scotland, the school curriculum is non-statutory and it is the responsibility of local authorities and schools to decide how best to deliver the curriculum guidance provided by the Scottish Government. Given the experiences and outcomes for Literacy and English with their references to the Scots language in *Curriculum for Excellence*, it is seen as useful for policy makers to have a sense of the current extent of Scots language provision in schools.⁴

As little research has been undertaken by previous administrations on the availability of Scots language provision in Scotland, the Scottish Government has commissioned this audit to:

- a) Provide the necessary **baseline** data in order to identify where provision currently exists; and
- b) Determine what opportunities may exist to expand provision within the context of the CoE ECRML, either as part of, or in addition to, the manifesto commitments the Scottish Government has given to the Scots language.

The extent of support for the Scots language within the Scottish Government can be seen in the following statement from the Minister for Europe, External Affairs and Culture:

Scots is a language of contemporary Scotland, and our approach to promoting it must be modern and forward-looking. Scots – in all its varieties - is intrinsic to Scotland's culture and identity. The Scottish Government recognises that it has a duty to protect and promote the Scots language, and the audit is the necessary first stage in the process to develop a competent and coordinated policy for the Scots language for the first time.

Linda Fabiani MSP, Minister for Europe, External Affairs and Culture, addressing the *Scots Language Today* conference, National Library of Scotland, 23 September 2008

Council of Europe European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992) (CoE ECRML): Background

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages was adopted in 1992 by the Council of Europe to help protect and promote Europe's lesser used

⁴ Further information on *Curriculum for Excellence* is available at:
<http://www.curriculumforexcellencescotland.gov.uk/outcomes/literacyandenglish/index.asp>

indigenous languages. It is intended to ensure, as far as is reasonably possible, that regional or minority languages are used in education and in the media, to permit and encourage their use in legal and administrative contexts, in economic and social life, for cultural activities and in trans-frontier exchanges. The UK Government signed the CoE ECRML in 2000 and ratified it in 2001 in respect of Welsh in Wales, Scots and Gaelic in Scotland and Ulster-Scots and Irish in Northern Ireland. Manx Gaelic and Cornish have subsequently been added.

The UK Government is required to submit a formal Periodical Report to the Council of Europe on the implementation of the CoE ECRML. The Scottish Government is responsible for preparing the section of the report which deals with Gaelic and Scots.

There are three key parts to the Scottish Government's response which address the details of the CoE ECRML. Part I contains basic information on demographic and administrative points that are relevant to a language's profile. Part II sets out a series of core principles and objectives upon which signatory states are encouraged to base their policies, legislation and practice, and which are regarded as providing the necessary framework for the preservation of the languages concerned. The nine fundamental principles and objectives contained in Article 7, paragraph 1 are the:

1. Recognition of the regional or minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth
2. Respect of the geographical area of each regional or minority language in order to ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of the regional or minority language in question
3. Need for resolute action to promote regional or minority languages in order to safeguard them
4. Facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of regional or minority languages, in speech and writing, in public and private life
5. Maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups using a regional or minority language and other groups in the State employing a language used in identical or similar form, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State using different languages
6. Provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of regional or minority languages at all appropriate stages
7. Provision of facilities enabling non-speakers of a regional or minority language living in the area where it is used to learn it if they so desire
8. Promotion of study and research on regional or minority languages at universities or equivalent institutions
9. Promotion of appropriate types of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for regional or minority languages used in identical or similar form in two or more States.

Part II of the CoE ECRML applies to both Gaelic and Scots. Part III of the CoE ECRML sets out 68 detailed commitments from which signatory states undertake to apply a selection to specified languages. The UK Government ratified 38 of these in respect of Gaelic. Part III of the CoE ECRML does *not* apply to Scots.

The Scots language

It is *not* the intention of this audit to reproduce ongoing arguments about whether Scots is a language or a dialect, nor is it meant to enumerate Scots language speakers. In order to review available Scots language provision in Scotland, the audit takes the widest possible view of Scots as a language, and reports back what its providers have told the researcher about currently available provision. To this end the following understanding of Scots is used in this audit.

Scots is a West Germanic language spoken in Lowland Scotland and the Northern Isles. It is also used in parts of Ulster. Along with English and Gaelic, it is one of Scotland's three indigenous languages and is the second most widely spoken indigenous language in the UK. The General Register Office for Scotland estimated in 1996 that there were approximately 1.6 million speakers of Scots (GROS 2006).

Scots is not a dialect of English but a language in its own right. It is descended from Northern Old English, itself greatly influenced by Old Scandinavian. From the 12th century onwards, it became increasingly established in Lowland Scotland and was then enriched by words borrowed from French, Latin, Gaelic and Dutch. Scots was the language of state, spoken by kings, courtiers, poets and the people. It has a literary heritage equal to any other language in Europe.

Similar to other languages, Scots also has its own dialects such as Glaswegian, Doric, Ayrshire, Shetland, Border Scots and others. The diversity of these dialects enriches the Scots Language. They share a central core uniting them as varieties of Scots.

Two important factors support the continued existence of Scots as a language. The first is the existence of a literature in Scots for nearly 600 years. Indeed, many of the key works of Scottish literature have contained, to a greater or lesser degree, Scots language within them, and in more recent times have been complemented by the creation and publication of comprehensive lexicographical resources. The second is the continued use of Scots in its variety of dialects in modern life. Information available from Learning and Teaching Scotland on their website⁵ suggests that hundreds of thousands of people in Scotland use the language, in one of its dialect forms, in their daily lives (Learning and Teaching Scotland 2007). The Scots language thus rests upon two strong pillars – a tangible history of past practice and its use in the present.

⁵ <http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/5to14/specialfocus/scots/index.asp>

Language as an asset

Language can be theorised as an asset, and the philosophical and ethical starting point of this audit revolves around the principles of Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) (Kreutzman & McKnight 1993, Mathie *et al.* 2002, Mathie & Cunningham 2003, Evans 2005, Carnegie 2007, Franklin & Evans 2008). ABCD posits that assets can be seen as falling into two categories – tangible assets and intangible assets. Tangible assets are material assets such as land and buildings. In contrast, intangible assets are aspects of social life, such as social capital, cultural practices, access to financial capital, ways of working, and importantly, language – an asset which provides ‘bonding’ social capital, brings communities together, and underpins their efforts to develop themselves (Coleman 1988, Putnam 2000). ABCD can also be a tool for local economic development and, as a model of development, it focuses on the sustainability of development. This type of approach suggests that the most sustainable form of community development is that which comes from within communities and that the only way in which top-down development efforts can be made sustainable are if communities themselves take ownership and advantage of the development process.

Language functions as an asset in supporting identities, in providing commonality and community and in the case of regional or minority languages, of providing opportunities for the cultural expression of language identity. This can be seen in literature, song, festivals, news media, and increasingly, web media. These assets are particularly important in the rising consumption economy which has driven much economic growth in the 21st century (Urry 1995, Jackson 2004). The growing phenomenon of the consumption of places (Urry 1995, Cloke & Perkins 1998), is based upon the distinctiveness of places and people, and local language is one of the identifiers of distinction (Bourdieu 1984). Language products such as song, ritual, storytelling and literature are part of a panoply of activities which have great value in such an economy. In the case of Scots, the language is intrinsic to, for example, regional and local festivals and celebrations of significant works in the language across fields such as literature, drama, song and storytelling.

In addition, the development of language assets of a regional or minority language can instil a new and/or renewed sense of pride in both local and national identity. It also helps build confidence, particularly in young people who receive the opportunity to both learn it and learn *in* it. In turn this pride can underpin a resurgence in associated cultural activities which can deliver both social and economic benefits. This is just one aspect of how local languages and language practices are an important asset in local development, particularly at a community level.

The explicit value of taking an ABCD approach to this audit is that the Scots language itself can be seen as an important asset, and also that different kinds of

provision can be seen as an asset for its development. Moreover, experience of ABCD development has guided the researcher when looking for evidence of voluntary and community-based provision in Scots.

2. APPROACH

Research design

This research is a *baseline snapshot* of Scots language provision in Scotland and was undertaken between April and October 2008. It was undertaken within a short six-month time period and consisted of three work packages. The first, lasting two months consisted of a desk-based review of literature and web sources plus final construction of the data model, sampling strategy and the creation of research instruments. The second work package, lasting four months focused upon gathering data from respondents and conducting a limited number of group interviews with providers. A third package focused upon completing the spreadsheet and writing this report. Given the six month total time period allowed for the research there was necessarily some overlap between the work packages.

As discussed below, the remit of the audit was limited to identifying provision across the seven categories of public life. It is not, therefore, an *evaluation*, *consultation*, or an *audit* in the sense of a financial audit. Rather the focus of the audit was to *identify* current provision. At the same time, the short time period meant that the audit could not be exhaustive – that is, it could not capture every single act of provision. It was agreed, however, that within these constraints, the audit could provide a reliable picture of provision at this point in time, and would be a useful foundation to which further research, discussions or policy development could refer.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of this research was to conduct an audit of current Scots language provision in Scotland.

More specifically the objectives of the research were to:

1. Review *all* the main providers of Scots language provision in Scotland, with a particular focus on local authorities and other public bodies, or organisations in receipt of funding from these bodies;
2. Review the *types* of Scots language provision currently available in Scotland concentrating on, but not limited to that provided by, local authorities and other public bodies, or organisations in receipt of funding from these bodies for this purpose;
3. Identify provision made by the public, private and voluntary/community sectors, highlighting any differences in the extent and type of provision between them;

4. Assess the availability of current provision in Scots in terms of the requirements of the CoE ECRML⁶;
5. Identify and appraise the gaps in current provision in terms of the requirements of the CoE ECRML and, within this context, consider potential areas where Scots language provision could be developed further.

The research was designed to achieve these aims through an investigation of current availability, gathering relevant information and arriving at conclusions. Again, this is a *baseline* study, that is, it collates available information on current provision. It is *not* the remit of this audit to assess or evaluate the quality of the provision found, how often it is used, its impact or its management arrangements (including current funding arrangements or current expenditure on Scots language provision). Instead, the audit was asked to document existing provision, as no study of this type had been done before (as far as this research was aware). It is anticipated that the audit will provide the Scottish Government with a baseline understanding of the extent and type of provision, including any emerging gaps in current provision. It has *not* been asked to interrogate policy or to make policy recommendations.

Methodology

Methodologically, this research uses the Case Study Method. This is a recognised and formal social scientific research method, created by Robert Yin (1994). It can be characterised as empirical inquiry which investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real life context, particularly where the boundaries are blurred between phenomenon and context. It is research which addresses the ‘what, how and why’ questions about social phenomena which take place in a contemporary social arena over which the researcher has no direct control.

The advantage of a formal rigorously structured case study approach over other social and scientific methods is that it allows data to be collected from a wide range of sources. Using the built-in rigour of the design it becomes possible to triangulate between data sources to ensure internal and external validity. The depth and breadth of useable data sources and rigour of construction provide understanding and context which, for example, experimental or survey methods cannot deliver with their distance from the social phenomenon under study. This audit therefore uses the rigour, multiple data sources and quantitative and qualitative methods of the case study method to produce research which in turn can be used to underpin further policy research or development.

⁶ For more information see: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/148.htm>

This research used a mix of qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews and documentary analysis to describe the context and specifics of current Scots language provision in addition to simple quantitative methods to document and identify the extent and breadth of support.

Data model

The data model underpinning the audit was built upon the seven categories of public life used in Part III of the CoE ECRML. Although the UK Government has signed up to the general provisions of Part II for Scots language, the categories in Part III are more specific and therefore the audit was able to use them to build a functional data model which would capture the requisite information (see *footnote 2*). The CoE ECRML lists seven areas in which support for regional or minority languages is manifest in public life and these form the basic categories of the audit's investigation. For clarity, these are:

1. Education
2. Judicial Authorities
3. Administrative Authorities and Public Services
4. Media
5. Cultural Activities and Facilities
6. Economic and Social Life
7. Trans-Frontier Exchanges.

All types of provision, therefore, have been placed in one or more of these categories. Between them, they cover most aspects of public life where regional or minority languages can be seen (or not seen) in use. Further categorisation in the data also allows entries in the audit spreadsheet to be sorted by providers and by sources, and to simply identify gaps by category. The research questions asked of respondents, who were asked to indicate what provision they provided, also addressed the substance of the provision they offer. This included issues of remit; type; delivery mechanisms; and any other appropriate information they could supply.

Across the range of data gathering, from group interviews, in-depth interviews with key contacts, to email inquiries, four research questions guided the research.

These questions were:

1. What support do you or your organisation provide for Scots Language? Are you aware of other important sources of support?
2. Could you please indicate where your support falls within the (CoE) seven categories?

3. Would you be able to supply us with a list of support services you provide, with a several sentence description which I could use in a compendium of support?
4. Can you identify any gaps in the provision of support?

Responses were gathered as digitally recorded interviews, interview notes, textual submissions, and completed provision forms. Regardless of source or type, all data were examined for evidence of provision and wherever possible, this was recorded in the audit spreadsheet. Further contextual information emerged from in-depth interviews and group interviews with key providers in the field.

Sampling and response

Given the need to canvas as widely as possible in order to include as many examples of provision as possible in the short timeframe of the research, a stratified, or snowball sampling frame was employed. As a community composed of multiple smaller communities (distinguished by, for example, subject, region/locality, dialect and other considerations) it was necessary to identify key informants who could refer and ease the researcher into networks of provision. This process began with the Research Advisory Group assembled for the research. The role of advisory group members was to provide initial advice to the researcher on the general provision of the Scots language in Scotland and, more specifically, to provide background information on how and where the Scots language is provided in schools in Scotland as well as background policy context. In terms of context, these first key informants indicated avenues of inquiry and lists of useful contacts, introductions and access to data in the area under study. The second level of informants in turn provided both data and suggestions (and sometimes introductions) to further contacts in other small(er) networks of provision. Additionally, the early desk-based review phase of the research provided other potential contacts from web and print sources and these were followed-up directly by the researcher in order to ensure that contacts outside the first network were included. This use of networking soon developed its own momentum with the result that other respondents contacted the researcher directly.

This part of the research process therefore had two components – the first generating contacts and the second following them up. Not all informants who were contacted completed provision forms. It may be that some were too busy to do so, and that the time frame was too short for others. Provision reports continue to be submitted to the audit, even at the end of the contract period. This was partly due to the nature of the process, where some key respondents forwarded the Audit's Letter of Introduction, Briefing and Provision Report form to their own networks of contacts. Further, contacts continued to be generated right up to the closing of the audit. Given the short time period of the research,

however, this type of flexible approach maximised the audit's exposure to possible providers.

Ten group interviews were conducted with key providers and over 150 individual contact names were generated. Some were contacted individually, 14 were interviewed over the telephone and over 60 were contacted by email and invited to fill in and return a provision report form. Over 50 provision reports were received resulting in around 270 entries in the audit spreadsheet.

Analysis

The aim of this research was to conduct a baseline audit of current Scots language provision in Scotland by documenting the main providers; the types of provision; the sources of provision; and any gaps in provision. The use of an MS Excel spreadsheet facilitated this. The spreadsheet includes information on CoE ECRML category of public life; provider; description and detail of provision; geographical coverage of provision; and further comments. Using these categories an overall picture of provision can be built. This includes identifying in which aspects of public life provision was found to be most widely available and in which aspects it was less available. Some individual initiatives have, where appropriate, been entered into multiple categories (e.g. Scots language children's books were entered in both the Education and Cultural Activities and Facilities categories). This illustrates the way that language crosses the CoE ECRML's categories of public life and more accurately reflects an individual person's interaction with them.

In addition to the quantitative analysis of entries in the audit, additional data gathered in interviews with providers supported the analysis by providing context and triangulation. As a baseline audit, it was necessary to create a brief overview of the provision available from the data obtained in order to ensure comprehensiveness. By treating the provision available as a 'community of communities', it is possible to observe and report current trends and topics of conversation, to gather history and context, and to provide additional relevant information in response to the audit's objectives.

3. Results

Introduction

This section of the report focuses upon the results of the analysis of the data. It is a summary report of the results of the audit – which is the actual information contained in the spreadsheet - and does not discuss every entry in the spreadsheet. Rather it provides a general description of the data gathered, with fuller discussion of selected entries.

The analysis discusses the sources of the data before providing an overview of provision as a whole, and by category. As required by its terms of engagement, it highlights emerging gaps in provision taken from the information collated as part of this audit. This supports a concluding discussion of emergent findings.

Sources of data

Nearly all major institutions which currently offer provision in Scots have been contacted or interviewed⁷ and have completed a detailed provision form⁸ (Annex A).

Interviews have been conducted with the main providers, who currently engage in Scots language provision, including:

- Scottish Arts Council
- Literature Forum for Scotland
- Association for Scottish Literary Studies
- The Scottish Storytelling Centre
- Itchy Coo
- Scottish Language Dictionaries
- The Scots Language Centre
- The Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama
- The Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen

A number of these groups contain other smaller providers within their membership and these too were contacted for the audit. Other groups were also contacted by email or telephone.

Over 50 provision reports have been received and entered into the spreadsheet. This has been combined with other data from individual interviews and the desk-

⁷ For example, four television networks were contacted, but a reply was only received from two of them.

⁸ The term 'provision' is used to indicate a programme of activity which supports the Scots language in a particular way in one or more of the seven categories of public life. The term 'provision organisation' generally refers to the organisations which report such provision.

based research to make around 270 individual entries in the audit. These have come from interviews with the initial tranche of key informants plus a sample of the over 150 potential further contacts generated.

A few organisations also sent responses to the audit in a format other than the provision report form, including the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, Itchy Coo, the Literature Forum for Scotland, and a report on local authorities education departments and Scots language submitted to the audit by MSP Dr Bill Wilson's office (Swanepoel & Wilson, 2008). In addition, policy documents from a wide-range of sources were also analysed (e.g. the Scottish Arts Council, Itchy Coo, the Scots Language Centre, the Scottish Government's *Consultation on a Strategy for Scotland's Languages*, the Scottish Government's *Curriculum for Excellence*, and the CoE ECRML). Wider discussions on the Scots language have been found in the *Times Education Supplement* (on Scots language education), the DotScot campaign online, the consultation responses received to a *Strategy for Scotland's Languages*, and Scottish newspaper archives.

Overview of Scots language providers

The research began by engaging with the established providers who offer provision in the Scots language. These organisations are, as a rule, government-funded and have been in existence, in some cases, since before the establishment of the Scottish Parliament.

The audit found that four organisations emerge as the fundamental and largest deliverers of existing provision:

1. Scottish Language Dictionaries
2. The Scots Language Centre
3. Association for Scottish Literary Studies (ASLS)
4. Itchy Coo - the publisher of Scots language books for children.

These four providers contribute a significant proportion of the provision found in the audit, and their provision covers the full spectrum of public life. They are particularly well-represented in the categories of Education and Cultural Activities and Facilities – precisely where one would expect language to sit at the heart of a national culture. In addition, however, their work can be found across many of the other categories, including Trans-Frontier Exchanges (of both works and people) and, increasingly, the Media. Historically, with the exception of the Scots Language Centre, the provision organisations have focused around the written word, in lexicography, literature, and education. The Scots Language Centre's provision primarily revolves around its website, which provides an online gateway for all matters Scots, including the outputs of the above providers, both offering and linking to material deemed of interest to Scots speakers.

These organisations have historically been supported by the Literature Department of the Scottish Arts Council, which has been the sole source of public funding for Scots language initiatives since the late 1990s. Support for the Scots language is also a significant part of the Department's wider portfolio of direct and indirect support to writers, publishers, literary magazines, and readership. Similarly, the national infrastructure of literature organisations and agencies in Scotland (the majority of which are core-funded by the Scottish Arts Council) have remits which directly or indirectly include support for the Scots language, notably the Scottish Poetry Library, Scottish Book Trust, Publishing Scotland, the Edinburgh International Book Festival (and a large number of other literature and book festivals throughout Scotland), the National Library of Scotland, Scottish Place-Name Society, the Robert Henryson Society, and others.

The audit found that there are an even larger number of regional and local initiatives which operate at the grassroots level (often working in a voluntary capacity), working in local schools, supporting local oral traditions and Scots song. Overall, the audit found that there is a relatively small community of providers, who know and, for the most part, support each other in their endeavours to offer provision in Scots and to raise the language's profile. Like any community, however, it contains differences of opinion.

The overall field of provision can be further characterised in two ways. The first focuses upon two aspects of language – writing and speaking. As is perhaps natural when considering a language, a considerable proportion of provision noted in the audit focuses upon the written word. The written word is one of the key assets of the Scots language as it contains within it a large part of Scottish literature and Scottish history and heritage. The written word is a resource for teaching at all levels up to university, and, even in a digital age, much information is still transmitted as printed text. In the universities, approaches to the written text include lexicography, Scottish literature, poetry and traditional song, as well as modern linguistic analysis.

The audit found much evidence of provision for the spoken language as well. Organisations such as the Scottish Storytelling Centre and the Traditional Music and Song Association of Scotland offer provision for the spoken word through very active programmes of storytelling and traditional music. In addition, educators such as Sheena Blackhall in Aberdeen (Scottish Dimension) and Christine Kidd (ScotsVoice) in Angus are engaged in oral and aural learning with young learners. Further support for spoken Scots can be found in the Reading Bus initiative in schools in and around Aberdeen and in a number of community radio stations such as SHMU in Aberdeen⁹ and SunnyGovan Radio in Glasgow¹⁰. The community radio movement is a growing outlet for the expression of Scots language across Scotland, although each station's remit

⁹ For more information see: <http://www.shmu.org.uk/>

¹⁰ For more information see: <http://www.sunnygovancommunitymedia.org/>

remains localised due to low signal strength and the presence of local volunteers in staffing and programming.

A second characterisation of current Scots language provision can be made along local-national lines. The audit has found that one of the factors which gives the Scots language community such vitality is that its activities happen on both a national scale and on a very local one. Given the fact that the majority of Scotland's population lives in the Central Belt, along with many universities and the national government, it may be no surprise to see the majority of the national-level Scots language providers located there. These national organisations provide resources such as literature, theatre and lexicography, which are Scotland-wide and which contribute to a growing national awareness of the importance of the language.

At the other extreme, the audit found a plethora of local-level providers, often acting at a modest scale, who were working at the grassroots level, teaching, preserving, celebrating and enjoying the language. The audit found a general agreement among informants that the distinctiveness of each dialect of Scots was important and specific reference to the significance of regional Scots dialects in both local, and Scottish identity was made in several submissions. The role of language in regional and local identity is celebrated by a focus on Scots music and storytelling in local festivals and as part of other festivals happening in a location. Language can also contribute to the social and cultural life in regions such as the North-East. Here local festivals (in Aberdeenshire, for example) continue local traditions which in some cases have been in place for over a century. These regional festivals connect the language and its speakers to local heritage, promoting modern Scots language and identities by rooting them in a respected past. Much of this takes place within a mode of oral and aural communication.

Each of these two aspects of provision – geographical distribution and the emphasis on written and oral aspects of the language emerge from the data as significant characteristics of provision. Within themselves, they are not mutually exclusive categories however. For example, geographically, there are many strictly local initiatives in schools (i.e. the Language at Letham project) and local song and storytelling festivals taking place within the Central Belt. Membership of national provision organisations comes from all over Scotland – the audit met with members of these organisations in Dundee, Perth and Aberdeen, for example. In interviews, the audit heard much mutual support and respect expressed across the written-oral dimension, giving an impression of both a strong hinterland and an active centre. The overlap of membership between provision organisations means that they form a network of networks, providing both local and a national foci.

Provision by CoE ECRML category

This section analyses the provision of the Scots language by each of the CoE ECRML's seven categories of public life in which support for a language could be expressed. It looks first at how each category fits with the provision identified in the audit, and then at each category individually, noting the types of provision found, and offering examples.

In the analysis, two important qualifications arose when examining key issues and drawing conclusions. The first is that the nature of the field and the limits to the research process prevent it from being exhaustive – there inevitably will be instances of provision missed in the process. The strength of the network sampling strategy gives confidence that the audit captures a comprehensive snapshot of both the shape and type of provision currently available, but it does not guarantee every instance of provision will be captured. Caution must be used therefore when interpreting the absolute figures in the following analysis. The *specific* figures used in this audit, therefore, refer to the provision found in this research. Triangulation between sources, however, allows us to make a *general* description of provision with confidence.

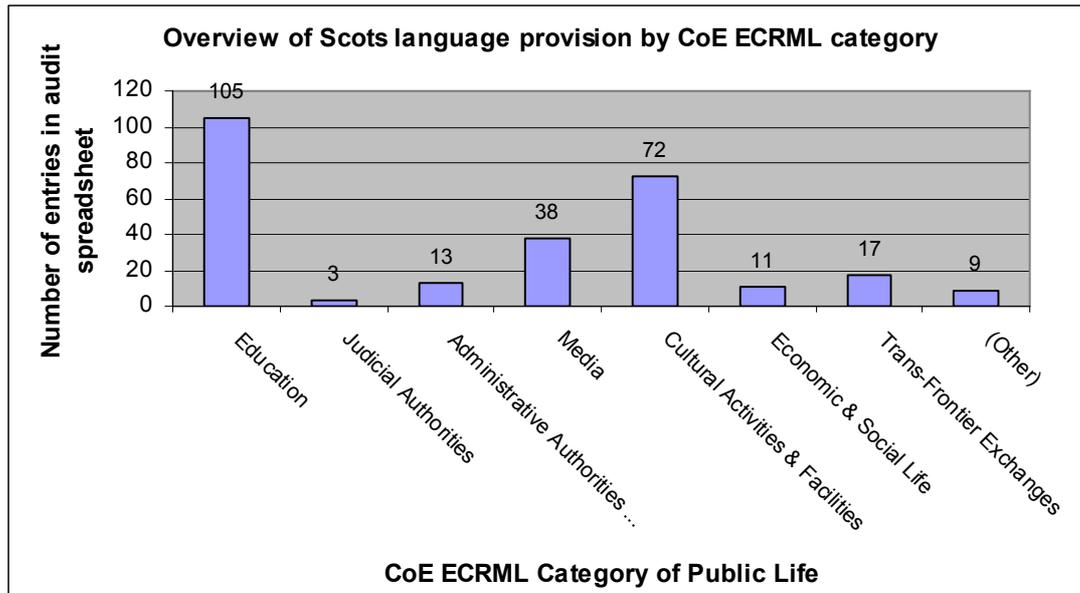
Secondly, each entry in the audit is deemed to be one *act* of provision, regardless of source or type. The audit was not asked to rate, evaluate or prioritise the relative merits of the provision it found, but rather to indicate what provision there is according to the chosen data scheme. This means that one act of provision may have a positive impact in different categories of public life. Some sources, thus, have multiple entries, and some programmes cover provision in more than one category of public life. This reflects the audit's requirement to identify provision, and also mirrors the viewpoint of an individual Scots speaker who may seek to access provision in different parts of their life. For them these multiple interventions from a single provider can represent a healthy level of support for their language across the range of their life experiences.

It is also worth noting that the audit also allowed respondents to identify, describe and present their own provision in the provision report form used by the audit (i.e. respondents themselves were responsible for deciding what constituted an act of provision). This could potentially skew the coverage of provision by category of public life through over-reporting. Although follow-up with providers on their description of their provision was undertaken, responding to any potential inconsistencies lies beyond the scope of this audit. This, however, could form the basis for future research.

Overview of provision by category

Information collated in this audit found that current Scots language provision is distributed very unevenly through the CoE ECRML's seven categories of public life. This is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Overview of Scots language provision by CoE ECRML category



Note: CoE ECRML categories of public life (1-7) are: Category 1 – Education; Category 2 – Judicial Authorities; Category 3 – Administrative Authorities and Public Services; Category 4 – Media; Category 5 – Cultural Activities and Facilities; Category 6 – Economic and Social Life; Category 7 – Trans-Frontier Exchanges. The category 'Other' has been added for the purposes of this audit.

There is a clear preponderance of entries in Education (category 1) and Cultural Activities and Facilities (category 5). This is partly due to the way in which some providers' services or outputs apply to both aspects of public life. For example, a book can be both a resource for cultural life and a tool for language education. Another factor behind this lies in the clustering within the higher education sector of some of the longer-standing providers such as Scottish Language Dictionaries, and those initiatives which are an outgrowth of interests in Literature or History.

In comparison with Education and Cultural Activities and Facilities, the audit found less provision entries in the category of Administrative Authorities and Public Services, and even less for people's interaction in Scots with civil society (Judicial Authorities and Economic and Social Life). Interviews produced evidence of informal links between providers in other categories (for example, in translating words for legal purposes), but relatively few direct examples of provision.

Category 1: Education

“Ah’m no fan o writin, but Ah like writin in Scots.”

Primary 7 pupil, Letham Primary

“I dinnae like daein that much writing, but in Scots I like doing words and all that.”

Primary 7 pupil, Letham Primary

Cuddy Brae: Language At Letham. Itchy Coo 2007

The Education category covers lifelong learning. It includes pre-school, primary, secondary, further and higher education. It can be characterised by strong provision at primary and higher education levels. For example, the audit found strong support for Scots across higher education, including specialisms in Literature, History, Language, and in particular, Lexicography. The work of Scottish Language Dictionaries has been central to much of the scholarship and teaching done in, and on, Scots. Existing scholars and departments at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and other universities report activities ranging from Scottish literature, to studies into the source of the language itself. Extensive academic papers are published and made public by the Association for Scottish Literary Studies and the Scottish Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research based at the University of Stirling via their websites. Collaboration already exists with Queens University Belfast and the audit learned of a proposal to build a joint Scots-Ulster Scots research and teaching centre. In the performing arts, the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama offers undergraduate-level training in Scots voice and offers oral listening and training in regional dialects to students.

One important provider in higher education is Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD). Located in Edinburgh, SLD has produced definitive and essential works on Scots language such as the online *Dictionary of the Scots Language*¹¹, *The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*, *The Scottish National Dictionary*, *The Concise Scots Dictionary*, *The Scots Thesaurus*, *The Essential Scots Dictionary* and *The Grammar Broonie* - an introduction to Scots grammar for children. SLD delivers its outputs in print, on CD, and electronically through the Scuilwab,¹² an online resource for children and adult learners predominantly in the medium of the Scots language.

This scholarly work is also important beyond the Education sector. For example, these dictionaries can provide authoritative definitions of words and terminology for the judicial and administrative authorities. In addition, SLD provide consultation, advice and material on the Scots language for news, radio media, writers and theatre.

¹¹ Available at www.dsl.ac.uk/dsl/

¹² Available at: www.scuilwab.org.uk

Other SLD projects include Word from the Weans, a project originating in a primary school in Stirling, which is compiling a database of definitions and spellings of Scots words aimed at incorporating entries from every Primary 7 class in Scotland. Use of this database, whether on paper or online, will be determined by the students themselves.

Another organisation which contributed a large number of entries to the audit was the Association for Scottish Literary Studies (ASLS). ASLS aims to promote the study, teaching and writing of Scottish literature, and to further the study of the languages of Scotland. It is hosted by the Department of Scottish Literature at the University of Glasgow although its members come from throughout Scotland. The ASLS is very active in the support of Scots language through its activities and outputs, and through membership in other provision organisations. The ASLS publishes a large variety of materials supporting Scottish literature and writing in Scots. These support learning about literature and writing in Scots at both the university and primary/secondary level with material available both online and through purchase. The material includes journal publications which focus on topics ranging from neglected works of Scottish literature (the *ASLS Annual Volumes* series) to *New Writing Scotland*, an annual anthology of new creative writing which often contains some work in Scots. One notable series is *ScotNotes*, a series of guides to individual works of Scottish literature with over 24 titles. The ASLS also holds annual conferences on Scottish language and literature, including the ASLS annual conference, the ASLS schools conference, and the ASLS language conference.

A third notable provider in the higher education sector is the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama (RSAMD). As Scotland's leading institute for the performing arts, it delivers undergraduate degrees in music and the theatre arts. It also supports traditional music with scholarship and teaching. It has a robust programme supporting Scots including a specific course on the Scots language and literature undertaken by all second year acting students. There is study of contemporary Scottish theatre texts including new and established writing, e.g. Liz Lochhead, Tom McGrath, David Greig, Iain Heggie, and master classes with invited guest lecturers including Liz Lochhead, Edwin Morgan, Steven Mulrine, Billy Kay and Matthew Fitt. One staff member is an associate editor (Scotland) for the International Dialects of English Archive and research supports the development of understanding of language and dialect, including Scots.

The RSAMD provides further outreach on Scots language to the performing arts sector, including film, theatre and television, and has supported seasons of Scottish plays and contemporary Scottish dramatists, including plays and productions in Scots.

Enquiries into the provision of Scots in further education have so far indicated little direct activity beyond local use of Scots for vocational training in regions

where one dialect or another is widely spoken. Vocational and Higher National Qualification training appears to be delivered in English as the audit found no evidence of courses taught in Scots.

In the schools sector, the audit found evidence of much practice happening on the ground. This can be seen by the large number of potential contacts from education, as summarised in the spreadsheet and discussed below. Actual provision forms for individual initiatives are fairly low¹³ but the level of activity is captured in the spreadsheet by provision summarised by local authority area entries.

Scots language has been highlighted within the Scottish Government's *Curriculum for Excellence*. In the newly drafted *3-18 Curriculum* prospectus there is a provision for Scots, contained within the experiences and outcomes for Literacy and English. It encourages an emphasis upon Scotland's literature and the languages of Scotland and positions Scots as an available resource with uptake dependent upon the individual teacher, school headteacher and local authority education department.

From the interviews and provision forms, it appears that of the two – primary and secondary - most activity takes place in primary schools. Several respondents pointed to the need to extend this level of provision into secondary education in order to support children as they go through the school system.

The fact that uptake is dependent upon local prioritisation of Scots language teaching means that the extent of provision in this category is difficult to quantify. There is, for example, no apparent consistency regarding educational provision across local authorities from a top-down perspective. A review of local authority provision of Scots in education was commissioned by MSP Dr Bill Wilson's office and the response found was positive though uneven (Swanepoel & Wilson, 2008). Not all local authorities responded to Dr Wilson's review and responses ranged from "Scots is now an integral part of the Higher syllabus" in Dundee (p 22), to "No plans to introduce a compulsory Scots element into all schools...." (p 22) from East Dunbartonshire. On the other hand, individual contacts with an interest in promoting a Scots language curriculum (from Curriculum for Excellence development officers to individual teachers and subject heads) were generated for 30 of the 32 local authority areas. The audit can conclude from this that although there is a variety of positions on the use of Scots across the breadth of local authorities, there is nevertheless, strong interest and growing practice in most of them. This variation may be partly a result of local and regional demand for Scots, but is also the result of the individual history of the development of policy in each local authority. The result is, however, a large

¹³ As the audit began in May 2008, much of its work took place over the summer holidays and the busy time period at the beginning of the school year. This impacted on the ability to receive responses from teachers within the audit's time limits.

number of individual initiatives and acts of provision which are difficult to capture in a snapshot study such as this.

One indication of the interest in delivering learning in and about Scots can be seen in the actions of Itchy Coo's education outreach officer, Matthew Fitt. He has personally run workshops, classes and made presentations to over 500 schools and libraries and delivered over 150 in-house professional training sessions in 18 local authorities. Additionally, the 32 children's books in Scots published by Itchy Coo are also resources for classroom education. Itchy Coo's submission to the audit states that "Hundreds of teachers have incorporated Scots as part of their professional practice". If so, thousands of Scottish pupils will have been offered "positive meaningful learning experiences through Scots Language activities and lessons." Recently, Itchy Coo has created a second website¹⁴ which provides educational materials in Scots to schools and children. Itchy Coo's submission to the audit also points to the need to develop further provision for Scots learning activities by creating a network of Scots language co-ordinators, providing Scots texts in every school, and the further development of outcomes and experiences for Scots language within *Curriculum for Excellence*, amongst other suggestions.

Another notable example is the Reading Bus operated by Aberdeen City Council. The Bus travels the St. Machar district of Aberdeen to deliver a programme called Scots Dimension in schools. It also provides outreach to other schools in Aberdeenshire and Moray. It is located in a primary school and reports that the majority of its provision occurs in primary schools with secondary schools more likely to be the focus of outreach trips. The initiative has recently published an anthology of Doric verse, *Fit Like, Yer Majesty?* as a key resource for schools. It is also planned that an online resource site will be launched in November 2008 to complement the book. Although primarily focused on writing and reading, evidence of oral provision in Scots was also found. Scots Dimension also runs a series of Reading Radio shows on Aberdeen community radio (SHMU 99.8 FM) in Scots, and delivers a programme of "activities in Scots in after school and community events – including the Word Festival, the Storytelling Festival in Aberdeen and one off events" (Scots Dimension provision form).

The audit found that Scots language education contributes to public life in many different ways. Learning in and about Scots contributes to increased literacy in young people. It helps build pride and confidence. Learning about Scots literature contributes towards the creation of art forms which are distinctly Scottish. The important role of language in education provision predisposes this to be a category in which there is much provision. The most instances of provision were found at the primary school and higher education levels, with less at the secondary and further education levels.

¹⁴ Itchy Coo's recently opened second website is available at: www.itchy-cool.com . Itchy Coo's first website has been online for 6 years and is available at www.itchy-coo.com

In Scotland, *Curriculum for Excellence* offers new opportunities to take advantage of the large amounts of good work already done in preparing curriculum materials and language strategies by drawing attention to the value of education in Scots and helping spread access more widely. In the submissions received by the audit on education there is a clear trend to the production of new materials, new research and a growing sense of the value of learning opportunities in Scots. The fact that these initiatives are the result of individual action and concern demonstrates a bottom-up trend and, like bottom-up development in other fields, this can potentially offer a strong foundation for sustainable development of further provision in education.

Category 2: Judicial Authorities

The police come to me many times for help with words, like “This man used the word “.....” in relation to this man. Was this a racial insult?”

Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen

This category of public life includes the courts and policing. Little provision was reported by respondents during the audit as, for the most part, the remit of their provision was outwith the justice system. At no point in the audit’s explorations of policy or documents does it appear that provision is made for Scots through the translation of court documents or the presence of translators in courts. Handling the Scots language in the justice system appears to be the responsibility of individual courts and police forces located in Scots-speaking areas.

One response received pointed out that the Scottish Government had overarching policies which assured equality of access without consideration of language. Further research uncovered information on the government’s website that revealed that the Scottish Government is committed to the equality of opportunity for all people in Scotland with clear statements of principle¹⁵. The Government’s Strategic Objectives reinforce this.¹⁶ This may be why the audit uncovered so little direct provision of support for Scots language within the justice system.

Providers are, however, often involved in the interpretation of Scots words in legal documents and court cases. The Elphinstone Institute at the University of Aberdeen reported that it had been consulted on the use of Scots epithets in court cases, for example. The Scots Language Centre (SLC) indicated that it is willing and able to provide Scots language support for the justice system in Scotland, but suggests that there has been little call for this to date. By way of

¹⁵ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Equality/18934/15832>

¹⁶ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/objectives>

provision, the SLC specifically suggested the translation of documents and the provision of advice in Scots to the appropriate judicial authorities. Secondly, Scottish Language Dictionaries reports that it consults on the meaning of Scots words in legal matters and that its dictionaries provide robust authorised definitions of Scots words, which are consulted in determining laws and cases.

Category 3: Administrative Authorities and Public Services

This leaflet tells ye about the Pairlament, whit it can dae for ye an hoo ye can mak yer voice heard.

Makkin' yer voice herd in the Scottish Pairlament, Scottish Parliament

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/vli/language/scots/makingYourVoiceHeard/index.htm>

This category contains the interactions of Scots-speaking people with the administrative authorities and public services that both regulate and govern them, and also deliver services to them. The main focus of this category in Scottish terms therefore is national and local government. The former (i.e. national government) concerns people's interactions with the Scottish Parliament, Scottish Government and the various Non-Departmental Public Bodies and agencies such as the Scottish Arts Council, Scottish Natural Heritage or Scottish Enterprise. The latter (i.e. local government) involves local authorities (including city, county or regional-level local government and services), plus other regulatory bodies which operate at a local scale such as local authority education departments and health boards.

The audit found that there are many individual examples of Scots language provision in this category, but they require some searching to find. As a result, the audit infers that only a small sample of the actual activities/initiatives in this field appear in the spreadsheet. Whether at the level of national or local authorities, most actual provision instances appear as the result of a specific initiative rather than top-down or overarching policy.

From the evidence both in the spreadsheet and from interviews undertaken in the process of the audit, it appears that, for the most part, Scots-speakers access their administrative authorities and public services in English. This is not to say that local authorities do not offer provision in Scots. Staff at the Elphinstone Institute, for example, identified a number of individual Doric programmes and events sponsored by Aberdeen City Council to which they had contributed. Aberdeen, being located in the heart of the Doric-speaking region, mentions Doric many times in information retrieved from its website¹⁷, but these all appear to be individual events and programmes either for education (see the Reading Bus and The Scottish Dimension above) or in conjunction with other providers such as the Traditional Music and Song Association of Scotland or local

¹⁷ <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/>

communities. The spreadsheet contains entries for the Doric Festival, the Hairst Festival and the Book of Deer Project, all of which support local Scots language and practice and all of which are linked to the relevant local authority in the North East, but each of which are a local community enterprise with their own website¹⁸.

The audit could find no evidence of an overarching policy in Aberdeen City which provides support to Doric speakers beyond the specifics of education or local cultural events. For example, whilst Aberdeen City's website home page contains a 'Language Support' sidebar, linking to documents in 18 languages, it does not specify Scots. This suggests that this situation may also be repeated in other local authorities where Scots is spoken, as demonstrated by the example in the spreadsheet of Renfrewshire's Scots education development policies, or Angus' Scots language policy in libraries. There are thus a number of examples of specific provision for Scots language at a local authority level, although finding information on these during this audit was challenging and often inconsistent.

At the national level, there is a Cross-Party Group on Scots Language within the Scottish Parliament which has served as a focus for legislators and other members of the Scots language community. It attempts to put Scots language issues on the political agenda of the Parliament. It lists eight MSPs, nine providers and 50 'Non-MSP individuals' as members¹⁹. The Cross-Party Group lobbies to raise the political profile of Scots language in part through parliamentary questions and memos from members of the group to Ministers, and through its own efforts to publicise its concerns. It also provides the presence of the Scots language via the Scottish Parliament's website.

The Scottish Parliament's own website has itself developed a limited Scots voice, in that a number of parliamentary documents have been translated into Scots and access to them provided online, although the audit found no comprehensive programme to translate Parliamentary documents into Scots. There are, however, translations of the Scottish Parliament Corporate Body's (SPCB) 'Leid Policy'²⁰, supporting Scots, and a series of reports and meeting transcripts from 2003 and minutes from the Cross Party Group on Scots from 2007. The Scots language pages on the Parliament's website raise the issue of encouraging Scots speakers to access their Parliament in Scots and offer instructions on how to do so.

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), which delivers the Census in Scotland, is currently considering options for introducing a question on the Scots language at the next Census in 2011. Demographic information of this kind can

¹⁸ <http://www.huntly.net/hairst/>, <http://www.thedoricfestival.com/>, <http://www.bookofdeer.co.uk/>,

¹⁹ <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/msp/crossPartyGroups/groups/cpg-scots.htm>

²⁰ "Leid" is the Scots word for language or speech (*Scottish Language Dictionaries Online* <http://www.dsl.ac.uk/>)

help clarify provision needs, and support policy development. Discussions of this research can be found on the GROS website²¹.

Interestingly, three providers reported that they support administrative authorities in consultation about the meaning of words and grammar in Scots. As in the Justice section, Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD) offers its expertise to those drafting and implementing regulations and documents containing references to Scots and noted the particular importance of this in, for example, the planning process. The Scots Language Centre's (SLC) website offers a 'politics and activism' section which reports on matters of interest to Scots speakers and provides links to the Scottish Parliament's website. The SLC members report participation in public consultations, liaison with the Committee of Experts on the CoE ECRML, and work with local authorities producing outputs in Scots, such as a Scots translation of a leaflet for Vote Scotland. Both the SLC and SLD are members of the parliamentary Cross-Party Group and help administer its working. Finally, the Elphinstone Institute also provides similar informal provision within the Grampian region. In each case, this provision is in response to a specific request from an administrative authority.

Category 4: Media

The time has come to open your ears and mind to the hairy artist duo's brand new radio show and 4-part audio play "Meat & Two Veg: adventures in the no-go zone!" The play set in a mystical, mythical alternate Tillydrone follows Roger & Reid's antics with such colourful characters as Lord Googah of Gordon, Pie Lady Anna and Dave 'The Swearing' Butcher, and contains new songs written in the Tilly residency flat such as 'We Are The Pies!' & 'The Dog Gang Rap'!

'Meat and Two Veg'. Presented by Rodger and Reid
<http://www.shmu.org.uk/radio/featureshows.shtml>

This category of public life includes the print, broadcast, and, increasingly, online media. The presence of an indigenous regional or minority language in the popular media is a key indicator of the presence of that language in the affairs of a nation (CoE ECRML). In Scotland, this has been recognised in recent times by the establishment of Gaelic language radio and television channels. Although there are no equivalent Scots language services, existing media, whether print, radio or television, do contain opinion pieces, documentaries, local radio show comedy and other programming in Scots, alongside the bulk of the programming in English. This audit has found that Scots does, therefore, have a presence in Scottish media but that there is no central source for it.

²¹ <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/censushm2011/2006-census-test/2006-census-test-help/2006-census-test-questions/language.html>

In the major newspapers, Scots language writing is mostly confined to weekly opinion pieces, such as, for example, Robbie Shepherd's column in the Aberdeen-based *Press and Journal*, although the column is only included in North East editions. In the *Herald* and the *Scotsman*, the two major national titles, Scots generally appears only in opinion pieces or informative entertainment such as the *Herald's* 'Word of the Week' column.

A number of broadcasters, particularly on radio, support Scots language and its culture through a focus on the language, and often in it. An example is Billy Kay²² who has collected and published oral histories of Scots in the language, in print and in radio documentaries. Spanning the categories of culture and education, Kay's writing can be found in print, in broadcast and online.

Given that programmes produced in the Scots language are generally found across the spectrum of media, the audit found that it can be difficult to know what is being programmed, and when, without consulting many different sources. The media-link service provided by the Scots Language Centre (SLC) on its website is a strong attempt to provide a central source of information about Scots language media. It contains a section of links to programming in Scots, Scots news, podcasts and other Scots broadcast material. These include links to Scots language productions from the major Scottish television and radio broadcasters, news summaries and other linkable broadcast material. The SLC's website also occasionally streams films with Scots-language and interest themes, as well as providing links to print media web sources.

Scottish Language Dictionaries also work with the print media, providing both reference works on the language and print columns on Scots words. Their dictionaries and glossaries are used by writers in the media, but also are media objects themselves, appearing as regular newspaper features on individual Scots words in the Scottish national newspapers (e.g. the Scots 'Word Of The Week' feature in the Saturday edition of the *Herald*). In addition, they report having worked with theatre companies on matters of dialect for dramas in Scots. One of their staff was involved in the production of a textbook called *Scotspeak* for actors.

As mentioned in the Education section, the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama (RSAMD) offers classes on Scots language to undergraduate students and supports the making of film, documentary, music, and theatre as consultants. In addition they have created a Scots component of a 'dialect bank'²³ which teaches students pronunciation and usage of Scots through the use of recorded oral content. These resources support the production of media outputs in Scots, as evidenced by the spreadsheet entry detailing the RSAMD's direct and indirect involvement in the production of a number of films and plays using Scots language.

²² <http://www.billykay.co.uk/>

²³ http://www.rsamd.ac.uk/academy/research/funded_research/index.html

One interesting avenue of media support for Scots comes in the community radio movement. The audit was first alerted to their existence by a respondent who claimed, "I dinnae like to read it, I want to hear it. So I listen to community radio." Community radio licences are for small-scale, not-for-profit radio stations operated for the good of members of the public, or of particular communities, and are structured to deliver social gain, according to Ofcom, the media regulator. Community radio stations offer low-power local broadcasts featuring volunteer staff producing and delivering extremely local radio content. As a result, in appropriate areas, they deliver a higher proportion of Scots content than the mainstream radio sector. It is hard to know the exact numbers of community radio stations as most are volunteer run and new ones seem to appear regularly. The Ofcom website, however, lists 15 community licence applications in Scotland in 2007, and the names of the applicants range from the intensely local, such as Mearns FM from Stonehaven, to particular specific foci, such as Highland Christian Radio (Inverness). A further 11 licensees in Scotland are listed elsewhere on the Ofcom website. The Highlands and Islands Community Broadcasting Federation (HICBF) has 12 community radio station members, including ones in Keith and Speyside which broadcast Scots programming, although the majority of its members are in the Gàidhealtachd. Many community stations such as SunnyGovan Radio in Glasgow and SHMU in Aberdeen²⁴ are beginning to offer their broadcasts over the internet, potentially making Scots programming available to a much wider audience.

Category 5: Cultural Activities and Facilities

A twa wikk lang splore o the tung, sangs, music and traditions o oor byous Doric culture

The Doric Festival 2008

<http://www.thedoricfestival.com/>

This category of public life includes both *activities* and what we might call *assets*. Assets can be both material objects and ideas, knowledges and other intangible but very real resources, many of which are cultural. Thus the 'facilities' which provide support for cultural expressions of a language include material assets – e.g. theatres, halls and media – or in which these expressions of culture take place, and they also include the texts, plays, music, stories and other cultural expressions of language themselves. The category includes written and oral work in the language, theatre and music, as well as cultural events such as festivals and other celebrations.

This was the second largest category in the audit spreadsheet. This is partly because the work of most of the providers already listed in Education falls within this category too. In particular, the raw materials of education - dictionaries,

²⁴ <http://www.sunnygovancommunitymedia.org/>, <http://www.shmu.org.uk/>,

novels, non-fiction books, stories and websites – are also part of the fabric from which cultural life is made. The publication of a new book in Scots is a cultural event, as well as an educational resource. In this manner, the work of providers such as Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD) and the Scots Language Centre (SLC), although reported in other categories, falls into this category as well. SLD can be seen, for example, as a cultural resource – almost as a ‘facility’ which underpins activities in all of the other categories. In a similar manner, through its website the SLC provides a gateway to a broad range of cultural activities in Scots as well as a focus on Scots literature, although it produces little of the programming itself. Again, the educational services of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama also support and deliver classical and contemporary music, theatre and film, as well as traditional music, song and dance.

This section highlights several other key organisations which offer Scots language provision in the cultural life of Scotland. They are ones which primarily produce and/or support cultural activities in Scots.

The Traditional Music and Song Association of Scotland (TMSA) is an umbrella body supporting traditional music and song, particularly in Scots. Although very differently constructed and articulated, it appears to fill a similar role for Scots as the Fèisean movement does for Gaelic in terms of music and song. It sponsors competitions and festivals which focus on the Scots ballad and folk tradition. Further, it provides a route for young musicians to learn the traditions and to advance their music careers, being very much at the heart of the traditional music revival and its continuing growth. The Association’s honorary members include some of the most famous names in traditional Scots music and its Board has included key figures from the traditional music scene in the past and present.

Very much a membership-driven grassroots organisation, the TMSA supports festivals, competitions and sessions in the Scots language amongst nine of its ten local constituent groups (the Highlands Group is the exception, with its location in the Gàidhealtachd). As such it has a large grassroots Scots-speaking (and singing) constituency and is the focus of much local activity.

The TMSA also campaigns for Scots language and is currently undertaking a ‘Folk for Folk’ campaign to raise the profile and funding of traditional Scots language culture such as music, song and the spoken word.

Another key provider in the culture sector is the Scottish Storytelling Centre, which is a very active participant in cultural life through its championing of the spoken word in Scots. It has created a National Register of Storytellers and has a strong programme of training and skills development using Scots. It mounts a year round programme emphasising cultural diversity. This culminates in the annual Scottish International Storytelling Festival. The festivals provide both a

venue for a growing band of practitioners and an increasingly popular way for the Scottish public to hear Scots traditional storytelling.

Amateur and professional theatre and drama were also found to play an important role in the cultural expression of the language. The production of works (old and new) in Scots reaches many people. For instance, it is estimated that the production of the *Flouers o Edinburgh* at Pitlochry Festival Theatre in 2007 would have been seen by approximately ten thousand people. Other theatres like the Traverse, National Theatre of Scotland, and Tron all produce and commission work in Scots. There is also a strong tradition of work in Scots in the amateur sector, with new works being produced every year.

Scots language is not confined to an already established literature. The magazine *Lallans*, for example publishes new writing exclusively in Scots, as does the annual series *New Writing Scotland*, published by the ASLS. The ASLS's *Bottle Imp* provides another outlet for writing in Scots. Several of Scotland's other literary magazines and periodicals (the majority of them funded by SAC), such as *Chapman* and *Edinburgh Review*, also publish new creative writing in Scots.

The publishing industry is a key element of the cultural life of a nation. For example, Itchy Coo is a producer and publisher of books in Scots for children and young people, of "braw books for bairns o aw ages". In six years, Itchy Coo has delivered over 30 titles, ranging from children's first reader books to a non-fiction introduction to the Scottish Parliament, with sales of over 150,000 books. Recent publications include translations of *Winnie-the-Pooh* and three Roald Dahl titles. All of Itchy Coo's material is literature for children and young people, which is why their educational outreach, as detailed in an earlier part of this report, is so appropriate and active. The books, with the high-level of sales, represent important cultural objects themselves, encouraging not only learning, but also pride in the language in which they are written. Working since 2002, Itchy Coo has become the main player in the publishing of children's books in Scots. Although a number of Scottish publishers include Scots titles on their lists, this audit found that there is no equivalent to Itchy Coo for publishing adult literature in the Scots language.

Given the central role of language in the production of cultural activities, artefacts and facilities, the role of the Scottish Arts Council (SAC) has been key to much provision. Historically, SAC has been the sole source of funding for existing Scots provision and it has supported Scots literature with support programmes for writing, storytelling, publishing, readership, festivals, and live literature. As most of the major providers in this category have been funded by SAC, most of their activities can be represented in this section because of SAC's remit.

SAC is facing changes to its remit and activities as a result of the impending establishment in 2009 of Creative Scotland – an organisation which will combine

the Scottish Arts Council and Scottish Screen. The exact shape, scope and structure of Creative Scotland is being worked through in what is currently a transition period. Although this has raised concerns amongst Scots language providers about continuation of funding, there has been a strong commitment from those responsible for Scots at SAC, and from the Minister, to the importance of Scots, which has been evident in a commitment to carry forward support for the main Scots language providers until Creative Scotland is fully established in April 2010. In September 2008, agreement was made by the Scottish Arts Council/Scottish Screen Joint Board to provide bridging funding to SLD and the SLC from April 2009 (when their current flexibly-funded cycle ends) until September 2009. Both the source and extent of funding, if any, to both organisations after this point remain unknown at the time of writing.

The Literature Forum for Scotland is another organisation which actively supports the Scots language. The membership of the Literature Forum is drawn very widely from many of the provision organisations reported by this audit. It includes:

- Association for Scottish Literary Studies
- Bookseller representation
- Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals Scotland
- The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
- The Edinburgh International Book Festival
- Edinburgh UNESCO City of Literature
- Gaelic Books Council
- Itchy Coo
- Moniack Mhor
- National Association for Literature Development
- National Library of Scotland
- Playwrights Studio Scotland
- Publishing Scotland
- The Saltire Society
- The Scots Language Centre
- Scottish Book Trust
- Scottish Language Dictionaries
- Scottish Society of Playwrights
- Scottish PEN
- The Scottish Poetry Library
- The Scottish Storytelling Forum
- Scottish Literary and Arts Magazines
- The Society of Authors in Scotland
- Writers' Guild of Great Britain (Scottish Region)

The Literature Forum for Scotland has recently developed a ten-year strategic vision for literature called *Literature, Nation* as a successor to the 2002-07 Strategy developed jointly by the Scottish Arts Council and the Forum. In relation to the Scots language it aims to “support Gaelic and Scots through the

publication, promotion and study of literature in these languages” and “to secure and develop the development of a national strategy for the Scots language.”

As is appropriate, it is in the cultural life of Scotland that this audit found that provision in the Scots language is the most evident. The importance of the cultural expression of Scots language and identities is demonstrated by the high level of entries in this category.

Category 6: Economic and Social Life

The audit found that the economic impact of activities within the other categories of public life could be cumulatively quite substantial, in terms of creating employment in the categories of Education, Media and Cultural Activities and Facilities. The production of cultural goods such as books, plays, film or music in Scots also directly contributes to the sum of the language’s economic impact. The social impact of the Scots language is implicit in activities like the Traditional Music and Song Association’s local music sessions and festivals, as well as the presence of Scots in social activities including local festivals, storefronts and schools. One outcome noted by Itchy Coo in the ‘Language in Letham’ Scots in schools programme was improved confidence in their language by students’ parents who were also encouraged to participate (Itchy Coo *et al.*, 2007). Thus, as this example has illustrated, activities in the other categories of public life also have the potential to contribute to Scots language provision in Economic and Social Life.

This is the category in which the use of regional or minority language empowers its speakers to interact with each other, reinforcing identities, and validating them within national economic and social life. It is also more specifically about economic development both within the language community and in terms of its participation in the wider economy. Although, as above, the social and economic impacts of current Scots language provision are implicit in the initiatives themselves, these goals are seldom explicit sources of activity. For example, this audit found no evidence of any economic development programme within Scottish Enterprise or Community Planning Partnerships for Scots language-based activities, products or services.

The one notable exception to this is, of course, Robert Burns. Not only does his writing and song constitute an important stream in Scottish literature, but matters relating to his work have an international reach. Organisations which focus on Burns implicitly also support Scots language and its heritage, although the extent to which they do so varies considerably. There is also a strong presence of Robert Burns in the promotion of Scottish tourism, with both direct and indirect activities being linked to Burns. Given the large impact of tourism in Scotland’s economy (with 2.7 to 2.8 million visits in 2006²⁵), promotion of the Scots

²⁵ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Tourism-Culture-Sports/TrendOverseasVisitors>

language's heritage in this way could potentially generate further economic opportunities.

Available provision in Scots in the category of social life appears even less in the audit spreadsheet than in the economic activity category. Perhaps because of its ubiquity, or the newness of the concept, provision for social life in particular remains somewhat muted within the data reported by informants. The audit found that actual provision for the use of Scots in social and economic life remains confined to individual projects and initiatives such as the Scottish Arts Council's funding for books and other arts, or local projects such as regional festivals such as those held in Aberdeenshire and Moray.

A general improvement in the perceived reputation of Scots does, however, have important social consequences for Scots speakers. This was directly addressed by Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD) entry in the audit spreadsheet. SLD claims that its scholarship was partly designed to counter "linguistic discrimination in the past, give confidence to speakers and writers in the use of their own language, combat prejudice and help establish a core of informed opinion on the status of Scots" (SLD Provision Report Form). Although linguistic discrimination was not mentioned explicitly by most other submissions received for the audit, it often arose in interviews which accompanied them. It often came up under the term 'the Scots Cringe', a term respondents used to refer to a legacy of past practices which devalued Scots in comparison to English. An example of this can be found in a discussion on the Elphinstone Kist website, where M Russell and M Flaws' *Spikk proper, noo! Teaching dialect in Primary School* attests to past practice.²⁶ Another place it is mentioned is the recently published report on *Local Educational Authorities and The Scots Language* by MSP Dr Bill Wilson (Wilson and Swanepoel 2008). Here Dr Wilson reports that, "as a child, [he] was given the tawse for speaking Scots in the classroom" (p. 6). He goes on to argue that respect given to Scots in education links to wider respect for the language in society, and increases the self-confidence and pride in the heritage of its speakers.

The placing of Scots on the web is a significant new phenomenon in the social life of Scots speakers. The Scots Language Centre's website operates as a gateway for Scots speakers to communicate with each other and to link up with services, products, features and activities happening across the wider Scots language community. A recent innovation is Scots language blogging²⁷, which is currently being offered to individuals, but will soon be offered to communities as well. Blogging offers the opportunity for self-publishing in Scots and this is increasingly being taken up in blog sites which are not identified as supporting Scots, but in which transactions are in the language. Other campaigns include the dotSCOT²⁸ campaign, which is advocating the creation of a .sco or .scot

²⁶ <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/elphinstone/kist/results.php?/mrus01.dat>

²⁷ <http://www.scotslanguage.com/blogs>

²⁸ <http://www.dotscot.org/>

high-level internet domain for Scotland, and campaigns to put more information online for Scots speakers. Thus, the web is slowly becoming a potential social space for Scots speakers.

Although few respondents reported that their provision was addressed at the social or economic life of Scots-speakers, it is apparent that Scots language provision in the categories of Education, Cultural Activities and Facilities, and Media support the participation of Scots speakers in the social and economic life of Scotland.

Category 7: Trans-Frontier Exchanges

Nos Ur song festival in Inverness 2008

Initiatives such as the Nòs Ùr regional contest and the Liet Lavlut, where Europe's regional and minority languages are in the limelight, provide an ideal opportunity to give these languages a new lease of life and a positive image which is often sorely lacking, particularly among young people. What better way to unite people, than with the universal language of music? These events substantially contribute to the richness of Europe, its culture and its diversity.

Council of Europe Official, Committee of Experts to the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages
<http://www.nos-ur.eu/>

The category of Trans-Frontier Exchanges includes both the celebration of a language in other countries, and the bringing of representatives from other countries to Scotland to take part in similar exchanges. This offers respect and recognition to a regional or minority language at an international level, whether held in Scotland, or abroad.

Most trans-frontier exchanges occur around cultural products (e.g. music, poetry, literature and drama), and scholarly research. Thus literary festivals and tours, film-making and music are all ways in which Scots language is represented to the wider world. Many providers contacted during this audit reported that they were keen participants in such activities. These activities included artistic tours and international exchanges of poets, writers, musicians and other performers in Europe and beyond. International conferences are a key part of academic life and providers in the higher education sector reported both attendance at, and the hosting of, international conferences in Scotland, in the fields of linguistic, literary and historical research.

The Scottish diaspora is a historical fact of Scottish life and much interest in traditional culture, including Scots language, is to be found in North America, Australasia and elsewhere (Hunter 1994, Basu 2006). There are Scottish societies, clan societies, clubs, newsletters and blogs emanating from North

America, indicating the level of interest in Scotland overseas. The recent development of Scots language websites hosted in Scotland offers another type of trans-frontier exchange. SLD, for example, claims thousands of hits on their online dictionary and other sites. Their submission to the audit notes that “During the period from 15th -22nd July (2008) there was an average of 13,269 hits per day. This can increase to over 20,000 during the university term. The greatest number of non-UK hits were from the USA but we also had visits from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, throughout Europe, South Africa, throughout South America Mexico, India, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan etc.” SLD also produces an ‘e-zine/newsletter’ for a North American audience, which is published on their website.

The Scots Language Centre reports that it also receives much international traffic on its website, although its focus is largely on Scots within Scotland. These, and the advent of community radio and other media on the web, mean that the opportunities for offering Scots language provision beyond Scotland’s geographical boundaries are rapidly growing.

Conclusion

Looking at current Scots language provision by category demonstrates several important aspects. When considering these results, however, two important considerations must be kept in mind. First, although this audit has separated out the various aspects of public life in which provision for regional or minority languages is demonstrated, in reality, provision crosses such boundaries. In the life of individual Scots speakers, aspects such as culture, education, economic activity, social activity and trans-frontier exchanges intertwine in the pursuit of their own life activities and goals. Since language itself penetrates all aspects of life, the combined effect is that different types of provision almost inevitably appear in more than one category. Secondly, time and history play a large role in the picture the audit has been accumulating. This is a snapshot of a constantly changing landscape of providers and provision, and one which is currently facing potentially significant changes in the way it is organised and supported. Additionally, the legacy of historical support for sectors such as academia has strongly influenced the shape of provision just as new innovations such as the worldwide web are re-shaping it as this report is written.

If Figure 1, which charts the number of responses in each category compared to the whole, were seen as a rough representation of the level of Scots language provision in Scottish life, then the following claims could be made. Scots language provision has most deeply penetrated Scottish life in the categories of Education and Cultural Activities and Facilities. In the categories of Judicial Authorities and Administrative Authorities and Public Services, Scots language provision is relatively low. The audit found that provision in these categories was variable across places and regions. In terms of the Media, the audit found a

small traditional news media presence and the growing potential of online provision, especially with the website of the Scots Language Centre, which functions as a Scots language gateway.

4. DISCUSSION

The audit undertook a series of interviews with key informants and groups. Some of what was gathered contributed entries directly to the audit spreadsheet. These meetings were in the form of an in-depth interview and the information they gathered has provided triangulation with the spreadsheet data. This also informs the general depictions of the provision available, identification of gaps in current provision in terms of implementing the undertakings of the CoE ECRML and the consideration of potential areas where Scots language provision could be developed further. This allows the audit to explore the provision available and to make some claims about the language and its role in contemporary Scottish life, providing the context necessary to interpret the findings and to provide a baseline understanding of Scots language provision at this point in time.

The pre-eminent first impression which emerges from this research was the keenness and enthusiasm on the part of all those who are currently involved in Scots language provision. The historic nature of the situation of the Scots language and the endeavours of its providers underpin a universal agreement that the language is important to Scotland, Scotland's people and a sense of Scottish identity. The centrality of the Scots language to a sense of identity is demonstrated by the passion of the respondents and the positive responses they report when providing services. For example, evaluations by Itchy Coo on the use of Scots teaching in primary and secondary schools report high enthusiasm on the part of the students and teachers, and positive outcomes in terms of self-confidence and pride (Itchy Coo *et al.* 2007). Throughout all the interviews carried out for this audit, there was a strong assertion that the Scots language is important to the people of Scotland.

Another strong theme to emerge from both the interviews and tabular data is that Scots is a living language. Although the researcher began the task cautiously prepared to discover a language in danger of extinction or under threat, both the extent and types of provision, and the comments of informants made it clear that the situation of the Scots language within Scotland is different. It is one of growth, change and growing respect. For example, most informants were more comfortable with calling it a 'regional' language rather than a 'minority' language. They pointed to the diversity of the various regional dialects and the way that young people incorporate Scots into their lexicon as examples of why Scots is flexible, modern and an appropriate European language for the 21st Century.

Potential gaps

One of the reasons the Scottish Government commissioned this audit was to determine what opportunities may exist to expand provision within the context of the CoE ECRML, either as part of, or in addition to, the manifesto commitments the Scottish Government has given to the Scots language. The audit has used

the categories of public life used in Part III of the CoE ECRML to gather information and make a functional investigation of provision, which enables it to address this requirement (refer to footnote 2).

It is clear that the greatest provision occurs within the CoE ECRML's categories of Education and Cultural Activities and Facilities. Provision in terms of Trans-Frontier Exchanges was primarily the result of activity in these two categories. Provision in the category of Media was small, but the audit found that it has the potential to grow as new digital media technologies create new opportunities. The audit found the lowest levels of provision in the categories of Judicial Authorities and Administrative Authorities and Public Services, where almost no provision was found. In relation to these categories, the audit did, however, hear of a number of individual local acts of provision in the courts, police services and within specific local authorities. The audit found many acts of provision operating within local authorities, but no evidence of any overarching policies to join them up.

One particular gap which emerges from the research is the lack of provision of the Scots language as an asset for economic development. One of the reasons for looking at Scots language provision as a community of provision is that recent developments in the community development field have linked community development and increased social capital with local economic development. This is also a position taken by the Scottish Government in its pre-election manifesto commitments to 'encourage the use of Scots in the arts, education and broadcasting', which implicitly connects this to a 'prosperous Scotland'.

Language is often used in analyses to illustrate how local culture assets can contribute to economic development through tourism, language teaching, festivals, music, stories and other cultural activities (Ray 2001, Carnegie UK Trust 2007). In Ireland, for example, Irish language and cultural practices underpin a growing tourism and music/literature economy which caters to an international market. The economic impact on the host towns of the Gaelic Mod is an example of this. It is routinely reported that the economic impact is worth millions of pounds to the host town (MacLeod 2008). Scots language has equivalent tradition, heritage, global community and cultural products, yet it appears to this audit that, apart from Robert Burns, the economic development of the provision of this asset tends to operate on a very local scale. Again there is no sense of a high-level policy joining these up.

Another growing practice in community development is partnership working – where communities form partnerships with local or national governments, agencies, non-governmental organisations and other organisations in order to achieve mutual outcomes using funding none has access to individually. As this practice develops it is providing new sources of funding for new initiatives linking existing material assets (e.g. forests, community buildings and greenspace) to new social practices which deliver health, jobs, education and other benefits to

communities, often through social enterprises. This audit found that many providers were familiar with this way of working, but that they tended to work in partnership with each other or with a limited range of funders. This new type of community partnership may offer new opportunities to develop the provision economy of the Scots language.

Much potential for economic development exists within the provision available, but so far it remains nascent. The role of the Scots language in the economic and social life in Scotland clearly offers much to capitalise on, and an overt programme of using Scots language as a tool for local economic development remains to be developed.

Another potential gap emerges from the otherwise well-populated Education category. Access to Scots language learning activities for primary and secondary age children is uneven and rather dependent upon the initiative of individual teachers and school headteachers. Further, provision appears more frequent in primary than in secondary schools. Expanding access and supporting that access with more written and online materials has the potential to build on a strong foundation, and means that in the future more children from Scots-speaking homes could have the opportunity to encounter Scots in the classroom.

In summary, the audit found that the Scottish Government, in the main, takes seriously its undertakings for Scots in Part II of the CoE ECRML. However, any progress made by the Government in respect of its commitments to the CoE ECRML can best be characterised as just that – progress. The Council of Europe states that the responsibilities the Charter brings to members is a process towards increasing inclusion of regional or minority languages in national life (CoE). The UK and Scottish Governments are at a point where significant advances have been made in this regard. Awareness of the value of the Scots language is increasing. Good practice and provision already exist in some areas of public life, but more could still be done across all areas to raise awareness or increase access to provision through more joined-up policy.

The shape of the provision community

In interacting with current providers of the Scots language, the audit found a group which could be described as diverse, vigorous, self-motivated, and clearly in possession of considerable social capital. The providers were seen to network well within themselves, and with the Scottish Government. Scots language providers operated at both a local level with initiatives such as the Traditional Music and Song Association's 'Chapters', local life festivals and individual school programmes, and at a national level in the academic and arts sectors. Geographically, the community is as diverse as its various regional dialects. From the Doric Festival in the North East to SunnyGovan community radio in urban Glasgow, dialects of Scots are the medium of local identity. The

larger provision organisations and those with national scope are located in the Central Belt, while the smaller more locally based organisations tended to be located in disparate areas from the North-East to the Borders or as pockets within the Central Belt.

The audit found that there is currently no single lead organisation or person positioned with an overall and general responsibility for Scots language provision. Nor is there any overarching policy concerning the language. Rather, there are a number of individuals and organisations who, in pursuing their own agendas, operate as a loose collective with the Scots language as their major concern. This has consequences for strength of provision across the CoE ECRML's seven categories of public life. This community does not appear to have close ties with the economic development community in Scotland, nor with the judiciary. It does, however, appear to work very successfully with the Scottish media, higher education and the culture sectors. Politically, the support of the current Minister and the presence of a parliamentary Cross-Party Group on Scots Language is an indication that the community potentially participates in the political agenda-setting of the Scottish Government although, as this audit is one of the first pieces of policy research commissioned on the topic, this is a relatively recent phenomenon. The community's connections and influence on government at a local authority level is much more variable across local authorities and tends to be at a local or grassroots level.

A potential outcome emergent from the collective efforts of Scots language providers is the 'de-stigmatisation' of Scots. Addressing the historic fact of the stigmatisation of Scots (and Gaelic) in schools was not a primary focus of any of the providers in this audit, yet each type of provision in some way addresses this historical legacy. Initiatives as varied as Itchy Coo's education officer inspiring children to value their own language, the work of Scottish Language Dictionaries and other academics in providing authoritative evidence of Scot's status as a bona fide language, and the Scots Language Centre's aim to make Scots a relevant part of Scottish life in the 21st century, all support the growth of pride in a historic language and confidence in using it in a modern Scotland.

It is therefore credible from this audit to characterise current Scots language provision as one which emerges from the initiative and skills of those concerned and talented individuals who have created these provision organisations, whether at the scale of local interventions in primary and secondary education or at a national scale. Much provision is done on a voluntary basis. Funding support has proved vital in the establishment and further development of these organisations, but the sector could perhaps be best characterised as having been government-supported but not directed. This is a community of hard-working individuals who have followed their passion for the Scots language with careers which at times appear to have been challenging, and who have persevered in supporting the language which exists today. From the individual primary school teacher using their spare time to learn how to use Scots in their

children's classroom, to the efforts of full-time academics to produce the dictionaries which support that work, this diverse community is bound by their shared passion for the language. This is a community which has developed its capacity over years, reaching a point where it now has the ability to continue to develop and grow.

Discussing ways forward

Across the spectrum of respondents participating in this audit, there was a sense that changes are afoot for the status and situation of the Scots language in Scotland. There is enthusiasm and keen engagement with the current situation of provision and with aspirations to carry it forward. There are also differences in opinion about what shape these changes should take. Discussions are ongoing across the range of providers interviewed by this research. This sense that change is coming is welcomed in this community of advocacy and action.

Although there was no provision in the spreadsheet to raise the issue, in nearly all interviews with informants the contrast between the position of Scots and that of the Government's formal language policy on Gaelic was noted. This then is not a gap in a particular category of public life, but rather one identified in comparison with the progress made in supporting Gaelic. This was never expressed with resentment in this audit, but it was clear that such developments have encouraged providers to consider new ways forward for the organisation and delivery of support for the Scots language. There was a strong sense that the Scots language should be treated with equal fairness and parity, but how that treatment is administered or structured need not necessarily be the same as the approach taken by the Scottish Government to protect and promote the Gaelic language. The findings from this audit suggest that the Scots language needs its own unique solutions, driven by the historical context within which the language has existed. This is a community which is beginning to have conversations with itself on what those changes might be and what shape they might take, and this research found that no consensus has yet emerged on what, where and how such changes might take shape.

That said, these discussions are mostly being held *within* the Scots language community, and without substantive discussions between the community and policy makers. As a result, the discussions throw up a wide range of possible ways forward. There are many ideas and as the conversations continue and involve more partners, it is likely a consensus on the best workable way forward will emerge. At this point in time, however, this research found consensus that change is inevitable and welcome, but no shared sense of how that change should work or what can be done to achieve outcomes which best enhance the status of the Scots language in Scotland.

5. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research was to conduct an audit of current Scots language provision in Scotland. The audit looked at provision by source, type, CoE ECRML category and provider, and aimed to identify any gaps it found. This represents the first research of its type by the Scottish Government and forms a baseline understanding of current Scots language provision in Scotland. Perhaps as a result, the research was actually overwhelmed by the large number of respondents willing to share their experience, keenness and passion about Scots. Consequently, although an audit such as this can never be more than a snapshot of a diverse community – a community constantly changing – more data were made available to the researcher than expected, resulting in confidence in the depiction of provision that the audit has found.

The audit has created a spreadsheet/table of provision which contains around 270 entries of provision. It is appended to this report and will become a resource for its commissioners in the further examination of the policy implications of current Scots language provision in Scotland.

This study discovered a healthy, vital and diverse community of passionate providers interacting with a Scots-speaking public who appeared to value the provision highly. The audit found many acts of provision across the range of CoE ECRML categories of public life. Evidence from this audit shows that current provision was strongest in the categories of Education and Cultural Activities and Facilities and less apparent in the categories of Judicial Authorities and Administrative Authorities and Public Services. The audit noted the significant growth potential in the field of Media. Providers ranged from established, centrally-based organisations in traditional fields such as academia, to more grassroots organisations which support the Scots language at a local level. Scots language provision was clearly on the agenda of the Scottish Parliament (as evidenced by the membership and work of the Cross-Party Group on the Scots Language) but it appeared to be less apparent on the agendas of local authorities. In Education, there was evidence of much activity in higher education and in the primary school sector, and potential for further growth in the secondary school sector. Current provision was also less evident in the economic and social development fields, providing opportunities for learning from examples outwith the provision community when building new development strategies. Across the range of provision, whether in making Scots language primary education more available or at the level of access to local authorities, more support and more systematic application of support could potentially create more provision. This could allow the examples of provision in public life which already exist to be more widely available to many more Scots speakers. Such development and consolidation of gains already made could help ensure that Scots-speaking citizens of Scotland can take greater pride in their language across a wider range of experiences in their lives.

In the absence of a formal overarching government language policy for Scots, Scotland appears to have an active, highly engaged and highly skilled, yet fragile community engaged in delivering Scots language provision. It depends to a large extent on voluntary activity, which was described in interviews as a strength in terms of the drive and enthusiasm this engenders, and as a concern in terms of stability and the ability to plan for future provision. In a situation like this the provision community needs support, stability and opportunity so that the voluntary efforts of the many remain a rewarding and productive experience.

This research has uncovered a very active and diverse community of providers who have, for the most part, carried the torch for the Scots language for some time. These organisations are the result of individual and collective passion for the language and lay a strong foundation for the further development of provision in the future. The language they support appears to be a living language, and one which requires its own unique measures of support. This legacy of provision, combined with the Scottish Government's recent expression of support for the language augers well for Scots language provision in the near future.

Potential ways forward for increasing Scots language provision

The findings from this baseline audit and the gaps in provision identified, which have been placed into one or more of the seven categories used in Part III of the Council of Europe's European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, suggest that Scots language provision could be encouraged and developed further in various areas of public life. These 'ways forward' do not constitute a coherent language policy nor are they meant to suggest such. They are individual suggestions made in response to the data gathered and are offered as potential opportunities which emerge from the findings. They are as much a result of the structure of the research process as the field in which the research was conducted. Nevertheless, they offer a small set of points which might form the focus of further discussion.

Education

The audit found strong provision in the Education category at primary and higher education levels, and weaker provision in secondary schools and further education. Several respondents in interview pointed to the need to extend provision in secondary schools in order to support children as they go through the school system, and opportunities opened up through *Curriculum for Excellence* could be used to do this.

- The Scottish Government could take account of recent progress that has been made in some local authority areas to develop and increase provision for the Scots language in primary and secondary schools, and

with regard to *Curriculum for Excellence* and the role of local authorities in the delivery of education, consider how such developments may be built upon to encourage and support the expansion of provision in other local authority areas, particularly with regard to secondary school education.

- The Scottish Government in partnership with local authority education departments could explore the potential for providing continuous professional development for teachers in the area of the Scots language.
- The Scottish Government could consider commissioning further research to explore attitudes to the Scots language in teaching and examine existing barriers to its use in the classroom. Such research could also explore attitudes of parents to the Scots language and its status as a living, everyday language.

Judicial Authorities

The audit found little provision for the Scots language within the justice system, and no overarching provision, with handling of the Scots language appearing to be the responsibility of individual courts and police forces located in Scots-speaking areas. However, the audit has found that organisations exist that can be consulted on the use of Scots in court cases, and for the translation of documents into and from the Scots language.

- The Scottish Government could consider how awareness may be raised within the Scottish judicial system, of the opportunities which currently exist to provide Scots language translation services, and other support services such as the provision of definitions of Scots words to assist in determining laws and cases and other general advice and consultation services for the Scots language which may be of use to the justice system .

Administrative Authorities and Public Services

The audit found no evidence of an overarching policy for local authorities, although it found several examples of Scots language provision at an individual, local authority level. These were, however, difficult to locate on individual local authorities' websites, whilst other language provision was overt and easily found.

- The Scottish Government could consider, in partnership with local authorities and Scots language provision organisations how: the profile of Scots language provision at local authority level may be developed or increased; Scots language events occurring in local authority areas may be better publicised; and consider the ways in

which these and other aspects of provision for the Scots language may be better promoted and coordinated at local and national levels.

The audit found limited provision for the Scots language at a *national* level, with the Scottish Parliament's own website providing access to parliamentary documents in Scots, transcripts and minutes of the Cross Party Group on Scots available online, and Scots language pages encouraging Scots speakers to access their Parliament in Scots and offering guidance on how to do so. However, the audit found no comprehensive, overarching programme to translate Parliamentary documents into Scots.

- The Scottish Government could give fresh consideration to how it and other national bodies or authorities, such as the Scottish Parliament, may promote and increase the use of Scots in their functions and policies.

Media

The audit found that the Scots language does have a presence in the Scottish media, but that no central source exists for this, and it can be difficult to know what has been programmed and available without consulting various different sources. Existing media, whether print, radio or television, do contain opinion pieces, documentaries, local radio shows and other programming in Scots. There is also a media-link service provided by the Scots Language Centre on its website that provides links to Scots language productions by television and radio broadcasters, programming in Scots, Scots news, podcasts and other Scots broadcast material. The audit also found that there is increasing media provision for Scots in the community radio sector, and many community stations also offer their broadcasts over the internet, potentially widening Scots programming to different communities.

- The Scottish Government, in consultation with Scots language community stakeholders, could consider how new media such as the Web, may be harnessed to provide increased access to Scots language services; consider how Scots language materials in print, radio, television and film media may be better promoted; and ensure that any plans to develop a new Scottish television network, as recommended recently by the Scottish Broadcasting Commission, recognise and reflect the importance of the Scots language in programmes to be shown on the channel.

Cultural Activities and Facilities

The audit found strong provision for the Scots language in the cultural activities and facilities category, including written and oral work in the language, theatre and music, cultural events such as festivals, and other Scots language events. The audit also found within this category, the existence of many 'umbrella' organisations for Scots literature, the arts, music, oral Scots, readership and new creative writing.

- The Scottish Government could ensure that the soon-to-be-established Creative Scotland takes account of the relevance of the Scots language in performance arts and literature, and ensure that Creative Scotland plays a strategic role for Scots language provision in performance arts and literature in Scotland.

Economic and Social Life

The audit found that provision for the Scots language in social and economic life is confined to individual projects and local or regional initiatives. The production of cultural goods such as books, plays, films or music in Scotland, and local festivals and events, directly contribute to the economic and social life of Scotland. An increased status for Scots as a language would have important economic and social consequences for Scots speakers and the provision of the language itself.

- The Scottish Government, in partnership with Scots language community stakeholders, could consider how to support and promote the Scots language – in all its variations - and to raise its status as a diverse, living language to be respected and valued throughout Scotland. The Scots language should be considered as an asset for economic development, and The Scottish Government could consider how the Scots language and cultural practices can underpin a growing tourism and music/literature economy that caters to an international market. The Scottish Government could also ensure that the forthcoming review of the Scottish traditional arts sector takes account of the economic and social contribution made by artists who perform in the Scotland language.

Trans-Frontier Exchanges

Although entries in the spreadsheet under the Trans-Frontier category are not substantial, provision in this category appears to be fairly strong, as entries in the other categories cut across the trans-frontier area, with many exchanges occurring around cultural products and scholarly research. Literary festivals and

tours, film-making, music and entries in the Scots language or about the Scots language on the web, represent the language to the wider world. The Scottish diaspora is to be found world-wide, and many Scottish societies, clan societies, clubs, newsletters and blogs emanating from North America indicate the level of interest overseas.

- The Scottish Government, in partnership with local authorities and Scots language stakeholders, could consider how to raise awareness and promote the value of the Scots language, both at a Scotland-wide and international level, so that the language is viewed as an integral and valued part of Scotland's culture and as an attraction for those visiting Scotland to participate in that culture as tourists or as 'home-comers' to their Scottish roots.

General

The audit found that there is currently *no single lead organisation* or person positioned with an overall and general responsibility for Scots language provision; nor is there any overarching policy concerning the language. Rather, there are a number of individuals and organisations who, in pursuing their own agendas, operate as a loose collective with Scots as their major concern.

- The Scottish Government, in consultation with key Scots language community stakeholders, could consider how support for and promotion of the Scots language may be better coordinated.

REFERENCES

Bourdieu, Pierre (1984) *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste*. London: Routledge.

Carnegie UK Trust (2007) A Charter for Rural Communities. Dumfermline: Carnegie UK Trust.

Cloke, P and Perkins, H (1998) Cracking the Canyon with the Awesome Foursome: representations in adventure tourism in New Zealand *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 16 185-218.

GROS (2006), Scotland's Population 2006, The Registrar General's Annual Review of Demographic Trends 152 edition.

Itchy Coo, Glasgow University and Literature in Learning, 2007, 'Cuddy Brae: Language At Letham, The Scots Language In A Scottish Primary School'. Available from: <http://www.scottishbooktrust.com/node/15938> [cited 15 July 2007].

Jackson, T 2004. [Motivating Sustainable Consumption - a review of evidence on consumer behaviour and behaviour change](#). A report to the Sustainable Development Research Network. London: Policy Studies Institute.

Russell, M and Flaws, M *Spikk proper, noo! Teaching dialect in Primary School*. Ephinstone Kist. Accessed 27/11/08.
<http://www.abdn.ac.uk/elphinstone/kist/results.php?/mrus01.dat>

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Scots audit pro forma

INTEGRATE CONSULTING
specializing in multi-method social research,
policy analysis, evaluation & training
www.integrateconsulting.co.uk

Audit of Support for Scots language in Scotland

Support for Scots Language details form

From:

Name _____
Institute _____
Location _____
Phone _____
Email _____

Thank you for offering to provide the Audit with details of what you and your organisation do to support Scots language in Scotland. This form is designed to help make that task easier.

As you will see, for the purposes of the Audit, support is divided into seven categories which conform to the categories of public life in which support can be expressed, as used by the Council of Europe's Charter on Minority Languages. Please think of each type of support or support service your organisation supplies and enter it into the appropriate category. Feel free to enter it into more than one category if that is relevant – for example children's books in Scots might be entered in Education as well as Cultural Activities and Facilities. If you do use more than one category, please briefly explain why it is relevant to a specific category – i.e. if children's books are used in school literacy programs, then it is appropriate to put them under Education. Finally, there is an eighth category – "Other" you may use if you do not think your support falls into any of the main seven categories.

We only need the briefest of descriptions for the Audit and want to make this task as simple and efficient as possible for you. We really appreciate you taking the time to help the Audit and don't wish to make it in any way a burden for you. In fact, if you already are filling in government and other funding forms you may already have the "Outputs" (actual programmes) which deliver "Outcomes" (the support sectors). Please feel free to use what you already have if appropriate.

The table below, and this file, are in Word .rtf format so that you can use any Word version to add to it (you can add as many rows as you need using the 'Table' menu in Word).

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me, Rhys Evans, on Mobile Number or to email me at Email Address Please email your replies to me at this same

email address. Many thanks in advance for your time and help with this. It is greatly appreciated.

Table of Support. Organisation:

	Program name or descriptor	Details of support	Where support is delivered	Any other comments
1. Education				
2. Judicial Authorities				
3. Administrative Authorities and Public Services				
4. Media				
5. Cultural activities and facilities				
6. Economic and Social life				
7. Trans-frontier exchanges				
8. Other				

Appendix 2: Table detailing current Scots language provision in Scotland

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
Category 1: Education						
1	Aberdeen City Council	The Reading Bus	A rolling programme of delivering the Scots Dimension in schools in the St Machar Area in Aberdeen but also outreaching to other schools in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire and Moray.	Most of delivery is on Reading Bus or in the classroom in schools in St Machar Community in Aberdeen.	Online	
1	Aberdeen City Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/Secondary Schools 3 Curriculum for Excellence Officers, 2 Good Practice Leaders	Aberdeen	Education development	
1	Aberdeenshire Council (Arts Education)	Keek Back Syne Haud Gaun	Combining local history, heritage and culture, with music and other arts to link old traditions and new through creative writing and music. Children listen to old Scots ballads and write new ones.	Four primary schools in Fourmartine, Aberdeenshire	Educational experience	Addresses the Curriculum for Excellence, resulting in performance in Aberdeenshire in November 2008. Jointly sponsored by Aberdeenshire Arts Education

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						Team, Youth Music Initiative, and the National Trust for Scotland
1	Aberdeenshir e Council	The North East Folklore Archive	Focusing primarily on the North East's farming and fishing communities, the substance of the Archive includes written articles, recorded interviews, biographical notes, photographs, diaries, songs and tunes.	Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire	Online	Formed in 1997. Essentially an online service, it also can provide hard copy books by request
1	Aberdeenshir e Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/Secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence officer	Aberdeenshire	Education development	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (Education Departments)	The Scottish Dimension' Sheena Blackwell	Sheena Blackwell is charged with delivering education in Scots. Uses language, music and art to deliver and promote Scots language instruction, and tie it in with the <i>Curriculum for Excellence</i> . Uses language, music and art to deliver and promote Scots language instruction, and ties it in with the <i>Curriculum for Excellence</i> .	Nursery, primary and secondary education in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire	Oral and printed materials, online and in-person	Works with the Reading Bus (2 days per week) and in partnership with local schools. Uses other Scots language resources such as Itchy Coo, websites, Scottish Government Education etc.
1	Angus Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence officer	Angus	Education development	
1	Argyll and Bute Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence officer	Argyll and Bute	Education development	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Association for Scottish Literary Studies (ASLS)	Scottish Language	Scholarly journal	Worldwide	Journal for individual subscribers, academic institutions and libraries	
1	ASLS	ASLS Conferences	ASLS Annual Conferences, Schools Conferences and Languages Conferences	Various locations throughout Scotland	Conference	The Schools Conference is directly relevant to teachers. The other ASLS conferences are suitable for academics at all levels and for lifelong learning.
1	ASLS	<i>Scotnotes</i> series of study guides	Various publications dealing with Scottish writers, writing in all the languages of Scotland	Worldwide	Books, in schools, homes and libraries	
1	ASLS	Teaching Notes	Various Teaching Notes providing advice on using Scottish texts in the classroom, many of which contain some element of Scots language	Online and direct to schools	Teaching materials	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	ASLS	Annual Volumes	Critical editions of Scottish texts, many containing Scots language elements	Worldwide	Annual volumes to individual subscribers, academic institutions and libraries	
1	ASLS	<i>New Writing Scotland</i>	An annual anthology of short fiction and poetry, much of which is in Scots	Worldwide	Books, in schools, homes and libraries	
1	ASLS	<i>The Bottle Imp</i>	Online e-zine, featuring regular articles on Scots language	Worldwide	Online e-zine	The Bottle Imp is aimed at students and academics worldwide (www.thebottleimp.org.uk)
1	ASLS	ScotLit	ASLS newsletter	Worldwide	Newsletter distributed to individual subscribers, academic institutions and libraries	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	ASLS	The Scottish Writing Exhibition	The Scottish Writing Exhibition promotes Scottish books and writers to academics internationally	USA (various locations)	Conference	Links to the MLA Convention
1	ASLS	Languages Committee	The ASLS has a Languages Committee to deal specifically with language and linguistic issues	Europe (various locations)	Conference	Links to the ESSE Conference
1	BBC Scotland	BBC Scotland Learning	Produces educational material for children and teachers for the 5-18 curriculum.	Scotland-wide	Online	A new (2009-10) programme looking at languages is to begin, including producing materials in Scots.
1	Christine Kydd	Scots Voice Songmaking projects	Encourage existing use and encouraging increased use through the medium of song	Primary schools in North East and Tayside	oral and written materials	Delivery depends on funding from a variety of sources- often only special projects, so delivery not sustained- room for development
1	Clackmannan shire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence officers	Clackmannanshire	Education development	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Dumfries and Galloway Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence officer	Dumfries and Galloway	Education development	
1	Dundee City Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence officer; 2 Good Practice Leaders	Dundee City	Education development	
1	East Ayrshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence development officers, 1 Good Practice Leader	East Ayrshire	Education development	
1	East Dunbartonshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 3 Curriculum for Excellence development officers	East Dunbartonshire	Education development	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	East Lothian Council	Strategic Priority 3 within the Education and Children's Services Improvement Plan:	'Embed Scottish History, culture and heritage throughout school life and make every effort to support Scotland's languages – both Gaelic and Scots	East Lothian	Education development	
1	East Lothian Council (in partnership with Fèisean nan Gàidheal)	Youth Music Initiative	Children's song lessons, and bagpipe chanter lessons to local authority schools	East Lothian	Education development	Via lessons
1	East Lothian Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	East Lothian	Education development	
1	East Renfrewshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence development officers	East Renfrewshire	Education development	
1	Edinburgh City Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence development officers, 1 Good Practice Leader	City of Edinburgh	Education development	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Elphinstone Institute	Dedicated to bring the culture and traditions of North and North-East Scotland to the widest possible public. Activities in fieldwork recording, research, teaching, publication and community outreach.	Aberdeen	In-person, written materials and online	Partnerships with local actors extend influence of Elphinstone to many local areas and across many modalities of Scots cultural life, including primary and secondary education, local traditions and festivals. Annual Report 2006-7 lists contacts with 24 external organisations ranging from the Travellers Education and Information Project through to University College Dublin.
1	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Elphinstone Kist	Online archive of Scots prose and poetry, and sound clips	Scotland and worldwide	Online	New material is constantly being added.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Book publications	Book publications, in partnership with other publishers. Include: <i>Play It Like It Is, fiddle and dance studies from around the north Atlantic</i> – Editors, Dr. Ian Russell and Mary Anne Alburger, and <i>The Glenbuchat Ballads</i>	Scotland and worldwide	Printed material	These publications demonstrate how the Elphinstone continues to support Scots language tradition, making it available to a wider public
1	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Higher Education in Scots language and history	M Litt in Ethnology and Folklore, MA and PhD in Scots, participation in delivery to education programmes and RIIS centre (Research Institute of Irish and Scottish Studies)	Aberdeen	Education	Significant outreach in terms of teaching to other disciplines.
1	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Elphinstone Events - Public Lectures	Eight lectures delivered in academic year.	Aberdeen	In-person	Lectures by scholars and local tradition bearers
1	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Elphinstone Events - Events	Annual and one-off events celebrating and supporting local Scots traditions and culture	Scotland and world-wide	In-person	Average of four to five events per year, ranging from Graduate student conferences to 'A

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						Boorach an' a Barrie Nicht celebrating the Oral and Cultural Traditions of Scottish Travellers and the North Atlantic Fiddle Convention
1	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	The Buchan Library	The library holds an extensive range of texts on North East folklore studies. In addition to this, the library equally holds a collection of international folklore studies, as well a considerable collection of North East and Scottish Literature	Aberdeen	Printed material	
1	Elphinstone Institute/Pete rhead Maritime Heritage Centre	The Boaties	Trains young people to participate in local ship modelbuilding tradition	North-East Scotland	In person and exhibits	Initiative produced in conjunction with the Elphinstone Institute and Aberdeenshire Arts and Heritage

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Falkirk Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer; 3 Good Practice Leaders	Falkirk	Education development	
1	Fife Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence development officers	Fife	Education development	
1	Glasgow City Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	2 Primary/ 2 Secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	City of Glasgow	Education development	
1	The Highland Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	Highland	Education development	
1	Inverclyde Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Good Practice Leader	Inverclyde	Education development	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Inverclyde Council (Education Department)	'When We Find the Gowd' Scots language resource pack	A photocopyable resource for developing knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of Scots language. It contains a series of lessons covering 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the <i>Curriculum for Excellence</i> supported by topic appropriate glossaries and some pupil material.	Inverclyde	By teachers in schools	This is a welcome resource for teachers giving them a framework in which to explore the richness of Scots with their pupils.
1	Itchy Coo	Educational outreach	Professional development workshops to teachers	Scotland-wide	Consulting services	Over 150 workshops in 18 local authorities www.itchy-coo.com
1	Itchy Coo	Educational outreach	Learning resources in Scots for schools	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Printed and online material	www.itchy-cool.com
1	Itchy Coo	Educational outreach	Learning website in Scots for school children	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	www.itchy-cool.com
1	Itchy Coo	Educational outreach	Liaison with libraries, schools, education authorities to promote learning in Scots	Scotland-wide	Consulting services	Over 500 individual events across Scotland
1	Learning and Teaching Scotland (LTS)	5 – 14 Curriculum, Special Focus, Scots	Curriculum materials, online materials,	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	Two performances of <i>Wee Fairy Tales</i> in the Scots language held in

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	LTS	Glow	Glow is the world's first national digital network for schools. It provides tools to underpin the Curriculum for Excellence learning and teaching approaches. It contains explicit provision for Scots language	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Curriculum materials and online resources	schools. Learning and Teaching Scotland (LTS) provides advice, support, resources and staff development to the education community, creating a culture of innovation, ambition and excellence throughout Scottish education. Learning and Teaching Scotland, funded by the Scottish Government, is the main organisation for the development of the Scottish curriculum and is a non-departmental public body (www.glowscotland/)

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	LTS	Curriculum for Excellence	LTS Supports the Curriculum for Excellence with materials, curriculum development, and supporting the release for engagement	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Education development and online resources	index.asp) LTS is hosting the consultation with practitioners for the Curriculum for Excellence. This includes, where appropriate, development of Scots language learning opportunities and materials.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Midlothian Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence development officers	Midlothian	Education development	
1	Moray Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence development officers	Moray	Education development	
1	National Library of Scotland (NLS)	Developing the national collections	NLS has a responsibility to collect and preserve Scottish material. It collects Scots material comprehensively in a wide range of formats, and makes it available to the public	Edinburgh and worldwide via NLS website	Printed material	Publications and manuscripts are available for consultation from NLS, electronic resources are accessed from NLS website.
1	NLS	Exhibitions	Scots language material is often included in exhibitions e.g. in the current Imprintit: 500 years of the Scottish printed word and in forthcoming displays on Jamieson's Scots dictionary and Robert Burns	Exhibitions at NLS Edinburgh, and also as part of travelling exhibitions or on loan to other institutions.	Printed material	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	NLS	Events	Regular public events include eg poetry readings, Scots speakers, a panel debate on the Scots language, and an event for primary teachers on using Scots in the classroom	Edinburgh	In-person	Events at NLS Edinburgh.
1	North Ayrshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 2 Curriculum for Excellence development officers	North Ayrshire	Education development	
1	North Ayrshire Museum Scots Poetry Project	Poetry project	Groups of 'reluctant readers' from Primary 6 and Primary 7 working with Sheila Templeton as Poet in Residence Harbour Arts Centre and artist Alison Thomas. Producing poetry which is to be formally displayed at the Harbour Arts Centre	The Harbour Arts Centre Irvine, North Ayrshire	Printed material and exhibits	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	North Lanarkshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	North Lanarkshire	Education development	
1	Orkney Island Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	Orkney	Education development	
1	Perth & Kinross Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	Perth & Kinross	Education development	
1	Renfrewshire Council	Education support	Cultural events such as music, drama, dance, poetry and playground games in local authority establishments	Renfrewshire		One event (held with Inverclyde) was an inter-agency Scots Language Literacy Conference
1	Renfrewshire Council	Literacy Strategy	Focus on Scots language. Also plans to work with Inverclyde Council on inter-agency Scots language materials for use primary schools.	Renfrewshire		

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Renfrewshire Council	Arts and Museums Service programmes	Traditional Scots performances, activities and classes	Renfrewshire	Events	Programme included <i>The Ballad</i> , a play inspired by traditional Scottish Ballads.
1	Renfrewshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	Renfrewshire	Education development	
1	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHM)	Scran Trust	Provides educational access to digital materials representing Scots material culture and history. This is provided through the wholly owned trading arm Scran Ltd.	Scotland and worldwide	Online	The Scran Trust - a registered charity - was formed in 1996 and its founding partners were The National Museums Scotland, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, The Scottish Museums Council and, by invitation, the Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Sabhal Mor Ostaig UHI	Kist o Riches/Tobar an Dualchais	archived recordings of Scots and Gaelic	Skye, Scotland and international	online	An archive of both Gaelic and Scots material. Over 12,000 hrs of material in the first phase.
1	Scottish Borders Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	Borders	Education development	
1	Scots Education Resources	Scots Education Resources: confidence through language	Online and in-person provision of educational resources for teachers and curriculum development	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online, printed materials and in-person	Offers training to teachers, development and delivery of curriculum materials - http://www.scotseducation.co.uk
1	Scots Music Group	Tuition	Classes	Edinburgh	In person	Fiddle, song, dance, mixed instruments
1	Shetland Islands Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	Shetland Islands	Education development	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD)	<i>Dictionary of the Scots Language (DSL)</i>	Searchable online version of <i>A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue</i> , the <i>Scottish National Dictionary</i> and Supplements and Caroline Macafee's <i>A History of Scots</i> to 1700.	Worldwide	Online	This is the key record of the Scots language. It is the most comprehensive lexicographical resource for the Scots language from its earliest times. This remarkable work of scholarship needs to be updated and maintained on a continuous basis. We are unable to do this with current levels of funding. www.dsl.ac.uk
1	SLD	<i>A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue (DOST)</i>	12 volume historical dictionary covering Scots from the 12 th century to 1700.	Where requested	Printed material (paper version)	Begun in the early part of the 20 th century, this is in need of revision as part of the DSL revision programme

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	SLD	The <i>Scottish National Dictionary</i> (with Supplements) (SND)	10 volume historical dictionary covering Scots from 1700 to the 21 st century. A major scholarly reference work.	Where requested	Printed material (paper version)	Also begun in the early part of the 20 th century, this is in need of revision as part of the DSL revision programme. A best seller when first published, this was completed in 1985 and is therefore increasingly becoming out-of-date. It is also lacking the final parts of DOST.
1	SLD	The <i>Concise Scots Dictionary</i> (CSD1)	Single volume distillation of SND and DOST A-O. This dictionary is recommended for use by staff and students in upper secondary school and universities. It is also popular with writers and the general public.	Where requested	Printed material (paper version)	An essential and overdue replacement for CSD1. This will be available as a paper dictionary but an online version will also be a possibility.
1	SLD	The <i>Concise Scots Dictionary</i> (CSD2)	This is a major re-edit of CSD1 to include later DOST material, updates and additional material from Orkney and Shetland. It is our current priority project and will take 5 years at current staffing levels.	Where requested (possibly worldwide if online version possible)	Printed material and possibly online	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	SLD	The <i>Scots Thesaurus</i>	Formerly the <i>Scots Schools Dictionary</i> this has both Scots-English and English-Scots sections. It is suitable for upper primary and lower secondary pupils and is also popular with the general public.	Where requested	Printed material (paper version)	This is a useful preliminary to CSD1 but leaves a gap in the early years of education. With the increasing awareness among educators of the advantages of early literacy in Scots, there is an urgent need for a picture dictionary, an elementary dictionary and a primary school thesaurus.
1	SLD	The <i>Grammar Broonie</i>	This is a clear, practical and entertaining introduction to Scots grammar. It is ideal for children in middle and upper primary school.	Where requested	Printed material (paper version)	It is vital for the public perception of the language that the distinctions between Scots grammar and English grammar are properly described by grammarians and recognised by educators. The <i>Grammar Broonie</i> is now rather dated

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						in its presentation and needs updated.
1	SLD	The Scots Schools Dictionary CD	The text of the <i>Essential Scots Dictionary</i> with additional classroom materials and activities.	Where requested	CD	Stocks are now low and a new version needs to take account of advances in the use of technology in classrooms
1	SLD	The Scuilwab	Online teaching materials and activities for use by children (3-18), teachers and adult Scots learners.	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	Website predominantly in Scots. This has been very well received by teachers but is work in progress, hampered by lack of staff time.
1	SLD	Schools teaching packs	Provided to local authorities on request. Packs are modified to take regional variations into account.	Where requested	Printed material	Photocopyable materials.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	SLD	<i>English Scots Dictionary</i>		Where requested	Printed material	
1	SLD	Education Outreach Work	Members of staff teach on degree courses at the University of Edinburgh, the University of Glasgow, the RSAMD and the UHI Millennium Institute. Dr Robinson has taught Scots language on the Lothians Equal Access Programme for Schools since its inception, is a graduate trainer for Research Communication in Action and contributes to other schools liaison activities within the University of Edinburgh.	Where requested	Consulting services	Three members of our staff regularly undertake such duties. Teaching has increasingly become a necessity to raise additional funds. Some of it is only marginally related to Scots and is now seriously interfering with the time spent on lexicography.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	SLD	Word from the Weans	Design of a database and input of data to accommodate a project undertaken by St Ninian's primary school. Stirling. This will be carried forward by a P7 group with SLD as facilitators.	To be confirmed	Magazine	Possible outcomes range from a simple paper dictionary to a highly interactive website. These depend on the decisions made by the Primary 7 school pupils themselves and the availability of funding.
1	SLD	Niddrie and Craigmillar Project	A project funded by Lloyds TSB aimed at investigating and facilitating intergeneration communication	Niddrie and Craigmillar, Edinburgh	Consulting services	Two members of staff working with older people and schoolchildren. Now complete but included as an example of the range of our activities.
1	SLD	Leith Project	A pilot project trialling new methods of word collection	To be confirmed	Printed material	The experience gained in this project will feed into long-term plans for an updated Linguistic Survey of Scotland. Book forthcoming.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	South Ayrshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	South Ayrshire	Education development	
1	South Lanarkshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer; 1 Good Practice Leader	South Lanarkshire	Education development	
1	Stirling Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	Stirling	Education development	
1	The Forum for Research on the Languages of Scotland and Ulster (FRLSU)	Language and Literature in the Time of Burns	conference, Dec 2008	Perthshire	event	Includes discussions of Scots Tongue, Burns and the Pastoral, and other topics

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	The Scots Language Centre (The SLC)	Education section of SLC web site	The education section of the web site provides a gateway to information about Scots in the education sector	Worldwide	Online	Data collected through comprehensive audit of education provision. The SLC hopes to develop virtual network of teachers engaged in delivering Scots language education and believes this will facilitate information exchange and assist with the development of practise.
1	The SLC	Word of the Week	Weekly online description of a Scots word delivered in collaboration with Scottish Language Dictionaries and the <i>Herald</i> . There are text and audio versions of the word. The audio version is 'voiced' by the actress, Joyce Falconer.	Worldwide	Online	The word of the week is sent each Monday to a number of high-level opinion formers and decision-makers. The SLC expects to be able to extend the range of delivery soon. This feature has the obvious potential to

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	The SLC	Home page features on language use	An annual programme of features in which aspects of Scots language use are described and discussed, for example, place names, history of writing in the language, etc.	Worldwide	Online	be extended to the education sector.
1	The SLC	Provision of advice to researchers, students and teachers and participation in academic and other conferences.	The SLC assists students and researchers with the development of projects and also attends and speaks at academic conferences on all matters relating to research on Scots.	Where requested	Consulting services by e-mail, phone and in person.	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	The Scottish Poetry Library (The SPL)	Schools workshops	Taken by Scots-speaking poets to encourage use of the language	Scotland-wide. Where requested – Glasgow, West Lothian, Dumfries and Galloway for example	Learning resources used in schools	Working with teachers to support these workshops; as funds allow
1	The SPL	<i>The Thing that Mattered Most</i> – Scottish poems for children	New poems for young people by contemporary poets including Scots-language	Scotland-wide	Book	This book was distributed to every Scottish school by Learning and Teaching Scotland
1	The SPL	SPL collection of poetry in Scots	Books available for reference and borrowing	Scotland-wide	Book	This is not only educational – the pleasures of reading poetry extend beyond formal education settings. HQ in Edinburgh but postal lending and outreach collections in 13 locations
1	The Scottish Storytelling Centre (The SSTC)	National Storytellers Directory	A list of accredited storytellers indicating cultural background, traditions, language and preferred activities	Scotland-wide and international	Online	Over 30% of Directory storytellers are actively using and promoting Scots language. Approximately 50% are Scots speakers.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	The SSTC	Connecting with Stories	Training and Development programme. A range of workshops exploring skills, traditions and narrative approaches in formal and informal educational community contexts	Scotland-wide	Online training and development programme	Local language and linguistic diversity are central to storytelling training and development
1	University of Glasgow	James Hogg Society	Offers Masters degree in Carbon Management, Managing Health and Wellbeing, Robert Burns Studies, Scottish Cultural Heritage, Scottish Folklore, Tourism, Heritage and Development, and Writing	Dumfries	In-person and written materials	
1	University of Glasgow	James Hogg Society	BARD (Robert Burns Appreciation and Research in Dumfries) begun as new research centre in 2008	Dumfries	In-person and written materials	Liaise with departments in Glasgow, as well as local organisations.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
1	University of Stirling (Institute of Education)		Supports teaching across Scotland with materials and training. Stirling Summer School for Teachers provides instruction in specialist topics including Scots language	Stirling	In-person and written materials	
1	West Dunbartonshire Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer	West Dunbartonshire	Education development	
1	West Lothian Council (Education Department)	Scots language education development and provision	Primary/secondary schools programmes; 1 Curriculum for Excellence development officer; 2 Good Practice Leaders	West Lothian	Education development	
1	West Lothian Council (Education Department)	Kirkhill Primary School, Scots language Strategy	Introducing Scots throughout the year on a graded scale from Primary 1 to Primary 7.	West Lothian	Curriculum materials, language strategy development	Working with Itchy Coo to develop strategy and materials.
Category 2: Judicial Authorities						

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
2	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Informal consultation with Grampian Police	Provides clarification of Scots words for legal cases.	North-East Scotland	In-person	
2	Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD)	DSL	The authoritative dictionary for assisting with the interpretation of all documents in Scots.	Scotland-wide and worldwide as available on internet	Printed material and online	This service will soon become available for consultation by appointment. The long term aim is to make the National Word Collection available as an online resource as the first step towards the lexical component of a new Linguistic Survey. The DSL was compiled using a great variety of legal texts ranging from legal glossaries to court records and our advisory committee includes experts on modern Scots law and the history of Scots law.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
2	The Scots Language Centre (The SLC)	Provide advice and assistance where appropriate.	The SLC is happy to provide advice and assistance. This has not been actively sought by the judicial authorities but see below in relation to public bodies.	Where requested	Consulting services	
Category 3: Administrative Authorities and Public Services						
3	General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)	Census question on Scots	The GROS is charged with developing questions for the 2011 Census, including one on Scots language	Scotland-wide	Policy development	
3	Itchy Coo	Advice and Consulting - The Scottish Parliament		Scotland-wide	In person	19 MSPs listed
3	Scottish Parliament	Translations of parliamentary documents	<i>Wylin Scotland's Future/Makkin yer voice heard</i> in the Scottish Parliament	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Written materials, also available online	These and other documents appear on the Scottish Parliament's website
3	Scottish Government	Participation in the British-Irish Council	Develop joint programmes to support minority and regional languages	UK, Ireland	Policy development	Minority and Lesser-Used Languages was agreed at the third Summit in Jersey in June 2002.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
3	Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD)	DSL	The authoritative dictionary for assisting with the interpretation of all documents in Scots	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	As the requirement for producing official documents in Scots increases, this resource is becoming increasingly important.
3	SLD	Staff expertise	Dictionaries are fundamental to any language planning strategy. The specialists on our staff are well placed to advise on language codification etc.	Where requested	Consulting services	
3	SLD	CSD1	The authoritative single volume paper dictionary for writers and translators.	Where requested	Printed material	
3	SLD	The Scots Thesaurus	A useful tool for writing in Scots and translation into Scots	Where requested	Printed material	
3	SLD	Cross Party Groups (CPG)	Members of staff regularly attend the Scots CPG and the Culture and Media CPG and have been providing the minutes for the Scots CPG.	Scotland-wide	Consulting services	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
3	The Scots Language Centre (SLC)	Provide advice to government about Scots language policy	The politics and activism section of website provides a gateway to information about Scots in the public realm, including information about parliamentary questions, debates and policy issues. Participation in consultations and co-operation with government in drawing up relevant reports (e.g. to European Committee of Experts on the ECRML). Offer help, via extensive database, to circulate information to the Scots language community.	Where requested	Consulting services	By e-mail, at meetings and in reports.
3	The SLC	Administer the Cross Party Group on Scots Language	We have administered the Scots Language Cross Party Group for around six years.	Scotland-wide	In-person	By e-mail, online and at meetings

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
3	The SLC	Encourage public authorities to use Scots and assist with translations of material	The SLC works with public authorities wherever the opportunity arises. Last year, for example, the SLC translated and promoted online a Scots language version of the leaflet produced by Vote Scotland on how to use the new voting system for local authority elections. This was the first time a Scots language leaflet of this type had been produced.	Scotland-wide	Online, e-mail, meetings and reports	The SLC tries to identify suitable opportunities for raising awareness among public bodies of the linguistically diverse nature of the communities they serve and to encourage respect for that diversity. This could be extended and a more formal approach could be developed.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
3	The SLC	Collect and make available online information about legal and political issues connected with Scots.	The SLC has developed a comprehensive collection of information covering parliamentary questions, political parties' policies, government consultations and policy developments. These and relevant links are all available in the Politics and Activism section of our website. This section also contains information about the CoE ECRML. All this information is backed up with useful links. Work on the development of this section is carried out by an external consultant.	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	E-mail, online and at meetings.	
Category 4: Media						
4	Aberdeen City Council	The Reading Bus	Series of Reading Radio Shows on community radio station – SHMU 99.8 FM in Scots	Aberdeen	Broadcast	At Station House Media Unit

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	Aberdeenshire Council	The North East Folklore Archive	Online resource includes the collections of: John Murdoch Henderson Collection, the Banff and Buchan Collection, and the Formartine Oral History Archive	Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire and worldwide via internet	Online	http://www.nefa.net/archive/in
4	Association for Scottish Literary Studies (ASLS)	All ASLS activities as listed for Category 1: Education (see above)		Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	All the above-listed items are published either electronically, in print, or both. Other possible venues for the Scottish Writing Exhibition are being explored

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	BBC Scotland	Radio Scotland	Programming in "medium of carriage" being Scots.	Scotland-wide and further afield via digital radio	Broadcast	<p>Examples: Robbie Shepherd, Lesley Riddoch, Billy Kay and others. BBC Scotland's policy has been to maximise exposure to Scottish speech forms by 'mainstreaming' them within the overall fabric of the output, reflecting the natural Scottish speech which on-air talent and programme contributors bring to the airwaves. A wide range of spoken Scots is heard on BBC Scotland from community programming on radio to factual and comedy and drama output on television.</p>

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	BBC Scotland	Radio Scotland	Local "Opts"	Dumfries, Selkirk, Aberdeen and Inverness	Broadcast	
4	BBC Scotland	Radio Scotland	TownSound project, Kelso,	The Borders	Broadcast	
4	BBC Scotland	Radio Scotland	Bespoke community programming for Shetlands, Orkney	Northern Isles (Shetlands and Orkney)	Broadcast	Larger service than news 'opts' – more a community radio station.
4	BBC Scotland	Television	Programming in Scots as 'the medium of carriage'	Scotland-wide and further afield via digital tv	Broadcast	BBC Scotland's programmes and services for audiences in Scotland aim to reflect natural, contemporary Scottish speech, including Scots, Gaelic and English spoken across Scotland. It is our policy that a range of these Scottish speech forms should be represented across the various broadcast roles and programme genres.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	Billy Kay	Broadcasting (radio and television documentaries) & prose, poetry and plays on the Scots language and culture	Production and presentation of programmes on radio and television on Scottish culture, history and language. Books: <i>The Odyssey Oral Histories of Scots</i> (2006), <i>Scots: The Mither Tongue</i> (1986), <i>The Scottish World</i> (2006), <i>Dundee</i> (1990). Plays: <i>Jute</i> (1983 - radio), <i>They Fairly Mak Ye Work</i> (1986 - Dundee Rep), <i>Lucky's Strike</i> (1983 - radio)	Scotland-wide and internationally via digital radio/tv and the internet	Broadcast, printed/written material, in-person and online	As a producer and presenter, Billy Kay's award-winning programmes on Scottish culture, history and language have been broadcast on BBC Radio Scotland, Radio Netherlands World Service, RTE Ireland, CBC Canada, ABC Australia, BBC Radio 2 and BBC Radio 4 UK, Channel 4 Television, Scottish Television, and BBC Television Scotland. He is also the author of seminal books such as <i>Scots: The Mither Tongue</i> and <i>The Scottish World</i> on the Scottish diaspora. Website: http://www.billykay.com .

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						co.uk/
4	Christine Kydd		Scots Song material is broadcast all over the world including by freelance broadcasters based in Scotland.	Scotland and worldwide	Oral materials	Other countries seem to value Scotland's language and culture more than Scotland does. Some

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						provision in Radio Scotland etc, TV etc, but much more needs to be done.
4	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Elphinstone Kist	Online archive of Scots prose and poetry, and sound clips	Scotland and worldwide	Online	http://www.abdn.ac.uk/elphinstone/kist/
4	Heartland FM	Community Radio Station	Volunteer programming in Scots	Aberfeldy Perthshire, Scotland-wide	Broadcast and online	http://www.heartlandfm.co.uk/
4	Huntly local enterprise company	Huntly Hairst Festival	Annual Hairst ("harvest") Festival includes local Scots traditions, food, song and arts	Huntly, Aberdeenshire	Event	Part of economic development strategy in Huntly
4	Itchy Coo	Advice and Consulting - National Organisations		Scotland-wide	Consulting services	Over 15 bodies including National Library of Scotland, National Museums of Scotland, British Council Scotland, General Teaching Council and HMIE Scotland
4	Keith Community Radio	Community Radio Station	Volunteer programming in Scots	Moray, Scotland-wide	Broadcast and online	http://www.keithcommunityradio.com/

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	Leithfm radio	Community Radio Station	Volunteer programming in Scots	Edinburgh, Scotland-wide	Broadcast and online	http://www.leithfm.co.uk/
4	Rampant Scotland	Web-site with links to Scottish interest, including Scots language	The primary purpose of the Rampant Scotland Directory is to provide an index of Scottish-related websites	Scotland and worldwide	Online	Created by Alan Scott in 1996. Also creates own programming with 'feature articles' on website. Web site http://www.rampantscotland.com/ Features links to over 13,000 sites
4	Rampant Scotland	Weekly Newsletter	Scans 14 daily news sites, publishes news of interest to Scots	Scotland and worldwide	Online	Over 580 editions now created.
4	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHM)	Scran Trust	The service hosts 360,000 resources with educational materials on top of that and delivers at peak 1.68 million searches and 22 million hits per month.	Scotland and worldwide	Online	The Scran Trust - a registered charity - was formed in 1996 and its founding partners were The National Museums Scotland, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, The Scottish Museums Council and, by

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						invitation, the Scottish Consultative Council on the Curriculum.
4	Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama (The RSAMD)	Professional consulting	The School of Drama staff are involved in a professional capacity within Contemporary Scottish Theatre, Film and TV eg <i>Blackwatch</i>	Glasgow and where requested	Professional consulting	
4	(RSAMD)	Professional consulting	School of Drama staff involved in a research capacity within Contemporary Scottish Theatre, Film and TV eg Traverse Theatre	Glasgow and where requested	Professional consulting	
4	Scottish Language Dictionaries	DSL and CSD1	Consulted by journalists.	Where requested	Consulting services	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
	(SLD)					
4	SLD	Personal contact with staff	SLD regularly provide information to the media by telephone or email.	Where requested	Consulting services	
4	SLD	Publications	A staff member writes a regular 'Word of the Week' column in the <i>Herald</i> , a national Scottish newspaper and also published online by the SLC. Staff regularly contribute to journals and have authored text books and a series of Scots books aimed at the tourist and gift market.	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Printed material and online via the SLC website	Word of the Week produces a regular stream of correspondence and is a good way of raising SLD's profile. A book is now under consideration

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	SLD	Glossaries	Members of staff compile or advise on glossaries for publication in Scots. Recent glossaries include that for the Stirling/South Carolina Research Edition of the Collected Works of James Hogg and the ASLS volume <i>Scottish People's Theatre</i> ed. Bill Findlay.	Where requested	Consulting services and printed material	
4	SLD	Theatre	SLD have been asked for assistance with programmes for dramas in Scots and with matters of dialect. The co-author of <i>Scotspeak</i> , a textbook produced for actors, is a member of SLD's staff.	Where requested	Consulting services	
4	sHMU-fm Radio	Community Radio Station	Volunteer programming in Scots	Aberdeen, Scotland-wide	Broadcast and online	http://www.shmu.org.uk/
4	SunnyGovan Radio	Community Radio Station	Volunteer programming in Scots	Govan, Glasgow, Scotland-wide	Broadcast and online	http://www.sunnygovancommunitymedia.org/

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	The Leopard	Scottish heritage and literature magazine	Publishes articles in, and about Scots heritage, culture and current interest.	Scotland and worldwide	Printed material	
4	The Scots Language Centre (SLC)	Provide information about Scots language in film, TV programmes, on-line, in radio broadcasts and in the press.	In various sections of the website, the SLC provides a gateway to information about Scots in the media. The SLC provides information about Scots in the media in the News, Events and Multimedia sections of its website and also highlights upcoming broadcasts and other events in the events section of the website. Links are also provided to Scots language TV and radio programmes.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Online	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	The SLC	Provide links to Scots podcasts.	The SLC highlights and provides links to podcasts, e.g. Robbie Shepherd's weekly podcast for the Press and Journal.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Online	
4	The SLC	Collect information about films, TV programmes, radio broadcasts, etc.	The SLC shows full length and short films on its website and broadcasts interviews, readings and discussions.	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	
4	The Scottish Poetry Library (The SPL)	Publications	<i>Handse/</i> – Scottish poems for welcoming and naming babies	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	Contemporary & classic poems in English, Scots and Gaelic. All 3 include specially commissioned poems in Scots
4	The SPL	Publications	<i>Handfast</i> – Scottish poems for weddings and affirmations		Other	Contemporary & classic poems in English, Scots and Gaelic
4	The SPL	Publications	<i>Lament</i> – Scottish poems for funerals and consolation		Other	Contemporary & classic poems in English, Scots and Gaelic

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
4	The SPL	SPL website	Includes favourite poems in Scots		Other	The SPL chooses the Scottish Arts Council Scots monthly poem. http://www.spl.org.uk/
4	The SuperStation	Community Radio Station	Volunteer programming in Scots	Lerwick, Shetland, Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Broadcast and online	http://www.thesuperstation.co.uk/index.htm
4	Traditional Music and Song Association of Scotland (TMSA)	TMSA Festivals	Festivals bring income to local economies and in remote places may have significant impact.	Scotland-wide	Event and other	For example, The Traditional Singing Weekend at Cullerlie, held in memory of Tom and Anne Reid, Fort William Nov 2007. Featuring Shelia Stewart MBE and other singers.
Category 5: Cultural Activities and Facilities						

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Aberdeen City Council	The Reading Bus	A programme of activities in Scots in after school and community events - including Word Festival, Storytelling Festival in Aberdeen and one off events.	Aberdeen	Other	On The Reading Bus, at University of Aberdeen, local libraries, community centres

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Aberdeenshire Council	The Doric Festival	"A twa wikk lang splore o the tung, sangs, music and traditions o oor byous Doric culture"	Strichen, Aberdeenshire	Event	Established for 15 years. The Doric Festival "Provides a platform for experienced performers and for aspiring singers, writers, musicians and players; Celebrates the language, song, music and traditions of the North-east through performances, drama, workshops an exhibitions; Actively encourages communities all over the Doric-speaking areas to organise their own events; Provides an educational window on the heritage of the North-east for the newcomer and resident alike; encourages

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						<p>cultural development to ensure that this unique heritage continues as a living tradition."</p>

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Aberdeenshire Council		Includes a "Feein' Fair", Performances, song-swapping sessions, etc. across the Mearns, workshops on felt-making, rag rug-making and poetry.	Aberdeenshire/Angus, The Mearns	Event	Annual festival of local language, culture and arts, held in November
5	Association for Scottish Literary Studies (ASLS)	All ASLS activities as listed for Category 1: Education (see above)		Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online, books and journals	All the above-listed items are part of Scotland's cultural life

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	BBC Scotland	General support for languages and culture	Acknowledgement of role of language in cultural life of citizens	Scotland wide	Broadcast and online	In relation to the BBC and indigenous languages, the relevant Purpose Remit : "The BBC has a well-established commitment to support the UK's indigenous minority languages and speakers of these languages place a high value on this commitment. Continuing and strengthening support from the BBC is crucial in safeguarding this key aspect of the UK's indigenous cultural heritage. It may also provide content in other minority languages in appropriate contexts." http://www.bbc.co.uk/bbctrust/assets/f

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	BBC Scotland	Development of links with Northern Ireland on Ulster-Scotch	Potential development of cooperation in shared Scots programming and events.	Scotland-wide	Broadcast	This between The Ulster-Scots Agency and BBC Scotland and with files/pdf/regulatory_framework/purpose_remits/nations.pdf)

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
						BBC Northern Ireland to look to ways of supporting indigenous language provision Has promoted Scots for decades
5	Chapman	Literary magazine	Publishes Scots writing and a focus on matters Scots, Scottish Arts Council and subscription	Mainly Scotland, worldwide	Printed material, online and in libraries	
5	Christine Kydd	Scots Voice - Songmaking and song learning projects overlap.		Scotland	Oral materials	Great potential to develop Scots language comprehension use, awareness etc through the medium of Song, and in a variety of Community contexts
5	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Bennachie Heritage Festival 2009	Annual Doric festival with music, heritage workshop, guided themed walks on Bennachie	Aberdeenshire	In-person	Joint Festival with the Baillies of Bennachie
5	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	CD publication	Rum Scum Scoosh! By Stanley Robertson	Scotland and worldwide	CD	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	The Buchan Library	The library holds an extensive range of texts on North East folklore studies. In addition to this, the library equally holds a collection of international folklore studies, as well a considerable collection of North East and Scottish Literature	Aberdeen	Printed material	A source of cultural and heritage information
5	Elphinstone Institute - University of Aberdeen	Folklore and Film project	Documentary films capturing important visual aspects and the vitality of live performance in two major areas of traditional North-East culture.	Scotland and worldwide	Film or video	Two films currently in production – a tribute to Tom and Anne Reid (singers), and a tribute to Jeannie Robertson (traveller culture singer and storyteller), “Jeannies Legacy”
5	Elphinstone Institute - University of Aberdeen	Bennachie Heritage Festival 2009	Annual Doric festival with music, heritage workshop, guided themed walks on the hill of Bennachie	North-East Scotland	Event and oral materials	Joint Festival with the Bailies of Bennachie

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Book publications	Book publications, in partnership with other publishers. Include: <i>Play It Like It Is, fiddle and dance studies from around the north Atlantic</i> – Editors, Dr. Ian Russell and Mary Anne Alburger, and <i>The Glenbuchat Ballads</i>	Scotland and worldwide	Printed materials	These publications demonstrate how the Elphinstone continues to support Scots language tradition, making it available to a wider public as cultural goods
5	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Elphinstone Events - Events	Annual and one-off events celebrating and supporting local Scots traditions and culture	Scotland and worldwide	Event	Average of four to five events per year, ranging from Graduate student conferences to 'A Boorach an' a Barrie Nicht' celebrating the Oral and Cultural Traditions of Scottish Travellers and the North Atlantic Fiddle Convention

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	The Charles Murray Prize	The provision of prizes for the recitation of Doric poetry in primary schools	Scotland and worldwide	Prize	In 2008 14 students participated from Alford, Aberdeenshire alone
5	Fourmartine Oral History Project	Oral History project	Uses volunteer interviewers to gather oral histories	Fourmartine Partnership, Ellon, Aberdeenshire -- areas researched include Turrif, Oldmeldrum, Fyvie, Barthol Chapel, Collieston, Newburgh, Belhelvie.	Printed material, online and in-person	Lottery funded, more than 90 interviews now on record
5	Huntly local enterprise company	Huntly Hairst Festival	Annual Hairst ("harvest") Festival includes local Scots traditions, food, song and arts	Huntly, Aberdeenshire	Event	http://www.huntly.net/hairst/index.php
5	Itchy Coo	Publishing	Over 30 books published in Scots in 3 years.	Scotland	Printed material	Mainly Children's books, original and in translation. See also www.itchy-coo.com
5	National Library of Scotland (NLS)	Partnership	NLS is represented on the Scots Language Centre Council		In-person	Support to the SLC

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	NLS	Staff expertise	NLS staff promote Scots language formally and informally through relationships with various bodies (eg Scottish Language Dictionaries) and members of the public eg through answering enquiries		In-person	
5	NLS	Exhibitions	NLS staff promote Scots language formally and informally through relationships with various bodies (eg Scottish Language Dictionaries) and members of the public eg through answering enquiries		Printed material and in person	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	NLS	Events	NLS staff promote Scots language formally and informally through relationships with various bodies (eg Scottish Language Dictionaries) and members of the public eg through answering enquiries		In-person	
5	National Trust Scotland	Robert Burns Birthplace Museum	250 year anniversary of Burns' birth.	Alloway, South Ayrshire and worldwide via internet	Events and online	"Burns is a key Scottish cultural icon and it is fitting that as the nation prepares to celebrate the 250th anniversary of his birth in 2009 that work will be underway on the creation of a new museum which will preserve the Burns legacy for future generations to come."

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Nos Ur	Nos Ur	Nòs Ur (meaning 'new style' in Scottish Gaelic) is a new song competition in the Celtic and Scots languages which will act as a regional final for the pan-European minority languages song competition – Liet Lavlut	Inverness (and international)	Event	Languages accepted: Scots, Ulster Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Irish Gaelic, Manx Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, Breton. Next event scheduled for 2009 www.nos-ur.eu
5	Peterhead Maritime Heritage Centre	The Boaties	Local Heritage and training centre focusing on local Scots tradition of boatbuilding in the North-East	North-East Scotland	In person and exhibits	Initiative produced in conjunction with the Elphinstone Institute and Aberdeenshire Arts and Heritage
5	Sabhal Mor Ostaig UHI	Kist o Riches/Tobar an Dualchais	Archived recordings of Scots and Gaelic	Skye, Scotland and worldwide	Online	
5	Scots Language Society	Lallans	Magazine publishing new writing in Scots	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Printed material and online	The Scots Language Society was founded in 1972 http://www.lallans.co.uk/
5	Scots Language Society	Scotsoun	Publishing of music and spoken word in Scots	Scotland and worldwide via internet	CD	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	Scots Music Group (SMG)	Events	Ceilidhs, concerts and workshops	Edinburgh	In person	SMG is a community-based charity located in Edinburgh, offering classes for anyone aged 16+, sessions, ceilidhs, and other social events.
5	SMG	Tuition	Classes	Edinburgh	In person	Fiddle, song, dance, mixed instruments
5	Scottish Arts Council	Literature Department	Sole source of funding for Scots language provision groups	Scotland-wide	Funding support	Responsible for supporting many providers and initiatives reported in this audit
5	Scottish Government	Homecoming 2009	A year long festival celebrating Scotland, the Scottish diaspora, and 150 years since the birth of Robert Burns	Scotland and international	Events and prizes	http://www.homecomingscotland2009.com/
5	Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD)	Codification of Scots	Systematic research into language and the dissemination of that research		Other	Codification is a fundamental to language planning and maintenance. Through all our activities.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	SLD	The National Word Collection	A database designed in-house to be compatible (e.g. in the metadata fields) with other major projects such as the SCOTS Corpus.		Research and printed material	Currently available only to SLD editors, this will soon become available for consultation by appointment. The long-term aim is to make the National Word Collection available as an online resource as the first step towards the lexical component of a new Linguistic Survey. The National Word Collection will streamline SLD's own activities and indicate areas for further investigation by SLD or other researchers. This is a major tool for effective ongoing codification of Modern Scots.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	SLD	Elaboration	Using the Scots language in contexts where it is under-represented or as yet unused.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Printed publications, online publications, outreach and minute-taking etc.	Along with codification, elaboration is essential to the well-being of a minority or lesser used language. The upper register of Scots has become depleted and neglected since the seventeenth century. SLD are working with other language organisations to reach consensus on restoring that part of the language.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	SLD	Dictionaries and outreach	All the resources and activities listed in Categories 1-4 above are equally applicable to culture.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Printed material and online	Through SLD's online and paper resources, through outreach and through SLD's staff's involvement with a number of cultural bodies (Association for Scottish Literary Studies, Literature Forum, Scots Language Society, Scots Language Centre, Scottish Place-name Society, Scottish Medievalists, etc.)
5	SLD	Promotion of the Scots language	Through websites, electronic publications, paper publications and outreach.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Printed material and online	SLD actively seek to interest Scots, new Scots and the Scottish Diaspora in Scots language and culture.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	SLD	<i>Dictionary of Scottish Place-names</i>	A study of 1000 Scottish place-names will form the first part of a scholarly work on Scottish place-names. There is no comparable resource available at present.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Printed material and online	A joint project between SLD and the language committee of the Association for Scottish Literary studies. The material is drawn from the life's work of Professor W. Nicolaisen. A source of funding has still to be identified.
5	SLD	Jamieson Exhibition	Celebration of the lexicographer John Jamieson 200 years after publication of his <i>Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language</i> .	Edinburgh	Online and at meetings	A joint project with NLS, September 2008
5	ScottishPEN	Readings and events	Contributions in Scots to Scottish PEN's regular programmes of readings etc	Edinburgh	Performance	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	ScottishPEN	Readings and events	Contributions in Scots to Scottish PEN's regular programmes of readings etc	Glasgow	Performance	
5	ScottishPEN	Readings and events	Contributions in Scots to Scottish PEN's regular programmes of readings etc	Inverness	Performance	
5	ScottishPEN	Scottish PEN's Translation and Linguistic Rights sub-committee	Campaigns for preservation of minority languages and promotes accessibility through translation		Other	Current convener writes in Gaelic – inevitably more activity in Gaelic than in Scots
5	Scottish PEN	Readings	Contributions in Scots to Scottish PEN's regular programmes of readings etc	Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness (2007)	Book	Although some members write in Scots, the Scots language content of most of the events is not substantial

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	The Book of Deer Project	The Book of Deer Project website publishes the Book of Deer online, and provides a nexus for community development in Aberdeenshire	The Book of Deer is a tenth century illuminated manuscript from North East Scotland. The Project has two aspects – the manuscript itself, and the Book of Deer Project, a community based initiative and the catalyst for renewed academic interest, research and community development in the North East of Scotland.	Aberdeenshire and worldwide via internet	Online and written materials	Originates from a Community Project undertaken within the area around Old Deer in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, in collaboration with Aberdeen University, Cambridge University Library, Aberdeenshire Council and BT Scotland. http://www.bookofdeer.co.uk
5	The Scots Language Centre (The SLC)	Events diary	Through the SLC's diary of events, it provides a gateway to information about everything that's happening in the Scots language world on a day to day basis.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Online	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	The SLC	Features programme	<p>Throughout the year, the SLC produces a series of on online features highlighting various aspects of Scots language culture. These can range from readings from the Scots New Testament to discussions in Scots about the place of the language in the broadcast media. As an example, the SLC's main feature at the time of writing is on the role of the Scots language in the Borders common ridings. These features are accompanied by links and relevant audio and video material.</p>	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Online	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	The SLC	Scots Writing and Culture Sections of the SLC web site	In these sections of the website, the SLC aim to provide information about Scots in literature, song, poetry and drama in both their historic and contemporary forms. These sections contain links to organisations and individuals where more detailed information can be accessed.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Online	Website
5	The Scottish Poetry Library (The SPL)	SPL collection of poetry in Scots	Books available for reference and borrowing	Scotland-wide	Other	This is not only educational – the pleasures of reading poetry extend beyond formal education settings. Headquarters in Edinburgh but postal lending and outreach collections in 13 locations

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	The Scottish Storytelling Centre (The SSTC)	National Storytellers Directory	A listing of accredited storytellers indicating cultural background, traditions, language and preferred activities	Scotland-wide and worldwide	Online	Over 30% of Directory storytellers are actively using and promoting Scots language. Approximately 50% are Scots speakers. Local language and linguistic diversity are central to storytelling training and development
5	The SSTC	Connecting with Stories	Training and Development programme. A range of workshops exploring skills, traditions and narrative approaches in formal and informal educational community contexts	Scotland-wide	By e-mail, phone and in person.	
5	The SSTC	Event Support	The Storytelling Network office provides information, advice and contacts for local storytelling events and projects, including advice on traditions and language.	Scotland-wide	Learning resources used in schools	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	The SSTC	Events Programme	The Scottish Storytelling Centre mounts an extensive year round programme emphasising cultural diversity. This culminates in the annual Scottish International Storytelling Festival	Edinburgh	Events	
5	The SSTC	National Storytellers Directory	A listing of accredited storytellers indicating cultural background, traditions, language and preferred activities	Scotland-wide and worldwide	Learning resources used in schools	Storytelling and storytelling events make a significant contribution to local tourism and to the national and international promotion of Scotland, including in an integral way Scots language and traditions.
5	Traditional Music and Song Association Scotland (TMSA)	TMSA Keith Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Aberdeenshire	Learning and performing	Each TMSA venue or festival provides an opportunity to support oral transmission of Scots through song, music and storytelling

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	TMSA	TMSA Auchtermuchty Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Fife	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Kirriemuir Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Angus	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Aberdeen Branch - Aberdeen Competition	Learning and performing song in Scots	Aberdeen	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Aberdeen Branch - various sessions	Learning and performing song in Scots	Aberdeen and worldwide via internet	Online	
5	TMSA	TMSA Aberdeen Branch - Cullerlie Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Aberdeen	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Borders Branch - Involvement in Borders Gaitherin' Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Borders	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Borders Branch -- affiliation with Newcastleton Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Borders	Learning and performing	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	TMSA	TMSA Edinburgh & Lothian Branch 0 Singers Gaitherin Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Edinburgh	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Edinburgh & Lothian Branch - Northern Streams Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Edinburgh	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Glasgow Branch - association with Partick Folk Club	Learning and performing song in Scots	Glasgow	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Glasgow Branch - Competitions, Scots song	Learning and performing song in Scots	Glasgow	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Bute Branch - various 'sessions'	Learning and performing song in Scots	Argyll	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Perth Branch - singing workshops	Learning and performing song in Scots	Perthshire	Learning and performing	
5	TMSA	TMSA Perth Branch - House of Song at Scottish Traditional Music Awards	Learning and performing song in Scots	Perthshire	Learning and performing	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
5	TMSA	TMSA Perth Branch - workshops at Glenfarg Folk Festival	Learning and performing song in Scots	Perthshire	Learning and performing	
5	Toulmin Prize	£500 prize for a short story in English, Doric or Scots English.		Elphinstone Institute, University of Aberdeen	Printed material	77 entries. Winner announced at Word Fest, May 2008, Aberdeen, 2009 prize announced
Category 6: Economic and Social Life						
6	Christine Kydd	Scots Voice - Community Choirs learning Scots song		Scotland	Oral materials	Choirs, occasionally intergenerational, learning Scots song and performing in the community. Part of my income derives from this, as is the case for other freelancers working in traditional music, and song communities.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
6	Elphinstone Institute/Pete rhead Maritime Heritage Centre	The Boaties	Trains young people to participate in local ship model building tradition	North-East Scotland	In-person	Initiative produced in conjunction with the Elphinstone Institute and Aberdeenshire Arts and Heritage. Nine students completed apprenticeship in 2006/07. Centre saw over 11,000 visitors on site.
6	Scottish Government	Homecoming 2009	A year long festival celebrating Scotland, the Scottish diaspora, and 150 years since the birth of Robert Burns	Scotland and international	Events	There is a large tourism component to this promotion
6	Scottish Language Dictionaries	Publications and outreach	Dictionaries, education and community activities.	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online and consulting services	By producing resources which enhance the status of Scots and through SLD's active programme to provide education on the cultural heritage, literature and language of Scots, SLD empowers

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
6	The Scots Language Centre (The SLC)	Gather information about activist and cultural groups and encourage the exchange of information and resources between them	Through our regional dialect, activism and events sections, the SLC provides a gateway to information about Scots in social and economic life.	Scotland	Online and at meetings	Scots speakers who have suffered from linguistic discrimination in the past, give confidence to speakers and writers in the use of their own language, combat prejudice and help establish a core of informed opinion on the status of Scots Website

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
6	The SLC	Gather information about companies using Scots in commercial activities or selling Scots language products.	Provide information in various sections of our web site and provide links to sites where products can be bought. Make special features of these throughout the year, e.g., Christmas, Valentines day, etc.	Scotland and worldwide via internet	Online	Website

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
6	The SLC	Scots language blogs	<p>Over the last year, the SLC has developed a Scots language blogging section on its website. At present this is used by individual bloggers but the SLC plans to extend this to communities in the near future. The SLC also hopes to encourage communities to recognise their own linguistic wealth through the development of audio and video blogging projects beginning in Sanquhar in the autumn.</p>	Scotland-wide	Online and in the community	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
6	The SLC	Gather information about regional dialects	The SLC provides an online gateway to information about regional dialects in the regional dialect section of its website. These sections are arranged geographically and include: information about and links to local support and activist groups; information about and links to local Scots education providers; information about and links to local poets, writers and cultural organisations.	Scotland-wide	Online	Website
6	The Scottish Storytelling Centre (The SSTC)	Connecting with Stories	Training and Development programme. A range of workshops exploring skills, traditions and narrative approaches in formal and informal educational community contexts		Online	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
6	The SSTC	Event Support	The Storytelling Network office provides information, advice and contacts for local storytelling events and projects, including advice on traditions and language.		Other	
6	The SSTC	Events Programme	The Scottish Storytelling Centre mounts an extensive year round programme emphasising cultural diversity. This culminates in the annual Scottish International Storytelling Festival		Online	
Category 7: Transfrontier Exchanges						

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	ASLS	The Scottish Writing Exhibition	The Scottish Writing Exhibition promotes Scottish books and writers to academics internationally	Worldwide (USA, various locations, Europe, various locations)	Schools	USA via MLA Conference, Europe via ESSE Conference and other possible venues for the Scottish Writing Exhibition are being explored
7	Christine Kydd	International collaboration		Ireland	Oral material	Christine Kydd's work has been used in the past to make links across the borders between the North and South of Ireland, encouraging communities to cross the border for cultural and community activities
7	Elphinstone Institute - University of Aberdeen	Taking Shetland out of the Box: Island Cultures and Shetland Identity	International four day conference, May 2009 focusing on local history, culture, language and tradition	Lerwick, Shetland	Event	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	Nos Ur	Nos Ur	Nòs Ur (meaning 'new style' in Scottish Gaelic) is a new song competition in the Celtic and Scots languages which will act as a regional final for the pan-European minority languages song competition – Liet Lavlut/ This exposes Scots compositions across Europe	Inverness (and international)	Event	Languages accepted: Scots, Ulster Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Irish Gaelic, Manx Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, Breton. Next event scheduled for 2009 www.nos-ur.eu
7	Scottish Government	Homecoming 2009	A year long festival celebrating Scotland, the Scottish diaspora, and 150 years since the birth of Robert Burns	Scotland and international	Events, prizes	One of Homecoming 2009's aims is to attract members of the Scottish Diaspora back to celebrate, and another is to 'showcase' Scotland to the world.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	Scottish Language Dictionaries (SLD)	DSL	This website is used by scholars all over the world	Worldwide	Online	During the period from 15 th -22 nd July there was an average of 13,269 hits per day. This can increase to over 20,000 during the university term. The greatest number of non-UK hits were from the USA but we also had visits from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, throughout Europe, South Africa, throughout South America Mexico, India, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan etc.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	SLD	Conferences	Giving papers at and attending international conferences enables SLD to keep abreast of developments and allows SLD to exchange information with fellow professionals	International venues	Other	This is severely curtailed because of shortage of staff time and lack of funding.
7	SLD	Correspondence generated by websites, the DSL and person staff contacts.	SLD answers queries from members of the public, academics and students from all over the world. Some of these are simple requests about the meaning of a word, a fragment of literature or even a name for a house. Others may concern the content of doctoral theses or the development of teaching programmes etc.	Worldwide	Printed material, consultancy and via email	This valuable international consultancy role is time-consuming.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	SLD	Scottish Writing Exhibition etc	Exhibition of books at the Modern Languages of America conference. This activity is now being extended to other events.	USA	Printed material	A joint activity with the ASLS.
7	SLD	The Bottle Imp	E-zine on Scottish Literature	Worldwide	Printed material, online and email distribution	A joint activity with ASLS
7	Scottish PEN	Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights 1989	Scottish PEN played a leading role in drafting the Declaration	Adopted by 90 PEN Centres throughout the world	Book	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	Scottish PEN	Chinese Olympic poem relay	Translation into Scots of poem by Shi Tao, imprisoned in China, which tracked progress of Olympic torch translated into the languages of the countries through which it passed	Worldwide	Online and book	Accessed online throughout the world
7	Scottish PEN	Scottish PEN CD "Border Crossings"	Included small amount of material in Scots	Worldwide	Book and online	Book in libraries. Currently being followed up by a new CD/online podcast project which will also include material in Scots. Distributed internationally
7	Scottish PEN	Translation events	Some translation into Scots of poems in other languages and vice versa	Edinburgh and Glasgow	Book	Scope for more

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	Scottish PEN	Scottish PEN is regularly represented at International PEN's annual Congress, which includes sessions on Linguistic Rights, and at International PEN's annual Translation and Linguistic Rights conferences		Worldwide	Conference and CD	In recent years there has been a greater focus on Gaelic than Scots
7	The Scots Language Centre (The SLC)	Host occasional visits and travel very occasionally overseas for information gathering purposes.	Through our website, the SLC provides a gateway to international visitors with an interest in finding out more about Scots.		Conference and online	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
7	The Scottish Poetry Library (The SPL)	Workshops with Literature Across Frontiers	Annually, include poets who write in Scots in groups of c.6 international poets translating into and out of each other's languages	Workshops have been held at Moniack Mhor and at Crear (Argyll), with events in those places and Edinburgh	Other	Will sometimes lead to Scots-language poets being invited abroad to read their work
Other						
Other	Aberdeen City Council (Education Department)	Education in the Gordon Highlanders Museum	Work in Scots language to delivery history and tradition	Aberdeen	Oral & printed materials	Partnership with Gordon Highlanders Museum and Prince of Wales Trust
Other	Association for Scottish Literary Studies (ASLS)	Partnership with Scottish Language Dictionaries	The ASLS works with other literary and language organisations, in particular with Scottish Language Dictionaries, on such projects as <i>The Bottle Imp</i> , the Scottish Writing Exhibition, a <i>Dictionary of Scottish Place-Names</i> etc.	Europe (various locations)	Printed material	Via the ESSE Conference, Europe (various locations)

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
Other	Elphinstone Institute - University of Aberdeen	The Word Festival	Annual Celebration of spoken and written word – one week long, featuring Scots language amongst others	Aberdeen (and international)	Event	Very successful annual festival with entries from around the world and strong Doric content
	Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	HOTBED and other resources	Collection of a Scottish library of dialect tapes for use by students, graduates and theatre professionals	Glasgow	Archive	HOTBED stands for <i>Handing on the Tradition By Electronic Dissemination</i>
Other	Scottish PEN	Several individual members of Scottish PEN are actively engaged in writing, publishing and promoting the Scots language			Online	

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
Other	The Scots Language Centre (The SLC)	The whole web site	The Scots Language Centre's website provides visitors with unique access to the widest range of information about Scots that exists. The function of the Centre is to collect and organise material in ways which make it easy for visitors to access information of every kind about the language and the communities that use it.	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	Uniquely the information on the website is provided in Scots and English and the SLC has sought to enhance the status of the language by providing information about it in a high quality environment that eschews traditional notions about its place and status in Scottish life. By asking communities and organisations to provide material for the site we seek to empower the communities and individuals themselves.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
Other	The SLC	The whole web site	The Centre acts as the main gateway to Scots online and does this in a way which challenges many of the widely held prejudices that exist about the language.	Scotland-wide and worldwide via internet	Online	Website
Other	Scottish Language Dictionaries	Fundraising	SLD actively seek other streams of funding through application to grant awarding bodies and charitable institutions. SLD has in-house fundraising such as charity auctions, sponsor-a-word and strenuous efforts to increase membership.		Other	This takes up a disproportionate amount of time for ever diminishing returns. With one full time member of staff and five part time staff, SLD simply cannot fundraise and be lexicographers at the same time.

Council of Europe ECRML category of public life	Provider	Description of provision	Details of provision	Geographical coverage of provision	Form of provision	Other comments
Other	Scottish Language Dictionaries	Serving the Scottish Diaspora	SLD seeks to provide a service to the Diaspora through all of the above.	Where requested	Printed material, conferences and online	Attendance at conferences is a necessity if staff are to keep abreast of their profession and SLD needs to maintain its profile by giving conference papers, but attendance is very limited because of cost and low staff numbers

ISSN 0950 2254
ISBN 978-0-7559-7389-7
(Web only publication)

www.scotland.gov.uk/socialresearch

RR Donnelley B59101 1/09

