

Consultation on the Draft British Sign Language (BSL) National Plan 2017-2023



March 2017



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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DRAFT BSL NATIONAL PLAN (2017-2023)

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INTRODUCTION

MARK McDONALD
MINISTER FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

MEMBER OF THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT SINCE 2011

LOOK THROUGH 'LANGUAGE LENS' NOT 'DISABILITY LENS'

PROPERLY CONSIDER
PROPERLY REPRESENT
THE DEAF COMMUNITY

END OF A JOURNEY

BSL IN SCOTLAND

START OF A JOURNEY

CONTACT ME IF I CAN HELP!

BE ACTIVE, HEALTHY CITIZENS.

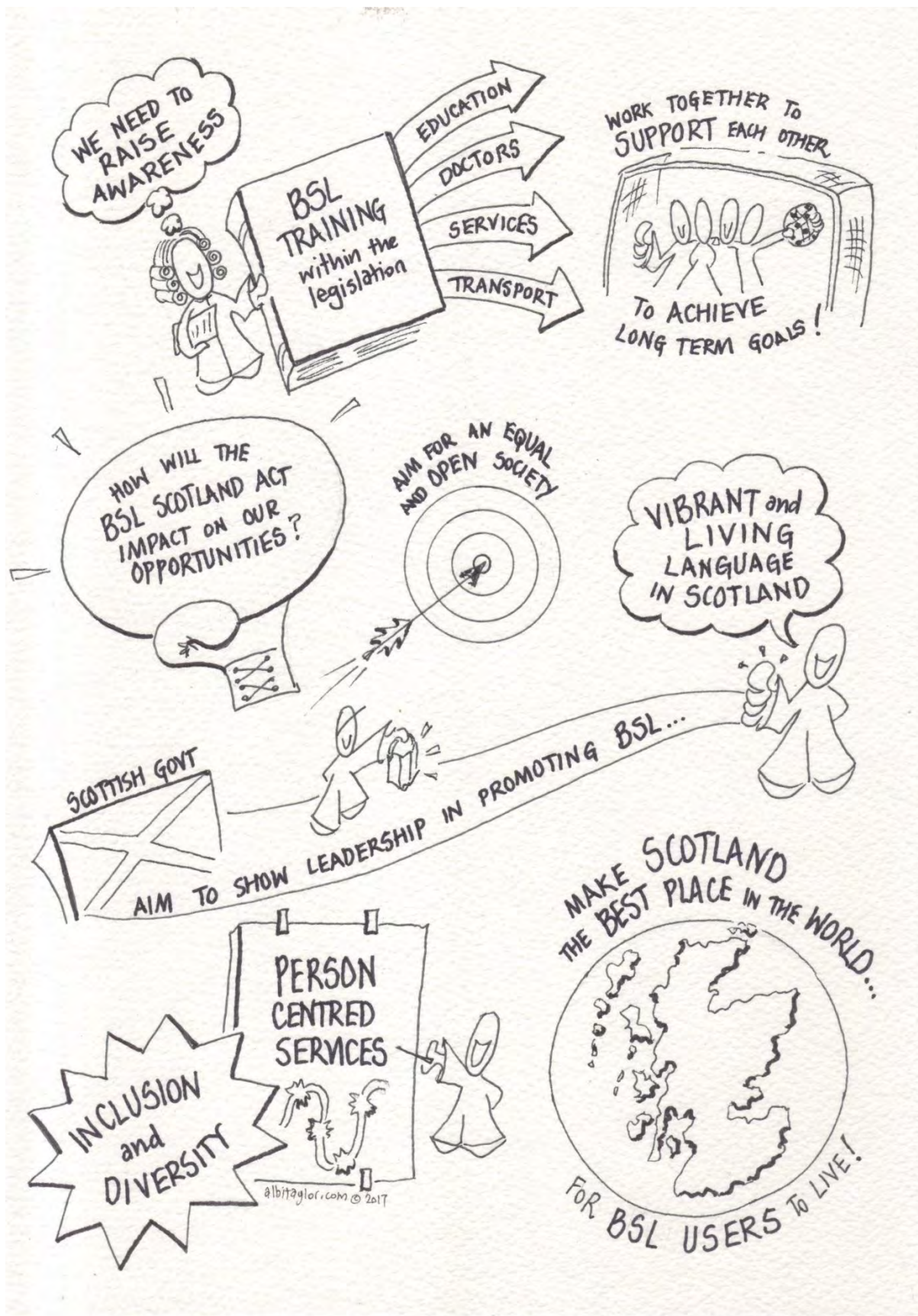
I want the BSL community to feel listened to...
I'll measure my role through this!

ABLE TO MAKE INFORMED CHOICES

I THINK THE BSL SCOTLAND ACT IS VERY IMPORTANT LEGISLATION!

ALL PARTIES ARE BEHIND IT

ENABLED TO MAKE A FULL CONTRIBUTION TO DAILY LIFE AND PUBLIC LIFE



**Introduction by
Mark McDonald MSP,
Minister for Childcare and Early Years**



I am Mark McDonald, MSP for Aberdeen Donside and Minister for Childcare and Early Years. As the Scottish Minister with responsibility for British Sign Language (BSL), I am determined to ensure that this historic legislation has a positive impact on Deaf and Deafblind BSL users.

Throughout the plan, we refer to 'BSL users'. This covers all people whose first or preferred language is BSL, including those who receive the language in a tactile form due to sight loss.

BSL is a language in its own right, with its own grammar, syntax and vocabulary. It has its own dialects and rich variation. Most importantly, it is a language which enables many of our Deaf and Deafblind citizens to learn, work, parent, be creative, live life to the full, and to make their contribution to our communities, our culture and our economy.

Over the last 12 months, members of the BSL National Advisory Group (which we call the NAG) have been working together to help develop Scotland's first draft BSL National Plan. The NAG is made up of Deaf and Deafblind BSL users and parents with Deaf children, working alongside representatives of public bodies which will have to implement the BSL (Scotland) Act. This collaborative approach has been a very positive, respectful and productive experience.

The NAG has been supported throughout this process by the Deaf Sector Partnership, which the Scottish Government has funded to help gather the views of BSL users around Scotland to support the development of the plan, and to make sure this consultation is fully accessible. Thank you to everyone who has contributed so far.

This draft plan covers the whole of the Scottish Government and over 50 national public bodies that Scottish Ministers have responsibility for. Other public bodies, including local authorities and regional NHS boards, will publish their own BSL plans next year. This first BSL National Plan will cover the next six years to 2023.

The draft BSL National Plan has ten long-term goals. These goals represent our collective dream for BSL in Scotland. But we know it will take longer than six years to reach these goals. So this first draft plan sets out the steps we think we can realistically achieve in the next six years. Future plans will take us even closer to our goals.

We want you to tell us what you think about the steps we will take in the first BSL National Plan. Are they the right steps? Are the steps achievable? Will the steps set us off in the right direction to achieve the goals we have set for ourselves? We will use the feedback we get during the consultation to revise the plan, and we will publish the final plan in October 2017.

I will conclude with this: we want to make Scotland the best place in the world for BSL users to live, work and visit. This means that Deaf and Deafblind BSL users will be fully involved in daily and public life in Scotland, as active, healthy citizens and will be able to make informed choices about every aspect of their lives.

So let's work together to make a positive difference in Scotland, celebrating the value, richness and diversity that BSL and those who use it contribute to our country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark McDonald'.

Mark McDonald MSP

Instructions for the consultation

About this Consultation

Consultation is an essential part of the policy making process. It gives us the opportunity to get your opinion.

This consultation details the issues under consideration and asks you questions about what we are proposing. After a consultation is closed we publish responses where we have been given permission to do so.

Responses are analysed and used as part of the policy making process, along with a range of other available information and evidence.

Responses to this consultation will help to inform the development of the **BSL National Plan**, which will be published in October 2017.

Deadline

The consultation was published on 1 March 2017 and closes at midnight on **31 May 2017**.

How to Respond




You can respond to this consultation online, by email, or by post.

Respond Online

To respond online please use the Scottish Government's Consultation Hub, [Citizen Space](#). You can respond in English or BSL using this method. You can save and return to your response at any time while the consultation is open. But please ensure that your response is submitted before the consultation closes at midnight on 31 May 2017.

You will automatically be emailed a copy of your response after you submit it. If you choose this method you will be directed to complete the Respondent Information Form. The Respondent Information Form lets us know how you wish your response to be handled, and in particular whether you are happy for your response to be made public.

To respond in BSL you will need to upload your video responses to youtube or vimeo and then copy the links and paste them into the online consultation.

| Response methods | How? |
|--|---|
|  Youtube or  vimeo | Upload your videos and paste the URL into the Citizen Space consultation. |
|  Facebook | Go to the BSL National Plan Consultation Facebook page and upload your video. This option is public, other people will see your response. Please include the Respondent Information Form |
| Email: BSLConsult@gov.scot | Send us an email with youtube or vimeo links to videos of your responses. Please do not attach videos to the email as we cannot receive large file. Please include the Respondent Information Form |
| Post | Send your responses in English or in BSL on a DVD or USB to: Hilary Third The Equality Unit Area 3H-North Victoria Quay Edinburgh EH6 6QQ Please include the Respondent Information Form |

With each of these methods you need to include your Respondent Information Form because this lets us know how you wish your response to be handled, and in particular whether you are happy for your response to be made public.

You can find this in Annex B in this document.

Next Steps

After the consultation has closed we will analyse all the responses received and use your feedback to help inform the development of the draft BSL National Plan. Where permission has been given, we will make all responses available to the public at <https://consult.scotland.gov.uk/>. The responses to the consultation and analysis will be published in Summer 2017.

Need assistance?

If you need support in answering this consultation you can contact the Deaf Sector Partnership who will be able to work with you to create your videos and upload them to the consultation. Please email: admin@deafsectorpartnership.net

Alternatively, if you have a query about the consultation process, or a complaint about how this consultation has been conducted you can send your query by email to Lesley.irving@gov.scot, or by hard copy to:

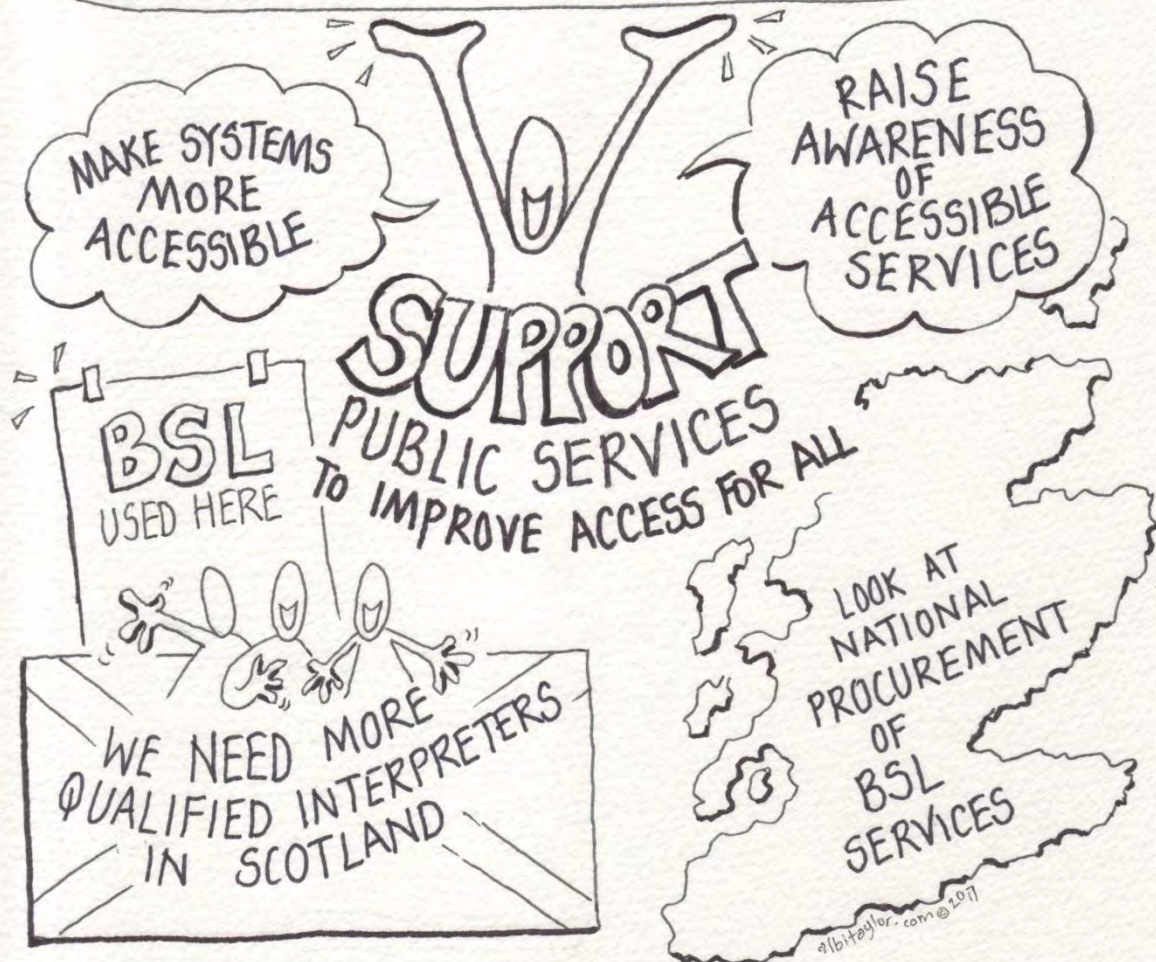
Lesley Irving
The Equality Unit
Area 3H-North
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh
EH6 6QQ

BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE (BSL)

DRAFT NATIONAL PLAN

2017-2023

PUBLIC SERVICES



PUBLIC SERVICES

Our goal for public services

Across the Scottish public sector, information and services will be accessible to BSL users.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

1. Develop, test and promote a set of guidelines for all Scottish Public Services to improve access to information and services for BSL users. This will include guidelines on how to ensure that BSL users can participate on a fair and equal basis in the design of Scotland's public services, including providing them with information and support to do so.
2. Promote the use of the Scottish Government service called [contactSCOTLAND-BSL](#) with public and third sector organisations and explore the potential for greater use.
3. Explore how to develop and deliver BSL awareness and training that can be accessed quickly across all frontline public services, including all the services covered in this Plan.
4. Consider the need for a comprehensive review of the current BSL/English interpreting landscape, including skill levels, training and regulation. Such a review would develop recommendations aimed at boosting the profession, and supporting the more efficient delivery of interpretation services across the public sector, including all the services covered in this Plan.
5. Explore ways in which BSL/English interpreters can develop more advanced skills to work in specific settings, including the justice and health care systems.
6. Consider where BSL information from across the public sector should be located so that BSL users can easily find it
7. Give further consideration to what actions we could take to ensure that our approach to delivering public services is person-centred so that BSL users can expect greater consistency.

EARLY YEARS

90% OF DEAF BABIES
ARE BORN TO HEARING PARENTS

NEED
QUALITY
INFORMATION



RIGHT
FROM
BIRTH

DON'T FOCUS
on the
MEDICAL
MODEL

DIFFERENT
PERSPECTIVE

REDUCE
ISOLATION

DEAF AND HEARING PARENTS
ROUND THE SAME TABLE



PARENTS would
APPRECIATE
WELL-INFORMED
DISCUSSIONS

A LIST OF
OPTIONS

GATHER
INFORMATION

FROM FAR AND WIDE



GIVE CHILDREN
ACCESS
TO THAT
'SOCIAL CONVERSATION'



BSL
TRAINING
FOR FAMILIES

- ✓ ACCESSIBLE
- ✓ CONSISTENT

TEACH SIBLINGS

TEACH FRIENDS

TEACH WIDER FAMILY

INCLUSIVE
CHILDREN'S CLUBS

SUPPORT

alltheforyou.com @ 2017

CHILDREN IN THEIR EARLY YEARS

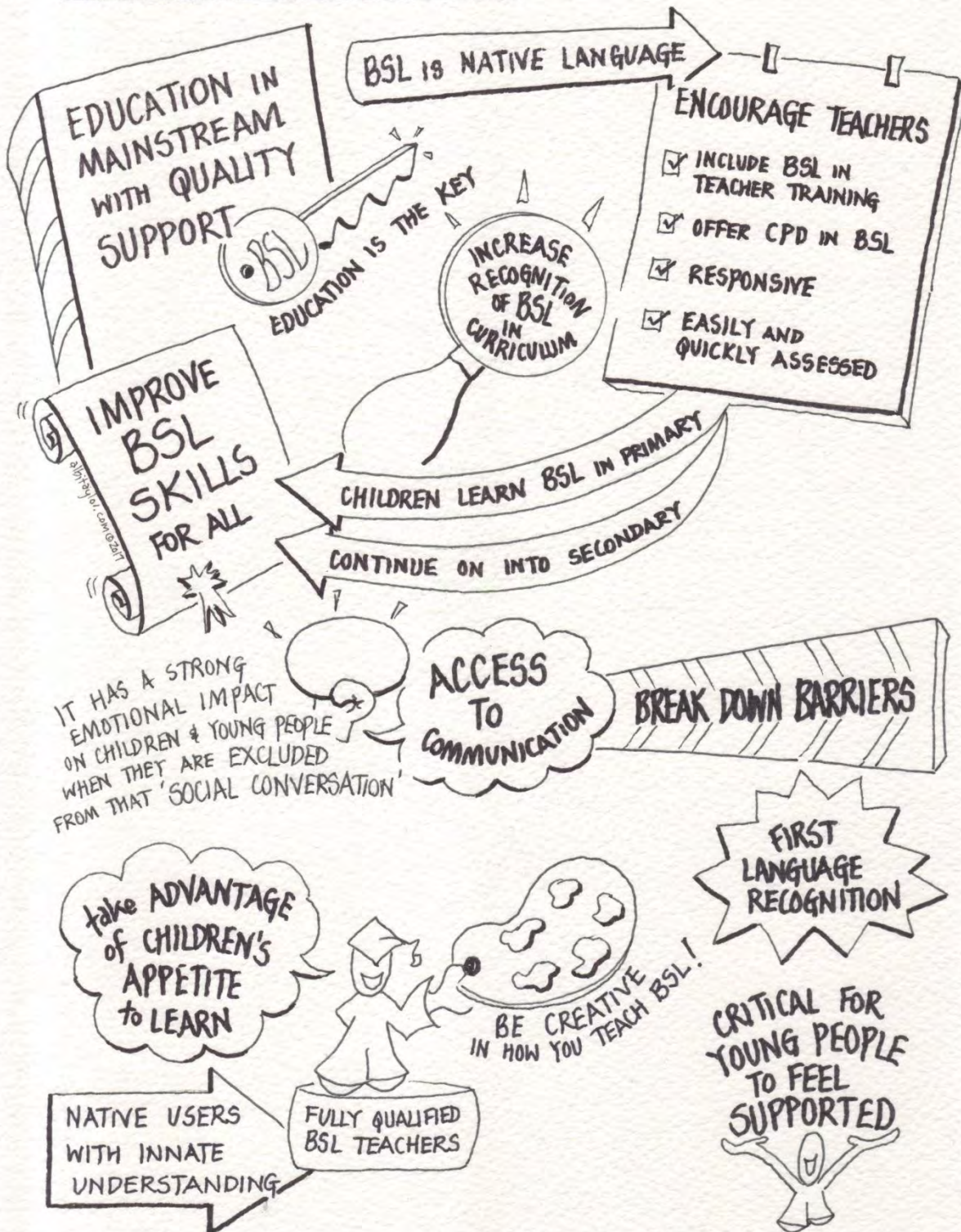
Our goal for early years

Families and carers with a D/deaf or Deafblind child will be given information about BSL and Deaf culture and will be offered support to learn to sign with their child.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

8. Develop information about BSL and Deaf culture for parents whose baby is diagnosed as deaf through the newborn hearing screening.
9. Commit to continuing the support for families and carers with D/deaf and Deafblind children to learn BSL appropriate for communicating with 0-5 year olds.
10. Support families of D/deaf and Deafblind children by ensuring that they have access to BSL resources as early as possible in their child's life. This will include providing information on BSL resources on our online Family Information Service website.
11. Develop key materials about play in BSL so that parents who use BSL have access to this information at a critical time in their child's life, so that all children can benefit from positive experiences of play.
12. Improve information and access to early years services for parents who use BSL.
13. Explore the best ways of bringing together children who use BSL as part of the early learning and childcare provision.

EDUCATION



EDUCATION

Our first goal for Education

That children and young people who use BSL reach their full potential at school.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

14. Discuss with General Teaching Council for Scotland (GTCS) how we could remove barriers to register Deaf people who want to become teachers.

15. Investigate the qualification level of BSL that teachers have and review how the General Teaching Council for Scotland's Professional Update and Standards could inform guidance for teachers of pupils who use BSL.

16. Discuss with Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) the potential for developing SQA Awards in BSL.

17. Ensure that appropriate guidance and resources are available to schools and local authorities.

Our second goal for Education

That parents who use BSL can access the same opportunities to be involved in their child's education as other parents.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

18. Ensure that guidance to schools and local authorities consider the needs of parents who use BSL.

19. Consider what more we can do to ensure that parents who use BSL can be fully involved in their child's education.

Our third goal for Education

That the 1+2 language learning policy offers the opportunity for BSL to be included in the suite of languages local authorities choose to offer to children and young people.

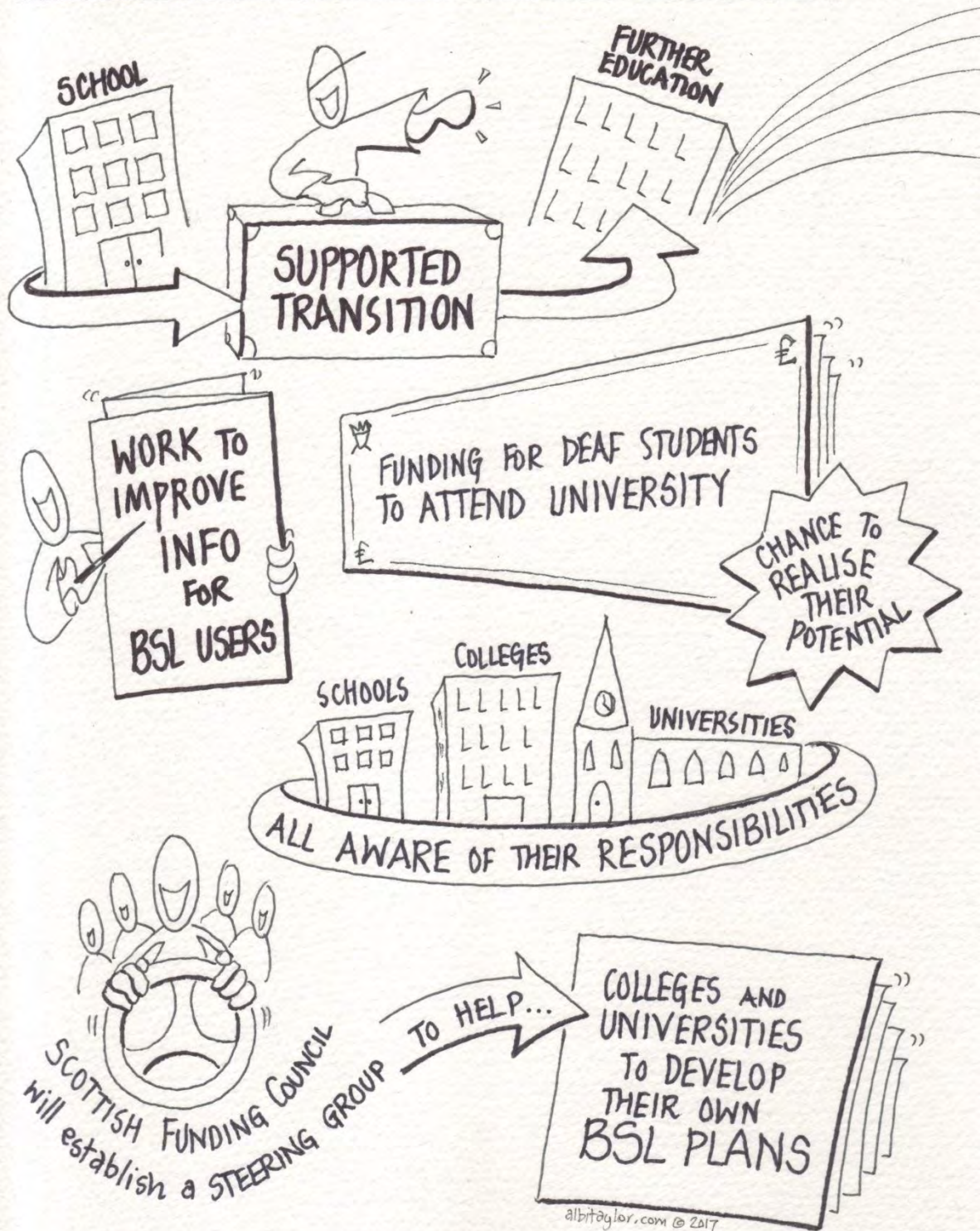
By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

20. Make sure that education authorities and schools know that BSL can be part of the language offer in schools under 1+2 language policy.

21. Gather information annually on where BSL is being offered in schools as part of the 1+2 language policy.

22. Gather and share examples of good practice in teaching BSL to hearing pupils as part of 1+2, and make sure there is guidance to support this.

POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION



POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Our first goal for post-school education

BSL users will be able to maximise their potential at school, will be supported to transition to post-school education if they wish to do so and will receive the support they need to do well in their chosen subject(s).

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

23. Make sure that students whose first or preferred language is BSL have a much more positive experience when they make the transition to post-school education. We will make sure that schools, colleges, universities and employers are aware of their responsibilities. We will work together to improve the information given to BSL users.

24. The Scottish Funding Council (SFC) will establish a steering group to help colleges and universities develop their own BSL plans.

EMPLOYMENT



CAREER OPPORTUNITIES



EMPLOYMENT

Our first goal for employment

People who use BSL will be supported to develop the necessary skills to become valued members of the Scottish workforce, and will have fair and equal access to employment opportunities, including apprenticeships, internships and employability programmes.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

25. Ensure fair and equal access to employment opportunities, including apprenticeships, internships and employability programmes.

26. Introduce in April 2018, a new Scottish employability programme. The key principle of this service is that all those who participate (including BSL users) will receive support to find and sustain work.

Our second goal for employment

BSL users will be provided with support in the workplace to enable them to remain in and progress in their chosen career.

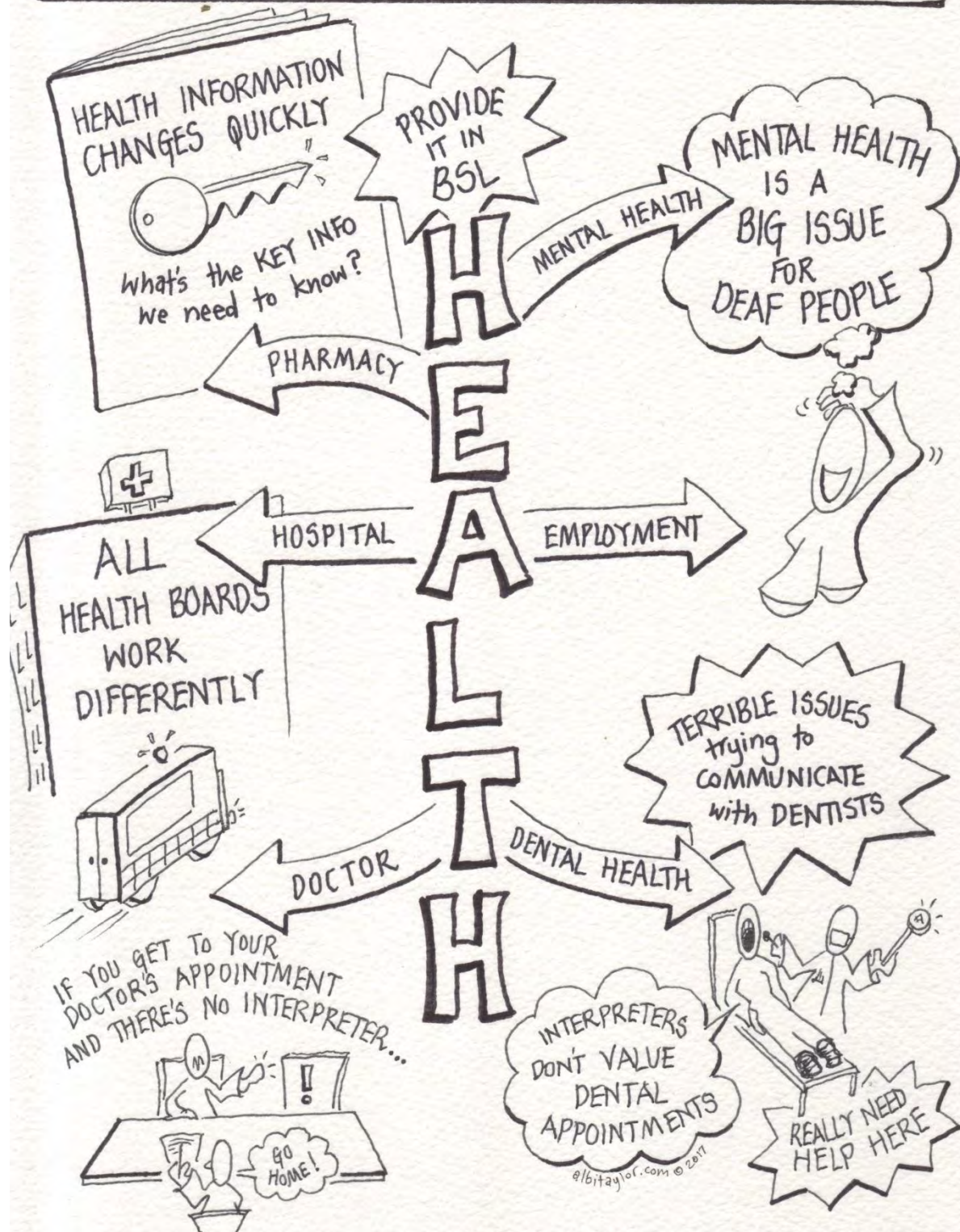
By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

27. Provide in-work support, of up to 12 months, for BSL users accessing any of our in-work support services.

28. In the new devolved employment services, we will expect those who deliver employment services to work with specialist employment support partners at a local and national level to help tackle the range of barriers that all participants face, including BSL users.

29. We will actively promote the Department for Work and Pensions' (DWP) Access to Work (ATW) scheme to employers and BSL users to ensure a higher uptake and use of the scheme in Scotland.

HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH + SOCIAL CARE



HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Our goal for Health, Mental Health and Social Care

BSL users will have access to the information and services they need to live active, healthy lives, and to make informed choices at every stage of their lives.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

30. Ensure that information on national health screening and immunisation programmes is routinely translated into BSL and is readily available and easy to access.

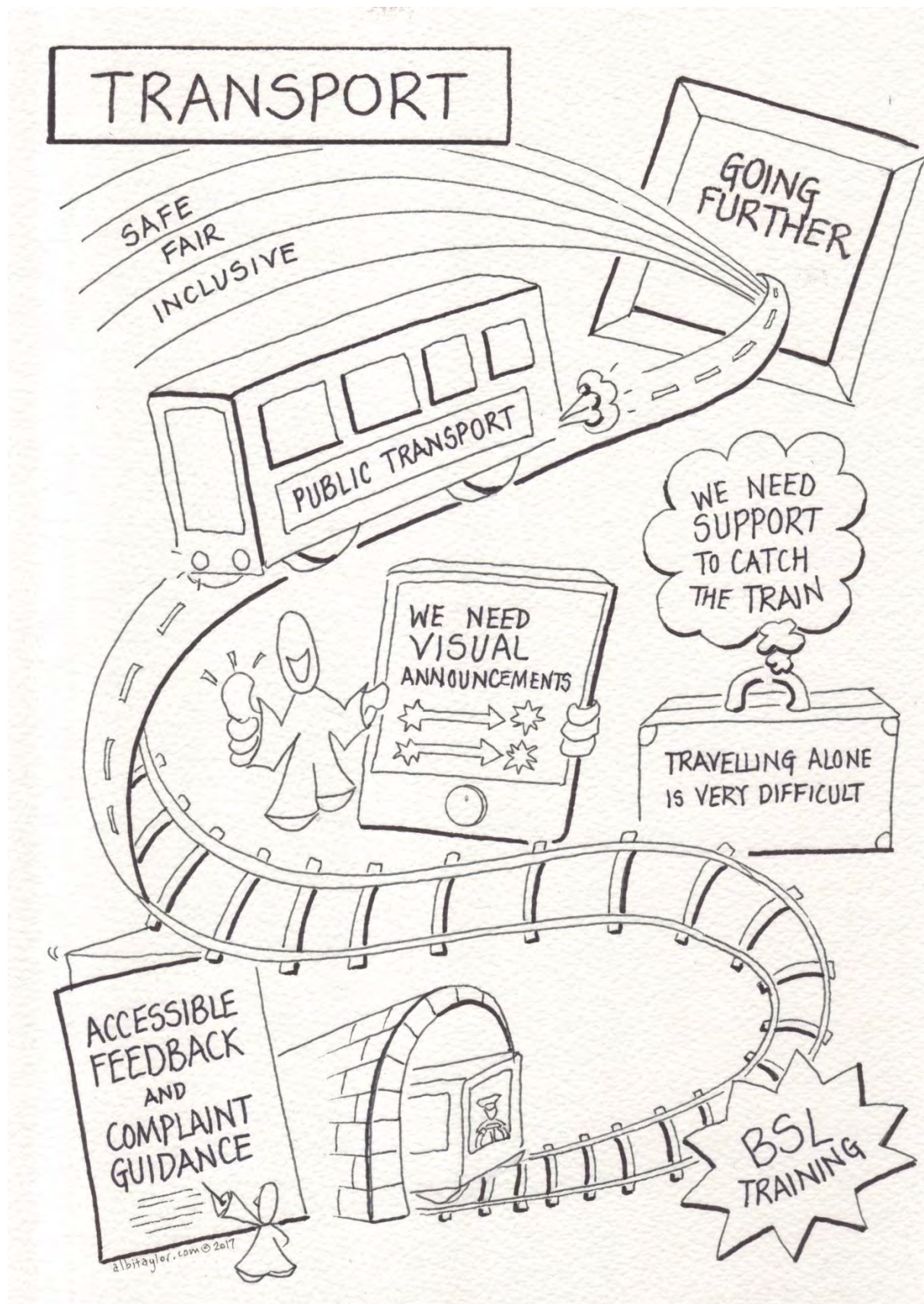
31. Improve access to, and the availability of, professionally approved health information in BSL by ensuring that it is located in a central place online.

32. Develop and roll out BSL awareness training for health and social care staff across Scotland ensuring that it is readily accessible at the point of need and tailored to a health setting.

33. Consider ways to improve individual patient health records so that a person's records clearly indicate when a patient's first or preferred language is BSL.

34. Ensure that information about people's rights to directing their own social care and support (Self-directed Support) is available in BSL.

35. Ensure that a national source of mental health information, advice and support is developed for BSL users.



TRANSPORT

Our goal for transport

BSL users will have safe, fair and inclusive access to public transport and the systems that support all transport use in Scotland.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

Implement the recommendations of 'Going Further: Scotland's Accessible Travel Framework' which has been developed with disabled people, including BSL users. Key actions in the framework include:

36. Ensuring that transport users, including BSL users, can participate in the on-going feedback process of the framework.

37. Researching technological solutions for providing accessible information in transport hubs (like train stations, airports etc.)

38. Creating guidance on how to contact transport providers when things go wrong on a journey.

39. Developing training for transport providers which includes strategies for communicating with BSL users.

CULTURE, LEISURE, SPORTS + THE ARTS



CULTURE, LEISURE, SPORT AND THE ARTS

Our goal for Culture, Leisure, Sport and the Arts

BSL users will enjoy fair and inclusive access to Scotland's culture, leisure pursuits, sport and the arts and will have every opportunity to share their own Deaf culture with the people of Scotland.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

40. Encourage BSL users to take part in the culture, leisure, sport and the arts as participants, audience members and professionals.

41. Support professional pathways and advocate for BSL users to consider culture, leisure, sport or the arts as a potential career choice

42. Encourage the integration of BSL in the performing arts and film.

43. Work with the bodies delivering culture, leisure, sport and the arts to ensure that websites are easy to access and inclusive for BSL users

44. Increase the number of public events and arts programmes that have BSL interpretation.

45. Work with Historic Environment Scotland to introduce British Sign Language tours in historic buildings in order to improve access for BSL users.

46. Work to ensure that everyone is empowered to access and participate in Scotland's culture. The new Cultural Strategy will be owned by the people of Scotland and will be co-created with artists, cultural producers and anyone else with an interest across the sector and beyond.

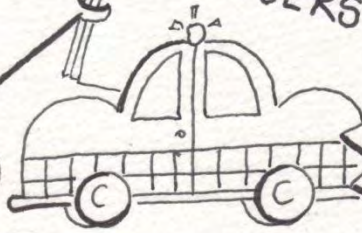
47. Work with sportscotland to provide information on their website about good practice when working with BSL users and increase awareness and understanding about BSL.

JUSTICE

ENABLE INTERACTION
WITH POLICE TO BE
MORE IMMEDIATE

SPECIALISED
TRAINING
FOR
POLICE
OFFICERS

IMPROVE
UNDERSTANDING



RIGHT
PLACE
RIGHT
TIME

PLAN
OF
IMPROVEMENTS

IMPROVE
OUR
RESPONSE

GUIDANCE
• JUVENILE
• CRIMINAL
• CIVIL

RESOURCES



ROLL OUT
PLOD
ACROSS
SCOTLAND

ACCESS TO JUSTICE SYSTEM

LOOK
AT
RESEARCH

ASSISTIVE
TECHNOLOGIES

AIM TO IMPROVE
BSL USERS ACCESS

JUSTICE

Our goal for Justice

BSL users will have fair and equal access to the civil, criminal and juvenile justice systems in Scotland.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

48. Assess how the justice system could better meet the needs of BSL users and carry out a plan of improvements.

49. Look at research on technologies which aim to improve BSL user access to our Justice systems.

50. We will ensure that appropriate guidance and resources are developed by the justice sector to improve understanding of and response to BSL users (this could include BSL awareness training and the development of guidance for BSL users on what they can expect in justice settings).

DEMOCRACY

PEOPLE ENCOURAGED
TO LEARN ABOUT
THE WORKINGS OF
GOVERNMENT



BSL USERS...



EMPOWERED AND
FACILITATED TO
REPRESENT THE
PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND

LOCALLY AND NATIONALLY

ACCESSING
DEMOCRACY

MORE BSL
PROMOTION

INVOLVE
AND
INFORM

2014
A LOT MORE
INFORMATION
AVAILABLE
SINCE THE
INDEPENDENCE
REFERENDUM



SERVE ON PUBLIC BOARDS

ACCESS TO THE
POLITICAL
ARENA

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SNP
CONSERVATIVE
GREEN
LABOUR
LIB DEM
ALL PARTY MANIFESTOS
ACCESSIBLE TO BSL USERS

BSL interpreters
on LIVE
POLITICAL
DEBATES



DEMOCRACY

Our first goal for Democracy

BSL users should be able to represent the people of Scotland as elected politicians at a national and local level, and to serve on boards of our public bodies.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

51. Assess whether the Access to Elected Office fund met the needs of BSL users. This pilot fund offers support to cover additional costs, like BSL/English interpreting, who wish to stand for selection or election in the 2017 local government elections.

52. Offer advice and support to BSL users about how to participate in politics and to political parties and organisations about how to be more inclusive of BSL users.

53. We will raise awareness of public appointments as a way to participate in public life. We will make sure that the boards of public bodies know about BSL and the BSL National Plan and what they need to do.

Our second goal for Democracy:

BSL users should have full access to information about democracy, including voting.

By 2023 Scottish Ministers will take these steps:

54. Provide better information about voting in BSL and review whether it has been effective.

55. We will encourage political parties to produce election information in BSL.

Consultation Questions

Q1 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Public Services?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q2 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q3. If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Public Services section, please tell us.

Q4 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Early Years?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q5 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q6 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Early Years section, please tell us.

Q7 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Education?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q8 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q9 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Education section, please tell us.

Q10 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Post-School Education?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q11 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q12 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Post-School Education section, please tell us.

Q13 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Employment?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q14 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q15 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Employment section, please tell us.

Q16 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Health, Mental Health and Social Care?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q17 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q18 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Health, Mental Health and Social Care section, please tell us.

Q19 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Transport?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q20 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q21 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Transport section, please tell us.

Q22 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Culture, Leisure, Sport and the Arts?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q23 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q24 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Culture, Leisure, Sport and the Arts section, please tell us.

Q25 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Justice?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know ☐

Q26 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q27 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Justice section, please tell us.

Q28 (a). Do you think these are the right steps under Democracy?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Don't Know ☐

Q29 (b) Please tell us why you think this:

Q30 If there are there any additional steps, or potential solutions that you think could be added to the Democracy section, please tell us.

Q.31 Are there any other comments you want to make on the BSL National Plan that you haven't already told us. [open question]

**BSL (SCOTLAND) ACT 2015
– PUBLIC AUTHORITIES COVERED**

Proposed list of public authorities to be subject to the BSL (Scotland) Bill.

Original number of bodies (including the Scottish Government): 117

Revised number of bodies (including the Scottish Government): 160 (an increase of 43)

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES COVERED BY THE NATIONAL PLAN (41)

Bodies with a national focus and are directly accountable to Scottish Ministers

- The Scottish Government, including eight Executive Agencies (1)
- Non Departmental Public Bodies (27) – see section 1 for details
- NHS Special Boards with a national remit (8) – see section 2 for details
- Other significant/listed bodies (5) – see section 3 for details

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE AUTHORITY PLANS (110)

Bodies with a local/regional focus whose principal route of accountability is through engagement with local BSL users or national bodies which are not accountable to Scottish Ministers

- Commissioners and Ombudsmen (7) – see section 4 for details
- Further and Higher Educational Institutions (48) – see section 5 for details
- Local Authorities (32) – see section 6 for details
- NHS Territorial Boards (14) – see section 7 for details
- Non Ministerial Departments (6) – see section 8 for details
- Other significant national bodies (3) – see section 9 for details

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES COVERED BY THE NATIONAL PLAN

Proposed list of public authorities to be subject to the BSL (Scotland) Bill. Additional bodies not included in the Bill as published are indicated by use of an asterix (*)

The Scottish Government (1)¹

1. Non Departmental Public Bodies (27)

Architecture and Design Scotland
Care Inspectorate
Cairngorms National Park Authority
Children's Hearings Scotland
Creative Scotland
Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority
National Galleries of Scotland
National Library of Scotland
National Museums of Scotland
The Parole Board for Scotland
The Royal Botanical Garden Edinburgh
The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (Historic Environment Scotland (HES) – 1 October 2015)
The Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
The Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission
Scottish Enterprise
The Scottish Environment Protection Agency
The Scottish [Further and Higher Education] Funding Council
The Scottish Futures Trust
The Scottish Legal Aid Board
The Scottish Legal Complaints Commission
Scottish Natural Heritage
The Scottish Qualifications Authority

¹ The Scottish Government includes:

Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service
The executive agency known as Accountant in Bankruptcy
The executive agency known as Disclosure Scotland
The executive agency known as Education Scotland
The executive agency known as Historic Scotland
The executive agency known as The Scottish Prison Service
The executive agency known as The Scottish Public Pensions Agency
The executive agency known as The Student Awards Agency for Scotland
The executive agency known as Transport Scotland

The Scottish Social Services Council
Skills Development Scotland
Sportscotland
VisitScotland

2. NHS Special Boards (8)

The Common Services Agency constituted under section 10 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (c.29) and known as NHS National Services Scotland

The Special Health Board constituted under section 2(1)(b) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 and known as the Scottish Ambulance Service Board

The Special Health Board constituted under that section of that Act and known as NHS 24

The Special Health Board constituted under that section of that Act and known as the National Waiting Times Centre Board

The Special Health Board constituted under that section of that Act and known as the State Hospitals Board for Scotland [SHRC]

The Special Health Board constituted under that section of that Act and known as NHS Education for Scotland

The Special Health Board constituted under that section of that Act and known as NHS Health Scotland

The Special Health Board constituted under that section of that Act and known as Healthcare Improvement Scotland

3. Other significant national bodies (5)

The Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland
Scottish Canals
Scottish Water
The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
The Scottish Police Authority

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE AUTHORITY PLANS

4. Commissioners and Ombudsmen: accountable to Scottish Parliament (7)

Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland
The Commissioner for Ethical Standards in Public Life
The Scottish Human Rights Commission
The Scottish Information Commissioner
The Scottish Public Services Ombudsman
The Standards Commission for Scotland
Police Investigations and Review Commissioner

5. Further and Higher Education Institutions (48)

A post-16 education body (as defined by section 35(1) of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005 (asp 6)

Universities (19)

University of Aberdeen
Abertay University
University of Dundee
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh Napier University
University of Glasgow
Glasgow Caledonian University
Glasgow School of Art
Heriot-Watt University
University of the Highlands and Islands
Open University in Scotland
Queen Margaret University
Robert Gordon University
Royal Conservatoire of Scotland
Scotland's Rural College (SRUC)
University of St Andrews
University of Stirling
University of Strathclyde
University of the West of Scotland

Further education colleges (29)

North East Scotland College
Ayrshire College
Borders College
Dumfries and Galloway College
Edinburgh College
Fife College
Forth Valley College of Further and Higher Education
Glasgow Clyde College
City of Glasgow College
Glasgow Kelvin College
Argyll College UHI
Highland Theological College UHI
Inverness College UHI
Lews Castle College UHI
Moray College UHI
NAFC Marine Centre UHI
Perth College UHI
The North Highland College UHI
Orkney College UHI
Scottish Association for Marine Science
Shetland College UHI
West Highland College UHI
New College Lanarkshire
South Lanarkshire College
Dundee and Angus College
West College Scotland
West Lothian College
Newbattle Abbey College
Sabhal Mor Ostaig

6. Local Authorities (32)

A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 (c.39).

Aberdeen City Council
Aberdeenshire Council
Angus Council
Argyll & Bute Council
Clackmannanshire Council
Dumfries & Galloway Council
Dundee City Council

East Ayrshire Council
East Dunbartonshire Council
East Lothian Council
East Renfrewshire Council
Edinburgh City Council
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council)
Falkirk Council
Fife Council
Glasgow City Council
Highland Council
Inverclyde Council
Midlothian Council
Moray Council
North Ayrshire Council
North Lanarkshire Council
Orkney Islands Council
Perth & Kinross Council
Renfrewshire Council
Scottish Borders Council
Shetland Islands Council
South Ayrshire Council
South Lanarkshire Council
Stirling Council
West Dunbartonshire Council
West Lothian Council

7. NHS Territorial Boards (14)

A Health Board constituted under section 2(1)(a) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978.

Territorial Health Boards

NHS Ayrshire & Arran
NHS Borders
NHS Dumfries & Galloway
NHS Fife
NHS Forth Valley
NHS Grampian
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
NHS Highland
NHS Lanarkshire
NHS Lothian

NHS Orkney
NHS Shetland
NHS Tayside
NHS Western Isles

8. Non Ministerial Department (6)

The Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator
The Scottish Housing Regulator
Food Standards Agency
Revenue Scotland
Keeper of the Registers of Scotland
National Records of Scotland

9. Other significant national bodies (3)

Audit Scotland
The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service
The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body

Respondent Information Form

Please Note this form **must** be completed and returned with your response.

Are you responding as an individual or an organisation?

- ☐ Individual
- ☐ Organisation

If you are responding as an organisation, please select which of the following most closely describes your organisation type?

- ☐ Academic/research
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ Public Body, including Executive Agencies, NDPBs, NHS etc.
- ☐ Representative Body for Professionals
- ☐ Third Sector/Deaf Organisation
- ☐ Other

Full name or organisation's name

Phone number

Address

Postcode

Email

The Scottish Government would like your permission to publish your consultation response. Please indicate your publishing preference:

- ☐ Publish response with name
- ☐ Publish response only (without name)
- ☐ Do not publish response

Information for organisations:

The option 'Publish response only (without name)' is available for individual respondents only. If this option is selected, the organisation name will still be published.

If you choose the option 'Do not publish response', your organisation name may still be listed as having responded to the consultation in, for example, the analysis report.

We will share your response internally with other Scottish Government policy teams who may be addressing the issues you discuss. They may wish to contact you again in the future, but we require your permission to do so. Are you content for Scottish Government to contact you again in relation to this consultation exercise?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Policy, programmes and services

1+2 language learning policy Scottish Government policy which enables children to learn two languages in addition to the language used at home.

contactSCOTLAND-BSL is the service which the Scottish Government has established to connect deaf BSL users throughout Scotland through a video relay service (VRS) with all of Scotland's public authorities and voluntary organisations (Third Sector). This service is contracted out to a provider.

Department for Work and Pensions' [Access to Work \(ATW\)](#) An Access to Work grant can pay for [practical support](#) if you have a disability, health or mental health condition. This is offered by the UK Government.

[Family Information Service website](#)

[Going Further: Scotland's Accessible Travel Framework](#)

This is the Scottish Government's plan for transport services, this was coproduced with disabled people, including BSL users.

[General Teaching Council for Scotland \(GTCS\)](#) this organisation promotes, supports and develops the professional learning of teachers

[Historical Environment Scotland](#) is the lead public body set up to investigate, care for and promote Scotland's historic environment.

Play in the Scottish Government's [Play Strategy for Scotland](#) the definition for Play tells us that "key characteristics of play are fun, uncertainty, challenge, flexibility and non-productivity. Play can happen indoors or outdoors, with or without the oversight of adults, in everyday spaces, in environments designed for play and places chosen by children and young people."

Self-directed Support this is a service for people who use social care services and health and social care professionals, more information can be found here:

Scottish Funding Council is the non-departmental public body charged with funding Scotland's further and higher education institutions.

Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) has two main functions: accreditation, and awarding qualifications

sportscotland is the national agency for sport in Scotland. We see a Scotland where sport is a way of life, where sport is at the heart of society, making a positive impact on people and communities.

The Access to Elected Office Fund Scotland has been set up to offer financial assistance to disabled people who are seeking selection or have already been selected to stand in the 2017 Scottish Local Authority Elections.

Definitions

The Arts examples of the arts are literature, performing arts and theatre, music, dance and photography.

deaf this word is used to refer to people who are unable to hear

Deaf this word is used to refer to people who identify as being part of a linguistic and cultural minority who use British Sign Language

Deafblind this is the term used to refer to people who are both Deaf and have sight loss

BSL users this covers all people whose first or preferred language is BSL, including those who receive the language in a tactile form due to sight loss

Long-term goals these goals represent our collective dream for BSL in Scotland and will take more than the lifetime of this BSL National Plan.

Justice System The justice system is the terminology commonly used to encompass the civil, criminal and juvenile systems- and organisation's include: Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service, Crown Office and

Procurator Fiscal Service, Scottish Prison Service, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Police Scotland, and Scotland Children's Reporter Administration.



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