

**ACHIEVEMENT AUDIT  
SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY 2000-2004**

**SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
CULTURAL POLICY DIVISION**



**SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Promote creativity, the arts, and other cultural activity**

**Action** ▶ Audit the availability of opportunities for training and continuing professional development for those working in the cultural sector, to identify areas which require further development.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ The Scottish Arts Council through its bi-monthly information bulletin "ib" publishes information on training opportunities, conferences and other information for practitioners in the cultural sector.

▶ Scottish Screen working with the Sector Skills Council to fulfil their research, skills gap identification and Labour Market Information (LMI) remit agreed by the Scottish Executive. The data gathered by Skillset is used as the basis for all training and development planning within Scotland.

▶ Creative and Cultural Council for Skills (CCCS) Sector Skills Council, announced in 2004 and licensed in 2005, will focus on delivering on the following 4 key goals:-

- reducing skills gaps and shortages;
- improving productivity, business and public service performance;
- increasing opportunities to boost the skills and productivity of everyone in the sector's workforce, including action on equal opportunities;
- improving learning supply, including apprenticeships, higher education, and national occupational standards.

▶ Through the Excellence in Education and Business Links Scheme, the National Galleries of Scotland host placement opportunities for teachers from throughout central Scotland.

▶ The National Galleries of Scotland

collaborated with the Institute of Education, London to co-ordinate the Edinburgh Galleries Artists Training Scheme.

▶ Scottish Library and Information Council (SLIC) support the New Opportunities Fund (NOF) training programme for the writing of plans, implementation of training and the evaluation of its success.

▶ SLIC participate in the development of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) workforce development programme. The framework will introduce a cyclical revalidation programme for professional librarians, mentoring scheme and progression routes for non-degree qualified employees.

▶ CILIP in Scotland has established an Education Review Group to look at the provision of adequate training and career development opportunities for the library sector in Scotland.

▶ Information Handling Skills on-line course developed in collaboration with SLIC and a number of partners including Scottish Enterprise Glasgow and Scottish University for Industry (SUF1) – now *leardirect Scotland*.

▶ Developed by the Scottish Museums Council with a steering group, the National ICT Strategy for Scotland's Museums, has ICT skills as Priority 4 of the Strategy. Launched in July 2004, the Strategy's Action Plan identifies specific steps to improve ICT skills in museums, for Scottish Museums Council (SMC), partner organisations and members.

▶ National Museums of Scotland contributed to the National Audit of Collections, which audited museum training policies, staff development budgets and use of volunteers.

▶ The Scottish Museums Council's Learning and Access team has established a Lifelong Learning training course designed to train museum professionals to further

develop provision for lifelong learners.

► In 2002, in a scheme supported by a grant of £22,000 from the National Lottery Fund, the National Galleries of Scotland collaborated with Stills Gallery, The Collective, Printmakers Workshop and The Fruitmarket in Edinburgh to co-ordinate a programme of professional training for artists in art gallery education. The course brought expertise from throughout the UK to central Scotland and informed artists and arts professionals with examples of best practice in the field. This project provided an infrastructure for the professional development of artists.

► In September 2003, the launch of a major £50 million package of measures (£10 million per year for at least 5 years) to attract British talent into a career in the film industry. A Bigger Future is a joint strategy by the Film Council and the Sector Skills Council, Skillset, with support from Scottish Screen, the Northern Ireland Film & Television Commission and Sgrin Cymru Wales. Scottish Screen will work with industry and the education sector to ensure Scotland is a key player in all developments.

► Skillset Scotland's priorities for action are:-

Develop the skills base of companies, employees and freelancers within the sector in Scotland;

Build closer collaboration between training/education sectors and industry in Scotland for better integration of skills demand and supply;

Attract, retain and promote skills and talent in Scotland;

Develop and manage comprehensive information on and resources for the sector.

**Action** ► Improve access to advice, relevant business skills and training for those working in the cultural sector.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Scottish Screen website was redeveloped and expanded in 2001 to provide a comprehensive on-line information service for the industry and those with an interest in screen culture.

► In October 2001, Scottish Screen launched Skills for Screen, a year-round programme of short training courses for industry professionals. Freelancers and industry employees may also apply for Training Bursaries to attend external courses.

► Jointly with SMC, the National Museums of Scotland (NMS) provided training for conservators and for collections documentation.

► NMS hosted a Museums Association Positive Action Traineeship. The scheme aims to increase diversity within the museum workforce.

► The Scottish Arts Council (SAC) in January 2003, launched 2 schemes 'Mainstreaming' and 'Arts Traineeships' – to develop cultural diversity in the arts in Scotland – this is an action of the Cultural Diversity Strategy 2002-07.

► SAC re-established two trainee theatre director posts; established two Associate Director placements in conjunction with the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation; and supported a series of skills seminars for puppeteers.

► SAC also held Disability Equality training seminars for arts organisations and SAC staff.

► SMC offers supported places for volunteers on their training programme.

► SLIC offer support for Heads of Service in public libraries, schools, Higher Education etc through

meetings, workshops and SLAINTE website.

► Cultural Enterprise Office established at Centre for Contemporary Art, Glasgow. Rollout of further offices across Scotland took place in 2005.

► Since the launch in 2002 of the Writers' Factory, the £500,000 joint venture between the Executive, the Scottish Arts Council, Scottish Screen and Scottish Enterprise, the Factory is set to deliver basic training for those wishing to write for film and television - as well as 'training-the-trainer' courses. Bursaries of up to £10,000 are available to writers based in Scotland as a result of the Writers' Factory Screenwriting bursaries scheme. These awards will be to develop screenwriting and will be available for both short course and postgraduate screenwriting training either in the UK or abroad.

► The Historic Scotland Conservation Bureau Enquiry Line has been developed and handles c. 1000 enquiries per annum from contractors and professionals. Historic Scotland Conservation Bureau (HSCB) Grants Scheme offers grants aimed at assisting new businesses setting up in Scotland and supporting training for qualifying individuals to expand their skills.

► Business training for arts professionals throughout Scotland received a boost in 2003. The new initiative by the renamed Gateway Arts Industry Network (GAIN) focuses on training people on the business aspects of cultural management. Formerly the Scottish Centre for Cultural Management and Policy, GAIN is based at Queen Margaret University College's Gateway Theatre, Edinburgh. Funded by the Scottish Arts Council, GAIN's programme will help managers and administrative staff in the arts sector to gain specific skills

relevant to the cultural industry.

► In 2005, with the introduction of Skillset Scotland, the cultural sector will benefit from a new source of skills support/advice and expertise.

► In 2005, with the introduction of Creative and Cultural Council for Skills (CCCS) Sector Skills Council, those working in the arts, museums and galleries, heritage, crafts and design sectors will benefit from support/advice and expertise.

**Action** ► Review existing forums for gathering the views of those working in the cultural sector about ways in which national arrangements might be adjusted and improved.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Review of Scottish Screen was published in 2002. The review makes recommendations for improvements to develop the balance between the agency's cultural and economic functions, its vital partnerships with other agencies, and its performance management.

► Scottish Screen was a commissioning partner of the Audit of The Screen Industries in Scotland, published in 2003. The findings led to the formation of the Screen Industry Summit Group (SISG). SISG delivered key action points in June 2004. Scottish Screen is concluding a consultation process with the industry representative body PACT which will improve the transparency of Lottery funding application processes. New guidelines and application forms will be published in 2005.

► Scottish Screen works with a number of industry consultation groups in Training and Education - Scottish Industries Skills Panel (SISP); Scottish Audio Visual Industries Developers Group (SAVIDG) and Education Advisory Panel.

► Quinquennial review of Scottish Arts Council was completed in 2002. SAC established an annual cycle of public forums to report to the wider community on progress on the actions in their Corporate Plan. First forums were held in 2003.

► Interagency Liaison Group established by **sportscotland**. This includes EventScotland, SAC, Scottish Screen, Visitscotland and the National Institutions.

► EventScotland is represented on a Cultural Tourism partners forum which is part of the consultation process conducted by Scottish Enterprise Grampian. This Forum is looking at improving ways and opportunities of joint promotion of Scottish cultural tourism.

► SMC convened a Joint Advocacy Group with representation from all parts of the museums sector. This group became the museum working group for the Cultural Commission. In 2003 NMS consulted the museums and heritage sector, to seek views about its national role.

► In 2003 NMS founded the Heritage Education Forum, which creates strategy and resources to promote learning based on Scotland's heritage.

► A project from the Heritage Education Forum was to produce "Lasting Impressions", a free guide to getting the most out of the heritage sector which was published by the Scottish Museums Council in September 2003.

► Historic Scotland provides support and core funding for BEFS (the Built Environment Forum for Scotland) set up in 2003. BEFS is an umbrella body for voluntary and professional organisations in the built environment.

► In April 2004, the Cultural Review was announced by Ministers. The Cultural Commission was asked specifically to take an open approach to its work, widely consulting with the cultural sector.

**Action** ► Create opportunities for networking amongst those working in the sector to stimulate sharing of experience and good practice, and the agreement of common objectives.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Building on the National Institutions Collaboration Exercise (NICE) in 2001, the National Institutions have identified further areas for collaboration e.g. NMS and NLS are jointly procuring payroll services (2004).

► The National Galleries of Scotland organise a regular programme of training opportunities for teachers and community group leaders.

► SLIC is working with Scottish Publishers Association on the Scottish Bibliography On-line project to ensure Scottish libraries have access to information on Scottish material. SLIC e-content group is working on national procurement, including workshops, demonstrations and surveys.

► SMC is supporting and promoting newly formed Heritage Volunteer Managers Network.

► SAC, a member of the Interagency Liaison Group, is working with local authorities and cultural agencies in sharing good practice.

► Scottish Screen holds formal and informal networking events each year to enable industry practitioners to meet and share experiences with colleagues from across the UK and overseas.

► In 2003, the Edinburgh International Book Festival's total attendance increased by 15%; the Edinburgh International Film Festival audience figures reached 54,000, 11% up on the year before; Edinburgh International Festival's total sales increased by 12% on 2002's figures.

► The Creative Entrepreneurs Club, a group of over 800+ members from all areas of the creative sector, supported by NESTA, Scottish Enterprise and the

Executive received £300,000 in 2003 to develop a mentoring programme. 'Young Creative Entrepreneurs', is a programme to expand networks, enhance its business-to-business collaboration, and stage exhibitions and events to promote international trade.

► Music Industry Forum and Creative Industries Forum each met for a period under the umbrella of the Ministerial Joint Implementation Group on the National Cultural Strategy, to consider strategic priorities for their respective sectors.

**Action** ► Work to promote the contribution of new technologies to the cultural life of Scotland, in partnership with Scottish Screen, the Scottish Arts Council, Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001, SCRAN (Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network) received funding of £120,000 from the Executive, and further project and development funding up to and including 2005.

► The New Opportunities Fund (NOF) award of £4 million to Resources for Learning in Scotland, a consortium of the National Library of Scotland (NLS), the National Archives of Scotland, SCRAN and over 100 Scottish archives and libraries created tens of thousands of newly digitised multimedia resources for the study and celebration of social, cultural and industrial heritage in Scotland.

► In 2002, the Executive launched "CANMAP", the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments (RCAHMS) of Scotland's development of "CANMORE", its on-line heritage database and archive.

► Historic Scotland, in partnership with RCAHMS, has launched "PastMap", the first GIS-based repository of information on all listed buildings, scheduled monuments and National Monument Records sites on the web.

► In May 2002, the Executive launched the "building connections" initiative with Learning and Teaching Scotland. The guidance document and CD ROM have been distributed to all Scottish schools, aiming to raise awareness of the built environment as a resource for learning and teaching.

► In 2003, Scottish Screen launched Archive Live to promote the creative use of archive materials for digital media applications. Scottish Screen

has employed a New Media specialist to lead on a number of digital content development initiatives, including the management of Alt-w, a partnership scheme which is about to enter its fourth year.

► In 2003, Scottish Enterprise provided £3.5 million to launch The Digital Media Project, an investment fund for films, computer games and television shows.

► In partnership with SLIC, the Executive developed the Scottish Cultural portal

(<http://www.scotlandsculture.org.uk>)

which was launched in 2002. Continued development linked to other projects, such as Scottish Bibliography on-line.

► In 2002/3, the NMS Special Exhibition "Game On: the History, Culture and Future of Videogames", highlighted the importance of computer games to contemporary culture.

► Combining the latest technology with the expertise of top Scottish archivists and web designers, the Scottish Archive Network (SCAN) was launched in October 2003 – the world's largest ever archive digitisation project. The £4 million, 4-year project by the National Archives of Scotland, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, features every will and testament written in Scotland from 1500 to 1901. This rich source for all includes the wills of Rob Roy MacGregor, Robert Louis Stevenson and Sir Henry Raeburn – website [www.scan.org.uk](http://www.scan.org.uk)

► Use of NLS website increased 25% in 2003/4 from previous year. Major additions to website were Muriel Spark, Victorian Scottish Town Maps and charts of Scottish lochs.

► Scottish Arts Council launched its revised website in August 2004, and launched its Craftscotland National Crafts Web Resource in September 2004.

► SMC developed and published “A National ICT Strategy for Scotland's Museums” - launched in July 2004.

► In 2005, the Scottish Executive carried out a baseline audit of provision of digital media in culture, tourism and sport in Scotland to inform the proposed national digital media strategy. The next stages of the strategy will be considered alongside the recommendations of the Cultural Commission Report published in June 2005.

**Action** ► Work with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) to assure the contribution of the broadcast media to Scotland's cultural life, to include plans to capitalise upon the opportunities afforded by developments in digital technologies

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Executive is a member of the BBC Charter Renewal Group and member of Digital TV Switchover Group.

► The Executive continues to liaise with Ofcom and DCMS on a variety of broadcasting issues including digital switchover and public service broadcasting.

► The Executive agrees that the best way forward for Gaelic broadcasting would be the creation of a dedicated Gaelic digital TV channel. The Executive is in discussion with interested parties to try to reach an agreement on funding for a channel.

**Action** ► Support the development of Scotland's film industry through supporting Scottish Screen's development of a Film Charter for Scotland and the exploration of the feasibility of establishing a film studio.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► Scottish Screen is taking forward the development of Film Charters. These are being developed on a local basis as each geographical area has different resources. Some are already in place and Scottish Screen will work with the Scottish Locations Network and local authorities to implement further charters.

► A 2002 study by Scottish Enterprise concluded that a large-scale film studio could not be sustained under current market conditions. Smaller facilities for television are under development at Pacific Quay. These can offer space to film production.

**Action** ► Investigate the feasibility of building on existing work involving a range of bodies to establish a national product design network.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001, the National Museums of Scotland appointed a dedicated curator of Design and Craft, and a dedicated gallery for such exhibitions.

► In 2002, the Working Group considering the way forward on the Glasgow Development Design Project was disbanded as partners withdrew their support and the initiative fell through.

► Plans for a nationwide biennial festival of creative design centring on Scotland's six cities, Aberdeen, Inverness, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Stirling was developed in 2004, with a view to holding the first festival in 2007. "6 Cities" is a new initiative supported by the Executive and developed by The Lighthouse to celebrate, promote and develop Scotland's creative industries at an international, national and city-wide level.

**Action** ► Investigate the feasibility of identifying national centres of excellence in traditional arts.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The 3 year (for 2001/02) £1.5 million Executive-funded programme administered by the Scottish Arts Council to support excellence in the traditional arts was a resounding success. One highlight was the "Scottish Women" traditional music project which brought together some of our finest women singers from both the Gaelic and Scots song traditions to play a national tour of nine dates in March 2002 to great critical acclaim.

► In 2001, the Scottish Arts Council gave additional support to recognised centres of excellence in the traditional arts - Fèisean nan Gàidheal, Pròiseact nan Ealan, Ceòlas, Fèis Rois, Edinburgh's Adult Learning Project Scots Music Group, and the Scottish Traditions of Dance Trust.

► The NMS special exhibition "Celebrating Scotland's Crafts" which toured Scotland during 2002, promoted awareness of excellence in traditional crafts.

► In 2003 the National Piping Centre, with the support of the Scottish Arts Council National Lottery Fund, formed the National Youth Pipe Band of Scotland. The band is expected to become a model of excellence that will be a worthy ambassador for piping both at home and abroad.

► Also in 2003, the first step towards the creation of Scotland's 'literary quarter' was announced with the launch of the £3.4 million project to build the country's national Storytelling Centre. The conversion of the Netherbow Arts Centre in Edinburgh into the Centre is due to be completed in 2005. Project partners include the Scottish Arts Council, the Church of Scotland, City of Edinburgh Council

and the Scottish Enterprise Network. ► In July 2005 Skillset announced that Napier College and Edinburgh College of Art had been successful in their bid to become one of the eight Skillset Screen Academies in the UK. Executive funding of £300,000 over the first two academic years helped secure the Scottish bid. Future funding for the project will come from the Scottish Funding Councils. The Screen Academy will be a centre of excellence in all areas of film-making and will make an important contribution to the film industry's reputation both in Scotland and globally.

**Action** ► Enhance existing structures and arrangements for recognising achievement in arts and cultural activity.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2002, the Executive endowed a new Trust, established by the Scottish Arts Council, with £5 million for a programme - "The Dewar Arts Awards" - which give talented young people with otherwise limited opportunity the chance to gain wider experience and develop their potential.

► In 2002, the Scottish Arts Council's National Lottery Creative Scotland Awards (the third year of the competition) again recognised excellence and innovation in contemporary Scottish art. This year also saw the Scottish Arts Council's £10,000 Book of the Year Award, and £5,000 award for Children's Book of the Year. The Creative Scotland Awards continue.

► In 2003, an architecture student award scheme *SIX* was created as a joint venture between the Executive-funded National Programme on architecture managed by The Lighthouse and the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS). This is accompanied by an annual exhibition of the students' work.

► An award for exemplary achievement in the field of architecture was launched by The Lighthouse in 2004. The Executive-funded award acknowledges contributions to architecture in its broadest sense and may be awarded to architects, clients, educationalists, film-makers or other eligible individuals.

► In 2004, the Executive announced its intention to provide support for the RIAS Best Building in Scotland award from 2005.

► In 2004, EventScotland sponsored the creation of a new Thistle Award for

events and festivals (awards that recognise and celebrate excellence in Tourism).

► SMC with RIAS and other partners is developing a set of Design Quality Indicators for Museum Buildings.

► Also in 2004, the Executive announced the new award of "Scots Makar" - national poet laureate. The first Scots Makar appointed is Edwin Morgan, recognised as Scotland's leading contemporary poet, who has been writing for 6 decades. The title is for a period of 3 years and benefits from an annual stipend of £5,000 from the Scottish Arts Council, which may ask the Scots Makar to undertake occasional commissions. An independent committee will be established to make the award in the future.

**Action** ► Take steps to develop a national theatre for Scotland.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2003, the Executive announced that a National Theatre of Scotland was to be created with a budget of £7.5 million over the first 2 years. The exciting model takes the form of a 'virtual' commissioning body. It will commission work from Scotland's existing creative talent for productions that will tour the country and showcase the best of Scottish theatre. In 2004, the National Theatre board of 8 members, chaired by Richard Findlay was established, and the first Director, Vicky Featherstone, appointed. The first production is expected in 2006.

**Action** ► Identify and promote the national roles and responsibilities and realise the full potential of the funded companies which work across Scotland.

### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2002, following extensive consultation, the Scottish Arts Council developed strategies for the leading artforms - dance, drama, literature, music, crafts and the visual arts, and also cultural diversity. These clearly articulate the Council's aspirations and plans for how each area will be developed in line with the objectives of the National Cultural Strategy. The Scottish Arts Council's ensuing funding decisions were based on these strategies; and further strategies (e.g Education) were developed.

► In 2004, the Scottish Arts Council launched their Audience Development Strategy (2004-07).

► In April 2004, the Executive set the Cultural Commission a remit for its review of culture which included:- consideration of the designation 'national' and how it might be more appropriately determined; give special consideration to the national companies and how their potential might be realised more effectively. The Commission will also take into account recent reviews of national bodies and other relevant research material.

**Action** ► Promote partnerships by public and private bodies which support the production of the highest standards of cultural work.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Since 2000, Scottish Screen has developed a number of partnership schemes. To name a few: - "This Scotland" - a documentary production scheme with SMG; "New Found Films" - a low budget feature production scheme with SMG; "Tartan Smalls" - a production scheme for young audience drama shorts with CBBC Scotland; "Bridging the Gap" a documentary production scheme co-funded with Scottish Enterprise Tayside and delivered by Edinburgh College of Art and Angus Digital Media Centre.

► In 2002, Arts and Business Scotland's "New Partners" funding scheme, supported by Government, helped to develop people, communities and the corporate profile of participating businesses. (E.g £20,500, two year sponsorship package for schools secured by A&B New Partners Fund and private sector sponsors, Lloyds TSB Scotland, The Herald and Sunday Herald, to transport 2,500 school children outside Edinburgh to the Edinburgh International Book Festival).

► In 2002, the first outreach project by the National Galleries was launched in West Fife. "Wealth of Vision" was a partnership between the NGS, Arts and Business and Lloyds TSB Scotland to develop a programme engaging socially excluded young people in photography and video. In 2003, the NGS continued their outreach programme in collaboration with the National Trust for Scotland in a project titled "Below Stairs at Newhailes".

► In 2002, the Executive launched a Strategic Change Fund of £1.5 million

for projects aimed at strategic change in the museums sector in 2002-03 and 2003-04. The Scottish Museums Council administers the Fund. This Fund has supported the "Linking Business with Family Learning" project which encourages local business and community involvement in the exhibitions and activities at the Almond Valley Heritage Trust.

► In December 2003, the Executive launched the Regional Development Challenge Fund. The aim of the Fund is to develop the capacity and sustainability of the museum sector through active partnerships: across local authority boundaries; between local authority and independent museums (including regimental and university); enabling a new level of production interaction with the nationals; and providing opportunities for museums to link into and be part of other initiatives within developing regional partnerships. Funding for the Scheme, administered by Scottish Museums Council, is £3 million over three years.

► The NMS and **sportscotland** formed a partnership to create the Scottish Sports Hall of Fame, a project which focuses on outstanding sporting achievement in Scotland, and wider participation in sport. In December 2002, the partnership launched a fund-raising campaign to create the Hall of Fame as a permanent exhibition in the Royal Museum.

► In 2003, the National Museums of Scotland's partnership with BT enabled development of the acclaimed "Communicate!" Gallery, which opened in the Royal Museum in October of that year. Visitors can explore the history and future of communications and Scotland's important role in it.

► In April 2004, the Executive's Cultural Policy Statement set the

Cultural Commission a remit for its review of culture which included:-  
“consideration of the relationship between the sectors – public, private and voluntary.”

**Action** ► Continue to support, where demand is sufficient, Gaelic-medium pre-school and primary education.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Since 2000, the Executive has increased specific grant, which is available to education authorities for Gaelic primary and secondary education, by £0.250m to £3.35m per annum.

► In 2003, the Executive established the Gaelic Development Agency, Bòrd Gàidhlig na h-Alba, to promote Gaelic and its associated culture more effectively. The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 establishes Bòrd na Gàidhlig on a statutory basis with specific responsibilities to offer advice and guidance on Gaelic education matters, and to develop within its National Gaelic Language Plan a national strategy for the development of Gaelic education.

► Guidance issued by the Scottish Executive in December 2004 to the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council states that “the supply of teachers able to teach in the medium of Gaelic continues to be a priority for Scottish Education Ministers. The Executive would like the Council to continue to assist in promoting provision in this area.”

► Gaelic Online, a website supported by the National Grid for Learning Project, provides support for teachers of Gaelic medium education (GME). The NGfL Programme has also funded the production of a number of multimedia Gaelic resources.

<http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/gaidhlig/englishsummary.asp>

► Communities Scotland's adult literacies provision supports non-Gaelic speaking parents to support their children in Gaelic-medium education.

► Primary Gaelic-medium education pupil numbers have risen from 1,859 in 2001 to 2,008 in 2004-05.

► In August 2004 the Minister for Education and Young People established a Gaelic Secondary Information Communication Technology Implementation Group to look specifically at the needs of the Gaelic secondary education sector and to formulate proposals to enable expansion of this sector.

► In September 2004, the Minister for Education and Young People issued draft Guidance under section 13 of the Standards in Scotland's Schools etc. Act 2000 for consultation. The purpose of the Guidance is to:

- Ensure education authorities develop a policy statement on Gaelic education
- To encourage a consistent approach to reporting on the provision of Gaelic education
- To inform parents and Gaelic interests of entitlement to GME in education authority areas

► In January 2005, the Minister for Education and Young People established a GME Teachers short-life Action Group to review the following areas of activity and make recommendations:

- Strategies to increase the supply of GME teachers
- Existing teacher education opportunities
- Professional preparation of GME teachers
- Professional support for GME teachers

► The Scottish Executive has a Spending Review target of increasing the number of pupils in GME primary education by 20% by 2009.

► The Executive has contributed £2.75m towards Glasgow City Council's capital costs for a new Gaelic-medium all-through school which is expected to open in 2006.

**Action** ► Examine the feasibility of a centre for the languages of Scotland covering Gaelic and the varieties of Scots which could incorporate the Scottish National Dictionary.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► A centre for the languages of Scotland will be considered within the context of the Executive's 2003 "Partnership for a Better Scotland" commitment to introduce a national language strategy.

► In May 2002, two major lexicographical resources were merged to form Scottish Language Dictionaries. The new body combines the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue and the Scottish National Dictionary Association, and can offer a definitive view of the Scots language; secured by core funding of £80,000 from the Scottish Arts Council, with nearly £30,000 for establishment costs, and £90,000 over 3 years from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

► In 2003, the "Partnership for a Better Scotland" programme for government committed to providing a secure status for Gaelic.

► The Executive's Cultural Policy Statement issued in April 2004, stated that the "Cultural Commission's findings will be informed by the diverse cultural and linguistic communities within Scotland, with particular regard to Gaelic language and culture."

► The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act received Royal Assent in June 2005. The main provisions of the Act are:

- The establishment of the Gaelic development agency, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, in statute
- The requirement for the development of a national Gaelic language plan setting out a blueprint for future Gaelic development (and within that plan,

the development of a national Gaelic education strategy)

- The ability for Bòrd na Gàidhlig to require Scottish public authorities to develop a Gaelic language plan for their area
- The ability for Bòrd na Gàidhlig to issue guidance to public bodies on the development of Gaelic education.

**Action** ► Ensure that through their initial training and continuing professional development (CPD), teachers are well prepared to promote and develop all pupils' language skills.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► A framework for continuing professional development (CPD) has been established to support teachers and is based around three Standards: Full Registration, Chartered Teacher and Headship. All teachers must now undertake an additional contractual 35 hours per year of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activity. A National Register of CPD Providers has been established, and is a searchable database listing around 2,000 CPD opportunities provided by approximately 180 providers. The opportunities listed cover all aspects of the curriculum including language provision

***STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Celebrate Scotland's cultural heritage in its full diversity***

**Action** ► Continue to support the production of education resources which encourage language diversity and learning about all the languages spoken in Scotland.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2003, the Executive announced further funding for Stòrlann, the National Gaelic Resource Centre in Lewis, to develop new Gaelic books, learning and teaching materials for primary schools and an online geography course for secondary schools. As a result of the project "An Leabhar Mòr" - "The Great Book of Gaelic" - a schools education pack was launched in November 2003. The pack, prepared by Dr Anne Lorne Gillies, explores issues of history and geography as well as culture. The education pack went out to every Gaelic-medium school in Scotland.

► Historic Scotland provide interpretation resources and activities at properties in care which foster awareness and use of languages spoken in Scotland i.e. Arrol Blackhouse, Lewis.

► The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 establishes Bòrd na Gàidhlig on a statutory basis with specific responsibilities to offer advice and guidance on Gaelic education matters, and to develop within its National Gaelic Language Plan a national strategy for the development of Gaelic education.

**Action** ► Establish an action group to consider how the languages and cultural traditions of Scotland's ethnic minorities can be supported and how their contribution to Scotland's culture can be recognised and celebrated.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

- Action Group was not established.
- The Executive-funded cultural agencies are committed to helping meet new targets for participation of priority disadvantaged and under-represented groups in the activities they support.
- In 2002, the Scottish Arts Council launched their Cultural Diversity Strategy and 5-year plan. The Strategy focuses on 3 key elements:-
  - Visibility;
  - capacity building and;
  - mainstreaming.

A key objective for the future is investing to improve opportunities for individuals from minority ethnic communities - 10 internships were set up in 2002-03 to offer high quality training in the arts. A further 11 traineeships were funded with £150,000 in 2003-04.

► In 2003, the Scottish Arts Council launched 2 schemes, "Mainstreaming" and "Arts Traineeships" - to develop cultural diversity in the arts in Scotland.

**Action** ► Initiate a national audit of collections in the museums and galleries, beginning with the 'industrial' museums.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Executive launched the audit of museum collections in April 2001; this being undertaken by the Scottish Museums Council. The National Audit of Collections Report was published in July 2002 by the Scottish Museums Council. It included data for the National Museums of Scotland and the National Galleries of Scotland collections.

► In April 2005, the Scottish Museums Council, on behalf of the Executive, launched a consultation exercise on arrangements for a Significance Recognition Scheme for Scotland's non-national museums and galleries.

**Action** ▶ Review the existing statutory framework relevant to museums and galleries, and consider the case for a comprehensive national framework.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ Following the launch of the report of the National Audit of museums and galleries, in July 2002, the Executive launched in September a consultation exercise with all relevant interests. This assisted in developing an Action Plan for Scotland's museums and galleries' sector. The Action Plan was launched in August 2003. This framework will establish some important stepping stones for the future care and conservation of important collections across Scotland.

▶ The Executive announced a review of NGS, NMS and NLS in late 2004. The Review will cover how the National Institutions can work together more closely in future, both to make efficiencies and to deliver services.

▶ The Cultural Commission was asked to:- "redefine the institutional infrastructure and governance of the Scottish cultural sector to enable it to deliver the entitlements that spring from rights." (National Institution quinquennials will be considered for commencement in the light of the Cultural Commission's report to Scottish Ministers.)

▶ In April 2005, the Scottish Museums Council, on behalf of the Executive, launched a consultation exercise on arrangements for a Significance Recognition Scheme for Scotland's non-national museums and galleries.

▶ NMS has made a major strategic commitment to enhance its national role to provide advice and expertise, and to work in partnership to improve access to its own and other collections.

**Action** ► Support the development of education services, including the production of digital and other education resources, in museums, galleries and sites in the care of Historic Scotland.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In July 2003, the National Museums of Scotland launched a new vision and strategy to enable the Museums to contribute fully to the national agenda for learning, inclusion and enterprise. The National Museums will expand their learning programmes, reaching a larger and more diverse audience - at their buildings, within communities across Scotland, and through the creation of digital resources.

► The National Museums of Scotland has developed a national forum, the Heritage Education Forum, representing natural and built heritage, whose members work together to fulfil the educational commitments of the National Cultural Strategy. The Forum works closely with members of the Cultural Co-ordinators in Scottish Schools Scheme to develop online and other resources.

► SLIC has resources for "learning Scotland" and other NOF digitisation projects. SLIC's Scottish Writers Project in schools was a BAFTA runner up ICT project.

► The National Library of Scotland established a new Education and Interpretative Services team, to develop exhibitions, events, schools and community education services.

► The National Galleries of Scotland developed a new state of the art education centre as part of the Playfair project. The Clore Education Centre opened in August 2004.

► NGS Education Department has produced the following learning aids: Calum Colvin, Ossian: Fragments of Ancient Poetry CD Rom learning

resource for schools; Introduction to Contemporary Scottish Art and Artists video, learning resource for young people and the Higher curriculum; Titian CD Rom for use in the new Clore Education Centre by schools and community groups.

► Historic Scotland has, since 2000, completed a new Education Facility at Edinburgh Castle; constructed and staffed a new Education/Ranger Service in Holyrood Park. In 2004, Historic Scotland appointed an Education Officer to work in the Highlands and Islands, based at Fort George. There are now 5 education specialists working to provide resources and activities at Historic Scotland properties throughout Scotland.

► Historic Scotland established an Interpretation Unit to provide and promote formal and informal educational use of the historic environment and properties in care estate.

► Historic Scotland has commenced a programme of digital materials relating to HS's properties in care.

**Action** ► Increase access to collections by means of ICT, including securing the future of SCRAN.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001, the Scottish Museums Council published guidelines and best practice on increasing access through interpretation, entitled "A Closer Look".

► The Scottish Museums Council's National ICT Strategy for Scotland's Museums was launched in July 2004. It identifies 27 goals for increasing access to collections through ICT. A detailed Action Plan, published in September 2004, identifies the steps that will need to be taken to fulfil the goals over the next three years.

► SCRAN delivered over 1.2 million records, 300,000 images and 3,000+ learning resources to formal and informal learning across Scotland.

► The National Galleries of Scotland has developed an E-gallery in the new Weston Link. 1,200 images have been scanned and documented to date and further development is continuing.

► Use of NLS website increased 25% in 2003/04 from previous year.

► Scottish Library and Information Council - New Opportunities Fund People's Network funding enabled all public libraries to offer a range of electronic reference services, which provided an equity of access never before realised in Scotland.

► A range of Groups were established under the umbrella of NLS and SLIC to consider e-content requirement for the various users groups:- Scottish Writers Project in schools was a BAFTA runner up ICT project; NOF Digitisation Programme in Scotland was completed. EnrichScotland has links to a wide range of sources from local authorities, libraries and archives, art galleries, museums, further and higher education, communities and volunteers and the private sector.

Projects completed were: Am Baile - the Gaelic Village, Resources for Learning Scotland, Voluntary Management Essentials, Explorer and NESBReC.

► The National Museums of Scotland has developed online resources to complement special exhibitions, such as "Game On" (2002/03), where over 3,000 people used the online resources.

► The National Grid for Learning Project has funded a number of tools for teachers enabling them to make better use of resources on SCRAN.

► Scottish Screen Archive has supplied digitised images to free public access web sites. A searchable online catalogue of accessible archive deposits is now available at [www.scottishscreen.com/archivelive](http://www.scottishscreen.com/archivelive) and includes a number of downloadable clips of historical footage.

► In 2005, the Scottish Executive carried out a baseline audit of provision of digital media in culture, tourism and sport in Scotland to inform the proposed national digital media strategy. The next stages of the strategy will be considered alongside the recommendations of the Cultural Commission Report published in June 2005.

**Action** ▶ Review current library legislation to ensure that it is appropriate to the 21st century.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ The Legal Deposit Libraries Act 2003 was passed. This extends to the National Libraries of Scotland the right to claim electronic (as well as print) publications.

**Action** ► Support the National Library of Scotland in its aim to become a 'hybrid library' maintaining its traditional print-based functions while developing its ICT facilities to meet the demands on a modern library of national and international importance.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2002, the National Library continued to receive valuable sponsorship and support from a wide range of bodies including The Michael Marks Charitable Foundation for the Callum Macdonald Memorial Award; Semple Fraser WS for the Scotlands Pages website; and 15 Trusts for the 2002 children's book exhibition and for the Reading Resource Pack for schools which accompanies it.

► In 2003, an innovative partnership between the NLS and Edinburgh City Council raised over £200,000 to purchase the Edinburgh Calotype Album of photographs taken by members of the Edinburgh Calotype Club, formed in the 1840s. A further collaboration with Edinburgh Central has seen over 300 images in total digitised and available online at: [www.nls.uk/pencilsoflight](http://www.nls.uk/pencilsoflight).

► A range of Groups were established under the umbrella of NLS and SLIC to consider e-content requirement for the various user groups.

**Action** ▶ Encourage new partnerships in both public and private sectors, and further collaboration within the library sector to include the exploitation of ICT and the development of policies for national collections, particularly in relation to Scottish material.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ In 2001, a partnership of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Executive provided an Excellence Fund for IT projects in public libraries in Social Inclusion Partnership (SIP) areas.

▶ In 2002, The National Library worked in collaboration with Edinburgh University Library to purchase a Digital Object Management System that brought all of their digital resources together through a single accessible interface.

▶ In 2003, the Executive launched a major e-content initiative for all public libraries in Scotland. With £600,000 from the New Opportunities Fund, the Scottish Library and Information Council negotiated the first national procurement of electronic reference services for public libraries. Now the smallest public libraries have equitable access to a range of electronic resources. Work continues to map and extend existing provision.

▶ The National Library of Scotland joined UK web-archiving project in 2003 as Scotland's representative, pioneering archiving of UK websites. NLS also leads Scotland's input to the Newsplan project, which is preserving Scotland's local and national newspapers for posterity.

▶ In 2004, the Scottish Library and Information Council continues to administer the progress of the Gates Foundation/Executive Challenge Fund projects. Fourteen library authorities were allocated funding for projects

demonstrating innovative ways for libraries to assist in tackling social and digital exclusion through ICT facilities and support. The report entitled "Making a Difference" outlines the projects and their success. <http://www.slainte.org.uk/files/pdf/pnet/gates/gatesreport04.pdf>

▶ The National Library of Scotland published a Strategy in March 2004 "Breaking down the walls". This Strategy introduces the idea of 'virtual NLS' to provide remote users with maximum access to the Library's services, collections and expertise.

▶ The Scottish Executive funded £6.5 million of £33 million towards the National Library of Scotland's purchase of the John Murray Archive. The Murray Archive contains over 150,000 letters and manuscripts by Byron, Scott, Darwin, Livingstone and other figures of global significance.

**Action** ► Promote the establishment of an Internationalisation (Go and See) Fund to support inward and outward travel by individuals and companies working in the cultural sector to learn, exhibit, screen or perform in other countries.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001, the Scottish Arts Council allocated £300,000 from additional resources awarded by the Executive for international working - for R&D, international Project development and showcase events.

► Scottish Screen's Go and See Fund for the screen industries is designed to provide travel grants to help people attend events, festivals, conferences or take part in exchanges with professionals abroad. In 2003/04, 25 people benefited from this fund.

► In 2004, the Scottish Arts Council and the British Council Scotland established a joint Head of International Arts, to develop and deliver an international plan, nesting within the Scottish Executive's 2004 International Strategy.

**Action** ►Build upon existing initiatives and joint working by relevant bodies such as the Scottish Arts Council, the British Council, Scotland Europa, Scottish Enterprise, Scottish Trade International and Scottish Screen to develop opportunities to promote Scotland's culture abroad.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

►In 2000 and 2001, the National Galleries of Scotland toured "Masterpieces" to the USA.

►In 2002, Tartan Day included a 3-day cultural event "Distilled - Live in New York", at which the Executive and key agencies such as VisitScotland, the Scottish Arts Council and the British Council in Scotland led a celebration of Scotland's contemporary culture. Since then, the "Scotland In..." series promotions have all featured cultural showcases.

►In 2002, the National Museums of Scotland represented Scotland at Tartan Day in New York and Washington DC. NMS's Home & Away: Highland Departures and Returns Exhibition showed at the Ellis Island Museum until July 2002.

►Scottish Screen, in conjunction with VisitScotland and the British Council, has produced a publication "Scottish Pocket Movie Guide". This book has been used as a corporate gift at a number of overseas events, including "Scotland in Sweden" in 2002.

►In 2003, Tartan Day again provided an opportunity to promote both traditional and contemporary Scotland. A Working Group has been established, chaired by the Executive, to co-ordinate future activity to strengthen links between Scotland and the US through this event.

►In June 2003, 40,000 people attended the opening day of the Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival 2002, which played host to a

special showcase of Scottish living cultural traditions at the National Mall in Washington DC. Financial backing from the Executive, VisitScotland, Scottish Arts Council, the National Museums of Scotland and generous support from the Smithsonian made this possible. The NMS's acclaimed "Celebrating Scotland's Crafts" exhibition developed with Scottish Arts Council funding, showed at the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries. Over one million people visited the Festival and many more were reached through media coverage.

►EventScotland works with partners to make sure that when an event receives significant media coverage overseas, Scotland and Scottish culture are promoted through that event (eg. MTV Europe Music Awards in 2003 - Scottish Enterprise, EventScotland and VisitScotland worked with MTV to ensure that the show incorporated as many Scottish elements as possible - kilts, National Youth Choir of Scotland etc)

►Scottish Arts Council supported the British Council Theatre Showcase at the 2003 Edinburgh Fringe Festival.

►Historic Scotland participated in trade missions to Croatia in 2002 and 2003, and the Czech Republic in 2003, sponsored by Tradepartners UK and promoted by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. In 2004, Historic Scotland advised the Government of Montenegro on the management of Kotor World Heritage Site, funded by the British Council.

►In 2004, Scottish Screen, in partnerships with a number of public and private sector organisations, was involved in a number of Tartan Day events in New York. Also in 2004, Scottish Screen partnered with VisitScotland and the Edinburgh International Film Festival to raise the profile of Scotland at the Cannes Film Festival.

► In 2004, the Scottish Executive launched its International Strategy, which also discusses cultural promotions. An evaluation toolkit for international events was produced by the Executive in 2004.

**Action** ► Maximise the benefits of existing international links, including town-twinning, to widen cultural access and understanding.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Since 2000, Scottish Screen has worked with a range of film producers to develop international co-production links. Films have been co-produced with partners from Denmark, Norway, Germany and Ireland.

► Through Scottish Screen funding, the supported cinemas in Scotland have capitalised on their mission to showcase world cinema by establishing links with other countries, including the Nordic Kids' Film Festival, The Idea of North (reciprocal links with Canada), Discovery: Scotland's International Film Festival for Children and Young People, the Scottish-Chinese Film Festival, as well as the Italian, French and German Film Festivals.

► In 2003-04, Scottish Screen supported cinemas screened 859 individual non-English language feature films.

► In 2002, organised jointly with the Italian Cultural Institute of Scotland, "Siena: Treasures from Tuscany" was the theme of the latest in a series of Italian events held at the National Library.

► In June 2002, a team of specialists in the field of built heritage conservation, co-ordinated by Historic Scotland, was invited to make a series of linked presentations to an international forum in Rhode Island, USA. This gave recognition to the high regard in which Historic Scotland's conservation work is held.

► In May 2002, the Executive contributed £100,000 to the opening event of the successful inaugural Burns Festival, "Burns and a' That", inspired by Ayrshire and Arran Tourist

Board. Co-sponsors for the Festival were VisitScotland, the Scottish Arts Council and Scottish Enterprise Ayrshire. The Festival has gone from strength to strength with successful events in each subsequent year.

► The 250th anniversary of Robert Burns' birth will be celebrated in 2009, encouraging Scots worldwide to return to Scotland. This is a commitment in the "Partnership for a Better Scotland" programme.

► In another initiative to raise the profile of Burns and his contribution to world culture, the Executive committed £45,000 to the Children's Opera "The Tale O' Tam", a collaboration between North Ayrshire Council and Scottish Opera for All.

► In 2002, the National Library played a leading role in the organisation of the 68th Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) which visited Glasgow. Over 4,600 delegates from 170 countries took part.

► In Sept 2003, 20 international artists descended on North Uist in the Outer Hebrides. Ten were Scottish, and 10 from around the world – from countries such as Tibet, Trinidad, Cuba, Nepal and Brazil. The two week residential workshop hosted by Taigh Chearsabhaigh Arts Centre and Museum, Lochmaddy was funded by the Scottish Arts Council, Scottish Natural Heritage, Western Isles Enterprise and the Scottish Co-op.

► In 2004, the National Library of Scotland led a visit by 15 delegates from 5 key Russian libraries as part of the TACIS project sharing information about developing electronic library catalogues.

► In 2004, as one part of the Scottish Executive's successful programme contributing to the UK's Entente Cordiale centenary, the National Galleries of Scotland had exchanges with France. The "Philosophers

Garden" exhibition toured to Chambery, Paris and Glasgow.

► In 2004, the promotion of the Executive's Co-operation Agreement with Tuscany was showcased through a number of projects. They included:- bringing to Scotland the "Gardens of Tuscany" photographic exhibition; showcasing at the Royal Museum, Edinburgh, a major exhibition of "Etruscan Masterpieces", drawing on the renowned collections of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale in Florence and many of its best Etruscan pieces; facilitating the temporary loan of artworks - such as the National Galleries of Scotland's Botticelli: "The Virgin Adoring the Sleeping Christ Child"; sharing expertise and opportunities to take part in each other's events; working in partnership with the twinned administrations of Edinburgh and Florence to support the running of 'Florence Week' in 2004.

► Historic Scotland is a member of TICCIH (The International Committee on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage), and Icomos (International Council on Monuments and Sites). Presentations have been held in Cuba, Norway, France, Poland, Romania and Finland.

**Action** ► Seek opportunities to promote Scotland's culture abroad.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001, the National Galleries of Scotland toured two outstanding exhibitions to the US: "Scottish Treasures from the National Gallery of Scotland's Collection" appeared in major museums in Memphis Tennessee, Athens Georgia and New Orleans, attracting over 81,600 US visitors.

► In late Autumn 2001, the Scottish National Portrait Gallery mounted an exhibition of 40 photographs from the Scottish National Photography Collection at the Forbes Gallery in New York, attracting 5,100 visitors. The NGS continually seeks opportunities to tour exhibitions and parts of its collection abroad.

► In May 2002, the National Museums of Scotland's exhibition "The Emigrant's Kist" opened at the McCord Museum, Montreal, to co-incide with an international symposium "The Thistle and the Lily".

► In 2003, Scotland's contemporary visual arts were showcased independently for the first time, at the Venice Biennale - the most prestigious contemporary art show in the world. The Zenomap exhibition - a collaboration between the Scottish Arts Council and the British Council - offered a first class opportunity to enhance Scotland's reputation overseas.

► In 2003, for the first time, the International, Fringe, Film and Book Festivals joined forces with the Scottish Arts Council, VisitScotland and Edinburgh and Lothians Tourist Board during the Festival period to create a travel and tourism post charged with promoting Edinburgh and Scotland as an ideal holiday destination.

► In 2004, Scottish architecture was featured at the Venice Architecture Biennale.

► In 2004, the Scottish Arts Council, working in partnership with the British Council, appointed a new International Information Officer to provide information to help Scottish artists and arts organisations take advantage of the huge range of opportunities for international exchange. The Officer will also help to develop opportunities for showcasing Scottish culture within the Executive's developing international strategy.

**Action** ► Set up a Ministerial Task Force to promote cultural tourism as part of the New Strategy for Scottish Tourism.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► Instead of a Ministerial Task Force on Cultural Tourism, in 2003 Ministers decided to set up a Ministerial Group on Tourism looking at all aspects of public sector support for tourism.

► The outcome, including additional marketing funding for VisitScotland, was announced in April 2004. The additional funding has helped to drive strong tourism growth in Scotland, which is also helped by the attractiveness of all aspects of Scottish culture to many visitors.

**Action** ► Collaborate in joint cultural activity or projects with other European regions/member states, to access EU Culture 2000 funding and to influence EU policy for culture.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► Between 2000-2004, Scottish organisations had involvement in 10 co-operation projects with other European Member States, which attracted a total of €3,559,220 in funding under the EU's Culture 2000 programme. This included a wide variety of work, such as the Lighthouse's development work on the European Design Forum (architecture), Collusion Theatre Company's work with young people on "The Lost Forest", a play about deforestation, and the work of "Art in Hospitals" in Glasgow. In addition, during the same period, the European Structural Funds contributed £18 million towards cultural infrastructure projects in Scotland.

**Action** ► Ensure that Scotland attracts international events.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Since 2000, Glasgow's Celtic Connections festival at the Glasgow Royal Concert Hall, supported by the British Council, the Scottish Arts Council and Scottish Trade International, has played host to overseas professionals from live music promotion and a cross-section of Scotland's contemporary traditional musicians and singers. The Festival has gone from strength-to-strength.

► In 2002, the Edinburgh International Festival was awarded an additional £400,000 over 3 years by the Executive to ensure that the quality and international impact of this top event is maintained at its current level.

► EventScotland was established in May 2003 to bring international events to Scotland and to develop the international events that we already host. Highlights include the MTV Europe Music Awards in Edinburgh (Nov 03), the European Brass Bands Championship in Glasgow (Apr 04), European Cross-Country Athletics in Edinburgh (Dec 03), Mountain Bike World Cup in Fort William (June 04) and Under 21 Rugby World Championships, Glasgow, Edinburgh and the Borders (June 04).

► The National Museums of Scotland has hosted a range of special exhibitions bringing outstanding material from international collections to Scotland:- (2002) "Forbidden City: Treasures of an Emperor", brought collections from the Imperial Palace in Beijing to Scotland for the first time; (2003) "Dino-Birds: Feathered Fossils from China", developed by the Natural History Museum in London, brought important fossils from China which point to the evolution of birds from dinosaurs, (2003) "Trailblazers - Scots

in Canada" exhibition, tells the story of the Scots' contribution over 400 years to the development of Canada, combining exceptional collections from the National Museums of Scotland and Canadian partner museums; and (2004) "Treasures from Tuscany: the Etruscan Legacy", brought important material from Italy to Scotland.

► In 2004, with the completion of the National Galleries of Scotland's Playfair Project, Edinburgh is now well placed to receive international, world-class exhibitions. The Royal Scottish Academy building is now one of the premier international exhibition spaces in the UK.

► In 2004, Scottish Screen partnered the Glasgow Film Office in a successful bid to host the Association of Film Commissioners International (AFCI) Cineposium in 2005. This event will attract over 200 overseas film industry professionals to Scotland for a five-day conference.

► In 2003, the University of Aberdeen Writers' Festival, now in its 5th year, welcomed over 40 writers and artists to Aberdeen for a 3-day carnival of the word. This international event featured the best of Scottish literature as well as writers from Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Holland and the USA.

► In 2003, a retired Concorde aircraft was gifted to the National Museums of Scotland for the Museum of Flight in East Lothian. The Executive helped the Museum of Flight development with £2 million.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Realise culture's potential, contributing to education, promoting inclusion and enhancing people's quality of life**

**Action** ► Recognise and celebrate schools as centres of creativity.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Executive published its priorities in school education in March 2001. These include: "to equip pupils with foundation skills, attitudes and expectations necessary to prosper in a changing society and to encourage creativity and ambition."

► In 2002 the Executive's Special Programme of the Excellence Fund for Schools supported Scotland's nine Centres of Excellence. These are the four Music Schools, a Dance School, a Traditional Scottish Music School, a Sports School and two Modern Language Centres. Funding for these schools is to continue at the present level - over £4.6 million per year - under the new National Priorities Action Fund, which started in April 2002.

► In 2002, following a pilot in 2001, the Scottish Arts Council launched the "Traditional Musicians in Schools" scheme, targeting schools across Scotland, to introduce schoolchildren who currently have limited contact with traditional music to the richness of their heritage.

► In 2003, the Audit of Youth Music Provision was published jointly by the Scottish Arts Council, Youth Music UK and the Musicians' Union. It estimated that 100,000 children would participate regularly in music-making if they had the chance.

► In February 2003, the Executive launched the Youth Music Initiative, committing £17.5 million over 3 years towards ensuring that by 2006, all school children should have had

access to one year's free music tuition by the time they reach Primary 6. A further £10 million per annum has since been committed to continue to support the development of this initiative. It is hoped that this money will help to practically address such issues as widening the spread and availability of instruments and musical styles available for children and maximising the role of the voluntary and informal education sector.

► A Youth Music Initiative Reference Group, representing a number of education and music organisations, has been established to aid the Scottish Arts Council in the production of a National Youth Music Strategy which will set out the longer term vision for youth music provision throughout Scotland.

► In 2004, the first round of grants, totalling £2 million, was announced by the Executive and the Scottish Arts Council, giving more children the opportunity to sing or play an instrument. Every local authority in the country was invited to submit details of how they would increase access to music and singing tuition for the primary-age children in their area.

**Action** ► Commission Learning and Teaching Scotland (LTS) to work with SAC to prepare practical advice for education authorities and schools on the particular contribution that cultural activity can make to forging links with communities, and to promoting pupils' achievement, knowledge and skills, self-esteem, creativity and inclusion.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001, "Creativity in Education" discussion paper commissioned by Learning and Teaching Scotland (LTS) and the IDES Network provided a much commended account of the principles and issues. A guide for schools based on the documented case studies was launched at a conference in November 2001.

► 2002 was the pilot year of the National Arts Education Network (NAEN), set up to support arts educators working within formal education. The programme included seminars, study visits etc. (The NAEN is still live at 2005).

► Since 2002, a number of publications have been published in partnership with IDES, LTS and the Executive, sharing good practice and guidance across schools ( "Creativity Counts - A Report of Findings from Schools"; "Creativity Counts - Portraits of Practice"; "Learning, Thinking and Creativity - A Staff Development Handbook"; "Enterprising Schools: Case Studies of Successful Scottish Schools"; "Work Experience - Case Studies of Scottish Schools". All publications can be found on the IDES website

- <http://www.ides.org.uk/publications/idespublications.asp>

► In 2002, the National Priorities website [www.nationalpriorities.com.uk](http://www.nationalpriorities.com.uk), managed by LTS, shared helpful resource materials, experience and practice.

► In 2002, the Executive launched the "building connections" initiative with Learning and Teaching Scotland. The guidance document and CD ROM have been distributed to all Scottish schools, aiming to raise awareness of the built environment as a resource for learning and teaching.

► [Buildingconnections.co.uk](http://Buildingconnections.co.uk) – on-line resources using architecture to support schools curriculum subjects – was launched in 2002. The website provides practical tools for teachers to download and also practical studies for pupils and is one of the most comprehensive sources of information for schools on architecture in Europe.

► In 2002, the Scottish Arts Council established an Education Forum, comprising representatives from the arts and education sectors, who debated arts education issues from a strategic standpoint and helped inform the Scottish Arts Council's 5 year Education Strategy.

► In 2003, the Scottish Arts Council's Arts Education Forum developed a strategy to help maximise the many benefits for young people of arts teaching in schools. The publication, "Arts Education - A Lifelong Learning Strategy 2004-09" was launched in 2004. The Forum was disbanded thereafter.

**Action** ► Pilot posts as school co-ordinators for heritage, arts and culture, and fulfil the commitment to have sports co-ordinators in every secondary school in 2003.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The sports co-ordinator scheme was rolled out nationally in 1999. A £1.5 million extension to the scheme was announced in November 2000. Since then, the school sports co-ordinator programme has been merged with the Active Primary Schools programme, extended and developed into Active Schools.

► Launched in January 2003, all 32 local authorities have now signed up to the Active Schools programme and are working with **sportscotland** on how it will be rolled out in their area. Once fully operational, there will be 32 Active School Managers overseeing the work of 270 co-ordinators in primary school clusters and 360 co-ordinators in secondary schools across Scotland. The aim of active schools is to increase the range and number of opportunities for pupils to be more physically active in and around the school.

► In 2003, an £11.5 million lottery funding boost was announced by the Executive for out-of-school sports and outdoor activities across Scotland as part of an £87 million New Opportunities Fund PE and Sports Programme launched in May 2002, to develop children's talents while promoting physical exercise.

► In 2003, YDance (Scottish Youth Dance) launched the "321-Go!" programme. Over the following 3 years the project would offer dance workshops to primary 1-3 pupils in 21 local authorities across Scotland. YDance is working in partnership with **sportscotland's** Active Schools and the project is funded by the Scottish

Arts Council's National Lottery Children and Young People Scheme.

► The Executive increased its initial £750,000 funding of the Cultural Co-ordinators in Schools programme to £1.75 million and launched the 2-year pilot in May 2002. The programme is administered by the Scottish Arts Council, and is designed to explore ways to maximise the contribution of culture, providing experiences and developing skills that are of lasting value to young people.

► In 2003, building on the 2002 launch, the Executive announced funding to extend the programme to 2006. 32 local authorities, with 86 cultural co-ordinators, are participating in this programme. Training, a major conference, a project fund and a newsletter all supported the programme in Phase 1.

► In 2003, the Scottish Museums Council published "Lasting Impressions!" – a guide for Cultural Co-ordinators and teachers to promote better use of Scotland's heritage as a powerful tool for effective learning and to equip Cultural Co-ordinators and teachers with creative ideas, advice and knowledge on how to link Scottish heritage with the school curriculum. Learning and Teaching Scotland delivered a total of 4,200 copies to every primary and secondary school in Scotland.

► Evaluation of Phase 1 of the Cultural Co-ordinators programme was completed in 2004, and a celebratory event "Diverse Elements" was held in Edinburgh to highlight the successes of the initiative. Phase II evaluation is underway and a final report is due in 2005.

► Scottish Screen is actively involved in the training and development of Cultural Co-ordinators within the field of moving image. Scottish Screen develops and provides media-specific training and links for officers across

the country on an on-going basis, and is continuing to develop joint initiatives with these individuals and their local authority areas.

**Action** ► Identify the contribution that cultural activities can make to promoting literacy, in the context of the work of the Adult Literacy Task Force.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Adult Literacy and Numeracy in Scotland (ALNIS) report established policy through which cultural activities are identified as a key component in effective literacies programmes e.g. funding provided for literacy Pathfinder projects with strong cultural component, for example, "the Welcoming" and "Challenge Dad".

► The National Galleries of Scotland had a "Summer Booking" - a week long Family Literacy project organised through an Adult Literacy Officer in the City of Edinburgh Council's Community Education Department. Participants visited the Dean Gallery and worked with an artist in the National Galleries of Scotland's Clore Education Centre to make their own books based on what they had seen.

► The Reader Development Network was established under the auspices of Scottish Library and Information Council (SLIC) and CILIPS (the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals in Scotland).

► Funded by the Scottish Arts Council, Reading Co-ordinators are in place in each local authority, and 2 national reading promotions have been undertaken, with 2 more to come.

► In 2002, in partnership with the Film Council's "First Light" scheme, Scottish Screen launched a new scheme for young people to write a short film. "First Writes" is aimed at an 8-13 year old audience.

► At the end of 2003, the Scottish Book Trust re-launched the "Writers in Scotland" scheme as "Live Literature Scotland". It subsidised writers' events in schools, libraries, writers groups, universities, special needs

organisations, prisons and community and literary organisations throughout Scotland. It received funding from the Scottish Arts Council.

► In 2003, the Executive's Home Reading initiative included a small grants scheme to raise the standard of literacy throughout Scotland, by promoting a greater interest in books and reading by children from a young age. The initiative encouraged parents and carers to read with children, and targetted families with working parents or carers with young boys, and those in socially deprived areas.

► Scottish Screen supports the development of resources and skills to deliver cineliteracy components within both the statutory and tertiary sectors, ensuring that young people are given the opportunity to fully engage with this form of literature and to negotiate the language of the screen.

► In April 2004, the Executive's Education Department provided over £400,000, through its Future Learning and Teaching (FLaT) programme, to fund a 4-year project designed to look at the contribution that moving image education can make to children's education during the transition years P6-S2. The project will focus mainly on literacy attainment with a secondary focus on a small group of other key educational priorities. The project is a collaboration between the Executive agency Scottish Screen, the Education Department, Angus Council, Angus Digital Media Centre and the British Film Institute.

**Action** ► Reinforce support for the National Grid for Learning, *learndirect scotland* and other lifelong learning initiatives through the Public Library IT initiative and SCRAN.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001 Ministers welcomed a New Opportunities Fund Lottery grant of £6.1 million for a digitisation initiative designed to bring learning material in galleries, libraries, museums and universities into homes and communities. This complements NOF's ICT Community Access to Lifelong Learning programme, worth £23 million to Scotland.

► In 2001, the Executive provided a £100,000 challenge fund to establish pilot learning centres in public libraries.

► In 2001 the Executive continued to develop the NGfL. A report on progress in developing the NGfL in Scotland was published - [www.scotland.gov.uk/library3/education/ngr-oo.asp](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library3/education/ngr-oo.asp)

► In 2001, the Executive continued to develop its one-stop-shop - *learndirect scotland* - which rolled out learning centres across Scotland.

► *Learndirect* was used for Learning Connections; "Big +" campaign to promote adult literacies awareness.

► In May 2002, the Executive welcomed nearly £1 million from the NOF, to help some of the most disadvantaged communities take up new learning opportunities through the medium of ICT.

► In 2002, the Executive launched The Public Library Network or People's Network. This initiative uses information technology to link all of the libraries in the country, facilitating wider public access to information. Funding was provided by the Lottery New Opportunities Fund.

► In December 2002, the Executive launched a major e-content initiative

for all public libraries in Scotland. With £600,000 from NOF, the Scottish Library and Information Council negotiated the first national procurement of electronic reference services for public libraries. Now even the smallest public libraries have equitable access to a range of electronic resources. Work continues to map and extend existing provision.

► In February 2003, the Executive published its Lifelong Learning Strategy. It recognises that lifelong learning has a role in promoting healthy living and presenting opportunities to discover new skills and abilities, to which culture can contribute significantly.

► SCRAN (Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network) has provided hundreds of additional value added packages for teaching a wide range of curriculum-based subjects, and for lifelong learning.

**Action** ▶ Work with education authorities to maximise opportunities for instrumental tuition in schools, free to those unable to pay.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ The Executive committed £17.5 million over 3 years to the Youth Music Initiative, ensuring that by 2006, all school children should have access to one year's free music tuition by the time they reach Primary 6. A further £10 million per annum has since been committed to enable the continued development of this initiative.

▶ The Scottish Arts Council have appointed a full-time Youth Music Development Officer to take forward the Youth Music Initiative and, in 2004, also confirmed an innovative role for Youth Music UK.

**Action** ► Ensure that the value of culture in the school experience is promoted in future reviews of teachers' initial training and continuing professional development.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Standard for Chartered Teachers has been positively endorsed by the teaching profession and other key stakeholders. It was published by the Executive in 2002, followed by publication of Professional Review and Development guidance. These 2 documents were the first in a series that formed the National Framework of Continuing Professional Development.

► Continuing Professional Development (CPD) framework has been established and is based around the 3 Standards (Full Registration, Chartered Teacher and Headship). Crucial elements including Professional Review and Development guidelines and the parallel framework for CPD for Educational Leaders have been issued to all local authorities.

► Through Careers Scotland's "Excellence in Education through Business Links" scheme, the National Galleries of Scotland has, in 2002, developed a programme of professional and personal development for teachers from throughout central Scotland. The teachers gain insight and experience of the role of art galleries in fostering creativity in education and have opportunities to develop personally in the fields of art and art education. In addition, the Galleries' school programme held 10 Teachers' Inset Evenings, each with 30 participants.

► In 2003, the Scottish Museums Council commissioned the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh to run a pilot programme of continuing professional development for teachers which took

place in early 2004. The result was a guidance report and a seminar "Museums as providers of CPD to Teachers" in September 2004. While ROE focused on the 5-14 science curriculum, their experience has shown that the processes outlined in the guidance will be relevant to museums working on any area of the 5-14 curriculum.

► Scottish Screen has created a group of lead practitioners in Moving Image Education (MIE), to deliver strategic teacher development across the 5-14 curriculum. The practitioners provide support and expertise to develop the skills of classroom teachers across all local authorities. They will also help to address the forthcoming needs of Teacher Education Institutions in pre-entry training and supporting the development of MIE through the curriculum review.

**Action** ► Ensure that the potential contribution of culture is recognised in community learning.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Since 2001, *learn direct scotland* has established a national network of branded learning centres. At March 2004, there were 450 branded and quality assured learning centres, including 234 in socially excluded areas. *Learn direct scotland* opens up opportunities to study all types of learning, including culture, history and the arts.

► In March 2003 "Implementation of the National Cultural Strategy: Guidance for Scottish Local Authorities" was published jointly by the Executive and CoSLA. The new guidance will help local authorities to build on current strengths and good practices, embedding cultural provision in community learning across Scotland. The Guidance is available on the Executive website [www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/culture/in\\_csgla-oo.asp](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/culture/in_csgla-oo.asp)

► The Scottish Museums Council's Learning and Access Strategy was published in 2004.

► In 2004 the Scottish Arts Council, through their Local Authority Partnership scheme, invested over £1 million in 11 local authority areas to increase opportunities for people to take part in the arts. This money levered over £500,000 additional investment and helped the local authorities to increase the capacity of their arts teams, to support voluntary and community based arts and to run programmes which target disadvantaged groups in their areas.

► Working and Learning Together to Build Stronger Communities (WALT) (SE guidance on Community Learning and Development (CLD), Jan 2004) emphasises cross-sectoral partnership

as a basis of CLD, and identifies contribution of culture in that context.

► Case studies commissioned to accompany WALT highlight the role of cultural activity in CLD and of CLD as a means of developing cultural activity and facilities.

► Through the Connecting Communities Programme (3,173 direct participants across Scotland in turn passing on skills on cascade model), CLD practitioners have been supported to develop digital media skills for working with communities; all participants have been given access to resources for use with community groups and learners.

► Scottish Screen's Digital Access Fund supports partnerships which encourage individuals and groups within communities to participate in moving image culture with the aim of expanding their knowledge and experience.

► Scottish Screen-supported cinemas staged 730 community education screenings, events and outreach projects in 2003-04.

► Historic Scotland has established City Heritage Trusts in Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness and Stirling.

► Pilot projects are underway to foster community learning and participation in the historic environment e.g. at Lincluden, Orkney.

► A new Public Programmes initiative fosters community learning through the historic environment at Historic Scotland's properties in care, including support for national campaigns e.g. The Big Draw, Highland Archaeology Week etc.

**Action** ► Progressively improve access to museum, gallery and library collections for all groups.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Executive provided funding to enable the National Museum of Scotland to abolish admission charges from 1 April 2001.

► Historic Scotland has collaborated with the National Galleries of Scotland, General Register House and others to enable physical access for all.

► The National Museums of Scotland has invested in improving displays, orientation, signage, facilities and services at the Museum of Scotland and the Museum of Flight, and in October 2004 launched a major redevelopment plan for the Royal Museum, Edinburgh.

► Physical access to the National Galleries of Scotland has been improved through the Playfair Project. Electronic access has been developed through the new e-gallery and developments will continue through to 2005 and beyond. NGS exhibitions programme has been broadened to include more populist shows such as the successful Mario Testino photography exhibition at the Dean Gallery in Spring 2003. Research carried out between February and July 2003 showed that 45.8% of visitors surveyed (at all sites) were first time attenders. The Monet show at the Royal Scottish Academy building in summer 2003 attracted the highest ever audience for an NGS exhibition (173,000).

► SLAINTE website now provides information on library and information services across Scotland, including opening hours, etc, and also details of local studies and other special collections held by libraries.

► In 2001 the Scottish Arts Council's Lottery Arts and Social Inclusion

scheme awarded £400,000 to SIP projects. The scheme supported arts activity in over 30 of the 48 SIPs in Scotland.

► In March 2002, the Minister for Tourism, Culture and Sport addressed a seminal conference organised in Glasgow by the Scottish Arts Council on the role and impact of "Arts for All". Participation of 250 delegates included people of all ages, those with disabilities and people from urban and rural Scotland. The event was significantly oversubscribed.

► In October 2003, the Scottish Arts Council announced £600,000 of diverse awards for community-based projects cross Scotland. This built on the Council's Arts and Social Inclusion scheme, which ran until 2003.

► The National Galleries of Scotland's Education Department has developed a number of projects with Social Inclusion Partnerships:- In "Wealth of Vision 2003" (sponsored by Lloyds TSB Scotland), NGS commissioned artists to work with four community groups across Scotland to produce their own photography-based artworks. The projects culminated in a touring exhibition to local Lloyds TSB Scotland branches; "Parallel Lives" was a project through which historical paintings were reinterpreted by young people from four disadvantaged areas in Edinburgh. The resultant pictures were then exhibited at the Portrait Gallery; The "Ossian" outreach project which accompanied Calum Colvin's exhibition "Ossian: Fragments of Ancient Poetry" toured the Highlands, working with seven community groups across the region. It produced its own exhibition and a Travelling Book.

► Over the period 2000-2004, National Museums of Scotland (NMS) has delivered learning programmes with several Social Inclusion Partnerships, meeting SIPs objectives for inclusion and regeneration.

► The National Museums of Scotland's community based programmes have included "Discovery on the Move", a touring interactive exhibition for young people and adults, based on NMS's Scottish collections, which since 2000 has toured to 23 venues in 15 local authorities in Scotland, reaching 42,000 people. NMS is developing a new version of "Discovery on the Move", which will start touring in 2006.

► Year 2 of the National Museums of Scotland Social Justice Action Plan, and the "Paradise Garden Carpet" project was a joint initiative between the National Museums of Scotland and Glasgow Museums, supported by the Scottish Arts Council's Cultural Diversity fund. Islamic artefacts from the museums' collections inspired textile hangings created principally by participants from the Scottish Islamic communities and schoolchildren, including asylum seekers and refugee groups. Upwards of 780 people took part; this successful project focused on the challenges all museums face in responding to the needs of minority ethnic and cultural communities. It has been documented in film and in a publication.

► The Scottish Museums Council has developed 'Working towards Social Justice' a course for museum staff and volunteers interested in adopting socially inclusive procedures and practices.

► "Scotland's Pages", highlighting some of the National Library's most important treasures, interwoven into the history of Scotland over the last 1,000 years, and "Mapping the Realm", telling the story of Timothy Pont's hand-drawn maps of Scotland produced over 400 years ago, had together visited 32 venues by the end of 2002.

► In 2003, the National Galleries researched and developed a whole new audience of deaf people and

those with hearing impairment. Most members of this new group had never visited galleries or engaged with art before. During 2003, the programme of monthly signed tours of exhibitions became established. Deaf awareness training has been provided by Edinburgh and East of Scotland Deaf Society for warders, shop and education staff. In 2003, the National Galleries' Community Education Officer passed the British Sign Language Level One qualification. Also in 2003, the National Galleries of Scotland launched an initiative as part of its monthly programme for people with visual impairment. Raised images of key works from the collections and selected exhibitions are available to accompany descriptive tours. Regular practical workshops also offered participants the chance to make interesting work in clay, plaster or with found objects, by using their sense of touch.

► In March 2003 the National Museums of Scotland launched the Gallery of the Month programme in the Royal Museum and Museum of Scotland. This initiative is designed to appeal to adults and families with a strong focus on inclusion, and programmes regularly offer British Sign Language interpreted tours and opportunities for handling museum objects. The March programme attracted over 700 adults and family visitors.

► The National Library opened an accessible ground floor reading room and facilities in 2003 in their George IV Bridge building.

**Action** ► Establish a national 'portal' website with information, links and discussion forums on Scotland's culture.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The project to develop a Cultural Portal for Scotland was led by the Scottish Library and Information Council with funding of £250,000 from the Executive. In 2003, an additional £100,000 was granted by Executive to the project. The Portal promotes the culture of Scotland locally, regionally and internationally. Focusing on particular subjects and sectors for piloting purposes, it seeks to demonstrate potential uses, linking quality website information from key agencies etc and extending access to the public, educators and potential visitors.

<http://www.Scotlandsculture.org>

► Historic Scotland and RCHAMS have jointly launched a web resource called PASTMAP, that provides information (free of charge) in map and text form on Scotland's historic environment - including the boundaries of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the locale and description of Listed Buildings, and the locale and description of all sites, buildings and other historic features in the National Monuments Record for Scotland. This is a 'first' in Europe.

► [www.ScottishArchitecture.com](http://www.ScottishArchitecture.com) – an Executive-funded on-line architecture centre managed by The Lighthouse – was launched in 2002 and is fast becoming a central hub for all available information in the field of Scottish architecture.

► Scotland Cultural Profile, launched in November 2004 and created by Visiting Arts with funding from the Executive and support from British Council Scotland, provides a comprehensive online guide to

Scotland's arts and culture. It is primarily aimed at encouraging and facilitating increased international exchange and collaboration across the cultural sector. The main content areas include an introduction to Scotland's society and history and government, extensive overviews of Scotland's arts and cultural sectors, a guide to current cultural policy issues and an international exchange section. [http://www.culturalprofiles.org.uk/scotland/Directories/Scotland\\_Cultural\\_Profile/](http://www.culturalprofiles.org.uk/scotland/Directories/Scotland_Cultural_Profile/)

**Action** ▶ Measure and report progress in reducing cultural exclusion because of disability, location, age or economic or educational factors and report on progress in meeting new standards.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ Many SAC initiatives - such as working with the Social Inclusion Partnerships, its Disability Strategy, its Audience Development Strategy, its Cultural Diversity Strategy, the Cultural Co-ordinators scheme and its access and participation schemes - seek to address this.

▶ In 2001, the National Galleries of Scotland (NGS) carried out a 3 year rolling programme of quantitative and qualitative market research.

▶ In 2001 the Scottish Museums Council worked with Re:source to develop "Inspiring Learning: a new standard for education and access to museums".

▶ An electronic version of an Arts and Inclusion Toolkit commissioned by the Scottish Arts Council for use by grant recipients of its Social Inclusion Partnership scheme was launched in 2003. This interactive guide to evaluation is available on the Council's website - [www.scottisharts.org.uk](http://www.scottisharts.org.uk)

▶ All cultural agencies responded to the European Year of Disabled People 2003. The Scottish Arts Council allocated £350,000 to its programme of research, a series of seminars, training programmes, arts events and a conference in December 2003 that showcased the best of disability arts in Scotland and internationally.

▶ In 2003, Historic Scotland committed £200,000 to improving access to properties in its care, auditing accessibility, and revising its guidance for visitors with disabilities. Historic Scotland is continuing to work with the Disability Rights Commission

(Scotland) on a range of issues.

▶ In light of the Disability Discrimination Act, which came into force in 2004, the Scottish Museums Council supported Disability Equality Training sessions for member museums in Glasgow, Dingwall and Perth.

▶ All cultural agencies have complied with the DDA 2004 and development is ongoing.

▶ Historic Scotland sponsors the Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland, whose aim is to promote the understanding and enjoyment of our architectural cultural heritage.

▶ In March 2004, **sportscotland** published guidance on "Ethics in Sport" aimed at sports governing bodies and individual sports clubs. It is designed to ensure that all organisations' structures, decisions and operations are underpinned by the ethical values of fairness, integrity, respect and equity.

▶ NMS latest figures show it is meeting targets agreed with the Scottish Executive for increasing access for under-represented groups - age 16-24, 65+, people from rural and disadvantaged areas and the disabled.

▶ NMS has set up a new Access and Outreach Team, which will expand NMS's programmes for under-represented groups.

▶ In March 2003, the Executive announced that almost £30 million of Executive funding would underpin the strategy to develop a range of new or refurbished sports facilities across the country. The main priorities are: 6 regional indoor training facilities - 1 of these might also be a national indoor arena for competition - and 2 versatile municipal stadia.

▶ In 2003, a £3.5 million National Badminton Academy was opened at Scotstoun Leisure Centre in Glasgow. It has 10 full size courts and, as well as being available for public use, is the

base and training ground for Scotland's national squad.

►The First Minister, in his St Andrew's Day Lecture in 2003, tasked Portfolio Ministers to develop within their portfolios new initiatives involving culture and cultural activities. A 'cross-portfolio' agenda has developed from this. In particular, the Scottish Executive's National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Well-being has, since summer 2003, established links with various stakeholders in arts and culture to ensure that work is taken forward on a range of issues. This includes 1) providing funding to the Scottish Arts Council to establish a post specifically to develop work which raises awareness of mental health and well-being, and work which supports recovery from mental health problems; 2) providing grant funding to support a number of cultural activities, including individual theatrical dramas (and supporting workshops for schools and community groups) which raise awareness of mental health issues.

►In 2003, the Executive announced funding of £40,000 for the inception of Arts and Business Scotland's Arts & Disability Awards sponsorship scheme. The scheme is open to any organisation or agency that has secured business sponsorship towards arts and disability activity. Partnership projects between arts organisations and disability organisations are welcome. Arts and Business Scotland received further funding of £20,000 for 2004-05 from the Executive for this scheme.

►As part of the "Portrait Miniatures" Exhibition at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, workshops with internationally acclaimed miniatures painters the Singh Twins were held for school pupils from Edinburgh and Fife.

►NGS Community Education Officer works with Mental Health workers to

provide workshops and training opportunities for them and their clients.

►Scottish Screen Lottery Funding application forms include an equal opportunities monitoring section, and successful applicants are contractually bound to have an Equal Opportunities policy in place.

►The Scottish Screen cinema exhibition study will make recommendations on new targets and monitoring criteria which take account of Scottish Executive priorities.

►The forthcoming Digital Challenge Fund will prioritise work with excluded groups, and monitoring and evaluation will be built into the scheme.

►The NMS and Argyll and Bute Distance Learning Unit undertook a video conference project for schools in May 2003. The project delivered learning programmes on Ancient Egypt to 9 rural schools. Over 100 pupils took part in 2 video conferencing sessions led by the Museums' Learning and Programme staff.

**Action** ► Encourage all national cultural bodies to establish junior boards of young people.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The NMS continues its commitment to operate its Junior Board, who are to be congratulated on their contribution. The Board has assisted with the development of displays and services at the Museum of Scotland and the Museum of Scottish Country Life.

► In 2002, the NMS hosted 2 days of discussion as part of the National Debate on the Future of Education. Pupils who make up the Junior Board discussed their views on what should be taught in schools and how it should be taught. Feedback was sent to the Executive's National Debate Team.

► Historic Scotland are currently establishing Junior Boards for new programmes and projects.

► NGS have not set up a Board for young people. However, NGS did successfully launch an initiative to get young people interested in contemporary art and to support young (especially Scottish) artists by buying their work. The group is called Spin and meets once a month.

► The Scottish Screen Board decided that it was inappropriate for Scottish Screen to operate a Junior Board as the work of the organisation requires specialist industry skills and experience.

**Action** ► Encourage the development of the Public Library Network.

### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Executive worked with the Scottish Library and Information Council and the public library sector to establish the Public Library Network. In October 2002, the Deputy Minister for Tourism, Culture and Sport launched The Public Library Network or People's Network. Funding was provided by the Lottery New Opportunities Fund. The successful implementation of the whole "People's Network", on time and within budget, has extended ICT and Internet provision to all Scotland's public libraries - over 500 libraries, with over 4,000 PCs and some 8 million hours of free internet provision.

► 2003 was the 150th Anniversary of the Public Libraries (Scotland) Act. The Scottish Library and Information Council developed an 8 screen exhibition in celebration of libraries and their range of services which circulated around Scottish libraries. The exhibition text and photographs can be viewed on SLAINTE, SLIC's website <http://www.slainte.org.uk/news/Archive/150pl/150intro.htm>

► Across the public libraries network, ICT training for 4,000+ staff has been completed, evaluation of training programme and best practice has been undertaken. Web-enabled catalogues are available.

**Action** ► Promote activity throughout the country by companies with national roles.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► National companies' programmes all feature work in venues ranging widely across Scotland. All four of Scotland's national companies are genuinely expert in this area and all provide a remarkably high quantity and quality of outreach work with communities and schools. A few examples of this work by Scottish companies are:

- the education department of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, which covers special needs adults and children, prison inmates, older people, pre-fives, and many more, along with sterling work in schools;
- the Royal Scottish National Orchestra, which has special expertise in early learning projects and tours regularly;
- Scottish Opera, which takes its education activities to several countries abroad, in addition to innovative education work at home, such as the project which integrated elements of Wagner's "Ring Cycle" into various curriculum subjects in West Central Scotland schools.

► The NGS has an active touring exhibitions programme. Examples include: Ossian: Fragments of Ancient Poetry, which toured to several venues in the Highlands including Inverness and Wick; Josephy Beuys Multiples, exhibited at Pier Art Centre in Orkney; Winifred Nicholson's exhibition, which toured to Skye and Banff.

► Local authorities are encouraged to promote visits by national companies, and explore work with local schools as an integral part of this. The Scottish Arts Council promotes activities at local level through a range of touring schemes (various art forms) and exhibitions.

► In 2003, the "Re:Motion: New Movements in Scottish Architecture" exhibition toured, displaying the visionary responses by 8 Scottish architectural practices to the themes of travel and mobility within the context of sustainable development. The exhibition featured in the inaugural International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam and toured to various venues throughout Scotland in 2003-04.

► In April 2004, the Executive set the Cultural Commission a remit for its review of culture which included:- consideration of the designation 'national' and how it might be more appropriately determined; giving special consideration to the national companies and how their potential might be realised more effectively. The Commission was also to take into account recent reviews of national bodies and other relevant research material.

**Action** ► Recognise the power of popular music-making to engage young people in cultural activities.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► SAC's first Policy for Contemporary Popular Music was launched by the Deputy Minister for Sport, the Arts and Culture in March 2001, to encourage participation and involvement in quality popular music by young Scots. SAC monitored schemes promoted under its Policy for Contemporary Popular Music. This policy, which committed the Council to valuing the needs of contemporary popular music, as it does other styles, has led to mainstreaming. This continued in 2002, spurred by initiatives such as the development of a nationwide programme co-sponsored by the Musicians' Union to bring children in schools across Scotland into direct contact with the skills and techniques of professional contemporary musicians.

► In June 2002, the Executive hosted the first meeting of a new music industry forum for Scotland, giving industry representatives an opportunity to discuss key issues and the development of the sector's role within the National Cultural Strategy.

► In October 2002, the Scottish Arts Council National Lottery Fund awarded West Dunbartonshire Council a grant of £40,000 to carry out a 9-month festival of music-making for children in local schools. The project linked 10 top quality music organisations, all with strong reputations for high quality music education, and 50 local schools. International music providers from Russia, Guinea and Ghana combined with the Royal Scottish National Orchestra, the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Glasgow International Jazz Festival, the Traditional Music and Song Association and the National

Youth Choir of Scotland to present a feast of music in West Dunbartonshire schools. This music project aimed to provide performance, participation and access opportunities in a way that benefited students and learners as well as their tutors and teachers.

► In 2003 young audiences were introduced to modern chamber music at Glasgow's Gallery of Modern Art. "Two's Company" received £4,900 from the Scottish Arts Council National Lottery Fund to create new musical interpretations based around the contemporary visual arts on show at the Gallery. They collaborated with 9 Scottish composers and storyteller Ewan McVicar on a series of 'promenade' performances around the gallery.

► In 2003, Stirling Tolbooth's "Sound Tracks" began an innovative 3 year music development project funded with £200,000 from the Scottish Arts Council's National Lottery Fund.

► In November 2003, over 11,000 people were involved in a range of music activity from schools' residency projects and rock and pop nights to traditional gatherings. "Sound Tracks" works with many young people from the Tolbooth's Social Inclusion Partnership. The programme has also established a free music club and the Tolbooth Sound Orchestra.

► SLIC worked in partnership with Scottish Music Centre to enable their resources to be accessed through the Scottish Cultural Portal.

**Action** ► Promote community-based cultural and sporting activities in the context of Social Inclusion Partnerships, to include a wide range of activities.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2001 the Scottish Arts Council's Lottery Arts and Social Inclusion scheme awarded £400,000 to SIP projects. The scheme supported arts activity in over 30 of the 48 SIPs in Scotland.

► In October 2003, the Scottish Arts Council announced £600,000 of diverse awards for community-based projects cross Scotland. This built on the Council's Arts and Social Inclusion scheme, which ran until 2003.

► The NGS created two new Outreach Posts in 2001; Key objectives include establishing links with SIPs Scotland-wide.

► In March 2002, the Minister for Tourism, Culture and Sport addressed a seminal conference organised in Glasgow by the Scottish Arts Council on the role and impact of "Arts for All". Participation of 250 delegates included people of all ages, those with disabilities and people from urban and rural Scotland. The event was significantly oversubscribed.

► In 2002, one of the NGS's Summer partnerships was an outreach project, "The Pathways to Inclusion", in Highland Region. A group of young tenants, including mothers, used photography to make images that reflected the way they felt about themselves and their local environment. The group designed the course to add photography and computing to their growing creative skills base.

► In 2002, Executive Challenge Fund - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Closing the Digital Exclusion Gap awarded 14 Library Authorities funding

for projects demonstrating innovative ways in which libraries can help tackle social and minimise digital exclusion through ICT facilities and support. This extended the principles of the People's Network beyond library walls and into communities. Projects varied from the development of community websites to ICT outreach.

► In February 2002, **sportscotland** launched its Social Inclusion Partnerships Programme designed to assist communities to develop themselves through sport and physical recreation, and increase the quality and quantity of participation, bringing social, economic and health benefits. Examples of awards given were: over £11,500 to the East End/Big Step SIP, to upgrade facilities and provide coaching for a dance group aimed specifically at young women; more than £63,000 to Castlemilk SIP for a community-based fitness programme at various venues, to increase physical activity among the elderly, people with disabilities, pre-5 year olds and primary school children. (**sportscotland** grants higher rates of awards under the Lottery Sports Fund to projects in areas of special need.)

► March 2002 saw 2 awards of over £111,600 and £19,650 under the Swimming Pool Upgrade Strand of the Lottery Sports Fund, representing 85% of total eligible costs, to North Ayrshire Leisure Ltd towards the Auchenharvie and the Garnock Swimming Pool Improvement Plans.

► In 2002 the Executive allocated £300,000 to the Scottish Arts Council over 3 years to commit to arts projects with a Robert Burns theme, promoting social justice in disadvantaged areas.

► June 2002 saw the culmination of a major achievement for a small grass roots community organisation, recognised by a conference event at The Lighthouse in Glasgow addressed by the Minister for Tourism, Culture

and Sport. In partnership with 4 major funding bodies - the Community Fund, the Scottish Arts Council, the URBAN programme of the European Regional Development Fund and the Esmée Fairbairn Trust - the Royston Road Project fundraised £1.7 million worth of design, construction and arts work to great effect. The key objective, to achieve long-term viability of 2 new public spaces, was realised with many more intangible results apparent - such as increased confidence, pride and self-esteem amongst individuals and collectively within the community.

► Scottish Screen, with additional support from the Scottish Arts Council, has earmarked funding to support projects contributing to the creative development and implementation of moving image culture by individuals and within communities previously under-represented in this field. This Digital Access Scheme was launched at the end of 2004.

► NMS has worked with Social Inclusion Partnerships in Glasgow and Edinburgh to deliver community-based learning projects. E.g. in 2002/03, with support from SAC, the Paradise Garden project enabled 600 participants from the Asian communities in Edinburgh and Glasgow to produce original artwork based on the collections of the Royal Museum and Glasgow Museums and Galleries.

**Action** ► Audit all public support for arts and culture in terms of its social benefits, including its planned contribution to social inclusion.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► Scottish Museums Council (SMC) published guidelines on Museums and Social Justice (December 2000)

► The Executive Scottish Budget 2000-04 increased support - £0/3.85/6.95 million - for cultural activities across Scotland - to widen participation, particularly in deprived areas, and to foster high quality activity.

**Action** ► Conduct robust evaluations of the contribution that cultural and sporting activity makes to urban regeneration in the context of existing projects, and identify and disseminate features of good practice.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► An electronic version of an Arts and Inclusion Toolkit commissioned by the Scottish Arts Council for use by grant recipients of its Social Inclusion Partnership scheme was launched in 2003. This interactive guide to evaluation is available on the Council's website [www.scottisharts.org.uk](http://www.scottisharts.org.uk)

► In 2001, **sportscotland** took forward with the Executive and other bodies recommendations in research study on the role of sport in regenerating deprived urban areas.

► In 2001 the Executive and SAC took forward recommendations in the Blake Stevenson report.

► In 2001 *learnirect scotland* learning centres provided opportunities for study which included culture and the arts.

► Communities Scotland's Scottish Centre for Regeneration identifies and disseminates features of good practice in the contribution of cultural and sporting activities to regeneration through the "Seeing is Believing" and "New Ideas" funds, local practice events and the development of Project Profile Case Studies.

► Communities Scotland's Learning Connections identifies and disseminates features of good practice in the contribution of cultural and sport activities to regeneration through the production of case studies and funding of Pathfinder projects.

► Following the publication of the Executive's "Literature Review of the Evidence Base for Culture, the Arts and Sport Policy" in 2004, there appears to be a need for a consistent

method of evaluation which should be easily accessible to organisations involved in evaluating their activities. The Executive plans to develop an evaluation toolkit in collaboration with cultural agencies, cultural organisations and a wide range of other interested bodies.

**Action** ▶ Increase the numbers across all communities taking part in voluntary activities, including cultural activity, in line with the Active Communities Initiative and Millennium Volunteers

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ The Scottish Executive Volunteering Strategy published in May 2004, and replacing the Active Communities Initiative, aims to embed a robust culture of volunteering in Scotland over the next 5 years. The 4 strands of the strategy are:

- focusing on Project Scotland and young people;
- dismantling barriers to volunteering and closing the opportunity gap;
- improving the volunteering experience, and
- monitoring, evaluation and ongoing policy development.

▶ Changes have been made to the Millennium Volunteers programme to make volunteering more accessible to young people, particularly those from socially diverse backgrounds.

▶ Every local authority in Scotland now has a Volunteer Centre which acts as a one-stop shop for volunteers. Many volunteering opportunities in arts and culture are accessed through the national network of Volunteer Centres and specific Executive-funded initiatives.

▶ Scottish Screen's continuing grant to the British Federation of Film Societies Scotland provides the voluntary sector with an opportunity to take part in film culture activities and establish screening facilities geared to the needs of specific communities.

▶ NGS runs a successful volunteers programme where members of the public can volunteer to work as information assistants in the galleries, assist at events, assist in back office functions etc.

▶ SMC set up an internal working group (2002-2003) to consider ways in which they might support volunteers and volunteer managers. A Mission Statement and Aims were developed, and guidance on Developing Your Museum Volunteer Policy training, Volunteer Development Resources, Volunteer Development Contacts and Volunteer Development Scotland is available on their website.

▶ Historic Scotland has increased its support to the voluntary sector and to Doors Open Days. Doors Open Days uses volunteers for this very high profile event.

▶ Historic Scotland Ranger Service has Volunteer Ranger Programmes at Holyrood and Linlithgow.

▶ IT Buddy systems operate in a number of public libraries through the People's Network.

▶ Historic Scotland sponsors the Scottish Civic Trust, which is Scotland's only voluntary organisation working to raise the quality of the whole built environment.

▶ The Cultural Policy Statement published in April 2004 tasked the Cultural Commission with commenting on "guidance for the private and voluntary sectors to help deliver the cultural agenda".

**Action** ► Investigate the feasibility of extending New Deal to a wider range of cultural and sporting development and training and identify the contribution that Modern Apprenticeships can make to developing young people's skills in cultural and sporting activity.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In 2003 the New Deal for Musicians programme was given mainstream status by the Department for Work and Pensions. It assists musicians, providing help and support for them to move from welfare into successful careers in the music industry. Scotland's New Deal for Musicians will nurture tomorrow's success stories. This programme recognises that the music industry is now the fifth biggest income earner in the UK and should be supported accordingly. Scottish Cultural Enterprise was chosen to deliver the programme within Scotland and a team of experienced industry professionals support participants, giving them the opportunity to learn aspects from DJ-ing to composition. Information about the programme can be obtained from Jobcentres across the country.

► Scotland's oldest museum hosts a unique Modern Apprenticeship. In 2003, Archie Henderson was an apprentice at the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow University and dealt with the museum's world famous coin collection. Archie left Paisley Grammar School with a keen interest in history, so jumped at the chance to work in a museum environment, receiving a full-time wage. In October 2003, Archie won the award for Outstanding Achievement at the Modern Apprenticeship Awards announced by the Deputy Minister for Enterprise and Lifelong Learning.

► In 2003 an accreditation scheme

was being developed to allow greater numbers of people to act as sports coaches and trainers, promoting New Deal programmes to train sports assistants. This was a commitment in the "Partnership for a Better Scotland" agreement.

► In 2003, East Ayrshire Coalfield Area Social Inclusion Partnership launched the second year of its unique Investment in Drama project. The project reached 6 communities, all located in a regeneration area, and had 3 strands targeted at people over the age of 16. The unique third strand sees the creation of Modern Drama Apprenticeships and involves a mix of college-based study and on-the-job training. The first 2 trainees completed their studies and were helping to deliver the Stage Factory throughout their community in 2003. The project was funded by East Ayrshire Council, East Ayrshire Coalfield Area Social Inclusion Partnership and the Scottish Arts Council.

► In 2004 Scottish Screen was actively promoting Modern Apprenticeships to the screen sector across a variety of grades, and was actively promoting administration qualifications in order to help grow the capacity of the sector.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Assure an effective national support framework for culture**

**Action** ► Ensure that continuing reviews of existing national cultural bodies take full account of the objectives set out in the National Cultural Strategy, to include an early review of the work and roles of the Scottish Arts Council.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Scottish Executive Review of Scottish Screen was completed towards the end of 2002. The Review makes recommendations for improvements to develop the balance between the agency's cultural and economic functions, its vital partnerships with other agencies, and its performance management.

► Scottish Architecture 2000-2002 - the Executive's first biennial architectural review was published in 2003. The Lighthouse was commissioned to produce a book which explores developing themes in Scottish architecture. The review aims to show how our built environment reflects social, educational, economic and cultural concerns.

► The second biennial review "Architecture in Scotland" (2002-2004) published in September 2004, was developed in collaboration with the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS).

► The 5-yearly review of the Scottish Arts Council addressed such matters as the strategic relationship of the body with the Executive; funding schemes; partnership and networking with Scotland's cultural community; and location of Council offices. The review reported in 2002.

► The Executive agreed the key recommendations of the organisational and management review of

sportscotland which were reported in Oct 2001, and aimed at organisational and structural change. The process of putting the new structure in place was completed in 2002.

► In 2003-04, the NGS carried out a full Best Value Review which took account of NGS in the culture sector, its role as a national institution, National Cultural Strategy objectives and the views of members of the public and staff.

► In 2004, following on from the First Minister's St Andrew's Day Address, and as part of the Executive's Partnership commitments to "consult on the future governance of the arts, culture and the creative industries in Scotland" and to "consider a single cultural organisation for Scotland", the Executive published its Cultural Policy Statement to inform the independent Cultural Commission's consultation of culture across Scotland.

**Action** ► Work with CoSLA and others to promote effective local partnerships between groups of local authorities and key local bodies to provide a wide range of local cultural activities in line with local priorities.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Following the publication in March 2003 of guidance for local authorities by the Executive and CoSLA ('Implementation of the National Cultural Strategy: Guidance for Scottish Local Authorities'), a newly formed working group of those parties, VOCAL (Voice of Chief Officers for Cultural, Community and Leisure Services in Scotland) and SOLACE (The Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers) looked at further steps to assess current provision, identify good practice, and develop future investment strategies for local culture and leisure provision. The Working Group met twice. Further meetings have been postponed until further notice and until the Cultural Commission reports to Ministers in mid-2005.

► Scottish Screen has made approaches to CoSLA so as to engage more fully in Local Authority strategic planning.

► The Digital Access Fund encourages a partnership approach to applications and Scottish Screen expects that Local Authorities will be key partners as the agency continues to develop its relationships with local authorities in the provision of cultural cinema facilities. In 2003-04, the cinemas recorded 553,914 admissions.

► NMS has made a strategic commitment to enhance its national role by providing advice and expertise, and by working in partnership to deliver improved access to its own

collections and to other collections. NMS aims to build on the work completed with SIPs, to contribute fully to the cultural element of the Community Planning process through partnerships.

► For the Year of Highland Culture 2007 and the Burns Festival, EventScotland and the Scottish Executive have encouraged closer working through steering groups with local authorities and national public sector bodies.

► Regular meetings take place between the Scottish Arts Council and local authorities to identify partnership opportunities, to consider national and local arts planning, and to address gaps in provision.

► In the Executive's "Partnership for a Better Scotland" we are committed to "establish new partnerships in the arts and our cultural society to develop national and local programmes aimed at achieving excellence."

**Action** ► Embed cultural strategies within the local community planning process and within community learning plans, forming links with key local agencies.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Cultural agencies are engaged with local authorities to develop partnerships in embedding cultural activities.

► Library services are actively engaging in the development of Community Planning and community learning plans. Partnership working is crucial in the development of community focused services.

► Support for Community Learning and Development planning (and Adult Literacy and Numeracy Partnerships) emphasises the importance of multi-agency and cross sectoral work, including cultural agencies and issues.

► NMS has made a commitment to work nationally by establishing strategic partnerships with local authorities and cultural agencies to support cultural strategies at national, regional and local level.

► Innovation Fund grants were managed by The Lighthouse to encourage projects within communities related to the built environment. 18 projects were awarded funding in 2002-2004. The grant awards have had a wide geographical spread and have included projects set in Peterhead, Dundee and St Andrews, projects with regional impact across the Highlands and North East Scotland, and projects having a national basis.

► Three National Programme exhibitions curated by The Lighthouse have toured Scotland. Each of the three touring exhibitions was also accompanied by community-based seminars exploring in depth ideas and issues raised by the exhibitions. Local

cultural organisations have been encouraged by The Lighthouse to include architecture in their programmes, and the touring exhibitions have enabled a number of venues in a wide range of places across Scotland to do this.

► The Executive's Cultural Policy Statement, published in 2004, asked the independent Cultural Commission to "assess the merits, and potential, of cultural planning to help deliver the cultural agenda."

**Action** ► Increase recognition of the potential contribution of the cultural and aesthetic across all areas of Scottish Executive policy.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Executive took forward action to implement the National Cultural Strategy in an inclusive, cross-cutting way, with all its Departments, all National Institutions, other NDPBs, relevant agencies and practitioner bodies working together to promote these objectives.

► In November 2003, the First Minister in his St Andrew's Day Address set out a vision for culture in Scotland. The First Minister stressed the importance of widening access to culture of the highest quality, and expectations for imaginative and new proposals coming forward from all Ministers that help create access to cultural activity.

► A series of bilateral meetings between the Minister for Tourism, Culture and Sport and portfolio Ministers has taken place. Many actions have been worked up from these meetings and are being taken forward – **the rest of this section gives just a few examples.**

► Through funding of £60,000 from the Executive's Health Department, YDance (Scottish Youth Dance) are providing all secondary schools with some assistance in dance delivery. This includes the YDance CD-ROM resource AnyBodyCanDance (ABCD) and a teachers' handbook. In addition, in a number of pilot areas, a total of 1000 hours of dance development work will offer a more in-depth programme of pupil workshops and teacher training. YDance will work in consultation with the Active School Co-ordinators to deliver this programme.

► In a collaboration between the Scottish Arts Council and the Executive's Health Department, a

Mental Health Development Officer post has been created, based at the Arts Council. Funding of £150,000 for this 2 year post has been given by the Executive's National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Well-being. The Scottish Arts Council's Mental Health Development Officer took up post in early 2005.

► In 2003, the Communities Minister announced funding of £40,000 for the launch of Arts and Business Scotland's Arts & Disability Awards sponsorship scheme. The scheme is open to any organisation or agency that has secured business sponsorship towards arts and disability activity. Partnership projects between arts organisations and disability organisations are welcome. Arts and Business Scotland received further funding of £20,000 for 2004-05 from the Executive's Equality Unit for their Arts and Disability Awards scheme.

► In celebration of the European Year of Disabled People 2003, and as part of its legacy, in June 2004 the Executive's Development Department supported Theatre Workshop's production of Bertolt Brecht's "The Threepenny Opera" with funding of £30,000. This production was performed to great acclaim by a majority cast of disabled actors, local community volunteer performers and an ensemble of musicians. The production was also supported by the Scottish Arts Council and sponsored by Arts and Business Scotland.

► City Heritage Trusts have been established in Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness and Stirling following a recommendation in the Executive's Finance and Central Services Department's Cities Review "Building Better Cities". Historic Scotland has allocated £3 million over 3 years to assist the agency in delivering improvements to environmental and architectural quality, and help with the

regeneration of the historic parts of our cities. The Trusts will also play a role in promoting the educational and tourism potential of each City's unique cultural heritage.

► Through a partnership of Scottish Enterprise, the Scottish Arts Council, Glasgow City Council and EventScotland, and with joint funding of over £500k, a new annual spring festival promoting visual arts in Glasgow was launched in April 2005. The festival "the Glasgow International Festival of Contemporary Visual Art", or the "GI", will show some major exhibitions, and will build on the vast amount of work that is already happening in Glasgow.

► The roll-out of Cultural Enterprise Offices was launched in April 2005. Cultural Enterprise Offices will recognise the particular needs of creative individuals and micro-businesses and provide support and business advice tailored more appropriately to the needs of this important sector of the economy. In pursuit of further data on this, consideration is being given by Scottish Enterprise and the Education Department's (Culture) research units to a research study of this micro end of the sector in order to provide improved models for support.

► Through the Rural Challenge Fund (RCF) strand of the Scottish Rural Partnership Fund (SRPF), the Environment and Rural Affairs Department has supported local initiatives to bring cultural opportunities to rural communities, with particular emphasis on enabling young people to access facilities and events. This is a key strand of ERAD's policies for rural areas. Examples of successful cultural projects are the "Log on to More Music" project, "Uig Art Attack" (Children's art classes) and "Young Musicians", a music access project.

► The Environment and Rural Affairs

Department, in collaboration with Education Department (Culture) and Architecture+Design Scotland (A+DS), will consider ideas for running a competition for designs for a village hall of the 21st Century. Architecture+Design Scotland was established in April 2005, and this will be developed further once the new organisation has bedded in.

► The Justice Department will look at how culture and sports-related general crime reduction activities might contribute to a proposal for one or two flagship community safety projects with national resonance.

► The Minister for Education and Young People announced in February 2004 that there will be 1,000 additional teachers in PE, drama and music, visiting specialists in primary schools and those working with young people with particular barriers in their education.

► The Executive has worked with the BBC to identify areas where the BBC and the Education Department (Culture and Schools) can work together for mutual benefit. Amongst these are ideas for projects involving remote access tuition and showcasing opportunities for young people and programmes such as the Youth Music Initiative and Cultural Co-ordinators in Schools. The Department's Schools Group has made £100k available to fund the initiative.

► The Executive's Finance and Central Services Department (International team) and the Education Department's Tourism, Culture and Sport (TCS) Group have collaborated successfully in developing and supporting promotions showcasing Scotland's culture, such as "Scotland in the Netherlands"; and FCSD contributed towards the events celebrating the Executive's Co-operation Agreement with the Regional Government of Tuscany (and the 40th

Anniversary of twinning by the cities of  
Edinburgh and Florence).

**Action** ► Develop, disseminate and apply relevant research into aspects of cultural provision in Scotland.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Executive's "Literature Review of the Evidence Base for Culture, The Arts and Sport Policy", was published in August 2004.

► The Literature Review was commissioned from the Education Department's Research and Economic Unit to provide an overview of robust evidence of the impact on individuals and communities of culture, the arts and sport.

► The Review is a very welcome contribution to the policy evidence base. It shows that there exists a wide body of evidence of the beneficial impact of culture, the arts and sport on individuals and communities. Consequently it provides a coherent social research base to inform future investment by the culture and sport sectors and by wider sectors and policy teams, as further cross-policy initiatives are developed. The Review also highlights certain gaps in evidence – relating *inter alia* to participation by under-represented groups, contribution to quality of life, art in healthcare and in prisons, creativity in education, and impact in employment - including the need for more longitudinal studies.

► As a by-product of the Review, a research database has been created ('Impact'), and will be maintained by the Centre for Cultural Policy Research at Glasgow University to provide an up-to-date database of research evidence in these areas. The research database will be made available on-line for accessing by all interested parties, including non-departmental public bodies, local authorities and other providers of culture and sport.

► Amongst the recommendations arising from the Review were proposals for the development of a research strategy for the Executive's Education Department's Tourism, Culture and Sport Group, and the establishment of a research network, both of which have been taken forward by the relevant policy and research teams.

► NMS has created a new post of Visitor Studies Officer, within Learning & Programmes. The new officer will undertake research into the effectiveness of NMS's public programmes and will share information with other cultural institutions.

► The Scottish Arts Council has carried out research over the past four years into subjects such as "Attendance at, Participation in and Attitudes towards the Arts in Scotland" (2002). An SAC-commissioned survey on levels of attendance and participation in arts and cultural activities and attitudes towards the arts among the adult population of Scotland, "What's Going On?", was published in 2003.

► An audit of youth music in Scotland was commissioned by the Scottish Arts Council, Musicians' Union and Youth Music. Information and opinions were gathered from participants and practitioners alike, resulting in a diverse and complex picture: "Sharing the Spotlight", published in 2003.

► Increasing access and participation in the arts by Scotland's minority ethnic communities, "Audience Development Strategy 2004-07", published in 2004, outlines the Scottish Arts Council's strategic approach to increasing the number and broadening the range of people who attend and participate in the arts in Scotland. Actions from the Strategy include 'commission Audiences Scotland research programme' and 'disseminate key UK research findings

via Scottish Arts Council website and networks/events.'

► The Scottish Arts Council is working in partnership with Greater Glasgow Health Board on a three year programme on the social and economic impact of the arts on health. The SAC believes that working in partnership with organisations such as Greater Glasgow Health Board is particularly beneficial, combining areas of expertise and providing clear evidence of impact. It also has a longstanding development programme with local authorities in Scotland to build capacity in areas of low provision in order to increase opportunities for people to participate in the arts.

► Following the St Andrew's Day Address 2003 and the Ministerial bilateral discussions, the actions and initiatives developed across portfolios have been collated into a "Progress report of initiatives promoting cultural provision and a wide range of other policies". The Report is available on the Executive's website <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Arts-Culture>

**Action** ► Establish an effective system for gathering and disseminating information and statistics about national provision for cultural activity and participation.

compendium publication on culture and sport to draw together information which is currently held in a number of sources.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) worked with the Executive, local authority representative bodies, the authorities themselves and the cultural agencies to develop a common basis for collecting statistics for local cultural provision.

► The CIPFA “Cultural Statistics in Scotland 2003-04 Actuals and 2004-05 Estimates” publication was published in summer 2005, thus giving up-to-date information on estimates of local authority spending on culture.

► Following publication, CIPFA will continue to work with stakeholders, including the Executive, to review the publication, consider possible enhancements to the process and consider future arrangements for collecting of these statistics.

► NMS has participated in discussions involving representatives from the cultural sector, the Scottish Executive and the Centre for Cultural Policy Research at the University of Glasgow, to produce a more effective framework for gathering and disseminating cultural statistics.

► SLIC are involved in the whole-of-Scotland roll-out of the CIPFA Plus programme which provides robust user feedback on the services public libraries provide. The first community survey was due to take place Oct/Nov 2004.

► Scottish Screen publish statistics, particularly those in respect of training, education and exhibition, in their Annual Report.

► Plans are being made by the Executive to publish a statistical

**Action** ► Publish regular summaries of research into the range, level and quality of cultural provision.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Scottish Museums Council published the Highland Museums Assessment in January 2001 with recommendations for new relationships between independent museums and local authorities. The scheme has now been implemented by Highland Council.

► In 2002, Arts, museums, libraries and sporting agencies contributed to a digest of research to establish a maintained record of work in support of policy development, capable of extension to include other sectoral research.

► Independent research published in January 2002 by the Scottish Arts Council, Scottish Enterprise and Scottish Enterprise Glasgow confirmed the healthy contribution of crafts businesses to Scotland's economy and creative industries.

► NGS gathers market research data on an annual basis to determine its visitor base. That information is published annually in the NGS Corporate Plan.

► SLIC published "People's Network Evaluation"; "Making the Difference" - libraries, ICT and social inclusion; SLIC and CILIPS Annual Reports.

► The Scottish Executive-led network to develop policy evidence base – an initiative from the 2004 Literature Review – will collect and help disseminate information on research plans and projects, feeding into the "Impact" database, which the Centre for Cultural Policy Research is maintaining under contract at Glasgow University, adding new cultural research findings and academic papers.

**Action** ► As part of the development of a national evaluation framework for cultural provision in Scotland, commission a set of instruments for evaluation, to be progressively developed to include exemplification of standards, illustrations of good practice, and advice on measuring the social benefits of cultural activity, for use by all those working in these areas.

evaluate individual projects. However, there appears to be a lack of a consistent, common appraisal and evaluation framework which could be used by all sectors. The Scottish Executive plans to commission such work. A review of existing appraisal and evaluation guidance will be undertaken to establish how a 'toolkit' might be adapted to meet the needs of guidance for different agencies in the cultural sector.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► The Scottish Museums Council has considered work on performance indicators for the museum sector, looking at a performance framework as part of the Significance Recognition scheme.

► Community Planning and Evaluation Framework for public libraries will be developed by SLIC for partners, taking into account the outputs from the Cultural Review and the development of Community Planning and Best Value framework.

► In 2004 the Executive published a "Literature Review of the Evidence Base for Culture, the Arts and Sport Policy". This drew together robust research evidence on the impact of these policy areas on the individual and communities, and on areas such as health, education, social inclusion and justice. The review identified gaps in research and evidence needed to provide robust, long-term research findings. A Research Strategy has since been developed to address these gaps.

► The Research Strategy also takes a strategic look forward to future research needed to inform Cultural and Sport policy development, and covers the areas of social, statistical and economic research to support the evolving needs of policy.

► Various toolkits and guidance already exist to assist organisations to

**Action** ► Work with funding bodies and those charged with making cultural provision to agree a clear set of national priorities for cultural development.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► Ministers have set out their priorities and continue to communicate them widely.

► As per the recommendations of Scottish Screen's Review, they are now working with the Scottish Executive to develop a new Management Statement which more clearly reflects the cultural and business priorities of the screen sector.

► In 2004, following on from the First Minister's St Andrew's Day Address, and as part of the Executive's Partnership commitments to "consult on the future governance of the arts, culture and the creative industries in Scotland" and to "consider a single cultural organisation for Scotland", the Executive published its Cultural Policy Statement to inform the independent Cultural Commission's comprehensive review of cultural provision in Scotland.

► NMS is represented on a museums sector group which set out to produce options and recommendations for the future structure and funding of the sector, for consideration by the Cultural Commission.

**Action** ► Minimise the bureaucracy associated with public funding.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

► In March 2002, the Scottish Arts Council announced a new local rate call line and longer opening hours for its Helpdesk service.

► In 2003, the Scottish Arts Council implemented plans to provide a better and faster service to artists and arts organisations by integrating and streamlining application processes and reducing the number of its Committees. These changes arose from a wide consultation on funding schemes and were phased in from April 2003. The new guide to funding and applications was published in March 2003 [www.scottisharts.org.uk](http://www.scottisharts.org.uk)

► Following national consultation on the Lottery, in July 2003, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport published a White Paper calling in future for increased openness, accessibility and public involvement in the National Lottery. A new Lottery distributor took on the functions of the Community Fund, the New Opportunities Fund and the large-scale regenerative project support functions of the Millennium Commission, and will provide a single point of entry to advise applicants about which programme will suit their needs. The body, "Big Lottery Fund", will distribute 50% of all Lottery funds. £1.9 billion across the UK for the 3-year period 2006-9. Also, all Lottery distributors will extend public involvement in decisions, making applying easier through standardising their forms, and adopt a common 'customer care' charter.

► In 2004, Scottish Screen undertook a review of funding guidelines and eligibility criteria to simplify the process for applicants and ensure greater transparency.

► In 2003, the fifth edition of the Scottish Arts Council's handbook outlining the role and responsibilities of board members of arts organisations was published. The extent of responsibilities for the boards of directors, trustees, committees and other governing bodies of arts organisations continues to expand - there is a need for more people to serve on such bodies. This handbook will help.

► EventScotland accepts applications for the International Events Programme in any form, providing that the required information is submitted.

► EventScotland has initiated work with Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, VisitScotland, SLAED (Scottish Local Authorities Economic Development Officers), Scottish Arts Council and **sportscotland** to see whether a common application form for events can be developed.

**Action** ▶ Collate information from funding bodies to provide an annual prospectus setting out funding available, to include information about deadlines and funding criteria.

#### **Achievements 2000-2004**

▶ The Scottish Arts Council's "Funds" guide covers funding available from the Council and arrangements for applying for this support.

▶ Full details of all Scottish Screen production and training schemes, including eligibility criteria and deadlines, are now included on the enhanced Scottish Screen website <http://www.scottishscreen.com> These are also published in print format.

▶ The cultural portal, 'Scotland's Culture', has a section which lists the main funding and grant bodies and project funding information for the cultural sector.

<http://www.scotlandsculture.org/guides/funding/index.htm>

**Action** ► Continuously monitor and review the balance between 'project' and 'revenue' funding of cultural provision to promote sustainability.

**Achievements 2000-2004**

► An on-line architecture centre [www.ScottishArchitecture.com](http://www.ScottishArchitecture.com) was launched during Architecture Week in June 2002; and the first touring exhibition "Anatomy of a House" opened at The Lighthouse in March

2002, proceeding to venues in Fraserburgh, Edinburgh, Selkirk and Portree.

► Scottish Screen provides project and revenue funding as appropriate for various initiatives and continually monitors the effectiveness of such investments.

► The Scottish Arts Council provides project and revenue funding as appropriate for various initiatives and continually monitors the effectiveness of such investments.

## NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY ACHIEVEMENT AUDIT 2000-2004

### GLOSSARY

A+DS	Architecture+Design Scotland
AFCI	Association of Film Commissioners International
ALNIS	Adult Literacy and Numeracy in Scotland
BEFS	Built Environment Forum for Scotland
CCCS	Creative and Cultural Council for Skills
CILIP	Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
CIPFA	The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
CLD	Community Learning and Development
CoSLA	Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
ERAD	Environment and Rural Affairs Department
FCSD	Finance and Central Services Department
GAIN	Gateway Arts Industry Network
GME	Gaelic Medium Education
HSCB	Historic Scotland Conservation Bureau
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IDES	International Design Technology and Enterprise Support Network
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
LMI	Labour Market Information
LTS	Learning and Teaching Scotland
MIE	Moving Image Education
NAEN	National Arts Education Network
NCS	National Cultural Strategy
NESTA	National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts
NGS	National Galleries of Scotland
NICE	National Institutions Collaboration Exercise
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NMS	National Museums of Scotland
NOF	New Opportunities Fund
NToS	National Theatre of Scotland
PACT	Producers Alliance for Cinema & Television
RCF	Rural Challenge Fund
RCHAMS	Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland
SAC	Scottish Arts Council
SAVIDG	Scottish Audio Visual Industries Developers Group

SCAN	Scottish Archive Network
SCRAN	Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network
SIP	Social Inclusion Partnership
SISG	Screen Industry Summit Group
SISP	Scottish Industries Skills Panel
SLAED	Scottish Local Authorities Economic Development Officers
SLIC	Scottish Library Information Council
SMC	Scottish Museums Council
SMG	Scottish Media Group
SOLACE	The Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers
SRPF	Scottish Rural Partnership Fund
SUFI	Scottish University for Industry
TICCIH	The International Committee on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage
VOCAL	Voice of Chief Officers for Cultural, Community and Leisure Services in Scotland
WALT	Working and Learning Together

**SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
CULTURAL POLICY DIVISION  
JULY 2005**