

<p>Plana Ceangal nan Eilean: Dòigh-obrach Ro-innleachdail agus Plana Soithichean is Puirt – Co-chomhairle</p> <p>Freagairt le Bòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>22 An Giblean 2024</p>	<p>Islands Connectivity Plan: Strategic Approach and Vessels and Ports Plan – Consultation</p> <p>Response by Bòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>22 April 2024</p>
<p>Ro-ràdh</p> <p>Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a’ cur fàilte air a’ chothrom freagairt a thoirt don cho-chomhairle seo. ‘S e Bòrd na Gàidhlig a’ phrìomh bhuidheann phoblach ann an Alba le uallach airson leasachadh na Gàidhlig a chur air adhart, a’ gabhail a-steach comhairle a thoirt do Mhinistearan na h-Alba air cùisean Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Tha Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005 ag iarraidh air Bòrd na Gàidhlig Plana Cànanain Nàiseanta Gàidhlig ullachadh agus a chur a-steach. Bu chòir molaidhean a bhith ann a thaobh cleachdadh agus adhartachadh na Gàidhlig le fòcas air feumalachdan agus prìomhachasan na Gàidhlig airson luchd-labhairt, luchd-ionnsachaidh agus luchd-taic na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Ged a tha an Achd ag iarraidh air Bòrd na Gàidhlig am Plana ullachadh, tha an t-uallach airson adhartas a dhèanamh leis na h-amasan is targaidhean a th’ ann air grunn ùghdarrasan, bhuidhnean agus choimhearsnachdan.</p> <p>Is e Lèirsinn Plana Cànanain Nàiseanta Gàidhlig 2023-28¹ “Àrdachadh a ghabhas tomhas anns na h-àireamhan de dhaoine a’ bruidhinn, ag ionnsachadh, a’ cleachdadh agus a’ toirt taic don Ghàidhlig”. Tha prìomhachasan agus targaidhean ann a bhuineas ris an dachaigh, a’ choimhearsnachd, na gnìomhachasan cruthachail, gnothach agus an eaconamaidh, foghlam, ionnsachadh às dèidh na sgoile agus beatha phoblach na h-Alba san fharsaingeachd.</p> <p>Chaidh dreachd Bhile nan Cànanan Albannach² fhoillseachadh san t-Samhain 2023. Tha e ag ràdh gu bheil “inbhe oifigeil aig a’ Ghàidhlig ann an Alba”. Bu chòir na gnìomhan a tha an dreachd Bhile a’ toirt do Bhòrd na Gàidhlig “a choileanadh le sùil ri</p>	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig welcome the opportunity to respond to this consultation. It is the principal public body in Scotland responsible for promoting Gaelic development, including providing advice to Scottish Ministers on Gaelic issues.</p> <p>The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 requires Bòrd na Gàidhlig to prepare and submit a National Gaelic Language Plan with proposals relating to the use and promotion of Gaelic with a focus on the needs and priorities of the Gaelic language for its speakers, learners, and supporters.</p> <p>While the Act requires Bòrd na Gàidhlig to prepare the Plan, the responsibility for making progress with the aims and targets within it sits with a number of authorities, organisations and communities.</p> <p>The Vision of the current National Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28⁹ is “A measurable increase in the numbers of people speaking, learning, using and supporting Gaelic”. The Main Aim of the Plan is to “Increase the use and learning of Gaelic”. The Plan includes priorities and targets relating to home, community, creative industries, business and economy, education, post-school learning and Scottish public life generally.</p> <p>The draft Scottish Languages Bill¹⁰ was published in November 2023. It states that “the Gaelic language has official status within Scotland”. The functions conferred on Bòrd na Gàidhlig by the draft Bill “are to</p>

¹ https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/FINAL_BnG_National_Gaelic_Language_Plan_ENGLISH.pdf

² <https://www.parliament.scot/-/media/files/legislation/bills/s6-bills/scottish-languages-bill/introduced/bill-as-introduced.pdf>

⁹ https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/FINAL_BnG_National_Gaelic_Language_Plan_ENGLISH.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.parliament.scot/-/media/files/legislation/bills/s6-bills/scottish-languages-bill/introduced/bill-as-introduced.pdf>



dèanamh cinnteach gum faigh a' Ghàidhlig an aon spèis ris a' Bheurla".

Bheir an dreachd Bhile "a-steach comas Sgìrean Cudromach a thaobh Cànan a stèidheachadh gus libhrigeadh iomchaidh a thoirt gu buil"³. Seo sgìrean far a bheil sgìlean Gàidhlig aig co-dhiù 20% den t-sluagh, no sgìrean far a bheil a' Ghàidhlig ga cleachdadh ann an dòigh shònraichte eile.

Tha a' Ghàidhlig na cànan nàiseanta a tha ga bruidhinn air feadh na h-Alba. Ann an Cunntas-sluaigh 2011 bha comas air choreigin sa Ghàidhlig aig 87,100 neach ann an Alba (mu 1.7% den t-sluagh), agus bha 57,600 dhiubh sin nan luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig.

Tha timcheall air 50% de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a' fuireach air a' Ghàidhealtachd is na h-Eileanan agus càch sa chòrr de dh'Alba. 'S iad na h-Eileanan Siar, a' Ghàidhealtachd agus Earra-Ghàidheal is Bòd na pàirtean de dh'Alba far as treasa a' Ghàidhlig sa choimhearsnachd.

Tha Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig a' leudachadh air feadh na h-Alba. Tha e a-nis ri fhaighinn ann an dàrna leth nan 32 Ùghdarrasan Ionadail ann an Alba. Tha a-nis còrr is 5,600 sgoilear san roinn thar foghlam Bun-sgoile agus Àrd-sgoile.

Tha iarrtas a' sìor fhàs airson cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig le buannachdan foghlaim, eaconamach is sòisealta co-cheangailte riutha.

Mar a tha am Plana Cànan Nàiseanta Gàidhlig ag ràdh "Tha gnìomhachd na Gàidhlig ri lorg a-nis ann an iomadh roinn leithid foghlam sgoile, foghlam adhartach is àrd-ìre, anns na meadhanan agus craoladh, ann an turasachd, ann am foillseachadh, ann an dualchas, anns na h-ealain agus ann an ionnsachadh inbheach is coimhearsnachd. Tha iad sin deatamach don chànan agus a' cruthachadh chothroman airson Gàidhlig a chleachdadh".

Tha an t-iarrtas airson Gàidhlig ionnsachadh follaiseach anns na h-àireamhan anabarrach mòr de dhaoine a tha a' gabhail ris an app/làrach ionnsachadh cànan Duolingo. Tha mu 1.8 millean neach air tòiseachadh ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig bho chaidh an cùrsa a chur air bhog o chionn ceithir bliadhna, le 500,000 ag obair air an-dràsta. Tha sin a' riochdachadh fàs de

be exercised with a view to ensuring that the Gaelic language is treated with equal respect to the English language".

The draft Bill will "introduce the possibility of Areas of Linguistic Significance to allow for proportionate delivery"¹¹. These are areas where at least 20% of its population has Gaelic language skills, or ones where there are other specific uses of Gaelic.

Gaelic is a national language which is spoken across Scotland. At the 2011 Census 87,100 people in Scotland had Gaelic skills (around 1.7% of the population), of which 57,600 were Gaelic speakers.

About 50% of Gaelic speakers live in the Highlands and Islands with the remainder in the rest of Scotland. The Outer Hebrides, Highland and Argyll & Bute are the parts of Scotland where Gaelic retains the greatest community presence.

Gaelic Medium Education is expanding throughout Scotland. It is now available in half of Scotland's 32 local authorities. There are now more than 5,600 pupils in the sector across Primary and Secondary education.

There is a growing demand for Gaelic language and culture with related educational, economic, and social benefits.

As the National Gaelic Language Plan states "Gaelic activity can now be found in many sectors such as school education, further and higher education, in media and broadcasting, in tourism, in publishing, in heritage, in arts and in adult and community learning. These are vital for the language and create opportunities for the use of Gaelic".

The **demand for learning Gaelic** is evident in the huge uptake of the Duolingo language learning app. Some 1.8 million people have started learning Gaelic since the course launched four years ago, with 500,000 people working on it at the present time. That represents growth in numbers of 17% in the last year, following 12% growth in the previous year.

³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-languages-bill-island-communities-impact-assessment/>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-languages-bill-island-communities-impact-assessment/>



17% sa bhliadhna a dh'fhalbh, às dèidh fàs 12% sa bhliadhna ro sin.

Tha cur air bhog SpeakGaelic san t-Sultain 2021 cuideachd air cur gu mòr ri goireasan do inbhich a tha airson a dhol an sàs sa Ghàidhlig agus a h-ionnsachadh. Tha timcheall air 400,000 neach-ionnsachaidh air a chleachdadh bho chaidh a chur air bhog.

Lorg “Suirbhidh Beachdan Sòisealta na h-Alba 2021: Beachdan a’ Phobail a thaobh na Gàidhlig ann an Alba⁴ gu bheil:

- Gàidhlig a’ cur ri sunnd, le 70% de dh’inbhich ag ràdh gu bheil ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig a’ toirt dhaibh faireachdainn gu bheil iad air rudeigin a choileanadh.
- Dhùblaich an àireamh de dh’Albannaich as urrainn beagan Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn anns na deich bliadhna a dh’fhalbh.
- Tha 79% de dhaoine den bheachd gu bheil a’ Ghàidhlig glè chudromach no meadhanach cudromach do dhualchas cultarail na h-Alba.

Freagairt

Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a’ freagairt a’ cho-chomhairle seo gus cuideam a chuir air cho cudromach sa tha ceanglaichean do choimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig.

Tha mòran choimhearsnachdan eileanach agus iomallach a’ fulang le crìonadh sluaigh agus structar aoise a’ sìor dhol am meud a dh’ionnsaigh seann daoine. **Tha feum air deagh cheangal gus taic a thoirt do fhàs sluaigh** le bhith a’ cumail dhaoine òga agus a’ tàladh dhaoine aig aois obrach. Feumaidh luchd-cleachdaidh misneachd gum bi seirbheisean mar as trice a’ ruith mar a chaidh an clàradh, agus mar sin a’ toirt misneachd do dhaoine a bhith a’ fuireach, ag obair, a’ tadhal agus a’ tasgadh anns na raointean air am bithear a’ frithealadh. Feumaidh luchd-còmhnaidh a bhith misneachail ged a dh’fhaodadh iad a bhith a’ fuireach ann an sgìrean iomallach, gum bi cothrom math agus earbsach aca gu pàrtean eile den dùthaich.

Is e daoine òga àm ri teachd na Gàidhlig. **Tha deagh cheanglaichean còmhail a’ toirt cothrom dhaibh coinneachadh/conaltradh ri luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig ann an àiteachan eile agus eòlas fhaighinn air tachartasan cultarail, spòrs, co-fharpaisean deasbaid is eile.** Tha seo a’ toirt barrachd chothroman do dhaoine òga gus a’ Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh

The launch of SpeakGaelic in September 2021 has also greatly contributed to resources for adults who want to engage with and learn the language. It has seen around 400,000 learners since its launch.

The “Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2021: Public Attitudes to Gaelic in Scotland” found that:

- The number of Scots who can speak some Gaelic has doubled in the past decade.
- Gaelic contributes to wellbeing with 70% of adults stating that learning Gaelic gives someone a sense of achievement.
- Some 79% of people think Gaelic is either very or fairly important to Scotland’s cultural heritage.

Response

Bòrd na Gàidhlig is responding to this consultation to highlight the great importance of connectivity for Gaelic speaking communities.

Many island and remote communities are suffering from population decline and an age structure increasingly skewed towards older people. **Good connectivity is required to support population growth** by retaining young people and attracting those of working age. Users need confidence that services will generally run as scheduled, and thus give people confidence to live, work, visit and invest in the areas served. Residents need to be confident that although they may live in remote areas, they will have good and reliable access to other parts of the country.

Young people are the future of Gaelic. **Good transport links allow them to meet up/interact with Gaelic speakers elsewhere and experience cultural activities, sports, debating competitions, etc.** This offers more opportunities for young people to use Gaelic outside school and in different settings.

⁴ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/en/news/SSAS/>



taobh a-muigh na sgoile agus ann an suidheachaidhean eadar-dhealaichte.

Tha cosgais agus mathais nan ceanglaichean còmhail a' toirt buaidh air mar a tha daoine òga a' faireachdainn mu chàileachd am beatha. Tha rannsachadh air faighinn a-mach gu bheil “pàirt chudromach aig aiseagan ann am beatha dhaoine òga agus an teaghlach” agus gu bheil “pàirt chudromach aca nan co-dhùnidhean am bu chòir dhaibh cumail a' fuireach air eilean”⁵.

Tha rannsachadh airson Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd 's⁶ nan Eilean còmhla ri daoine aois 15-30 a' nochdadh cho cudromach 's a tha còmhail mar nì a bhios a' toirt buaidh air tarraingeachd na sgìre. Chaidh *còmhail aig prìs reusanta, earbsach agus le deagh chlàr-ama* ainmeachadh le barrachd is an dàrna leth mar rud a bha deatamach gus a' Ghàidhealtachd agus na h-Eileanan a bhith na àite tarraingeach airson fuireach, obair agus oideachadh.

Tha eaconamaidhean beaga aig mòran de na coimhearsnachdan. Mar sin, thathar an eisimeil air deagh cheangal gus bathar a **thoirt a-steach** à àiteachan eile, agus airson gnìomhachasan a bhith a' **reic bathar agus seirbheisean taobh a-muigh na sgìre ionadail aca.**

Tha pàirt deatamach aig na seirbheisean aiseig le bhith a' toirt luchd-tadhail a-steach. Tha iomadh coimhearsnachd beag na Gàidhlig an eisimeil gu mòr air turasachd. Tha ùidh **ann an cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig a' sìor fhàs am measg luchd-tadhail na h-Alba agus tha feum air deagh cheanglaichean gus am faigh iad cothrom tadhal air coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig gu furasta.** Ach, Ach, faodaidh iad a bhith air am bacadh bho bhith a' tadhal ma gheibh iad eòlas air no ma chì iad naidheachdan mu chuir dheth shoithichean, brisidhean sìos agus tarraing air ais.

Faodaidh ceanglaichean math taic a thoirt do choimhearsnachdan agus gnìomhachasan Gàidhlig gus buannachd fhaighinn bho bhith a' reic bathar agus seirbheisean a chleachdas **Gàidhlig mar so-mhaoin eaconamach.** Tha sin tro a' meudachadh:

- Cho àraidh/air leth agus a tha bathar.
- Aithneachadh an luchd-ceannaich de dh'fhirinneas is tùs.

The cost and quality of transport links influence how young people feel about their quality of life.

Research has found that “Ferries play a crucial part in young people’s and their family’s lives” and play “a significant part in their decisions whether to continue to live on an island”¹².

Research for Highlands and Islands Enterprise¹³ with people aged between 15 and 30 highlights the importance of transport as a factor affecting the region’s attractiveness. *Affordable, reliable, and well-scheduled transport* was cited by more than half as a factor required to make the Highlands and Islands an attractive place to live, work and study.

Many of the communities have small economies. Thus, there is a reliance on good connectivity to **import** goods from elsewhere, and for businesses to **sell goods and services outside their local area.**

The ferry services play a vital role by bringing in visitors. Many smaller Gaelic communities in particular have a strong dependence on tourism. There is **increasing interest in Gaelic language and culture among visitors to Scotland and good connectivity is required to allow them to easily visit Gaelic communities.** However, they can be deterred from visiting if they experience or see coverage of vessel cancellations, breakdowns, and withdrawals.

Good connectivity can support Gaelic communities and businesses to benefit from selling goods and services that use **Gaelic as an economic asset.** That is through enhancing:

- The distinctiveness/uniqueness of products.
- Customer perceptions of authenticity and provenance.

⁵ <https://www.transport.gov.scot/publication/project-neptune-communities-report-on-future-management-of-ferries/>

⁶ <https://www.hie.co.uk/research-and-reports/our-reports/2018/may/31/yp-research/>

¹² <https://www.transport.gov.scot/publication/project-neptune-communities-report-on-future-management-of-ferries/>

¹³ <https://www.hie.co.uk/research-and-reports/our-reports/2018/may/31/yp-research/>



- Cho tarraingeach 's a tha bathar/seirbheisean ann am margaidean targaid.

Tha seo gu sònraichte fìor ann am biadh is deoch, dualchais agus gnìomhachasan cruthachail agus tha iad sin nan roinnean eaconamach cudromach ann an iomadh coimhearsnachd na Gàidhlig.

Tha seirbheisean aiseig aig cuid de na prìomh choimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig – leithid Innse Gall, Ìle is Tiriodh – le amannan siubhail caran fada agus glè bheag de sheòladh. Chan eil ach dà sheòl neo-bathair gach latha air a bhith air an t-slighe eadar Ulapuill-Steòrnabhagh o chionn fhada, a dh'aindeoin gur ann le Leòdhas a tha an àireamh-sluaigh as motha de dh'eilean/leth-eilean sam bith a tha CalMac a' frithealadh.

Faodaidh seo a bhith na bacadh air siubhal. Tha e **a' moladh gu bheil feum air nas luaithe agus/no barrachd air aon shoitheach ag obair air prìomh shlighean gus coinneachadh ri dùil luchd-cleachdaidh.**

Tha àireamh an ìre mhath àrd de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig anns na h-eileanan sin. Mar sin, chan e a-mhàin gu bheil a' Ghàidhlig cudromach do na h-eileanan seo ach gu bheil seasmhachd nan eileanan – a tha **feumach air ceanglaichean math agus earbsach** – deatamach airson seasmhachd agus fàs leantainneach na Gàidhlig.

Tha droch rathaidean ann an cuid de dh'àiteachan a' ciallachadh gu bheil cuideam fiù 's nas motha air na seirbheisean aiseig. Mar eisimpleir, tha amannan siubhail rathaid nas fhaide air slighe droma Innse Gall a' ciallachadh gum feum an dà sheirbheis aiseig eadar-eileanan a bhith cho earbsach, cho tric agus cho luath sa ghabhas.

Ach, tha cuingealachaidhean air a' cheangal a dh'fhaodar aiseagan a thoirt seachad. Mar sin tha an ùidh a tha a' sìor fhàs ann an cuid de choimhearsnachdan mu bhith a' cur ceanglaichean stèidhichte an àite slighean-aiseig. Dh'fhaodadh iad sin ruigsinneachd 24-uair a thoirt seachad agus faraidhean a thoirt air falbh.

Tha dìth earbsachd seirbheis gu ìre co-cheangailte ri aois nan soithichean. Is dòcha nach tèid mòran den fheadhainn a tha a' frithealadh cuid de na prìomh choimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig a chur nan àite airson co-dhiù seachd bliadhna eile agus mar sin fhathast ag obair nuair a tha iad 30 bliadhna no nas sine. **Tha e coltach gum bi na soithichean sin a' sìor fhàs dualtach briseadh sìos** agus is dòcha gun tèid an toirt a-mach às an t-slighe aca airson obair càraidh airson ùine mhòr. Mar sin, bidh

- The appeal of products/services to target markets.

This is particularly the case in food and drink, heritage, and creative industries and these are important economic sectors in many Gaelic communities.

Some of the key Gaelic communities - such as the Outer Hebrides, Islay and Tiree - have ferry services with relatively long journey times and low sailing frequency. The Ullapool-Stornoway route has long had only two non-freight sailings per day despite Lewis having the largest population of any island/peninsula served by CalMac.

This can act as a barrier to travel. It **suggests a need for faster and/or more than one vessel operating on key routes to meet users' expectations.**

These islands have a relatively high number of Gaelic speakers. Therefore, the Gaelic language is not only important to these islands, but these islands' sustainability- which **requires good and reliable connectivity** - is essential to the continued sustainability and growth of the language.

Poor quality roads in some places mean an even greater emphasis on the ferry services. For example, extended road journey times on the Outer Hebrides spinal route mean the two inter-island ferry services need to be as reliable, frequent, and as fast as possible.

There are, however, limitations to the connectivity that ferries can provide. Hence the growing interest in some communities on replacing ferry crossings with fixed links. These could provide 24-hour access and the removal of fares.

Lack of service reliability relates in part to the vessels' ages. Many of those serving some of the key Gaelic communities might not be replaced for at least another seven years and thus still be operating when they are aged 30 years or more. **These vessels are likely to be increasingly prone to breakdown** and possibly withdrawn from their route for repairs for



e riatanach prògram ùr shoithichean a dhealbhadh agus a libhrigeadh.

Faodaidh seirbheisean adhair tursan latha a thoirt seachad airson gnìomhachas agus adhbharan eile. Gu math nas luaithe na siubhal air tìr, tha iad deatamach airson turasan goirid airson coinneamhan slàinte, bàsan agus cùisean èiginn eile. Bidh cothrom air tursan-adhair earbsach agus aig prìs reusanta na bheachdachadh ann an co-dhùnaidhean dhaoine am bu chòir dhaibh gluasad gu - no fuireach ann - coimhearsnachd Ghàidhlig nuair a bhios buill teaghlaich eile a' fuireach ann an àite eile.

Ach, tha cuid de shlighean adhair air triceadan nas ìsle fhaicinn, a tha a' lughdachadh na buannachdan a tha iad a' tabhann. Chan eil an seirbheis Beinn nam Faoghla - Glaschu air cothroman tilleadh-latha a thabhann airson pàirtean den bhliadhna a tha a' sìor dhol am meud. Tha lùghdachadh leantainneach air a bhith ann cuideachd san àireamh de thursan-adhair air an t-slighe Beinn na Faoghla-Steòrnabhagh a dh'aindeoin a phrìomh àite ann a bhith a' frithealadh trafaig co-cheangailte ri slàinte.

Ann an co-dhùnadh, airson gum mair a' Ghàidhlig agus gum fàs i beò anns na h-eileanan, feumaidh siostam còmhhdail le deagh ghoireasan a bhith ann gus am bi beòshlaint ann an coimhearsnachdan eileanach comasach. Tha diofar phlanaichean agus ro-innleachdan aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba an-dràsta leithid Plana Nàiseanta Eileanan na h-Alba⁷ agus am Plana Gnìomh gus Aghaidh a chur air Dith-sluaigh⁸ ach tha na planaichean sin uile an urra ri còmhhdail math gu agus bho na h-eileanan. Bheir seo buaidh mhòr air coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig eileanan na h-Alba agus tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a' cur fàilte air a h-uile oidhirp gus ceanglaichean eileanach agus seasmhachd fad-ùine a leasachadh gu mòr.

significant periods. Therefore, devising and delivering a vessel replacement programme will be essential.

Air services can provide day trips for business and other purposes. Much faster than surface travel they are vital for short notice trips for health appointments, bereavements, and other emergencies. The availability of reliable and affordable flights will be a consideration in people's decisions whether to move to - or remain in - a Gaelic community when other family members live elsewhere.

However, some air routes have seen reduced frequencies, which lessen the benefits they offer. The Benbecula-Glasgow service has offered no day return opportunities for increasing parts of the year. There has also been an ongoing reduction in the number of flights on the Benbecula-Stornoway route despite its key role in serving health-related traffic.

To conclude, for Gaelic to survive and thrive in the isles, there has to be a well resourced and functioning transport system to make living in island communities viable. The Scottish Government currently has various plans and strategies such as the National Plan for Scotland's Islands¹⁴ and the Action Plan to Address Depopulation¹⁵ but these plans all rely on good transport to and from the islands. This will significantly impact on the Gaelic communities of the Scottish islands and Bòrd na Gàidhlig welcomes all effort to vastly improve island connectivity and longterm sustainability.

⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-plan-scotlands-islands/>

⁸ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/supporting-enabling-sustainable-communities-action-plan-address-depopulation/>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-plan-scotlands-islands/>

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/supporting-enabling-sustainable-communities-action-plan-address-depopulation/>

