Multilingual Landscapes: Planning, Policy, And Contact Linguistic Perspectives

Chancellors Hotel & Conference Centre
Manchester
21-22 May 2018
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### WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

**Day 1, Monday 21 May 2018**  
*The Morley Meeting Room, Chancellors Hotel & Conference Centre*

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<tr>
<td>8.00</td>
<td><em>Registration; arrival tea and coffee</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.45</td>
<td><em>Welcome</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Mark Sebba (<em>University of Lancaster</em>)</td>
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<td>The multilingual landscape of display</td>
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<td>advertising: language contact in bilingual</td>
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<td>periodicals in Britain</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Evelyn Ziegler (<em>University of Duisburg-Essen</em>)</td>
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<td>Reflections of (c)overt language policies</td>
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<td>in the LL of the Ruhr Area / Germany</td>
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<td>11.00</td>
<td><em>Coffee break</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>Fiona Willans (<em>University of the South Pacific</em>)</td>
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<td>Colonial and neo-colonial layers of contact</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
<td>Teresa Wigglesworth-Baker (<em>Independent Scholar</em>)</td>
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<td>Discourses of multilingual landscaping</td>
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<td>in Post-Soviet Tatarstan</td>
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<td>12.30</td>
<td><em>Discussion</em></td>
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<td>Angelika Heiling and Dieter Halwachs</td>
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<td>(<em>Universität Graz</em>)</td>
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<td>Linguistic landscape in an interregional</td>
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<td>historical context</td>
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<td>15.00</td>
<td>Christiana Themistocleous (<em>University of Reading</em>)</td>
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<td>The linguistic landscape of urban Nicosia;</td>
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<td>the only divided capital in Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.30</td>
<td><em>Discussion</em></td>
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<td>16.00</td>
<td>Gertrud Reershemius (<em>Aston University, Birmingham</em>)</td>
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<td>Semiotic rural landscapes: A case study</td>
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<td>from Low German-speaking northern Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.00</td>
<td><em>Dinner at Chancellors Hotel &amp; Conference Centre</em></td>
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## Day 2, Tuesday 22 May 2018

*The Morley Meeting Room, Chancellors Hotel & Conference Centre*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Elizabeth Lanza (<em>Center for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan (MultiLing), University of Oslo</em>)</td>
<td>Place and mobility: The linguistic landscape in contemporary globalization</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Michal Schuster (<em>Bar Ilan University, Tel Aviv</em>)</td>
<td>We are lost: language accessibility and linguistic landscape in Israeli hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Vlada Baranova (<em>National Research University Higher School of Economics</em>) and Kapitolina Fedorova (<em>European University at St. Petersburg</em>)</td>
<td>Underrepresented or mistreated? Interethnic communication patterns and linguistic landscape in Russian cities</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Leonie Gaiser and Yaron Matras (<em>University of Manchester</em>)</td>
<td>Toward an integrated approach to urban linguistic landscapes</td>
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<td>12:30</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>15:00</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>Panel discussion</td>
<td>The role of LL research in raising public and educational awareness of language</td>
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|       | Speakers: | Jessica Bradley (*Leeds Trinity University*)  
|       | Bernardette Holmes (*University of Cambridge*)  
|       | Stephen Hutchings (*University of Manchester*)  
|       | Katrin Kohl (*University of Oxford*)  
|       | Moderation: Yaron Matras (*University of Manchester*) | |
| 19:00 | Dinner | |
The multilingual landscape of display advertising: language contact in bilingual periodicals in Britain

In this paper I take a broad view of the Linguistic Landscape, taking it to include not just signage but also circulating texts, in this case weekly or monthly newspapers aimed at minority communities living in the UK. I will discuss multilingual written practices in three publications aimed at bilingual communities in Britain: speakers of Russian, Greek and Tagalog. The focus here will be on display advertisements, which make up a substantial part of the publications studied.

Editorial (non-advertising) content in such publications is almost completely monolingual, but despite this they are rich sites for investigating multilingual written practices. Display advertising offers the potential for visual language contact involving at least two different types of language alternation. *In-line alternation* involves integrating words from two different languages (possibly using different scripts) within one textual unit. *Compositional alternation* involves visually juxtaposing units in two (or more) different languages within a larger text such as a display advertisement.

A study of display advertising in these publications reveals that the mixing of languages is purposive but unremarkable. Moving between languages and scripts is routine and in many cases combining languages is banal and practical, rather than inventive and playful. The publications reflect the language competences and literacies of their intended readers.
Evelyn Ziegler

University of Duisburg-Essen

Reflections of (co)vert language policies in the LL of the Ruhr Area / Germany

This presentation presents findings from the interdisciplinary research-project Signs of the Metropolises: Visual multilingualism in the Ruhr Area/Germany, which investigates the occurrence, regional distribution, function, production and perception of visual multilingualism in representative neighbourhoods of the cities Essen, Dortmund, Bochum and Duisburg (Ziegler et al. forthc.). According to the general theme of the conference I will focus on aspects of covert language policy (Schiffman 1996, Shohamy 2006) and how they are reflected in patterns of language choice (official and private), language ideologies and attitudes.

In a multi-method approach that combines data of visual multilingualism (N= 25,504) with meta-linguistic data concerning language attitudes and language management collected in semi-standardized on-site interviews (N= 180) and in telephone interviews (N= 1,000), the following issues will be addressed:

1. How do official and private language management practices differ?
2. What are the dominant patterns of argumentation used by informants in favor of and against visual multilingualism and how are they ideologically underpinned?
3. How are the languages and varieties perceived and evaluated by majority and minority groups?
4. Which motives shape the language choices of private and official agents?
5. How does the A 40 motorway, the so-called ‘social equator’, which divides the cities into ethnically diverse and less diverse, poor and less poor, educated and less educated (Kersting et al. 2009) impact on the de facto language policies and language attitudes?

References

Gertrud Reershemius  
*Aston University, Birmingham*

**Semiotic rural landscapes: A case study from Low German-speaking northern Germany**

Current research on semiotic landscapes tends to focus on urban environments, to the extent that some researchers in the field of linguistic landscape research speak of “cityscapes” when referring to their area of study. However, accelerated globalisation also leaves its mark on rural semiotic landscapes, albeit in many cases in slightly different ways and forms, as this paper will show on the basis of a case study.

It is based on research on the semiotic landscapes of nineteen villages in Low German-speaking northern Germany with a focus on the use of the regional language and prevailing discourses in public space. The semiotic landscapes of the area under investigation show how discourses of heritage are intertwined in commodification – for example of the regional language – and resistance to commodification at the same time.
Elizabeth Lanza  
*Center for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan (MultiLing), University of Oslo*

**Place and mobility: The linguistic landscape in contemporary globalization**

The linguistic landscape has proven to be a fruitful approach for investigating the intersection between language, communication, and space in the public sphere in contemporary globalized society. Space, as Cresswell (2015) points out, can be attributed meaning and thereby become place, and the linguistic landscape contributes to this process. Akin to the notion of place is that of social space, which Lefebvre (1991) and Massey (2005) argue is negotiated between actors with their discursive power, material constraints, and spatial practices. Moriarty (2014: 457) proposes investigating language practices in the linguistic landscape, focusing on "language in motion, a process by which different linguistic resources are in a state of translocality, meaning they are on the move across various trajectories of time and space". In my talk, I will address these notions of place and mobility through an overview of work on the linguistic landscape in areas as diverse as Ethiopia and Norway. The linguistic landscape has proved valuable as a sociolinguistic lens in explorations of complex issues in Ethiopia concerning language policy, identity constructions, language contact, and the sociolinguistics of globalization (cf. Lanza & Woldemariam 2014; Woldemariam & Lanza 2014; Blackwood, Lanza & Woldemariam 2016). Current collaborative work in Oslo provides another perspective to place and mobility as demonstrated in the linguistic landscape, namely gentrification. In my discussion, I will highlight the impact and importance of different types of data in studying the linguistic landscape.

**References**


We are lost: language accessibility and linguistic landscape in Israeli hospitals

Hospital signage is a critical element in the patients’ and visitors understanding of directions, instructions and warnings in the facility. In multilingual environments organizations need to make sure that the information is accessible in the languages of the people who consume their services.

As part of a large-scale study that examined the status of cultural competence in public hospitals in Israel (Elroy, Schuster and Elmakias, 2016), we examined the signage in ten large hospitals. We developed an "accessibility index", a mathematical tool that quantifies the level of language accessibility of the hospital signage.

According to the data, many geographical areas in the hospitals, as well as certain informational domains, appear in Hebrew only. A lack of clear and unified language policy regarding the nature and scope of multilingual signs in the healthcare system results in loss of critical information for people speaking the minority languages. The further one proceeds into the hospital, the less accessible it becomes. Moreover, certain sign types, such as behavior in emergencies, prohibition and information, are inaccessible for speakers of English, Arabic and Russian – Israel’s primary minority languages.

The presentation will be concluded with policy and practical recommendations that will help policy makers to apply linguistically accessible signage, thus enabling patients to orientate in the hospitals and make the best of their stay there.
Colonial and neo-colonial layers of contact

Many contemporary studies of urban multilingualism focus on the increasing visibility of diversity in the linguistic landscape. Changing patterns and dynamics of mobility are uncovered by paying close attention to the presence of new languages within what has been termed an era of superdiversity. This paper presents multilingual urban signage from two South Pacific countries, Fiji and Vanuatu, in which contemporary multilingualism is masked rather than revealed by layers of colonial and neo-colonial contact. Although the soundtrack of both capital cities, Suva and Port Vila, betrays immense linguistic diversity, the visual maps of the cities remain largely dominated by a small number of languages of colonial and neo-colonial origin.

In both cases, a classic ‘contact language’ of plantation origins - Fiji Baat (a koinéized variety of Hindi) and Bislama (Vanuatu’s national variety of the English-lexified Melanesian Pidgin) - remains in an ambiguous space between the international and indigenous. In Suva, Fiji Baat is erased from the trilingual Fijian-Hindi-English signage of the official linguistic landscape, replaced by the Shuddh Hindi variety associated with India. Away from official signage, English dominates the landscape in its role as national lingua franca and language of regional commerce. In Port Vila, Bislama takes on a much more prominent role in trilingual Bislama-English-French official signage, and is increasingly prominent in monolingual texts such as billboard adverts. However, despite increasing mobility of a range of Pacific islanders, indigenous languages and dialects are barely more visible in the 21st century urban landscape of either country than they were in colonial days, with new mobilities appearing only to bolster the use of English. The only language that gives us a glimpse of a new player on the scene is Chinese, displayed on banners slung from half-built bridges and aid-donated tents in the aftermath of natural disasters.
Teresa Wigglesworth-Baker
Independent Scholar

Discourses of multilingual landscaping in Post-Soviet Tatarstan

The focus of this paper is on multilingual discourses in the public space in post-Soviet Tatarstan, an autonomous multi-ethnic and multilingual republic situated within the political framework of the Russian Federation. Tatarstan has its own local government and bilingual language policy, which was implemented in 1992, shortly after the collapse of the USSR in 1991. This language policy declares both Tatar and Russian as the official languages to be used equally in all spheres of language use. Since the 1990s a number of other language laws have been implemented in the republic and clashes of opinion have ensued between the Tatar government and the Russian Federation’s central government in Moscow over a number of language policy related issues as well as recent changes in federal laws pertaining to Tatarstan’s official status within the Russian Federation.

This research concentrates on multilingual signage in Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan. Scollon and Scollon’s (2003) geosemiotics model and Ben-Rafael’s (2004) top-down bottom-up model have been used to examine Kazan’s multilingual street signage. Both models have shown how public signage can reflect the histories and political ideologies of a particular country. Multilingual signage in Kazan is a mixture of different scripts, which bears witness to changes in political ideologies and identities. The Tatar language has been subjected to approximately three alphabet changes over the last one hundred years. Furthermore, recent observations of multilingual landscaping in Kazan reveal the presence of trilingual signage as a result of international sporting events held in Kazan.

The research was carried out in Kazan during a number of field trips between 2010 and 2017 and is based on photographic evidence and qualitative interviews, which reflect public perceptions towards language policy and language use in Tatarstan.
Angelika Heiling and Dieter Halwachs

Universität Graz

Linguistic landscape in an interregional historical context

The study applies the method of Linguistic Landscape research to analyse toponyms in the following (border) regions: the South of Austria, Slovenia, the North-East of Italy and the North-West of Croatia (Istria). Linguistic Landscapes are more commonly documented in globalised cities; LL research in less urban or rural spaces is rather rare, even though border regions are important language contact zones. In our interregional project, this aspect is taken into consideration and therefore, the exploration of sociolinguistic regimes and multilingual practices is not restricted to urban centres.

A special focus lies on the multilingual and pluralistic histories of the respective regions in an attempt to historicise the current language situation. Toponymic signs are synchronic spaces which store important information on the history and socio-political and -linguistic changes of places. Toponymy has as its subject the study of geographical names. Names in general are only rarely randomly chosen, and this is especially true in the case of geographical names. Hence, our assumption is that signs with place names as top-down signage on the one hand reflect the language policies of certain regions and on the other hand also contain valuable traces of language contact. While the multilingual heritage in today's society is more visible and present in certain regions, in other places (such as in the South of Austria), traces are more opaque. Thus, we differentiate between visible, transparent, and opaque multilingualism on toponymic signs in order to capture the different levels of visibility of historical forms of multilingualism in the linguistic landscape of the respective regions. A basic assumption is, however, that traces of plurality and cultural and linguistic contact exist everywhere, no matter how well hidden they are from public accounts and cultural memory.

Furthermore, the study of toponyms across the borders will provide a chronicle of shared histories and also enable a comparison and account of different political and social developments with regard to the management of plurality.
Christiana Themistocleous  
*University of Reading*

**The linguistic landscape of urban Nicosia; the only divided capital in Europe**

Although borders are often understood as physical and visible lines separating political, social and economic spaces, they are also practices through which social distinctions are created. Borders are also spaces characterised by multilingualism and language contact and through this contact issues that have to do with language use, ideology and cultural, social and national identity surface (Carvalho, 2014). These issues are often exasperated in border areas affected by conflict.

The Republic of Cyprus has been an independent state since 1960 but due to the long-term conflict between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities the island has been divided by a border, which not only separates the country into two distinct communities but also divides Nicosia in half, making it the only divided capital in Europe. The two communities have lived in separation for more than 30 years until the border was re-opened in 2003, allowing people to cross and visit ‘the other side’.

Cyprus is a bilingual state with Greek and Turkish being recognised as official languages. Language policy requires the two languages to appear in official documents, used in courts etc. (Karoulla-Vrikki 2010, forthcoming) but the reality within the community is rather different. Due to the conflict, the island’s inhabitants are not bilingual as, up until recently, there was not any real communicative need.

Using the Linguistic Landscape (LL) approach this study investigates whether the public space near border in the heart of the commercial area in Nicosia shows instances of the two official languages being used despite the conflict. It also aims to identify traces of linguistic exclusion or integration among the two ethnic communities.

Fieldwork was carried out in August – October 2016 by collecting photographic data from the area near the border. Linguistic traces collected include: fixed public and private signs as well as ephemeral signs (e.g. stickers, flyers, posters) and graffiti. More than 1000 photos have been collected and the LL of the area has been mapped.

This study is using a qualitative Semiotic Landscape approach (Scollon & Scollon, 2003; Jaworski & Thurlow, 2010) to understand the ways that the public space interacts with written discourse, discursive modalities and dimensions of culture, language policy and ideology.

Preliminary findings indicate that, in general, the two languages are somehow excluded from the public space of ‘the other side’. Nevertheless, some subtle instances of Greek or Turkish being used in the ‘other side’ and especially in the border were identified. The discussion will demonstrate how the emplacement of signs reflect the ideological and political situation on the island but also influenced by commercial necessities.
Underrepresented or mistreated? Interethnic communication patterns and linguistic landscape in Russian cities

The paper is based on a comparative analysis of linguistic landscapes across two main Russian cities (Moscow and St. Petersburg) and two other cities situated in boarding areas (Vyborg near the Finnish-Russian border and Chita near the Chinese-Russian border). Considering that Ethnographic Linguistic Landscape Analysis can demonstrate the reflection of power relations between different ethnic groups in urban public space (Blommaert 2013; Shohamy et al. 2010), the study aims at revealing variation in linguistic landscapes in relation to different interethnic contact situations, where languages and their speakers have different status in the eyes of Russian-speaking majority. Field data used in the paper were gathered in 2008–2011 and in 2016–2017; analysis of multilingual signs, advertisements, etc. is supplemented by interviews with Russian native and non-native speakers.

Linguistic-landscape studies presupposed that both official and non-official multilingual signs can demonstrate actual linguistic diversity (Backhaus 2006). Nevertheless, actual multilingualism of two main Russian cities, Moscow and St. Petersburg, is not always reflected in their linguistic landscapes, since both official language policy and a majority’s attitudes and linguistic ideologies can prevent such a reflection (Fedorova, Baranova 2017). This situation invokes further social exclusion of migrants. At a first glance, border cities’ linguistic landscapes are less monolingual: there are official multilingual signs and advertisements, e.g. in Finnish in Vyborg. On the other hand, even if foreign language is used the information provided through it may be insufficient. At the same time communicational asymmetry and refusal to adjust to non-native speakers’ needs has more to do with social stereotypes and language attitudes than with actual linguistic competence.

The paper shows there is a mismatch between true multilingualism of the Russian cities and their false monolingual ‘façades’ which can be explained by rather long tradition of strict language policy based on monolingual bias and lack of practice in interethnic communication.

References


Leonie Gaiser and Yaron Matras
*University of Manchester*

**Toward an integrated approach to urban linguistic landscapes**

Over the past decade, the study of linguistic landscape (LL) has emerged as a particular field of investigation, with its own dedicated conferences, collaborative research outputs and a dedicated journal publication. This development brings with it opportunities for new insights, but also, inevitably, some risk of self-insulation. Our aim in this paper is to outline a research agenda that links the study of LL to theory and methods in a number of other areas and thereby to offer a kind of holistic approach to the topic. First, we introduce an investigation of LL that is integrated into an innovative participatory research model that has been described as organic and non-linear in that it engages students and external stakeholders in a reciprocal process of enquiry (cf. Matras & Robertson 2017). Next, we apply an interaction-based model that views signs as actions (cf. Pappenhagen et al. 2016), each composed of several communicative acts with their own illocution; we seek to link the distribution of languages across acts and illocutions in multilingual signs to use of multilingual repertoires in other interaction routines. Third, in this way, we discuss LL as one of various manifestations of multilingualism as localised action routines (cf. Pennycook & Otsuji 2015, Blommaert et al. 2005). Finally, we discuss private, public and policy-oriented notions of ‘community’ and examine how practices that involve the selection of languages for particular illocution types both represent and help construct such notions. Our examples draw on a corpus of multilingual signs collected in Manchester, Jerusalem and Melbourne and archived on the respective LinguaSnapp websites.

**References**


PANEL DISCUSSION

The role of LL research in raising public and educational awareness of language

ABOUT THE PANELLISTS

**Jessica Bradley** is Lecturer in Education in the Institute of Education at Leeds Trinity University. Her AHRC-funded doctoral research, based in the School of Education at the University of Leeds, focuses on translation and translanguaging in production and performance in community arts is part of the 'Translation and Translanguaging' project, led by Professor Angela Creese at the University of Birmingham ([www.birmingham.ac.uk/tlang](http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/tlang)). Prior to embarking on her PhD, Jessica worked for almost a decade in outreach and engagement for modern languages and fine art at the University of Leeds. She is currently developing research at the intersection of arts practice and linguistics and is particularly interested in participatory research methods in arts and languages with children and young people.

**Bernardette Holmes** MBE is Director of Speak to the Future, the campaign for languages. Bernardette is widely known nationally for her work in language policy development and curriculum innovation and reform. She was drafter of the new Advanced Level Subject Content Criteria for French, German and Spanish and for the smaller cohort languages, as well as criteria writer for the revised GCSE in modern and ancient languages. Bernardette was a member of the advisory group for the recent MFL Pedagogy Review, chaired by Ian Bauckham. Her current research interests are languages and employability with a focus on the interrelationship (or otherwise) of language learning and intercultural competence. She was principal investigator for Born Global, a major policy research project, funded by the British Academy, engaging key stakeholders from employment and education in a radical rethinking of languages education. Bernardette believes that in a hyper-connected global society, multilingualism is the new normal.

**Stephen Hutchings** is Professor of Russian Studies at The University of Manchester and Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences. He has research interests in Russian cultural and media studies, Russian and Soviet television and film, Russian and Soviet literature and literary/cultural theory. Stephen was formerly Professor of Cultural Studies and Russian at the University of Surrey (1996-2006) and Associate Professor of Russian at the University of Rochester, New York (1990-1996). He is Associate Editor of The Russian Journal of Communication, and is on the editorial boards of several other journals, including Digital Icons and Journal of Cultural Studies. From 2010 to 2013 he was President of the British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies.
Katrin Kohl is a Professor of German at the University of Oxford, and Fellow of Jesus College. Her research focuses on German poetry and poetics, and the theory and practice of metaphor. At the start of her career, she taught business English in Madrid and worked as a Researcher for BBC multi-media beginners' German courses. She then took up German lecturer posts at the universities of London (Westfield) and Oxford. In 2012 she set up the Oxford German Network to promote the study of German language and culture across sectors, and she contributed to the Russell Group’s ALCAB panel, which developed the content for the MFL A level to be taught from 2016. Since July 2016, Katrin has been leading the research programme Creative Multilingualism in the context of the Open World Research Initiative funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council.
USEFUL INFORMATION

CONFERENCE VENUE

Chancellors Hotel and Conference Centre
Chancellors Way
Moseley Road
Fallowfield
Manchester
M14 6NN
UK
http://www.chancellorshotel.co.uk

All presentations and the panel discussion take place in the Morley Meeting Room, where also the registration and information desk is located.

Morley Meeting room is equipped with WIFI, LCD projectors, flipcharts, plasma TVs and DVD players. Chancellors Hotel offers free high-speed broadband and WIFI in all public areas.

For colleagues who are staying at Chancellors Hotel, check in time is from 2pm and check out is until 11am.
TRAVEL INFORMATION

Chancellors Hotel & Conference Centre is located in the South of Manchester city centre.

A Google Map showing the location of the venue can be found [here](https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Chancellors+Hotel/@53.443615,-2.213155,13z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x487bb23235de09b1:0xda2f02164699d59b!8m2!3d53.4434823!4d-2.2135131).

**Travel by road**

Chancellors Hotel & Conference Centre has a secure onsite car park with up to 90 spaces free of charge. Additional spaces are available close by.

For Satnav users, please use M14 6ZT. Once you arrive at this location the hotel is signposted.
Travel by plane

Manchester International Airport is approximately 5 miles from Chancellors Hotel & Conference Centre (about 20 minutes by taxi). If you wish to take the train from the airport, there is a 24-hour service, which runs 7 days a week, every 15 minutes during peak times and goes direct to Piccadilly Train Station.

Travel by train

Long distance trains arrive at Manchester Piccadilly Station. Either take a taxi (approximately 15 minutes) or take a five-minute walk to Piccadilly Gardens Bus Station. From here either take a taxi or catch one of the many buses that follow the route to Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield (see below).

Short distance rail services arrive at Manchester Oxford Road Station. From here either take a taxi or catch one of the many buses from Oxford Road that follow the route to Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield (see below).

Travel by bus

The easiest way to get to the conference venue from Manchester city centre is by bus from Piccadilly Gardens Bus Station or Oxford Road (e.g. stop Oxford Road/Oxford Road Station Stop B). The following buses stop near the conference venue on Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield (Bus Stop Owens Park):

- 41, 42, 42A, 42B, 43 or 142 from Oxford Rd/Oxford Rd Station (Stop B)

From Wilmslow Road, walk to the junction with Moseley Road and turn left. At the next set of traffic lights turn left into Chancellors Way and the hotel is on your left, opposite the Armitage Sports Centre.

Travel by taxi

There is a taxi rank outside Piccadilly train station. If you arrive at Oxford Road train station, there is a taxi rank on Whitworth Street West. A taxi will take 15 minutes and cost approximately £12.

Local Taxi Companies:
Street Cars: +44 (0)161 228 7878
Union Cars: +44 (0)161 2255566
Contact

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http://mlm.humanities.manchester.ac.uk

Participation by invitation. If you are interested to join, please contact us.

This event is partly funded by: