

DRAFT GAELIC LANGUAGE PLAN 2018-2022



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Introduction

Our aim is – a sustainable future for Gaelic in Glasgow. Glasgow City Council's third Gaelic Language Plan, from 2018 to 2022, will be built around five priorities:

- the provision of Gaelic education and learning in our schools and early years centres
- the promotion of a positive profile and status for the Gaelic language
- the fostering of higher ambition and standards in our people and services
- the provision of Gaelic arts across the city's communities
- the promotion of the social and economic benefits of Gaelic.

This draft Plan reinforces our commitment to the Gaelic language. We welcome Gaelic and its special place in the diverse linguistic landscape of this city; welcome the educational, cultural and economic benefits that it gives our citizens; and welcome our central role in creating a sustainable future for the language in Scotland.

Our work contributes towards national priorities for the language. We will work with the Scottish Government, Bòrd na Gàidhlig and other public, private and voluntary organisations to deliver actions of impact. These will be smaller in number than in previous Plans but will have more of a sustainable impact. Our wish for Gaelic is that it is seen and heard in more aspects of daily life in the city.

The Plan has been prepared within Bòrd na Gàidhlig's guidelines for language plans and in accordance with the High Level Aims/Commitments for Glasgow City Council as approved by the Deputy First Minister. It will be out for public consultation for a minimum period of 8 weeks. We would encourage all interested parties to feedback comments on the Plan.

People Make Glasgow – Fàilte!

Structure of Our Plan

There are four sections:

1. Background and Context

This first section introduces the new Plan. It puts this and our first two Plans into their legal context, the city's vision, our aim and priorities for Gaelic, and the process for the development of the Plan.

2. Progress

This section will outline progress made in the last few years, what we have committed to do over the next four years, and some challenges and risks.

3. Delivery

In this section we will list our five priorities and some of the key objectives and projects that we believe will deliver most impact. Unlike previous Plans this one will not be a prescriptive list. We recognise the need to be flexible and to be able to amend our actions without deviating from the direction of the Plan.

4. Implementation and Monitoring

In the final section, we will show how we will deliver and monitor the Plan over the next four years.

1. Background and Context

- 1.1 The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 established Bòrd na Gàidhlig (the Bòrd) with the functions of “promoting, and facilitating the promotion of, the use and understanding of the Gaelic language, and Gaelic education and Gaelic culture.”
- 1.2 “The functions conferred on the Bòrd by this Act are to be exercised with a view to securing the status of the Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland commanding equal respect to the English language through:
 - increasing the number of persons who are able to use and understand the Gaelic language,
 - encouraging the use and understanding of the Gaelic language, and
 - facilitating access, in Scotland and elsewhere, to the Gaelic language and Gaelic culture.”
- 1.3 The Bòrd may give a notice in writing to any relevant public authority requiring the authority to prepare a Gaelic language plan. Glasgow City Council has been notified by the Bòrd that we should renew our Gaelic Language Plan and present it to the Bòrd by 2 April 2018.
- 1.4 This will be our third Gaelic Plan and covers the period from 2018 to 2022. In our first Plan (2009–2012) we took up the challenge to help safeguard its future. We raised the profile of Gaelic and increased the numbers using and understanding it. In the second Plan (2013–2017) we added to that focus by introducing new activity centred around the priorities of the 2012 to 2017 National Gaelic Language Plan.
- 1.5 Our strategy has been very effective and demonstrated most vividly in the success of Gaelic Medium Education. In 1985, Glasgow introduced Gaelic Medium Education into the city with 9 children. By the time of the 2009 Gaelic Language Plan, there were 400 pupils in Gaelic Medium Education in Glasgow. Now in 2017 there are over 1000.
- 1.6 That growth is set to continue. A second Primary School (Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Ghleann Dail) was opened in 2016 and further provision in a third Primary School is under discussion. SQA Higher attainment rates at Àrdscoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu on the Berkeley Street campus are consistently very strong and among the best in Scotland.
- 1.7 It’s clear that parents and community groups have a key role in the expansion of Gaelic, not least in helping create new opportunities to use the language outside school in sport, leisure and other social situations. Both of the schools have benefited from parental involvement in community projects. Although groups such as Buidheann Disathairne (Saturday Club) existed before Gaelic Plans others like Spòrs Ghlaschu initially started out as projects in our Gaelic Plan. Parents are very much the owners and drivers of these and similar projects.
- 1.8 The success in education and community learning has coincided with a surge of interest in Gaelic culture. Gaelic’s musical tradition is well established but the number of young people embracing the opportunities to learn to play instruments such as the bagpipes, accordion, fiddle and clarsach is very heartening. So too is the high interest in Highland dancing which attracts hundreds of young people to learn and to compete on a well-organised circuit year after year.
- 1.9 The presence of great venues in the city, academic studies including degree courses such as BMus (Traditional Music), BMus (Traditional Music – Piping) and MA Learning and Teaching (Gaelic Arts) at the Royal Conservatoire, and a thriving Gaelic radio and television industry at Pacific Quay

has given talented singers, musicians, actors, writers and production staff the confidence to forge successful careers in Gaelic arts, music and entertainment.

- 1.10 Native speakers and learners have also played their part. Some make a living from teaching Gaelic or dedicate themselves to voluntary groups, many with long traditions in the city such as An Comunn Gàidhealach and the Highland Associations. Others provide language support for children in Gaelic education and encourage young Gaels to participate in Association events.
- 1.11 The city has a richly deserved reputation for its warmth to all people. Although Gaelic may be a minority language in a multicultural city that prides itself on its linguistic diversity, the city has long been a Gaelic stronghold and is known as Baile Mòr nan Gàidheal (City of the Gaels). When the Mod comes to the city in 2019 the Gaels will welcome Glaswegians to play their part in one of the oldest established cultural events in Scotland.

Glasgow City Council's draft Strategic Plan

- 1.12 The vision statement in Glasgow City Council's draft Strategic Plan 2017-2022 is to have a world class city with a thriving, inclusive, economy where everyone can flourish and benefit from the city's success.
- 1.13 The city's priority is to reduce inequality across Glasgow by creating inclusive growth – a thriving economy that we can demonstrate benefits the city, its citizens and businesses. This means a growing economy that creates jobs and investment, builds on Glasgow's position as a world class city, helps us to tackle poverty, tackles poor health in the city and improves our neighbourhoods.

- 1.14 One of the seven cross-cutting themes in the Strategic Plan is for Excellent and Inclusive Education. One of the priorities under that theme is to “support the development and delivery of the Gaelic Language Plan including Gaelic Medium Education, exploring options for a further school in the city”.
- 1.15 There are synergies between the vision, priority and themes of the Council's Strategic Plan and what the Gaelic Language Plan sets out to do.
- 1.16 The Aim of the Gaelic Language Plan is to secure a sustainable future for Gaelic in Glasgow. We look forward, to a future where the Gaelic language, its people and communities will be secure and invigorated in a thriving, vibrant city.
- 1.17 The Plan will have five priorities:
- the provision of Gaelic education and learning in our schools
 - the promotion of a positive profile and status for the Gaelic language
 - the fostering of higher ambition and standards in our people and services
 - the provision of Gaelic arts across the city's communities
 - the promotion of the social and economic benefits of Gaelic.

Development process

- 1.18 Discussions about the renewal of the council's Gaelic Language Plan began in September 2016.
- 1.19 In consultation with Bòrd na Gàidhlig, a draft High Level Commitments document was produced in April 2017 for the consideration of our Gaelic Officers' Group. Those Commitments were built around the key themes of the proposed new National Gaelic Plan 2017-2022.
- 1.20 The draft High Level Commitments were approved

by the Bòrd's internal Policy and Performance Committee and the Bòrd's main Board in June 2017. They were approved by the Deputy First Minister in August 2017.

1.21 Based on the Bòrd's commitments and numerous discussions with individuals involved in Gaelic community organisations, the Gaelic Officers' Group and the council's Gaelic Development Officer produced a list of priorities and objectives for the next four years.

1.22 The draft Plan was reviewed and welcomed by the General Purposes City Policy Committee on 14 November 2017.

1.23 We will have a public consultation on the draft Plan between 1 December 2017 and 1 February 2018. The draft Plan will be published on the council's consultation website and this will be promoted via social media. The consultation will involve discussion with stakeholders and encourage feedback by post and to a dedicated email address.

1.24 The revised draft will be submitted to the City Administration Committee for approval by mid March 2018. The final draft will be issued to the Bòrd by 2 April 2018 and, subject to Bòrd approval, we would publish our refreshed Plan as soon as possible after that.

2. Progress

- 2.1 We have made excellent progress over the last four years, in particular in raising the number of people who use and understand Gaelic. This is particularly visible in Gaelic Medium Education (GME) where the number of children aged 3-18 in GME provision has increased year on year since 2009 (see Appendix 1).
- 2.2 We have also widened access to the language through the promotion of classes to staff, by increasing provision to more children and adults in our communities, and the expansion of the Gaelic arts in particular during and after the 2014 Commonwealth Games.
- 2.3 Even more encouraging is the increase of activity from the Gaelic community. Gaelic organisations, other public agencies with Gaelic Plans and an increasing number of individuals have made a huge contribution to the expansion of the language in Glasgow.
- 2.4 The following is a sample of some of the other notable achievements:
- Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Ghleann Dail (Glendale Gaelic Primary School) was opened in May 2016 and has proved to be as popular as the 3-18 Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu (Glasgow Gaelic School)
 - There has been a successful expansion of Gaelic for learners across both primary and secondary schools
 - Gaelic as a learner subject is now a core curriculum language in Broad General Education in Govan High School
 - Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu is top of presentations in most GME subjects
 - A new shinty club has been set up at Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Ghleann Dail
 - Fèis Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu has been revived
 - Pupils from Glasgow's Gaelic schools are regular contributors to BBC radio and television programmes, and our young musicians, singers and dancers are often asked to perform in concerts and events in the city
 - We continue to encourage young people to use Gaelic outwith the classroom, with the Gaelic Youth Initiative at Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu proving popular
 - The bid for the 2019 Royal National Mod (Mòd Ghlaschu 2019) was successful. A Local Organizing Committee has been formed, a distinctive logo has been unveiled, and sponsorship opportunities are being promoted. This will be the first time since 1990 that Glasgow has hosted the event
 - A new 2018-22 Gaelic Arts Strategy from Glasgow Life has been launched. It was developed with strategic partners across the city
 - Glasgow Life has been working with VisitScotland and Glasgow University to promote Gaelic tourism, history and heritage as part of Gàidhlig Ghlaschu
 - Glasgow Life delivered a wide range of Gaelic arts activity during the Glasgow 2014 cultural programme
 - Other successes included Às an Dorchadas, a site specific piece set in a house in Pollokshields; Macbheatha which played to packed houses at the Citizens Theatre and the Edinburgh Fringe; the Gaelic Arts Performance Programme with six new pieces at Tramway, Citizens and Glad Cafe; Àirc, the Gaelic cafe at the Merchant City festival; and Cèilidh Còmhla a touring community engagement project
 - The number of adults learning Gaelic is growing with provision for council staff in Education and Social Work with more planned

- An audit of newly registering parents in GME Early Years is to be included within ongoing impact monitoring
- An Early Years staff SVQ qualification in GME is now offered
- Glasgow Life actively supports delivery of Gaelic in the community through engagement in adult learning, the arts, libraries, museums and sport
- Glasgow Life Sport has been very supportive of Spòrs Ghlaschu, the parent-led Gaelic sports group initiated by Glasgow City Council. Glasgow Life has supported the group with resources to develop their coaching of shinty and football to Primary age children through the medium of Gaelic
- Two Gaelic skills audit of staff have been completed and another will be planned during the lifetime of the third Gaelic Language Plan
- Further work to increase the visibility and audibility of Gaelic in the workplace is required and this will be addressed with the support of the corporate Communications Forum.
- Actions to promote Gaelic in the workplace have centred largely around audits, language lessons and awareness sessions for council and Glasgow Life staff
- The council's Gaelic Officers' Group has been extended with new members from Education Services and the Chief Executive's Department
- The Glasgow Life Gaelic Forum was established to co-ordinate activity and awareness across all service areas. All activity is planned within the context of Glasgow Life's internal plan for Gaelic.

Commitments

- 2.5 We have agreed to the delivery of the High Level Commitments approved by the Deputy First Minister. These are all referenced in the next section of the Plan which focuses on the delivery of our priorities during the period 2018 to 2022.

Challenges and Risks

- 2.6 This Plan is being produced at a difficult time for the Gaelic language. It faces challenges from all corners. Speaking at the launch of new research into Gaelic learning in October 2017, Maggie Cunningham, Chair of the Gaelic media service MG ALBA, said:
- “Gaelic is fighting for its survival. Major interventions are needed and we ask communities, institutions and bodies throughout Scotland to work together to increase access to Gaelic learning opportunities. We need Gaelic speakers and learners to raise their voices and we appeal to everyone in Scotland and across the UK to see Gaelic as precious to them and to the nation, not just as a cultural asset but a vibrant part of a modern diverse society”.
- 2.7 Glasgow is a city of over 600,000 people, the majority of whom speak only English. For minority languages to thrive, the majority group has to welcome a language and culture that is not their own. In this case there is historic evidence especially through place-names that Gaelic was spoken almost all over modern Scotland, including Glasgow. City records from the 15th century onwards show Gaelic students attending, and Gaelic benefactors giving endowments to, Glasgow University.

- 2.8 Glasgow University's 2007 publication, "Glasgow Baile Mòr nan Gàidheal City of the Gaels" stated that Glasgow and its surrounding areas were Gaelic-speaking in the later 11th and 12th centuries. Places such as Garscube are Gaelic in origin (Gart field, sguab sheaves of corn). Barlinnie is another (Blàr field, leanach swampy). Likewise Gartnavel (Gart an ubhal field of the apples) and Blochairn (Blàr field, càrn cairn/burial mound).
- 2.9 The language's supporters have fought for centuries to have Gaelic accepted as equal to, and even of more value than, English. Currently Gaelic has legislative and public support but the pressures on public finance create new tensions about the use of public funds on Gaelic.
- 2.10 In 2017-18, the percentage of total spending allocated to Gaelic across all of Scotland was 0.07%. Given the importance of Gaelic Medium Education to the language's status and future sustainability, the amount allocated to Specific Grant for Gaelic Education is modest (c£4.5m, 0.0001% of the total Scottish budget). Retention of this funding is clearly critical to maintain and further develop the Gaelic language.
- 2.11 In the 2011 Census, 1.7% of the population identified themselves as having "some Gaelic language skill". While that census showed a small reduction in the overall number of speakers from 2001, the number of young Gaelic speakers was shown to have increased especially in the 16-24 age group. The total number of people in Glasgow with some Gaelic language ability – speaking, reading, writing or understanding – was under 10,000 at the 2011 census but with 11% of the Scottish total, the largest number outwith the Western Isles and the Highlands, Glasgow can be seen as the centre for Gaelic culture in urban Scotland.
- 2.12 The population used to be larger in Glasgow. From the 18th century, discouragement and neglect contributed to Gaelic's decline but until the arrival of large numbers from Ireland in the 19th century, the Gaels were the largest incomer group in the city. The 1901 census recorded that 18,536 people in Glasgow could speak Gaelic or Gaelic and English. That was about 1 in 40, 2.5% of the population.
- 2.13 Now the predominance of English in everyday life in a city like Glasgow, a largely English language media, the peer pressure on young people to speak English outside of their Gaelic-speaking school community, and a lack of opportunities to use Gaelic in public services, are all challenges. The other risk for those young people is that they will not use Gaelic after they leave school. The challenge will be to encourage their interest while they are still of school age and to convert their interests, along with the development of new interest groups, into lifelong supporters and speakers.
- 2.14 In order to maintain the progress we have made and to ensure the continuing viability of Gaelic language and heritage, we need to ensure the maintenance of specific funding, strong political leadership, and sustained support in the media.

3. Delivery

Our aim: A sustainable future for Gaelic in Glasgow

Priority 1 – the provision of Gaelic education and learning in our schools and early years centres

Within the context of the Education Scotland Act (2016) and the Statutory Guidance on Gaelic Education we commit to:

- an increase in early learning and childcare provision within the GME sector
- an increase in our capacity to provide Gaelic language learning pathways in Secondary education
- plan to establish a third Gaelic Medium Primary School in Glasgow
- an increase in personalisation and choice post broad general education for Gaelic medium students
- a more robust learning pathway for all students and staff in both Gaelic Medium Education and Gaelic learners Education.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig supports and encourages the establishment of a third Gaelic medium school in Glasgow and any further developments that may arise.

We will continue to:

- deliver Gaelic Medium Education from 3-18
- deliver Gaelic Learning in the Primary School and build up capacity as L3
- support the development and training of staff and teachers involved in Gaelic Medium Education or who would like to move into the GME field
- work in partnerships to increase opportunities for staff (both teaching and support staff) to further

add to their qualification portfolio thus leading to greater subject choices for students in GME and more engagement from SQA

- work with staff and national bodies to ensure leadership opportunities are fully exploited
- have careers information and work experience opportunities specifically targeted for Gaelic speakers
- support the Gaelic Youth Initiative at Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu.

We will also:

- extend opportunities for our young people to increase their use of Gaelic outwith an academic school environment
- work within Education Services to establish more formal links in expressive arts (CREATE) to better build on interdisciplinary learning at primary and secondary level
- seek to increase the visibility and usage of Gaelic as a language in educational establishments
- support Mòd Ghlaschu 2019 by increasing the number of Gaelic learners, by providing more exposure and by progressive embedding of Gaelic intercultural awareness in both Primary and Broad General Education.

Responsibility: Education Services

Timescale: Between 2018 and 2022

Priority 2 – the promotion of a positive profile and status for the Gaelic language

We commit to:

- a further increase in the visibility and status of Gaelic across the city
- demonstrate that the Gaelic language is given equal respect with English within council services
- make a continuous active offer of specific Gaelic language services.
- produce a Gaelic policy that defines our usage of Gaelic in our business and the application of equal respect for the language

We will continue to:

- implement all relevant commitments from the earlier Gaelic Language Plans (2009-2012 and 2013-2017) that are within the council's remit.
- improve access, referrals and placements onto Gaelic provision for learners including a single point of access for Gaelic information
- improve the visibility and promotion of Gaelic services within Glasgow Life through its established communication channels
- encourage young people to promote Gaelic language and culture through social media
- survey all organisations in Glasgow who provide Gaelic services to facilitate movement towards an Aon Ghlaschu approach to service development and delivery.

We will also:

- develop and integrate the Gaelic Language Plan into the Glasgow City Council corporate communications strategy
- increase staff awareness of the Gaelic Language Plan effectively promoting it using the appropriate communication channels

Responsibility: Chief Executive's Department/
Education Services/Glasgow Life/Glasgow Family
Timescale: Between 2018 and 2022

Priority 3 – the fostering of higher ambition and standards in our people and services

We commit to working in partnership with Glasgow Life and other public and community organisations to:

- promote and develop Gaelic innovation and ambition within an urban, creative learning and active language environment.

We will continue to:

- deliver services that promote wider awareness and access to Gaelic in the community through Glasgow Life services such as learning, arts, sport, museums and libraries
- promote wider awareness and delivery of Gaelic learning among council family staff and across the wider community.

We will also:

- produce clear learning pathways with city partners focused on learner progression to fluency
- develop and actively promote a standardised programme of community learning
- promote the use of online learning applications to support and accelerate learning
- build capacity to grow and sustain provision
- provide volunteering opportunities for fluent speakers and advanced learners to support the learner experience and to enhance Gaelic learning opportunities
- promote improved standards of literacy and encourage creative writing in Gaelic.

Responsibility: Glasgow Life

Timescale: Between 2018 and 2022

Priority 4 – the provision of Gaelic arts across the city’s communities

We commit to:

- the implementation of the Gaelic Arts Strategy 2018-22.

We will continue to:

- create new projects inspired by the successes of the previous Gaelic Arts Strategy and independent Review.

We will:

- introduce and develop a new collaborative working model for Gaelic Arts. This will be done through Guir, an incubator programme with Gaelic agencies and artists from across Scotland
- increase opportunities, through the Arts, for all to interact with Gaelic by increasing visibility and deepening the awareness of the cultural, linguistic and historical connections Gaelic has with the city. This will be achieved through Glaschu Gàidhlig, an interactive map and engagement and public art programme as a catalyst

- invest in the creative future of the language by facilitating new dialogue, discussion and debate around Gaelic Arts. This will be achieved by coordinating a public facing annual Cultural Symposium examining the principles of Gaelic Arts and sharing new practice and thinking
- develop, deliver and support a comprehensive Gaelic Arts offer for young Gaelic speakers between the ages of 0-25 in Glasgow
- articulate a new Gaelic Arts narrative to imbed and extend the visibility of Gaelic Arts within Glasgow Life’s major festivals, platforms and programmes.

Responsibility: Glasgow Life

Timescale: Between 2018 and 2022

Priority 5 – the promotion of the social and economic benefits of Gaelic

We commit to:

- the promotion of the economic benefits of Gaelic language and culture as part of the council's wider economic development activity.

We will continue to:

- collaborate with Skills Development Scotland, Bòrd na Gàidhlig and other public agencies to identify opportunities to develop and support the Gaelic labour market
- support our senior school pupils to consider further education or jobs in the Gaelic labour market.

We will also:

- support the delivery of major events like Mòd Ghlaschu 2019 and encourage the development of more Gaelic-focused events, festivals and exhibitions
- commission research to measure the social and economic impact of Gaelic skills and jobs on the local economy

- support the work of other public agencies in the promotion of tourism and cultural heritage
- investigate the scope for a cooperative model for Gaelic development
- create a Gaelic business club to encourage and support new Gaelic developments in the city
- promote the employment opportunities available for young people with Gaelic skills (in areas such as the digital economy, creative industries, media, education, learning, public services, publishing, arts, crafts, tourism, cultural heritage)
- produce a community legacy plan after Mòd Ghlaschu 2019.

Responsibility: Chief Executive's Department/
Development and Regeneration Services/Glasgow Life
Timescale: Between 2018 and 2022

4. Implementation and Monitoring

Timescale

4.1 This Plan will cover a period of 4 years from the date of approval in 2018 to 2022 unless otherwise specified by Bòrd na Gàidhlig.

How will we deliver?

4.2 We will:

- collaborate and work in partnership with the citizens of Glasgow, other public agencies, voluntary organisations and private sector businesses to maximise the benefit to everyone
- engage and collaborate across the council, Glasgow Life and other partners developing an Aon Ghlaschu approach for the delivery of the priorities of this Plan
- consult with the wider public on the draft Plan and keep them engaged in the work of the Plan going forward
- host an annual meeting of the Gaelic Community Forum (individuals and organisations with an active interest in the delivery of the Plan) to inform of progress made.

Principles

4.3

- we will apply principles of equality, inclusion and diversity to our work
- we wish to provide equality of opportunity for people to use Gaelic and for the language to be respected in its own right
- we do not wish to exclude anyone from the benefits of the Gaelic language, culture and heritage
- we live in a multicultural city where the diversity of people is a great strength. Gaelic is for everyone and this is reflected in the variety of nations from which Gaelic learners come.

Outcomes

- 4.4 We will aim for positive outcomes that produce:
- highly educated and bilingual young people and adults
 - confident citizens who embrace linguistic and cultural diversity
 - a fair and inclusive language environment
 - a vibrant, modern, Gaelic-friendly city.

Publishing the Plan

4.5 We will

- publish the draft Plan in bilingual format on the council's website and also on Glasgow Life's website
- produce a bilingual press release announcing the consultation to the draft Plan and the final Plan once approved
- publicise the draft Plan across the council's social media channels, email lists, libraries and partner organisations, and make copies available on request.

Administrative arrangements

- 4.6 This Plan, once approved by the City Administration Committee, will become the Gaelic language policy of Glasgow City Council and organisations in the Glasgow Family
- 4.7 The Chief Executive of Glasgow City Council will be responsible for making sure that we deliver the commitments set out in this document
- 4.8 We will draft and publicise guidelines and other information with members of the Glasgow Family on how they should adopt actions within the Gaelic Language Plan.

Resourcing our Plan

4.9 Glasgow City Council will meet the resource requirements for this Plan from our existing budgets and will apply for additional assistance to external funders as and when required to deliver the Plan.

Monitoring the Implementation of our Plan

4.10 The Gaelic Officers' Group will meet quarterly to co-ordinate actions and oversee and evaluate progress on our Plan.

4.11 We will provide an annual Scorecard and report to the Extended Corporate Management Team and the same to Bòrd na Gàidhlig. We will also provide regular updates to elected members.

4.12 We will monitor the application of those actions by the Glasgow Family members through their annual reports.

4.13 We will produce surveys, questionnaires, evaluations as and when required.

Contact Information

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The day-to-day development and delivery is the responsibility of the Gaelic Development Officer, Donald MacPhee. His contact details are: donald.macphee@glasgow.gov.uk
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Appendix 1: Number of pupils in Gaelic Medium Education provision 2009 to 2017

Provision	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017***
Nursery*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
Primary**	306	340	371	406	458	502	539	601	634
Secondary	149	173	183	199	222	238	272	286	326
TOTAL	455	513	554	605	680	740	811	887	1072

School	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017***
Sgoil Àraich Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Rowena Nursery*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Lyoncross Nursery*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu	306	340	371	406	458	502	539	493	493
Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Ghleann Dail**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	141
Àrdscoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu	149	173	183	199	222	238	272	286	326
TOTAL	455	513	554	605	680	740	811	887	1072

* only 2017-18 figures available

** Bunsgoil Ghàidhlig Ghleann Dail (Glendale Gaelic Primary School) opened in May 2016.

*** final numbers for the 2017-18 school census are expected to be confirmed in December 2017.

Appendix 2: Primary Schools in Glasgow with Gaelic as L3* – 2017-2018

1. Bankhead Primary School
2. Blairdardie Primary School
3. Caledonia Primary School
4. Dalmarnock Primary School
5. Glendale Primary School
6. Golfhill Primary School
7. Haghill Primary School
8. John Paul II Primary School
9. Knightswood Primary School
10. Pirie Park Primary School
11. Riverside Primary School
12. Sacred Heart Primary School
13. Sandwood Primary School
14. Scotstoun Primary School
15. St. Brigid's Primary School
16. St. Francis of Assisi School
17. St. Brendan's Primary School
18. St. Constantine's Primary School
19. St. Mary's Primary School
20. St. Mungo's Primary School
21. Wallacewell Primary School

*The Scottish Government language learning policy for 1+2 is to ensure that all children from the age of primary 1 get their entitlement to 2 languages as well as the language of schooling. In the case of GME, with Gaelic as L1, the expectation is for children to learn English as L2 and French as L3. They should have a meaningful linguistic experience that articulates with second level outcomes and focuses on talking and listening. In English medium schools we have Gaelic as L3 in the 21 schools listed above.

Appendix 3: Gaelic skills, Glasgow electoral wards, 2011 census