



Glaschubeò™

Gaelic Arts Plan (Draft Consultation Document)
12th June 2010

*“.....the Gaelic arts are both interface and bridge between the Gaelic language community and the world. Within the Gaelic context the arts enhance Gaelic vitality, status and prestige in the home, the workplace, the schools, the community and the media. They are directly relevant to virtually all of the Action Areas in the National Plan for Gaelic. For the non-Gaelic world the Gaelic arts raise awareness and offer an inclusive and rewarding point of access to Gaelic culture through song, music, poetry, drama, dance, fèisean, festivals, exhibitions, television and new media. **The arts already function as powerful promoters of Gaelic language and culture but the key challenge is to research and fully develop the linkage between arts activity and language acquisition and usage.....**the Gaelic arts have entertained, inspired and sustained the Gaelic language community for generations and played a key role in Gaelic language survival. The arts are now central to Gaelic language development.”*

1. Foreword

The first Gaelic Arts Plan was prepared in 2005 and set out ambitious plans for the years from 2006 to 2009. Much has been achieved over those three years through a series of partnerships both large and small. In his foreword to the initial strategy, Boyd Robertson, then Chair of An Lòchran, wrote that 'together we can extend and diversify Gaelic cultural activity in Glasgow and increase awareness of, and access to, a precious cultural heritage.' This remains the focus of the new Gaelic Arts Plan – partnership and increasing access and awareness of the Gaelic language and the arts.

The context has changed with the creation of Glasgow City Council new Gaelic Language Plan and the appointment of a Gaelic Development officer for the City. In April 2010 Creative Scotland (Alba Chruthachail) came into existence and appointed a national Gaelic Arts Officer as well as committing to developing a new Gaelic Language Plan and the Scottish Government has approved Bord na Gàidhlig's national Action Plan to increase the number of Gaelic speakers through Ginealach Ùr na Gàidhlig.

The arts have a vital role to play in ensuring the survival and development of the language and this is highlighted in the draft plan. The plan also aims to build on the successful achievements of the past three years. Some of these such as ***Ceol 's Craic*** and the ***Feis Ghlaschu*** have become an established part of the cultural scene in the city. Whilst others such as the theatre piece ***No 'V' in Gaelic*** and ***Leabhar's Craic*** are projects that point the way to future developments. The growth of the Gaelic community and the success of ***Sgoil Gàidhlig Ghlaschu*** have ensured a visible presence in the city and increased demand for the Gaelic Arts and providing opportunities to use the language and promote access to Gaelic forms of expression.

Working with a relatively small community presents opportunities in that planning can be focussed and successes clearly identified. The draft plan is deliberately broad-based to encourage ideas that will take Gaelic arts in the city forward in fresh and exciting ways in the years leading up to the Commonwealth Games in 2014 and beyond.

Charles Bell, June 2010

2. Context

The key measures for the protection and expansion of Gaelic are:

- the Scottish Government's Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005
- the establishment of Bòrd na Gàidhlig (2006) to guide and support the promotion of Gaelic via local authorities and government agencies to develop and implement Gaelic Languages Plans
- Ginnealach Ùr na Gàidhlig – Bòrd na Gàidhlig April 2010 – March 2012
- Glasgow City Council's Gaelic Language Plan

Also at a national arts level, Pròiseact nan Ealan (Gaelic Arts Agency) has robustly pioneered arts and cultural events to promote Gaelic. The agency works in collaboration with the Gaelic Arts Strategic Development Forum (GASD Forum) to position Gaelic, arts, culture and language as a priority for growth, development and funding; Creative Scotland and Bòrd na Gàidhlig have recently co-funded the first-ever national Gaelic Arts Officer post, and Fèisean na Gàidheal (FnG) has revitalised and re-established the Fèis movement.

Gaelic in Glasgow

As part of the renaissance of Gaelic, the city has seen over the last ten years or so, a burgeoning of Gaelic arts and cultural events, mostly visible through the international gathering of musicians, singers, storytellers and dancers at Celtic Connections, a Gaelic presence at the city's other events and festivals such as Aye Write!, the West End Festival and GLASCHU BEÒ's festival for young people, Inspiration.

With support from Glaschu Beò and many partners, **Ceol 's Craic** has developed into the social hub for Gaelic in the city. They aim is to encourage participation in Gaelic culture, by presenting exciting and innovative arts events in a social setting. As an independent organisation they now host the only all Gaelic literary event, **Leabhar 's Craic**, an annual film festival **Film 's Craic** and a three day festival during Celtic Connections presenting new innovative Gaelic artists.

Just as significant is Glasgow's pioneering Gaelic education in the city. This will have a significant impact on the survival of the language. Sgoil Gàidhlig Ghlaschu provides a service for 3-18 years olds; has a current roll of 518 and has been a stand alone school for 10 years.

Other highlights include:

- the growth in Gaelic medium nursery and primary school numbers: approx. 60 and 310 respectively; a new Gaelic medium primary school being investigated in the south side of Glasgow and the opening of the first Gaelic secondary school in 2006 with a current school roll of 150;
- Stow College's Gaelic Language Access Course for learners and a Higher Gaelic course;
- various Gaelic courses organised by Glaschu Beò (GLASCHU BEÒ) in a variety of community halls and a Family Learning Group which meets at the Glasgow Gaelic School attracting a regular 120 people on a Saturday morning;
- University of Strathclyde is the main provider of Gaelic teacher training in Scotland; it also offers classes in traditional music and song
- University of Glasgow's Celtic Department provides courses at both under-graduate and post-graduate level, along with a programme for Gaelic learners; the university has just recently appointed its first Gaelic Development Officer, funded by BnG for two years as a pilot project
- RSAMD; Strathclyde University and The Piping Centre both offer classes in traditional music and song, with RSAMD offering a degree in Piping.
- These are underpinned by the numerous Highland Associations, an annual Mòd, several Gaelic choirs, and church services in the city.

2.3 Gaelic Arts Strategy 2006-9

In 2004 Glasgow City Council (GCC) made its commitment to Gaelic Arts by employing a Gaelic Arts Development Officer (GADO). For a period of time the city worked in collaboration with An Lòchran with the GADO being located and employed by Glasgow City Council. By 2007, An Lòchran's plans changed and they withdrew from this partnership. Around the same time, Glaschu Beò became the agency responsible for the delivery of GCC's arts and sports activities. GLASCHU BEÒ continued to deliver and support the Gaelic Arts Strategy and as was firmly established in the independent evaluation, it has been successful in achieving all its aims.

- Delivery of an annual Gaelic arts programme
- Promote and raise profile of Gaelic Arts
- Collaborate with key Gaelic arts agencies
- Develop Gaelic arts activities across art form
- Develop links with existing Gaelic arts community
- Devise Audience Development Strategy
- Contribute to debate on arts provision in Scotland
- Build an infrastructure for Gaelic Arts in Glasgow
- Gaelic arts initiatives to relation to gaps in provision

We are delighted that An Lòchran have been part of the development of the Gaelic Hub which creates for the city a context for the Gaelic communities and Glaschu Beò through its language and arts programme would welcome an opportunity to contribute to this.

From our independent evaluation it was found that The Gaelic Arts Development programme has employed an inclusive approach with Gaelic being implicitly at the heart of decision-making. This inclusive approach is in line with GLASCHU BEÒ, BnG and SAC's funding criteria.

The inclusive approach means the activity or event is

- open and flexible and
- breaks down barriers of exclusion (Gaelic itself can be the barrier)
- addresses the needs of the artistic community
- develops a new audience for new arts activities
- generates a renewed interest in Gaelic for an already captured audience
- changes the perception of the arts from being an 'exclusive pursuit' to the arts being 'for everyone'

This approach feeds into short, medium and long-term activities to support the increased use of Gaelic and its sustainability as a living language with a vibrant, accessible cultural life.

From its inception in 2004 the aim of Gaelic Arts Development has been to develop a contemporary urban Gaelic arts programme. This was achieved through a series of pilot projects which then developed into sustainable independent organisations. In a relatively short period of time these activities have demonstrated that there is a clear demand for such a programme.

A chronological list of activities and events for 2004-2009 is attached as [Appendix 1](#).

4. Gaelic Arts Plan 2010-2014

Gaelic Language Plan

Glaschu Beò aspiration of achieving a vibrant and living Gaelic community as part of Glasgow City Council's Gaelic language Plan is one that is seriously tackled. Within our services at Glaschu Beò we have two dedicated officers and many other support officers, who have the knowledge and experience to ensure that this becomes a reality and a shared vision for the city.

- Glaschu Beò plays a key role in supporting Glasgow's rich Gaelic culture. It does this predominantly through its community and family learning, its arts programmes, its developing library collection and its support of events and celebrations.
- It has a range of commitments in the Glasgow Language Plan across this spectrum and has carried out an active Gaelic awareness development programme with staff to ensure that our Company's thinking and planning is inclusive of Gaelic.
- As recognised across a range of national and local thinking, the ambition to improve people's range and use of Gaelic language skills needs an environment that allows that to happen. Such an environment needs to provide a range of routes into learning, and programmes that meet people's different learning styles and needs. It also needs a breadth of programme that lets people use the language in a range of cultural, leisure and social ways. Learning a language will only be successful if you have different routes to use and expand that language either through your personal, family, community or working life.
- Glaschu Beò's works with a range of other partners to help this happen in Glasgow. Its specific role, in what needs to be a broad spectrum of contributions, is helping support a rich community and cultural programme. It allows people a first entry into the language and supports the creative expression and culture of those whose language skills are more developed.
- Its range of services help support a healthy community programme that attracts people from a range of distances from Gaelic language and culture, keeping it dynamic and with the best chance of thriving.

Gaelic Arts Plan

Following a broad consultation, the Gaelic Arts Plan for 2010-14 offers many opportunities for the language and profile of Gaelic in the build up to the Commonwealth Games. As the largest city in Scotland we have a significant opportunity to contribute to the national context and we have an arts infrastructure (both Gaelic and non-Gaelic) unique in Scotland to have an enhanced impact.

Glaschu Beò have developed a programme that focuses on the four key themes of the national Gaelic Language Plan. We are experience in developing and initiating Gaelic Arts Strategies and have a proven track record through our annual Gaelic Arts Programme.

Alba Chruthachail has inherited the investment commitment of the Scottish Arts Council and Scottish Screen and wishes to work with partners to ensure the arts are appreciated by a diversity of audiences. Their investment in Gaelic will be through support for "activity such as drama, new writing and learning through arts in communities, helping to increase the number of Gaelic speakers by providing more opportunities for people to use the Gaelic language". Alba Chruthachail is committed to drafting a Gaelic Language plan for Spring 2011. Glaschu Beò's Gaelic Arts Plan 2010-14 meets these aims

This next phase of Gaelic Arts development will focus on the aims of both Bord na Gàidhlig and Alba Chruthachail acquiring data on how participation in our events contribute to language use and acquisition aswell as ambitiously tackling the need for further research between the arts and language.

Our programme in 2010-14 will focus on establishing opportunities for participation and use of Gaelic, spearheading a flagship event with city wide and national organisations as part of the Commonwealth games celebration, increasing the visibility of Gaelic language through creative interventions and complimenting and reinforcing the many learning opportunities that Glaschu Beò deliver.

5. City Wide Partners

Over the course of the last 6 years of Gaelic Arts Development we have formed relationships with a variety of diverse organisations that have varying degrees of partnerships with Glaschu Beò. Some of these organisations' sole purpose is the delivery of Gaelic Arts and others have a different remit but produce (or aspire to) Gaelic Arts within their programme.

One of the purposes of the Gaelic Arts Plan is to articulate the breadth of the Gaelic Arts sector in Glasgow, to express how these city-wide partners contribute to a significant presence in terms of the national Gaelic Arts landscape, and to start mapping out how these organisations can best work with GLASCHU BEÒ and with each other. These organisations include:

- The Gaelic Books Council;
- Celtic Connections (GLASCHU BEÒ);
- Arts Development (GLASCHU BEÒ)
- Community Learning (GLASCHU BEÒ)
- Ceol 's Craic;
- An Lòchran;
- Comman Na Gàidhlig;
- The National Piping Centre;
- Glasgow University;
- RSAMD;
- TOG-I;
- UNESCO City of Music;
- CCA;
- Trongate 103 (GLASCHU BEÒ)

City-wide partners and Glasgow's Gaelic Language Plan aim to:

- to support the Gaelic Arts Plan 2010-2014
- Participate in annual meetings
- Collaborate where appropriate in Gaelic Arts development
- Share information and networks
- Identify areas of common partnership - detailed in table of recommendations

6. Art Form Development & new research

As part of Glasgow's Gaelic Art Plan we hope that our Art form development is a fluid and on-going element of our plan. This section of the plan is about capturing the development areas in Gaelic Arts; promoting the discussion, creating forums and networks, gauging opinion and allowing the GAP to be flexible and responsive. It is our recommendation that these themes are discussed annually in the city.

We hope to:

- Develop networks/ discussion groups across these themed areas (see table of recommendation)
- Ensure that there is an on-going and progressive dialogue for the community and artists
- Provide a point of access to practitioners to avoid duplication and allow artists to 'come in' to a more developed discussion – instead of going round in circles.

Below we have detailed each priority art form and have included some quotes for discussion and bullet points

- Drama; Visual Arts; Music; Arts in Education and Literature.

As part of the Gaelic Arts Strategy 2006-9 Glaschu Beò with partner agencies undertook to deliver 'a new agenda of research, historical and cultural exploration...to enable a greater understanding of Gaelic identity'. This was achieved through Audience Development research and strategy (2007) and an Economic Impact study of Gaelic Arts to Glasgow. These resources are available for national agencies and city – wide partners to help them develop their programmes for language use, acquisition and status.

The new Gaelic Arts Plan embraces these sentiments and would like to further enhance the importance of research in Gaelic Arts. This is especially true in the need to link the importance of the arts with language acquisition. The arts provides opportunities for the socialisation of the language, an informal access points across a spectrum of learning and a platform for inspiration for people learning and using Gaelic, young people in the home and at school and adults in the community.

In this plan we identify the next phase of the Economic Impact Study now that we have base figures to build from, a relationship with Glasgow University to develop links with language and the arts – through a proposed case study of Ceol 's Craic over two years and a series of lectures to enable pupils, tourists and parents to understand more about the place of Gaelic within Scotland's wider historical linguistic and cultural environment

For more details see appendix 2

7 Up-date on Gaelic Language Plan

Glaschu Beò has the following responsibility in Glasgow's Gaelic Arts Plan

- Evaluate the current Gaelic Arts Strategy
- Develop the Gaelic Arts Strategy 2009 to 2012 and identify funding streams/ infrastructure to support it
- Build links in the arts strategy to council services particularly education services
- Support the national Gaelic arts agency in developing the national Arts Strategy

We are ahead of schedule in delivering these responsibilities. In June 2010 we completed the evaluation of the current Gaelic Arts Strategy. This was completed by an independent evaluator who co-ordinated an on-line survey; held one-to-one interviews with city and national partners and undertook desk research of all activity from 2004. The draft Gaelic Arts Plan was devised following consultation with city wide partners, the findings of the evaluation report and then Glaschu Beò held a public consultation on the GAP on June 12th where further comments and suggestions were incorporated into the GAP. The current draft has been available on-line for anyone to comment on since 30th June 2010 and this will come to an end on 30th August 2010. We are still collating feedback but the current draft incorporates further suggestions from city wide partners. The final stage before we start identify funding streams and infrastructure to support it will be a meeting with all city wide partners hosted by Glaschu Beò in order to reach a meaningful consensus.

8. Gaelic Arts Plan – Delivery Programme

NEW CONTEXT AND INFRA-STRUCTURE

Theme	Output	Partners
Create a refreshed, and necessary, <i>modus operandi</i> amongst all the partners, old and new, as to how best to maintain good communication, and how to exploit each other's strengths to achieve the common goal. The Gaelic community is small and needs a positive and collaborative way of working to improve its profile and to attract audiences and funding	<p>National & City-wide partners adopt and support Glasgow's Gaelic Arts Plan</p> <p>A cohesive programme of Gaelic Arts activity An Annual Glasgow Gaelic Arts Forum / event Maintain a dedicated GADO post for 2010 -2014 Work with national agencies such as BnG and Creative Scotland to create an inventive and intelligent funding package to deliver the Gaelic Arts Plan</p> <p>Create a robust exit strategy 2014</p> <p>Seek resources to make the GADO post full-time to deliver the next stage of the Gaelic Arts Development Plan</p> <p>Seek resources to appoint Audience Development resource for Gaelic org in Glasgow (see below)</p> <p>Seek resources for International Gaelic Festival in lead up to Commonwealth Games</p>	<p>All national & city wide partners Develop working framework with the new National Gaelic Arts Officer Work with GCC's Gaelic Development Officer regarding the implementation GAP of GCC's Gaelic Language Plan Identify effective ways to contribute to the GASD Forum Maintain active membership of Glasgow Gaelic Arts Officers group</p>

GAELIC LANGUAGE – USE & ACQUISITION

Position an 'inclusive approach' as a viable and sustainable strategy to develop accessible Gaelic arts activity to support Glasgow City Council's Gaelic Language Plan. We will encourage greater use of Gaelic, provide opportunities to use the language and promote access to Gaelic Forms of expression.

Language Use & Acquisition – Action Area and theme	Programme	Glasgow City Council City wide Gaelic partners Arts Agencies in city
Adult Learning/ Promotion of language Acquisition, Early Years	Develop city-wide conversation cafés throughout artistic programme Gaelic language Workshop for musicians Develop Gaelic language skills and training for tutors	Main partners - Ceol 's Craic, Fèis Ghlaschu, and An Lòchran Appropriate venues throughout the city CCA, the Gaelic Hub, Celtic Connections, Piping Live, Gaelic School, Gaelic Books Council Early Years Violin; Colour Strings; Saturday Morning Music Club; and High School Bands
Adult Learning, Promotion of Gaelic acquisition	Gaelic Literature Festival	Ceol 's Craic, Gaelic Books Council, Glaschu Beò, CCA and other agencies
Adult Learning 5-18yrs Education	Creative Writing Workshops for adults and young people	Gaelic Books Council, Community Learning, CCA
Support for Parents 3-5 & 5-18 yrs Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Continue with) Gaelic Singing Workshops at City Halls • Support Women's Gaelic Singing Group • Identify Opportunities to develop Gaelic Song at Sgoil Gàidhlig Ghlaschu in line with national initiatives • Support the development of a Gaelic woman's book collection at Glasgow's Women's Library 	GlaschuBeo GlaschuBeo & CCA Sgoil Gàidhlig Ghlaschu & Glaschu Beò Glasgow Women's Library, Glaschu Beò, Gaelic Books Council
Flagship Event 1 Promotion of Gaelic acquisition Support for parents	Liaise and support <i>Ceol 's Craic</i> to encourage participation in Gaelic culture, by presenting exciting and innovative arts events in a social setting.	Ceol 's Craic, Creative Scotland, Gaelic Books Council, Celtic Connections, Colm Cille, CCA, Glasgow Film Festival, Proiseact nan Ealan,
Art Form Development	Development of Gaelic Art Form Networks/ discussion forums in themed areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual Art discussion forum • Arts in Education • Drama 	Visual Art - CCA, Tramway, attendees at GAP – email network Education - Arts education officers across city and SGG

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature • Music 	<p>schools programme) Education Networks from pre-school to university, including Glasgow University; Education Officers at CSG and Learning Teaching Scotland</p> <p>Drama Development Forum (CNAG, An Lochran, RSAMD, Tog-i)</p> <p>Literature - Aye Write, Gaelic Books Council, Ghlaschu Beo (literary Officer, Community learning Officer Gaelic Arts Officer)</p> <p>Music - Ceol 's Craic, UNESCO city of Music, Ghlaschu Beo, Celtic Connections, Sgoil Gàidhlig Ghlaschu</p> <p>Film – Film 's Craic – MG ALAB, BBC ALBA, Glasgow Film Festival. Celtic Film Festival, CCA, Film G</p>
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Next stage – we host a meeting with our city partners to ensure that all relevant aims and objectives for Gaelic Arts are met in Glasgow.
From that we will add a timeframe and initial costings to our delivery programme which will be followed by a period of planning and fundraising for these objectives

LANGUAGE CORPUS

Research Action Area & theme	Programme	Partners
Promotion of Gaelic acquisition Education 0-18 Adult Learning Support for parents	Commission Stage 2 of Economic Impact of Gaelic Arts to the city of Glasgow New Research following 2011 census into Gaelic Arts Audiences	Caledonian University
Promotion of Gaelic acquisition Education 0-18 Adult Learning Support for parents	Work in partnership with Glasgow University and the cultural policy centre to identify connection with Gaelic Arts and language Acquisition	CSG, GCC Cultural Policy Centre at Glasgow Uni

Appendix 1

(there may be some small errors in this information – we're still gathering data from partners and projects)

2004 Jan – Sept	Development of the ideas of the Fèis Ghlaschu and Steering Group	Glasgow City Council An Lòchran Fèisean Nan Gaidheal	N/A	N/A
2004 Oct	Pilot Fèis Ghlaschu during October holiday at the Gaelic Primary School, Ashley Street	Glasgow City Council Giant Productions Community Learning	GCC £2,500 GCC £500 in kind	22
2004 April	Exhibition at Glasgow Art Fair	Artists in Exile Glasgow Art Fair Glasgow City Council		12,000
2004 May - Aug	Development of the ideas the Cèol 's Craic and Steering Group	Cèol 's Craic Steering Group	N/A	N/A
2004 Sept - Dec	Cèol 's Craic at Uisge Beatha	Glasgow City Council An Lòchran Scottish Arts Council	GCC £2,500	Sept 35 Oct 53 Nov 45 Dec 75
2005 Jan – Dec	Development of Gaelic Arts Strategy	Glasgow City Council An Lòchran	N/A	N/A
2005 May	Flagship Event Flower of the West Concert	An Lòchran Glasgow City Council Bòrd na Gàidhlig	Scottish Enterprise £12,500	2,000 Sold Out
2005 May	Film for Flower of the West	Hugh Watt GDO	BnG £1,500	N/A
2005 May – July	Flower of the West Touring Visual Arts Exhibition Glasgow, North Uist, Skye	An Lòchran Glasgow City Council Taigh Chearsabhaigh AnTuireann	SAC £5,800 BnG 3,500 Atlantic £2,000	Tramway 500 Taigh Chearsa 7,000 An Tuireann 3,500
2005 May – July	Flower of the West Gaelic Arts Seminars at each venue	Tramway	BnG £600 Venues in kind £250	Tramway 40 Taigh Chearsa 12
2005 April	Flower of the West Children's Visual Art Workshops	Tramway	GCC £100	18
2005 March	Fèis Ghlaschu Venue Partick Burgh Hall	FG Steering Group (An Lòchran & Parent Reps) Glasgow City Council Fèisean Nan Gaidheal	GCC £2,500 FnG £1,500 GCC in kind £750 Community Learning £150 Box Office	44

			£610	
2005	Fiddle and Clarsach Workshops 8 weeks	Glasgow Gaelic School Glasgow City Council Comunn na Gàidhlig	GCC £400 FnG £780	23
2005	Cèol 's Craic at Uisge Beatha	Glasgow City Council An Lòchran	GCC £2,500	Jan 30 Feb 24 Mar 50 Apr 72 May 75 June 75
2006	Cèol 's Craic at Uisge Beatha	Glasgow City Council An Lòchran	GCC £2,500	Jan 71 Feb 89 Mar 83 Apr 53 May 39
2006	Cèol 's Craic at Centre for Contemporary Arts	Glasgow City Council An Lòchran Stow College CCA	GCC £2,500 SAC £5,000 GCC ChYP ADO £500	Sept 150 Oct 100 Nov 120 Dec 170

2006 April	Fèis Ghlaschu Venue Partick Burgh Hall Introduction of Young Apprentices and Colour Strings	FG Steering Group (An Lòchran & Parent Reps) Glasgow City Council Fèisean Nan Gàidheal	GCC £3,000 SAC £3,000 FnG £2,367 FnG £600 CnG £424 City Action £750 Com Learning £400	66
2006	Storytelling with Art and Drama - Anne Lorne Gillies	Glasgow City Council Comunn na Gàidhlig Citizens' Theatre	£tbc	18
2006- 2007	Research and development of Gaelic Arts Audience Development Plan	Glasgow City Council Gaelic Arts Strategic Dev Forum (GASD)	GASD Forum £12,000 GCC £2,000 BnG £2,000	Launch Event - 70
2006- 2009	Research and development of ideas for Economic Impact of Gaelic Arts to Glasgow City Council	Glasgow City Council Scottish Arts Council	GCC (DRS) £4,000 (AD) £2,500 SAC £5,000	N/A
2007 Jan	Flagship Event There's No 'V' in Gaelic	Glasgow City Council	NTS £5,000 SAC	3 x Perfs Total 300

	Venue Citizens' Theatre	National Theatre of Scotland An Lòchran Citizens Theatre	£19,000	Sold Out
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2006 Aug - 2007	There's No 'V' in Gaelic 8 Week workshop programme with young women	Glasgow City Council National Theatre of Scotland An Lòchran Citizens Theatre	As above	8 participants
2007	Cèol 's Craic at Centre for Contemporary Arts	Glasgow City Council Celtic Connections CCA Stow College	SAC £5,000 C'Cille £2,500	Jan 276 Feb 120 Mar 70 Apr 80 May 91 Sept 89 Oct 92 Nov 75 Dec 99
2007 April	Fèis Ghlaschu Venue CCA	Glasgow City Council National Piping Centre CCA	GCC £3,500 CnG £420	88
2007 April	Gaelic Arts Audience Development Strategy Research complete and document produced	Glasgow City Council Glasgow Grows Audience An Lòchran	BnG £500	N/A
2008 Jan	Flagship Event 3 day-long music festival at Celtic Connections	CCA Celtic Connections Colm Cille	GCC £4,500	150 each day = 450 Sold Out
2008	Cèol 's Craic at Centre for Contemporary Arts	Culture & Sport Glasgow Celtic Connections CCA Colm Cille Ceolas	SAC £5,000 Colm Cille £2,250 Ceolas £500	Feb 61 Mar 97 Apr 88 May 33 Sept 40 Oct 18 Dec 33

2008 April	Fèis Ghlaschu Venue St. Aloysius	Glaschu Beò Fèiseann nan Gàidheal	CC £3,948 Colm Cille £4,500 FnG £3,940 GLASCHU BEÒ £2,000	103
2008 Jan- Dec	Accordion Club (4 classes)	Glaschu Beò	GLASCHU BEÒ Parents	28
2008 May	Leabhar 's Craic First Gaelic Literary Festival	Culture & Sport Glasgow	BnG £1,800 Gaelic Books	Adults 44 Child 18

	Venue CCA	Gaelic Books Council CCA	Council £2,000 GLASCHU BEÒ Lit ADO £700	Book Launch 89 Evening Event 89
2008 May to date	Youth Music Initiative (2 year programme) Venue Glasgow Gaelic School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early years violin • Colour Strings • Monday After School Band, Saturday Morning Club • Gaelic Song 	Glaschu Beò Bòrd na Gàidhlig Glasgow Gaelic School	SAC £30,000 BnG £4,500	Mon ASC Core of 20 Sat Club Core of 25 Early Years 43 Colour Strings 60
2009 Jan	3-day Gaelic Film Festival Venue CCA Premier Gaelic Film Festival 19 Screenings, Talks, Q&A, panel discussions	MG Alba Celtic Connections CCA	MG Alba £7,000 Celtic Connections £in kind CCA £500	220
2009 Jan	Cèol's Craic at Celtic Connections 3-day music festival Venue CCA	Glaschu Beò Celtic Connections Colm Cille	Celtic Connections £4,500 Colm Cille £3,500 CCA £500	3 x 150 Sold Out

2009	Cèol 's Craic at Centre for Contemporary Arts	Glaschu Beò Gaelic Books Council Colm Cille CCA	SAC £5,000 SAC (for co-ordinator) £5,000 BnG £2,500 Colm Cille £2,500 C'ille/Foras nG £1,250	Feb 73 Mar 87 Apr 89 May 96 Sept 33 Oct 20 Nov 79 Dec 98
2009 April	Fèis Ghlaschu Venue RSAMD	Glaschu Beò Fèiseann nan Gàidhlig	GLASCHU BEÒ £2,500 FnG tbc	96
2009 Jan – Dec	Accordion Club at the Glasgow Gaelic School	Glasgow Gaelic School	GLASCHU BEÒ	25 approx. per term
2009 May	Leabhar 's Craic Venue CCA	Glaschu Beò Gaelic Books Council CCA	Gaelic Books Council, CCA GLASCHU BEÒ tbc	tbc
2009 Feb	Launch of The Economic Impact of Gaelic Arts & Culture within Glasgow	Glasgow Caledonian University University of the West of Scotland Glasgow City Council	GCC DRS £3,000	N/A

Appendix 3

Art forms Development

Drama

Drama has a unique problem in relation to Gaelic. In non-Gaelic theatre there is a thriving drama infrastructure, particularly in Glasgow. There are many writers, designers, technicians, directors, stage managers and actors. In Gaelic there is a lack of base materials, writers who want to develop new work and actors and theatre companies that can devise new work.

Gaelic Drama has a crucial role to play in the promotion and survival of the language and culture in Glasgow. As well as the broader benefits of representation of Gaelic on the stage – entertainment, a commentary on contemporary issues, insights into society, behaviour, laughter etc - for the Gaelic community (from learner to fluent speaker) a thriving drama sector is crucial to the acquisition and status of a language. Gaelic speakers need to see themselves on stage to maintain a confidence in their identity and to ensure their relevance in contemporary society.

Citizen theatre Artistic Director Guy Hollands has a lot of personal dramaturgical expertise in script development and directing – this includes a lot of development for TOSG and working in translation.

“Touring theatre in Gaelic needs to connect more with the rest of the industry. It needs to be made sexy and to be seen as cutting-edge. The fact of its being 'culturally important' isn't enough. Ideally? I obviously believe that drama could and should have a major role in the promotion of Gaelic culture - both in terms of touring work in the language and in terms of awareness raising, teaching about Gaelic culture, history in schools and other appropriate contexts”

Current themes

- RSAMD of open space day 18th May. Exploring issues and development for the creation of a new Drama/Gaelic course at RSAMD and Sabhal Mor Ostaig
- CNAG Iomairtean – Youth Drama Project at RSAMD with partnership agencies. Looking at developing project for future applicants to the proposed new course
- Following on from Iomairtean – New Gaelic Drama Development Group
- Tog-I – Glasgow Gaelic School pilot workshops – 2 x 10 week course with 14 participants
- Community Learning projects – working with film and editing
- National Theatre of Scotland – Iain Fianlay MacLeod's project – Bi-lingual

Summary of discussion on June 12th

Sarah Walker, Lorenzo Mele (GLASCHU BEÒ), Ruth Mitchell (Renfrewshire Council), Catriona Murray (parent), Arthur Donald (Glasgow Youth Theatre), Liz Carruthers (parent, director, RSAMD), Phyllis Steele (Gaelic Evaluation Study), Susan Galloway (parent), Mo Staggs (parent)

- During the performances today - where was the drama? People are more portable than instruments especially Clarsachs.
- Liz Carruthers – Feedback from 18th May open drama space day
 - ❖ Theatre in Education Gap with Gaelic
 - ❖ Big enough school system
 - ❖ Potential touring circuit
 - ❖ Arthur's experience of animation allows various points of entry
- Drama
 - ❖ appeal to teenagers
 - ❖ a way to learn language skills
 - ❖ Film/ new media more relevant to younger urban Gaelic speakers
 - ❖ Can be Risky
 - ❖ Music is strong – needs balance with drama
 - ❖ Creates universal engagement across schools
 - ❖ Gaelic need better scripts
 - ❖ Acoustic issues for theatre in Gaelic school

Ideas

- ❖ Contemporary Gaelic musical
- ❖ NTS Commission
- ❖ Establish writers to write cutting edge script for youth project
- ❖ Need a model to do this in Scotland
- ❖ Pair up established Scottish writers with Gaelic poet, writer
- ❖ Find a cooler venue for teenagers to go to do drama
- ❖ CCA is a potential venue for senior's drama
- ❖ Youth theatre in school
- ❖ 12 registered and attending in High school – good %
- ❖ Drama at Feis Ghlaschu

6.1 Visual Arts

Visual Art has the capacity to be at the cutting edge of contemporary practice, something not naturally associated with other art forms that incorporate Gaelic. This contradicts the widely held view that Gaelic is something to do with the past, is dead and dying and is maybe more comfortable in a museum. A contemporary response to Gaelic allows this view to be challenged.

Visual artists who are creating new work (new dialogues or themes - whether it's about Gaelic and cultural identity or not) have a creative structure that is identified as being mainstream and artistically credible. This creates an opportunity for Gaelic related artists to dispel all notions of museumisation of Gaelic.

Visual Art does not necessarily rely on language and it can be therefore more accessible to a broader number of people – non Gaelic & Gaelic speakers alike.

6.2.1 Themes/ Areas for Discussion

- Glasgow International Visual Arts Festival
- Jimmy Duraham Project/ Glasgow Gaelic School
- Panel discussion at CCA Ceol 's Craic/ Lorraine Wilson Visual Arts Programmer, Tramway
- Francis MacKie– CCA/ Ceol 's Craic
- Trongate 103 – Sheena GMAC & Deirdre residency & Gaelic Signage
- Visual Arts Network for artists interested in Gaelic

6.2.2 Summary of discussion June 2010

- Awareness of cultural events in Glasgow even on a very general scale is poor – people don't know how to become involved in things
- Marketing is crucial
- People of certain age groups – eg, retired people - have a whole wealth of experience, time on their hands, and in some cases, money to spend to take part in activities but don't know how to get involved
- How do we create events which are 'cool' and risky for young people who might have been involved in Gaelic culture at a young age but then break away? Or is this a normal part of growing up and finding out what you do want to spend your time doing? Opportunities should be there for 'returning' back into Gaelic culture
- What do we mean by Education – formal or informal? The role parents have is vital
- Does it matter where you are from regarding the work you as an artist make? Isn't the important factor quality? Or is the problem that artists like Jimmie Durham seem to have more respect for making work about his personal cultural background than a 'Gaelic artist' might do?

6.2 Music

The musical heritage of the Highlands & Islands of Scotland is in large part a Gaelic one. Like many other language communities, the Gaels have developed many distinct forms of artistic expression. Psalm singing, port-a-beul, step dancing, piping, clarsach, ceillidhs and waulking songs in addition to the many thousands of songs from all parts of the traditions, to which rich store new songs are constantly being added.

The ancient bardic traditions of the Celts and contemporary expression in the works of modern Gaelic poets influence today's Gaelic music. Popular bands and individuals like Runrig, Capercaillie, Martyn Bennett, Julie Fowlis, Kathleen MacInnes, Ishbel MacAskill, Allan MacDonald and Alyth MacCormach have allowed many from outside the Gaidhealtachd to become familiar with the sound of Gaelic music and the importance of the oral tradition.

Gaelic music in all its forms is widely available to a broad audience from across the world. The range of traditional music, collaborations and fusions, with other traditional forms and more contemporary interpretations is a gauge of how widely celebrated it is. With record labels like Macmeanmna, Gaelic music is seen as an important component of the folk traditional and world scene. With the invention of CDs and so on, Gaelic music transcends geographical boundaries and like similar examples in English music, is commercially viable and the industry is, arguable, sustainable and growing

The RSAMD and Strathclyde University run traditional music courses, with a BA in Piping at RSAMD. The Celtic Connections Festival happens each January for 4 weeks and Glasgow also houses the Piping College, The National Piping Centre and supports both the World Pip Band Championships and the Piping Live Festival.

Glasgow is home to Celtic Connections, International Jazz festival, Big World (World Music Festival) and a host of great venues – Barrowlands, SECC, Armadillo and the Royal Concert Hall, City Halls and the Old Fruit Market Glasgow Fiddle workshop. Events such as the World Pipe Band Championships and the more recently established Piping Live Festival are strong indicators of the audience demand for Gaelic events in the city

Glasgow is UNESCO's City of Music

Gaelic Choirs

There are currently four Gaelic choirs in the city - the Gasgow Gaelic Musical Association (established 1893), Govan Gaelic Choir (1920), Glasgow Islay Gaelic Choir (1944) and the Glasgow Hebridean Choir (1967).

The Gaelic choirs play a significant part in the Gaelic life of Glasgow. As well as competing, and enjoying considerable success at the National Mod, they all have annual concerts and are invited to sing at concerts and ceillidhs in the city and beyond.

The adult choirs are self-financing and operate on a voluntary basis. Younger groups like the Junior Gaelic Choir and the Glasgow Schools Pipe Band have no formal financial support for equipment and transport and should received greater support and visibility in the city.

In our experience there are very few Gaelic speaking qualified fiddlers in Glasgow but we have a few tutors with a smattering of Gaelic who would like to develop their Gaelic language skills. Developing a Gaelic Language course for our fiddle players and thereby contributing to future Gaelic events, is one tangible way that we can continue to build links with Glaschu Beò

Sara Melville, Administrator/ Project Director, Glasgow Fiddle Workshop

Themes/ Areas for Discussion

- ❖ Unesco City of Music – music strategy for the city
- ❖ Celtic connections
- ❖ City Halls, Concert Halls & Fruit Market
- ❖ Ceol 's Craic – award winning Gaelic Arts Club
- ❖ Youth Music Initiative – next stage
- ❖ Early Years Violin
- ❖ Accordion Club
- ❖ Primary & Secondary Bands

- ❖ Saturday Morning Music Club
- ❖ Gaelic Song at City Halls
- ❖ Colour Strings

Summary of Discussion on June 12th

Snapshot of those present:

Chair - Louise Mitchell, Director – Glasgow UNESCO City of Music

Parents of Children at the Gaelic School (Katherine Cavanagh, Mary Dunn, Annie MacClennan, Maureen , Kathleen MacDonald, Donald M)

Teachers at the Gaelic School

Ex-Headmistress of Lioncross Nursery

Jade Hewitt of Celtic Connections

Malcolm McLean

Yvonne Wyroslawska Colourstrings Teachey

MacDonald of Keppoch

Topic - How can we do it better?

- Gaelic music celebrates different ages learning and progressing together. There is a need to improve circulation of information and opportunity to both those within and outwith the Gaelic Community.
- Was brought up in Glasgow. He maintained strong interest in music and Gaelic in the city. Approach in his own agency is a useful and practical one creating a ladder of opportunity. 20 years ago next to nothing available for those wanting to study Gaelic music. Ailie Mackenzie attended Glasgow University in the 1990's and was told she couldn't do music and Gaelic as a joint course as these subjects were incompatible. This highlights the fact that in less than 25 years things have come along way. Ladder of opportunity model key to that – National Feis movement – what they do and support is an interesting point to focus on.
- Culture of music one of the reasons parents send children to Gaelic school.
- Out of 1,300 people with children at Gaelic School – 36% said the provision of Gaelic Arts influenced their decision to send their children there.
- Colour strings – Non-Gaelic speaking parents making decisions to send their children for music.
- Inconceivable that a Gaelic school would not have music.
- Non- Gaelic speaking parents learning Gaelic through song.
- Would like to see Colour Strings feeding from nurseries into schools.
- Monthly meeting CCA – ladies singing group.
- Music not always about performing – focus should be about taking part.
- Should have options to do it as good for spirit. No need to justify existence.
- Lacking dedicated primary music teacher @ Gaelic school – lack of staff.
- Need to encourage music confidence in primary teaching.
- Little emphasis on music in teacher training college.
- All down to funding struggling in current climate.
- Celtic Connections – Cool to like traditional music – keeping tradition alive.
- Advocacy and funding can work together - benefits of music & learning.
- Music fundamental to the soul.
- Interesting issues – In the past there were not enough Gaelic teachers trained. In the 80's only traditional music tuition available was from professional musicians. RSAMD course was created and traditional music and Gaelic taken more seriously – reinforcing Gaelic music in teachers training. At Glasgow University we are still trying to make these connections.
- Glasgow UNESCO City of Music can help build these connections.
- More Gaelic students coming to University – case needs to be made – FE/ higher education.
- Doesn't come naturally to these institutions unless approached
- One thing Glasgow UNESCO City of Music can do.

- If something sent into every primary school Piece of music/song that they could use it would prompt interest. If they don't have it they won't use it.
- Language could be taught through music.
- Celtic Connections – get children more involved – greater connections with Wales and Ireland.
- Suggested setting up a Junior Celtic Connections.
- Want to involve children a lot more. Plans for future – get children more involved. Looking for opportunity to integrate and get primary and nursery schools involved.
- Music very healthy in Scotland – trendy to play music.
- Donald Shaw helped forge links with Glasgow
- Not dead music - being developed all the time
- The demand for instruction much greater than availability in Gaelic School.
- Basic level organisation and communication could be better.

Arts in Education

The value of creativity for personal, social and economic development is increasingly well recognised by education providers. The Scottish Government's Curriculum for Excellence and Skills for Scotland provide great opportunities for future strategic development. We want to ensure that the rich resources of Scotland's artists and arts organisations contribute to and benefit from these developments.

One of our three aims is to place the arts, culture and creativity at the heart of learning. Our role is to support and develop arts education infrastructure and practice in Scotland. We work with colleagues to develop the educational elements of their work, through advocacy, research, networks and partnerships.

Successful arts education is an interactive process involving artists, arts organisations and the public that results in change and progression for those involved.

(taken from SAC website)

Themes/ Areas for Discussion

- ❖ Looking at issues related to new curriculum for excellence
- ❖ Educations programmes across GLASCHU BEÒ
- ❖ Gaelic School
- ❖ Creative Links Officer
- ❖ Glasgow City Education
- ❖ Glasgow University with Gaelic Development Officer

Summary Discussion of June 12th

Literature

Gaelic Literary development on all levels is essential in the revitalisation and survival of the Gaelic Language.

Current Context

- **Gaelic Books Council**

Established in the Gaelic Books Council based in Partick, Glasgow are at the heart of Gaelic literature development in Scotland. Their shopping outlet in Partick Glasgow sells a diverse range of books ranging from books for young people to books for adults, fiction, biographies and poetry. The *Ur Sgeul* series of new fiction is probably the most important initiative to happen in Gaelic literature for many many years. The Gaelic Books Council also co-ordinates information throughout Gaelic Literature networks.

- **Glasgow's Women's Library** is a key provider of information by and about women. It operates a range of services staffed by paid and volunteer workers, including a newspaper cuttings service, research consultancy, women's skills and services database, a newsletter and a lending library resource for over 1,700 members.

- **Leabhar 's Craic**

Leabhar 's Craic is an annual day-long literary festival for all the family, held in CCA as part of Ceol 's Craic's extended programme. The day included storytelling and art workshops for children whilst adults could take part in creative writing and poetry classes songwriting workshops, panel discussions and a book launch.

The day activities are followed by the popular Gaelic club night, Ceol 's Craic, with a strong literary flavour and featuring many of the writers attending during the day long event. This includes new songs and performance poets.
Next Leabhar 's Craic – February 2011

- **Partick Library** is based in the largest Gaelic speaking area of Glasgow, Partick. The Library has a collection of accessible Gaelic books in Glasgow. A number of successful events and promotions to highlight the collection have taken place in the reading room.
- **Aye Write** – Gaelic features prominently at Aye Write. There were three well attended events in the 2010 programme and Flora MacDonald's childhood memoir, *Coco 'is Crubagan*, was included in our Tesco Bank Summer Read list."
- **Mitchell Library** - There are new books for children, histories, adult fiction, graphic novels, poetry and language guides and dictionaries.
- **Gaelic Books Club** – meets every months.

Summary Discussion

Suggestion that popular novels in Gaelic would help those learning the language, - this led to discussion about translation in general – these was feeling from some of the group that there is work available for learners – but others thought that it would be a good thing to have more popular works in translation. {the issue around this would be to find publishers willing to do this work – it would only happen if there was a market for this – or through subsidising publishers}

Aye Write – there was a feeling that the Gaelic strand in Aye Write is not embedded as a regular feature and that it happens only because events are taken to Aye Write – a suggestion was to bring this to the attention of the Aye Write Steering Group with the intention that a Gaelic strand of events became a regular programmed feature.

Suggestion was made to have audio version on cd/on-line of Gaelic books. There was a feeling that many parents were not proficient enough with Gaelic language to read to children who were learning the language – it was suggested that audio books would help with this issue.

There was talk of a Gaelic songs website – more songs being written in Gaelic – how is this work promoted – this led to a discussion of a writers' retreat focusing on song writing

There was discussion of a mentoring scheme to promote Gaelic writing.

Discussion of using new technologies to distribute Gaelic work – the need was suggested but no clear ideas how this would be developed.