

Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 15 May 2018

Gaelic Language Plan, 2012-2017: Final Monitoring Report

Item number	7.7
Report number	
Executive/routine	Executive
Wards	All
Council Commitments	36

Executive Summary

This report seeks approval of the Council's Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17 Statutory Monitoring Report, for the period November 2013 to May 2016, and to submit this to Bòrd na Gàidhlig for their comment and approval.

Geàrr-chunntas

Tha an aithisg seo a' sireadh aonta na Comhairle airson na h-Aithisg Sgrùdaidh Reachdail air Plana Gàidhlig na Comhairle airson 2012/17, bhon t-Samhain 2013 gus an Cèitean 2016, agus aonta gus seo a chur gu Bòrd na Gàidhlig airson beachdan is aonta.

Gaelic Language Plan, 2012-2017: Final Monitoring Report

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 To approve the Monitoring Report at Appendix 1, and submit this to Bòrd Na Gàidhlig for their comment and approval.
- 1.2 To note that this is the final monitoring report for the Council's first Gaelic Language Plan, for the period 2012-2017, and that the second plan, for 2018-2022, has been produced to continue to progress and consolidate the achievements made so far.
- 1.3 To note that the 2018-22 report is the subject of a separate Committee paper.

2. Background

- 2.1 In June 2008 the Council was notified by Bòrd Na Gàidhlig (the Bòrd) of its statutory requirement to produce a Gaelic Language Plan for Edinburgh under the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005. The Council's Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17 (GLP) was approved by the Policy and Strategy Committee on 4 September 2012.
- 2.2 Under the Act the Council is also required to approve and publish a statutory monitoring report and submit it to the Bòrd for their comment and approval.
- 2.3 The final monitoring report Edinburgh's first Gaelic Language Plan is included at Appendix 1.

3. Main report

- 3.1 Edinburgh's Gaelic Language Plan 2012-17 contained 37 commitments in the following thematic areas:
 - Language acquisition
 - Language useage
 - Language status
 - Language corpus
- 3.2 The main achievements and developments and challenges to be taken forward in the next plan are summarised below.
- 3.3 Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce was opened in 2013 and the school roll has grow each year from 287 pupils in 15/16 to 349 in 17/18. Nationally recognised challenges

such as school capacity, teacher recruitment and the need for a 0-18 Gaelic Education Strategy remain into 2018-22 and are central features of the new plan.

- 3.4 Cròileagan is a Gaelic medium playgroup for children aged 0-5 years, with six sessions per week and around 120 children attending. Concern continues amongst parents that children may not have access to pre-school GME as demand for places increases beyond capacity.
- 3.5 Secondary education: As well as GME, James Gillespie's High School also delivers a number of Gaelic for Learners education courses, providing a progressive model for their cluster primaries where courses are delivered for all P5 classes. GLE is well established in the cluster primaries – James Gillespie's Primary School and Preston Street Primary School. There is also an established progressive GLE programme in place in the Tynecastle High School (THS) cluster with 3 of the primary schools delivering GLE - Stenhouse from P1 onwards and P5 to P7 in Balgreen and Dalry. As demand increases for Gaelic primary education, this will inevitably have an impact on Secondary education. Working groups including young people will review how best to tackle this by considering school site enhancement and improving recruitment of teachers.
- 3.6 Gaelic Culture: The City of Edinburgh Council's Culture Plan was launched in November 2015. As part of this plan and going forward, there is a commitment to ensure Gaelic activities have the same opportunities to participate in the Cultural aspect of the city.
- 3.7 Embedding Gaelic: during 2012-17, Gaelic signage has improved at primary and secondary schools with Stenhouse displaying Gaelic signage and a Gaelic choir. A range of partnership projects with Historic Scotland have taken place at Stenhouse and THS.

4. Measures of success

- 4.1 A successful outcome will be the approval by Bòrd na Gàidhlig of the final monitoring report for Edinburgh's 2012-17 GLP.

5. Financial impact

- 5.1 While there are no additional financial implications arising directly from this report, the actions to further embed Gaelic, outlined in the second GLP will require additional investment.

6. Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact

- 6.1 The Gaelic Implementation Group is chaired by the Council's Gaelic champion, Cllr Dickie, which reports to The Council's Policy and Strategy Committee. In addition,

the Council's Head of Strategy and Insight oversees the co-ordination of the plan and its implementation.

7. Equalities impact

- 7.1 The work reflected in this report aims to directly improve outcomes for groups with protected characteristics, which will help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations.

8. Sustainability impact

- 8.1 The Gaelic Language Plans have been assessed in respect of the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties. In summary, the Framework will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because of Council action to improve social justice, and economic wellbeing.

9. Consultation and engagement

- 9.1 The 2012-17 plan was developed through consultation on the draft plan. Progress has been overseen by a Co-production Group and the Gaelic Implementation Group, comprising key stakeholders including parent body representatives.

10. Background reading/external references

- 10.1 City of Edinburgh Council Gaelic Language Plan 2012-2017 ([Link](#))

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11. Appendices

- 11.1 City of Edinburgh Council Gaelic Language Plan 2012-2017: Final Monitoring Report



EDINBURGH GAELIC LANGUAGE PLAN 2012-17

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Final Statutory Monitoring Report

Edinburgh Gaelic Language Plan 2012-17

Final Statutory Monitoring Report

The City of Edinburgh Council

This monitoring report is the final update for the City of Edinburgh Council’s Gaelic Language Plan 2012-17. The Council’s new Gaelic Language Plan 2018-22 will be launched at the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee on 15 May 2018.

Some of the commitments and actions updated below will continue into the new plan with others being closed off as complete. A first-year update of the new plan will be provided in early Summer 2019.

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Gaelic Language Plan 2012-17 Final Statutory Monitoring Report

A) Language Acquisition

Commitment 1: Opening the new Gaelic Medium Education (GME) school at Taobh na Pàirce and sustaining publicity campaigns on its behalf over the next four years of the Plan.

Progress: In terms of Primary GME provision, there are 347 children in total in the school in 2017-18. The intake for P1 in 2017 was 79 (initially assessed to have a maximum of 66). The catchment area for GME, both primary and secondary, is the whole of the city. There is currently no national guidance on admission criteria for GME which creates a significant challenge as demand continues to increase and no cap can be applied locally. P1-P3 is total immersion in Gaelic with no English used for teaching. P4-7 - English is introduced into the curriculum through the medium of Gàidhlig to establish equal competency in both languages by P7. There are 42 staff across teaching, learning support and pupil support numbers.

Since the opening of Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce (TnP) the overall roll of the school has grown each year, with 287 pupils in 2015/16, 299 in 2016/17 and 349 in 2017/18 including 77 in P1 that year. Therefore, demand for places at Bun-sgoil TnP continues to be very healthy. In recent years, two thirds of pupils come from the North of the city and in particular, the North-East, with fewer pupils from the South and West choosing GME. Many 3-year olds currently attending Cròileagan (a Gaelic medium playgroup) have been unable to access places at sgoil-àraich (nursery school) and this is leading to concern over the availability of school places. The graphs over the page provide some detail on primary rolls both in total and by year group.

The success of Bun-sgoil TnP has been most apparent and contributed greatly to this demand. Teacher supply however remains an issue. Council officers continue to work closely with the school and partners, including Comann nam Pàrant and Bòrd na Gàidhlig, to strategically address levels of GME staffing.

Future Developments: The potential demand and capacity issues identified above at both Bun-sgoil TnP and sgoil-àraich require to be linked to a broader 0-18 Gaelic Education strategy, which will be a central feature of the Council's Gaelic Language Plan 2018-22. The capacity of the Bun-sgoil TnP has been assessed in line with the Scottish Government's Primary Capacity Guidance published in October 2014 which has confirmed the school currently has a 15 class capacity which is sufficient to cope with regular intakes of 66. An initial visit to the school suggests that there could be options to increase the capacity through reconfiguration or alternative use of existing space. However, any changes would require detailed discussion with the school community involving a working group with staff and representatives of the Parent Council. Within this context, as the number of children in sgoil-àraich has a direct relationship with the numbers progressing into C1, the impact, in terms of future years C1 registrations, of any increase in capacity for sgoil-àraich would require careful consideration, particularly if by increasing capacity of sgoil-àraich, future options to increase capacity at Bun-sgoil TnP were limited. Any review would require to consider further use of the partner care provider, 'Òganan Dhùn Èideann', to cope with demand for pre-school children's immersion in Gaelic and address the issue of the need for pre-school certification for staff in consultation with Òganan.

In relation to the recruitment of teaching staff, there is a possibility of considering advertising in Ireland, for teacher vacancies in GME in Edinburgh. This will be considered as part of the workforce planning strand of the 0-18 Gaelic Education Strategy which will be developed as part of the Gaelic Language Plan 2018-22. The preparation of this strategy would align with Section 5 (1) of the recently introduced Education (Scotland) Act 2016, which indicates that a person who is the parent of a child who is under school age and has not commenced attendance at a primary school may request the education authority in whose area the child is resident to assess the need for Gaelic Medium Primary Education.

Commitment 2: Identify potential means of expanding pre-school Gaelic Medium Education (GME) across the city.

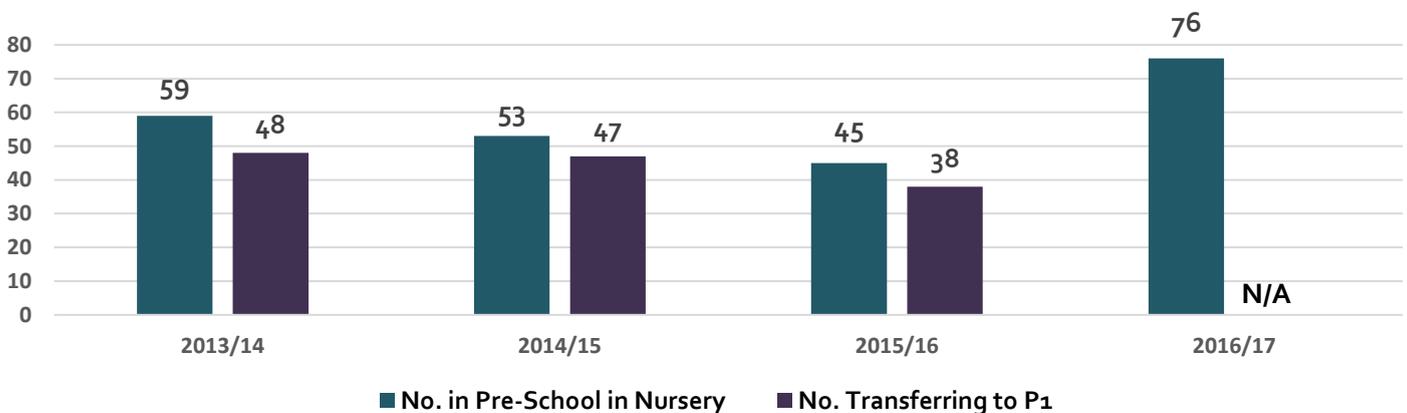
Progress: Cròileagan is a Gaelic medium playgroup for children aged 0-5 years, aiming to support Gaelic learning and GME. There are currently six sessions a week, in Leith, TnP and Tollcross, with around 120 children attending regularly from across the City and surrounding LAs. As mentioned above, there is concern amongst parents that children may be denied pre-school Gaelic medium education as demand for places increases beyond current capacity.

Eight play-group leaders (part-time) help with language immersion in groups, providing stability and progression in the pre-3 groups. Ògan an Dhùn Èideann, the wraparound care (8am-6pm) provider for TnP, facilitates the learning and use of Gaelic outside the classroom to promote fluency. 14 Gaelic-speaking staff are qualified in, or working towards, SVQ3 in Child Care, creating an ideal seed-bed for growth in Gaelic Medium nursery education, at TnP or elsewhere.

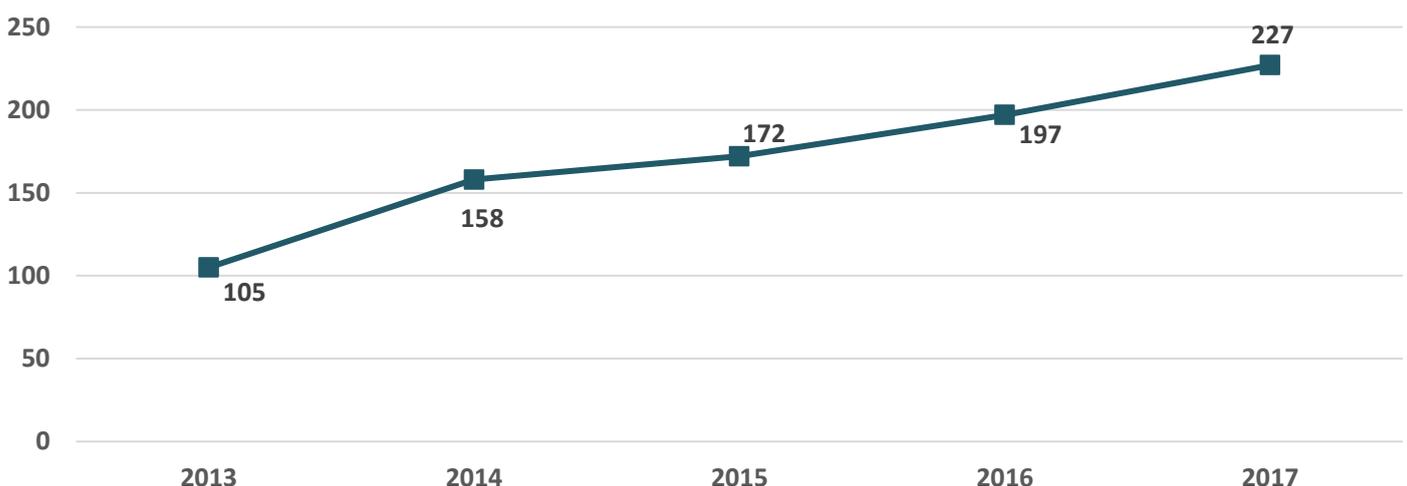
There is capacity for 40 children each morning and 40 children each afternoon at Nursery. There are currently 84 children along with a waiting list each year. Approximately 60 will be preschool and as a result, provision for 3 year olds is very limited and demand continues to increase. TnP attracts increasing numbers of pupils from catchments that are close to the school, primarily from the Leith, Drummond, Trinity and Broughton. Pre-3 group numbers reflect this for example, a 200% increase in children from local families attending since the school opening in 2013. Nursery provision at TnP draws significantly from the Leith area. (An influencing factor in this may be that there is no transport provision or funding for nursery). Numbers of pupils attending TnP from catchments in the West/South West of the city are low. The transfer of children from GME nursery to primary is exceptionally high, as might be expected.

Future Developments: There is a growing body of evidence to indicate the need to look at options to expand early years GME provision. Ògan an Dhùn Èideann has the capacity to offer an additional 32 nursery children places, to relieve pressure on TnP at a convenient location. Further development of the partnership with Ògan an Dhùn Èideann to meet the growing demand for pre-school GME in other areas of the City will be critical. Importantly, as stated above, the development of 0-18 Gaelic Education strategy will have to take account of any expansion of early years capacity and careful consideration of the impact this will have on future demand for C1 places at Bun-sgoil TnP. The Council is currently involved in discussion with possible partner providers to increase Early Years GME delivery to address the increased capacity demand and the imminent changes to early years provision locally and nationally. The location of any additional provision is part of these discussions.

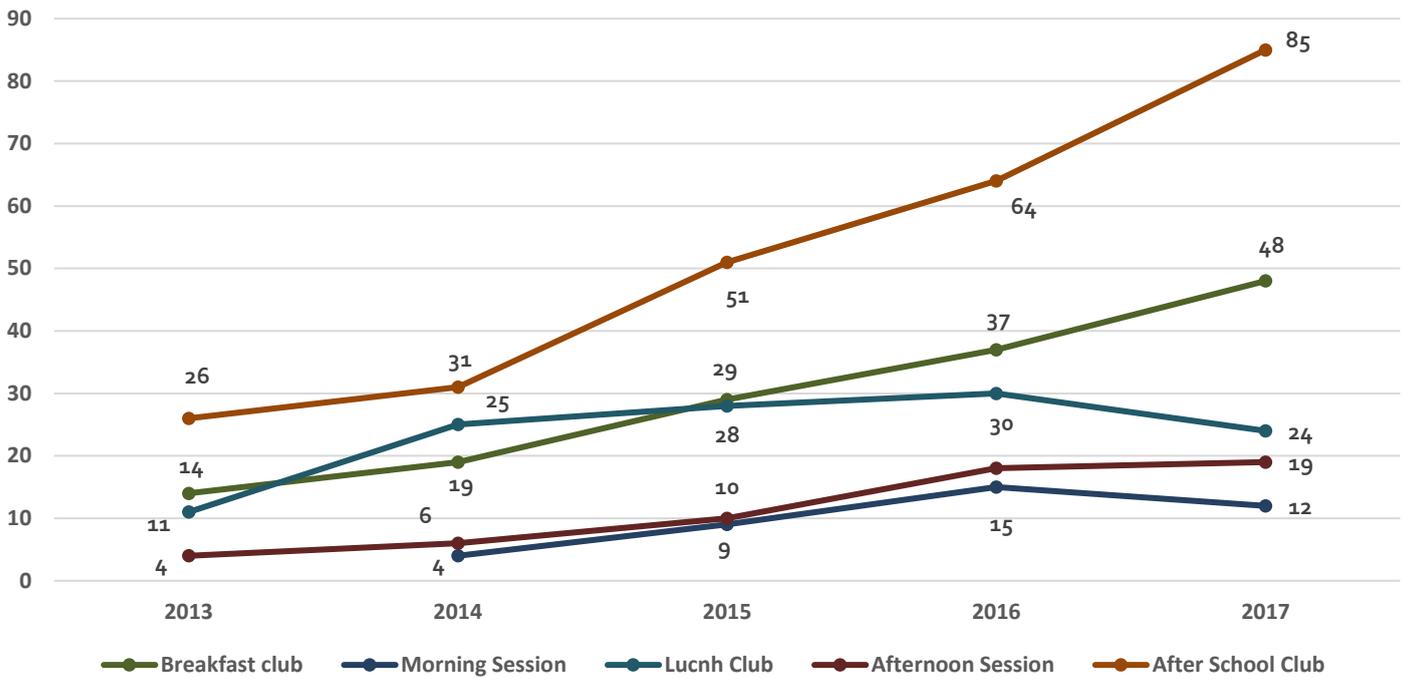
Children in Nursery transferring to P1 in following year



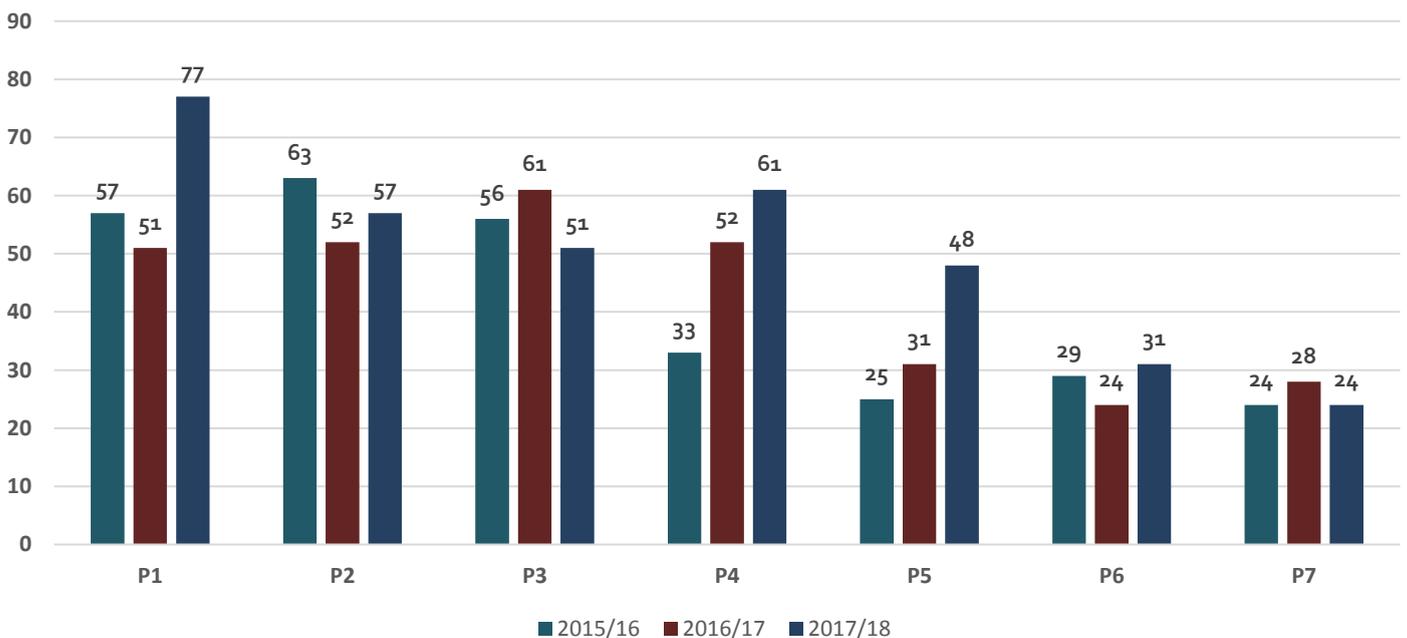
Number of children registered at Ògan an Dhùn Èideann



Average number of children attending each session



Total number of pupils by class and year (Total: 287 15/16, 299 16/17 & 349 17/18)



Commitment 3: Work towards the inclusion of the desirability of Gaelic language skills for staff involved in GLP implementation and non-teaching staff in GME schools and early years services.

Progress: The Council funds one of the two GME teaching posts at JGHS as part of the school’s budget. Additional funding has recently been made available for JGHS to appoint a third full time GME teacher. A GME teacher for Modern Studies and English was appointed but decided not to take up the post. The funding for the additional teaching post remains available and will be re-advertised. The secondary Gaelic Education Curriculum Leader post was interviewed for in March with no appointment made. A new national advert has since been posted on MyjobScotland and promoted on all Gaelic networks. The remit has been streamlined to increase focus on GME development work (including e-Sgoil), and the post has been re-jobsized to increase salary, argued on the basis of the exceptionality of the post with the agreement of the co-chairs of Local Negotiating Committee for Teachers.

The Council subsidises Community Learning and Development (CLD) Gaelic classes through Gaelic Specific Grant and delivers Gaelic language classes for staff with three classes currently running with significant uptake. The Council also actively promotes career long professional learning opportunities using Gaelic Specific Grant and Gaelic Language Act Implementation Funding (GLAIF). For example, the opportunity for staff to upskill through Gaelic Immersion courses run by

Strathclyde University, allowing for GTCS registered teachers with some Gàidhlig to retrain to be able to deliver their subject or primary education in Gàidhlig. For 2018-19 we have 2 applicants, both Secondary Curriculum Leaders and if successful in securing places and completing the course will strengthen both subject provision and leadership of GME. Further to this, staff are encouraged to pursue language learning at every level with residential classes at Sabhal Mòr Òstaig are open to all. Two office staff have been involved in Ùlpan and other classes. Issues of teacher fluency have been addressed for the teachers through courses with Sabhal Mòr Òstaig. In addition, in-service opportunities for TnP staff were provided by a national expert in Gaelic language. The Gaelic Development Officer for Iomairt Ghàidhlig Dhùn Èideann has arranged lunchtime classes for teachers who are learners of Gaelic at JGHS and Newbattle Abbey College (NAC) providing for a National Certificate in Celtic Studies with funding offered through a bursary from the College.

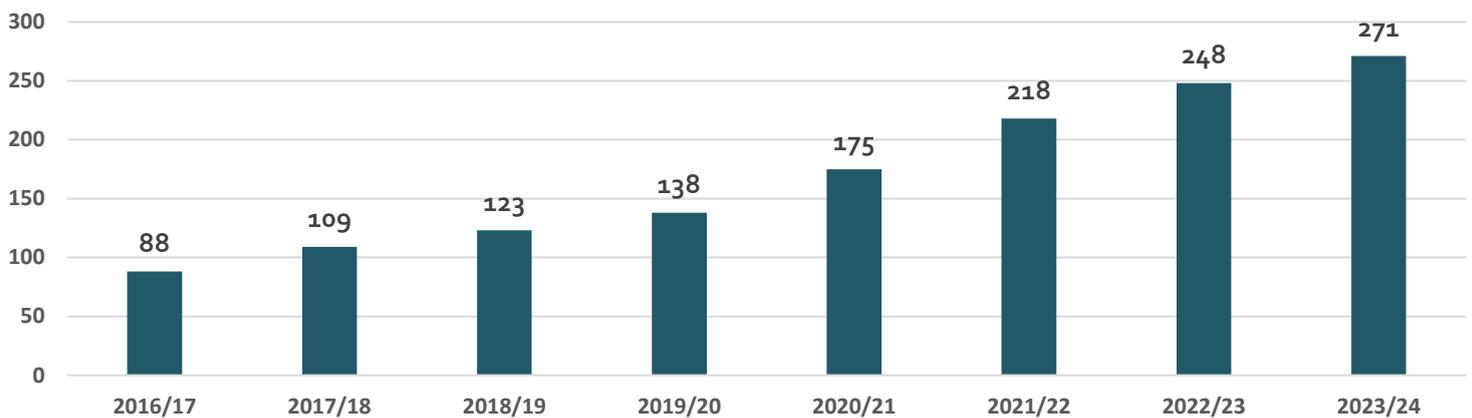
Future Developments: Encourage uptake by staff of the above provision, working with partners in NAC, Iomairt na Gàidhlig and others. Optional Gaelic language classes are offered to all council staff at no cost. Recruitment and workforce planning will be taken forward as part of the new 0-18 Gaelic Education strategy as, even when there is additional funding, challenges remain. A questionnaire, based on the one produced by BnG for Highland Council will be circulated to establish current levels of fluency and interest in learning or further developing Gaelic.

Commitment 4: Monitor Gaelic admission statistics and review GME uptake.

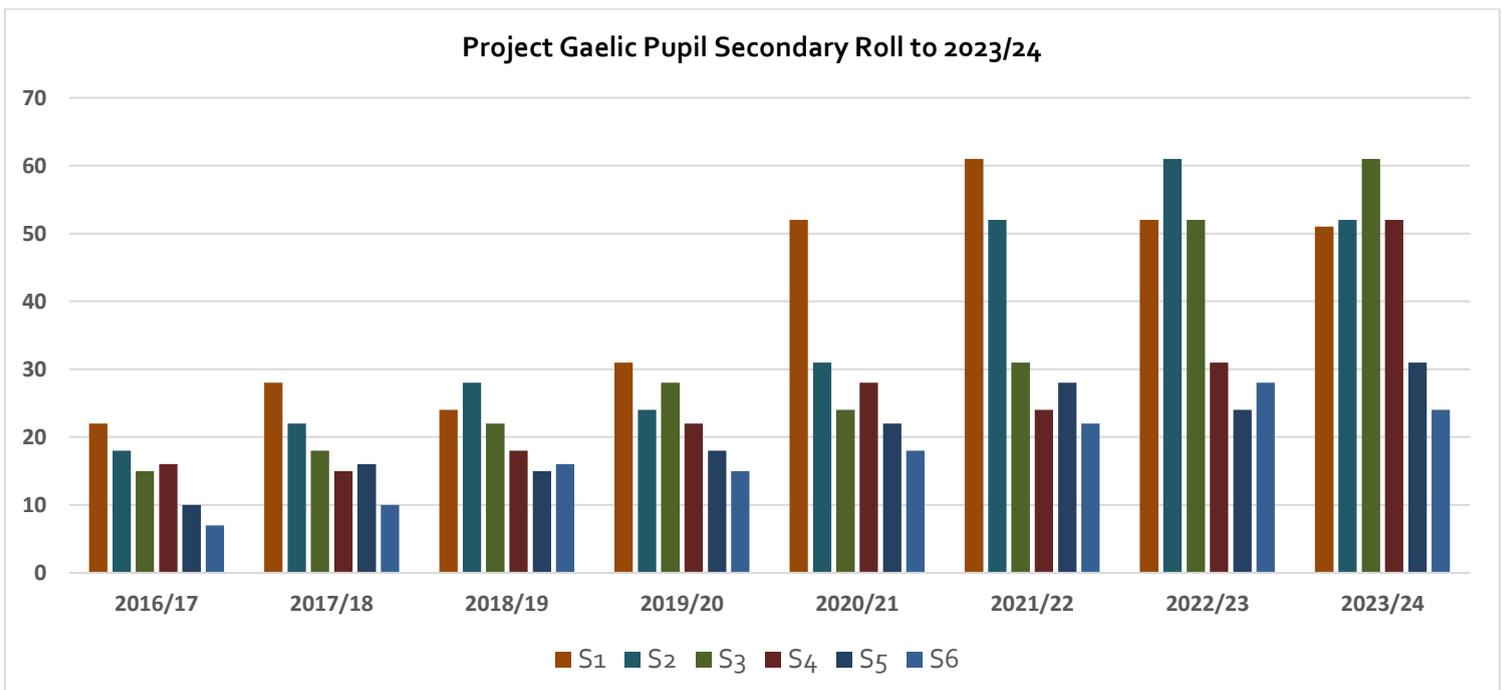
Progress: See graphs above for Primary statistics and below for projected secondary statistics.

Future Developments: The monitoring of demand from 0-18 will influence the shape and commitments in the (to be developed) 0-18 Gaelic Education strategy, which will sit at the heart of the Council's second GLP.

Projected Gaelic Pupil Secondary roll to 2023/24



Project Gaelic Pupil Secondary Roll to 2023/24



Commitment 5: Assess future delivery models for Gaelic education at secondary school level and develop appropriate options.

Progress: As well as GME, JGHS also delivers a number of Gaelic for Learners education courses, providing a progressive model for their cluster primaries where courses are delivered for all P5 classes. GLE is well established in the cluster primaries – James Gillespie’s Primary School and Preston Street Primary School.

There is also an established progressive GLE programme in place in the Tynecastle High School (THS) cluster with 3 of the primary schools delivering GLE - Stenhouse from P1 onwards and P5 to P7 in Balgreen and Dalry. Gaelic has been successfully embedded into the schools with Stenhouse displaying Gaelic signage and a Gaelic choir. A range of partnership projects with Historic Scotland have taken place at Stenhouse and THS.

Since August 2015, there has been a commitment to deliver GLE in S1 and S2 for all learners at THS. However, the delivery of GLE in the THS cluster has been impacted by secondary staffing shortages in 2016-2018 and, at primary, because trained staff have left. In 2015-16, staffing for GLE was shared across JGHS and THS, however, the sustainability of this has been an issue as demand for GME increased at JGHS with the subsequent demand on teacher time. From Easter 2018, GLE will fall explicitly within the remit of the Council’s 1+2 Languages strategy and benefit from this funding stream

JGHS: There are currently 90 young people in the GME programme which is delivered until the end of the Broad General Education with an option to continue into the senior phase where there is good uptake and attainment is above the national average with the majority completing Higher Gaelic with many also completing an Advanced Higher. Subjects include, PE, Art, Modern Studies and RME, all dependent on the availability of Gaelic speaking staff.

S1 and S2 experience taster blocks of Gaelic for Learners which provide progression from primary input. An S3 Languages for Life and Work award and Senior Phase GLE courses have been developed. Gaelic has been embedded into school life and ethos with visible profile at events and students participate in creative writing and cultural competitions. Partnerships include Comunn na Gàidhlig (CNAG), Historic Scotland and the Glasgow Gaelic School.

Future Developments: There has been an increase in families choosing GME since TnP opened in 2013, leading to an increase in demand for places at JGHS. A Working Group of elected members, officers and partners was established to enable Council engagement with stakeholders to consider how to address capacity issues at JGHS and ensure long-term sustainability. The Group met four times between March 2016 and May 2016, producing a report outlining issues, conclusions reached and proposed next steps which was considered by Education, Children & Families Committee in May 2016. The report identified that since March 2016 excellent progress has been made and a clear way forward established. Based on projections, a solution was found to the potential capacity issue at JGHS for August 2017. This is allowing time to consider the best medium and long-term solution, again to be addressed as part of the Gaelic Education strategy.

The future strategy for the provision of GME at early years, nursery, primary and secondary levels forms part of the Council’s Gaelic Language Plan 2018-22. This strategy will be co-produced between Council officers from Communities and Families and the Gaelic Community through the Gaelic Implementation Steering Group and considered at the Education, Children and Families Committee. This strategy will assist in informing the future provision of GME, allowing the Council to consider ways in which the provision of GME can be further extended.

Gaelic Learners Provision will continue to be developed at THS (Currently GLE to S2), and the aim is extending this to ensure that those pupils currently studying Gaelic Language have the opportunity to continue in later years.

Commitment 6: Consider additional curriculum provision taught through Gaelic for current secondary school classes.

Progress: There has been one Gaelic-speaking teacher of PE hired for JGHS. PE, History, Geography, Art and RMPE through Gaelic were available in S1 and S2.

Future Development: The shortage of GME staff at secondary level requires Scottish Government intervention to identify which subjects to prioritise and to encourage teachers into GME. Until then, the GIFT scheme, which currently includes one teacher training in GME, should be used to encourage suitable subject teachers to train. Senior Managers in Education and HR will review the GIFT scheme in consultation with Head Teachers.

Commitment 7: Support the Development, in co-operation with Comman nam Pàrant of increased extra-curricular activities through Gaelic.

Progress: Officer Iomairt Ghàidhlig Dhùn Èideann supports and leads Drama, Reading and Knitting classes at TnP for primary school children. At secondary, there is a weekly lunch-club for Gaelic Medium pupils and an After School Drama Club. Conversation classes with members of the Gaelic Community are also in operation at Primary and Secondary school.

Future Development: The activities above will continue and expand.

Commitment 8: Continue to raise the status of GME across the whole school estate (secondary) through Gaelic cultural and arts events.

Progress: Activities include Gaelic classes for staff, the involvement of Drama Department and staff in Gaelic performance. Drama performances by pupils/staff/community at venues throughout Edinburgh including the Scottish Storytelling Centre

Future Development: Continue with the activities above into the next session.

Commitment 9: Assess the potential impact of the introduction of appropriately qualified Gaelic-speaking nursery support workers at the GM nursery; assess progression routes to full nursery-nursing status.

Progress: Activities include Gaelic classes for staff, the involvement of Drama Department and staff in Gaelic performance. There have been drama performances by pupils/staff/community at venues throughout Edinburgh including the Scottish Storytelling Centre. Two people have been trained with the Edinburgh Early Learning and Childcare Academy to deliver in Gaelic Medium early years. Partner providers Òganan Dhùn Èideann have 14 (full and part-time) workers, all Gaelic speakers, assisting with early years education. They have been or will be trained to SVQ3 level. These staff are 'multipliers' and may move into other branches of GME, for example into the Nursery at TnP. Òganan has capacity to offer an additional 32 nursery children places, to relieve pressure on TnP. This offering could be at another convenient locus in the city.

Future Development: Continue with the activities above into the next session. The Council will monitor and make best use of the trained workers emerging through Òganan.

Commitment 10: Publicise the advantages of Gaelic Learner Education (GLE) among head teachers through cluster meetings of secondary and associated primary schools. Continue with annual training in GLPS to reinforce cluster provision.

Progress: GLE provision has increased through teacher training funded by the Scottish Government and now on offer within two clusters, JGHS and THS. Pupils learning Gaelic at Stenhouse PS are now Tour Guides at Edinburgh Castle, using simple Gaelic with some also in the finals of the Education Scotland Awards for work in 1+2 Language provision. The Iomairt Development Officer has involved learners at THS in preparing a Gaelic script on the theme of the Iolaire, with the National Library of Scotland, and involves a trip for the pupils to Lewis and Harris. 20 GLE pupils from Stenhouse, supported by parents, participated in the local Mod at TnP and pupils taught the audience a Gaelic Christmas song at Newbattle College.

Future Development: Officers continue to develop GLE in line with both Gaelic and 1+2 Languages strategic planning. GLE training opportunities are promoted across the City, with focus on THS and JGHS. These include taster sessions, short courses & the full GLPS course. GLE is promoted to head teachers through cluster meetings and GLPS training continues.

Commitment 11: Council to input into production of nationally approved GE material.

Progress: Additional Support Needs material created by a retired CEC Gaelic (speaker) Education Psychologist is to be published by Storlann. The course for GLPS teachers was developed in partnership with Storlann and is now used to deliver to children and train staff.

Future Development: Continue to identify best practice with ideas for publication among the Gaelic teachers and others.

Commitment 12: Teachers are supported to attend annual national GME conferences.

Progress: All teachers from the newly qualified to the highly experienced are enabled to attend relevant conferences. Cover for teachers, however, is a constant constraint.

Future Development: Publicise opportunities in teaching as a career among GME students in JGHS. The postholder of the new Curriculum Leader for General Education will have a role in representing the Council at national events

Commitment 13: Establish baseline levels of Gaelic usage in GME homes with reference to levels of fluency and uptake of learning opportunities.

Progress: 20 parents attended day and evening classes provided by Newbattle Abbey College at TnP for one term with Taster-Gaelic provided for six weeks NBC. 'Christmas at Newbattle' involved GME parents, the Gaelic Choir and clarsach-players from TnP. Ùlpan classes were also available at 6 levels in LA for parents. The Iomairt DO offers classes in Gaelic for parents both during and after the school day.

Future Development: The Council is to consider financial assistance, using the Specific Grant or the Gaelic Language Additional Implementation Funding, to allow parents to attend classes. Bun-sgoil TnP has identified this as an issue when engaging with parents.

Commitment 14: Liaison with adult learning delivery groups and partners, participation in Community Learning and Development Review Group and work towards co-ordinated city-wide provision.

Progress: The groups have worked to establish this provision at NBC, LA and TnP. National Certificate Celtic Studies and Access to Higher Education Celtic studies (Including GLE) (SWAP) is available at NBC. SWAP was a pilot with 5 students in 2014, with 9 students likely in next year's class

Future Development: CLD Review Group to continue to develop Gaelic provision for adults.

Commitment 15: Audit of Council Staff to determine Gaelic speakers, readers, writers and learners.

Progress: A survey of current learning and teaching staff to understand Gaelic fluency within the organisation has been prepared and due to be undertaken. Once this is complete, a further survey will be developed for all staff to understand the levels of wider awareness.

Future Development: Initial focus on learning and teaching staff with wider survey plans for all Council employees.

Commitment 16: Gaelic Awareness Training (GAT) offered to reception and call centre staff and to those involved in GLP implementation.

Progress: Once the survey above is complete for all staff, the Council will consider options for a programme for specific training for these staff groups.

Future Development: A plan for next steps will be articulated once evidence has been gathered and scope agreed through the staff Gaelic survey.

Commitment 17: Provide Ùlpan courses as an open opportunity for Council staff.

Progress: Ùlpan courses are run for adults with lessons devised by the tutor. This has been take up by four employees and two former employees of the Council.

Future Development: Promotional material to go to relevant council staff to gauge interest in learning Gaelic.

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B) Language Usage

Commitment 18: Develop Gaelic Medium social provision for young people based on GME activities.

Progress: Sradagan (youth clubs) have monthly sessions for upper primary in TnP. These have now extended to lower primary. GME pupils participated in debates, sessions on film-making, football and shinty.

Future Development: The Iomairt Development Officer will support and assist with Drama workshops, football competitions, Halloween Party and Fairs. Pupils are involved in Edinburgh Gaelic Week, November of each year.

Commitment 19: Develop Gaelic Medium community activities and investigate the development of the current Gaelic community office as a meeting place and seek resources for a new location if the need is identified.

Progress: The Gaelic community office has been established at TnP in the former Taigh an Dorsair. It has been officially opened with a cheese and wine evening. It has been decorated as a result of the efforts of the Iomairt DO. There is a small community library. Events already include community singing (weekly) led by a Gaelic singer, and Tai Kwan Do classes through Gaelic. The venue will be most useful for Ùlpan classes. Ideas for community events are being shared under the direction of the Iomairt DO who will circularise the Gaelic community in fortnightly e-mails. Connections with the local community are growing. Events include coffee mornings, run by parents, involvement in Leith Links Fair. Links established with Leith and Newhaven Community Councils and the Friends of Pilrig Park.

Future Development: The council will consider continuing to support the work of the Iomairt DO in promoting the community office as a centre for Gaelic community activity

Commitment 20: Develop a Gaelic Information Network.

Progress: Iomairt DO has developed a monthly newsletter mailed to a growing number of addressees based on lists of those interested in Gaelic held by the various Gaelic organisations in Edinburgh. This lists events ongoing in Edinburgh and the Gaelic Community are actively encouraged to use this as a means of advertising their Events.

Future Development: The Newsletter mailing list will continue to expand.

Commitment 21: Investigate further use of community rooms in libraries for community activities.

Progress: Assisted by playgroup leaders, the 'Gaelic Bookbug' sessions are organised at various libraries in Edinburgh. Bookbug Bags, comprising Gaelic translations of the books in the regular 'Bookbug Bags', are distributed for children under five and their families to enjoy together.

Future Development: This innovative work will continue in partnership with the Library service.

Commitment 22: Advertise GME opportunities bilingually for school places, utilising GME posters and leaflets.

Progress: GME is advertised in mainstream Council pre-school and primary literature and on the Council's website. There is a Gaelic section in CEC's website, with up-to-date information on Gaelic provision and with links to Gaelic organisations. There is local advertising to inform parents of the opportunities for GME pre-3 children.

Future Development: These current arrangements will be maintained.

Commitment 23: Investigate the scope for Gaelic-related articles and photographs in Council publications and other local media.

Progress: Activities included promotion around the opening of the Gaelic Primary and regular promotion of events taking place in the school. National reporting of the opening of the new JGHS buildings, referenced speeches in Gaelic made by the Head Teacher, Donald Macdonald, and Scottish Government Minister, Alasdair Allan MSP. Communications network are being set up and being refreshed by the Iomairt DO to publicise Gaelic events.

Future Development: Iomairt DO and Council Communications Service to liaise in order to identify the best media channels for promoting Gaelic within the Council.

Commitment 24: Implement the Council's Gaelic Arts Strategy.

Progress: The Culture Plan adopted at Culture & Sport Committee November 2015 has superseded all artform strategies.

Future Development: Practical and effective mechanisms for the communication of Gaelic activity will be explored and Gaelic arts activity programmed by Council-funded cultural organisations will be collated on an annual basis and reported to the Gaelic Language Implementation Group. The Council's [Culture website](#) is available for Gaelic organisations to promote cultural events taking place throughout the city.

Commitment 25: Develop more Gaelic youth arts projects.

Progress: Successful Gaelic Weeks have taken place. In addition, there have been ad hoc activities organised by Iomairt Ghàidhlig Dhùn Èideann, Comann nam Pàrant, and the schools where GME and Gaelic for Learners are provided.

Future Development: Expand provision of arts activities for young people. The Council's Gaelic Language Plan 2018-22 has a commitment to try and secure the Mod for Edinburgh 2023-2024 (an available year identified by MOD Committee). Initial discussions with the Mod Committee Chair have indicated problems about the prohibitive cost of venue hire and accommodation in the city centre in Edinburgh, for MOD acts and participants. Further discussions resulted in the Leith area being identified as a possible location. Discussions are ongoing in this regard. Critical to the progression of this commitment will be the appointment of a Gaelic Arts Officer, or Gaelic arts remit within another arts officer role, to ensure co-ordination of future efforts.

Commitment 26: Support for local artists / diversification / festivals development.

Progress: The visual arts and crafts awards are promoted via various networks and organisations which include organisations where Gaelic-speakers can access the information in English, e.g. the Scottish Story-telling Centre, Creative Scotland. These awards are for individuals, not for groups. Gaelic speakers have applied.

Future Development: To seek updated list of Gaelic organisations to include on the distribution list for promotion of the awards and cultural funding opportunities as they arise.

Commitment 27: Explore options in incorporating Gaelic activity as part of the Edinburgh Pilot Project Ticketing Portal.

Progress: This was a pilot project in nature and was reviewed and closed in 2013

Commitment 28: Work with partners to identify current links to Gaelic in tourism policies and strategies.

Progress: It has not been possible to do this within the current available level of council staffing. However, discussions at a national level are taking place between Visit Scotland and Scottish Government in this regard.

Progress: The Council will make connections with other bodies in Edinburgh to share best practice and better pool resources to implement Gaelic Language Plans

Commitment 29: Gaelic usage in council reception, telephones, e mails, complaints and public meetings and audit the number of Gaelic-speaking staff in HQ with a view to utilising those staff that are willing to offer reception or telephone assistance to enquirers who want to use Gaelic.

Progress: This work has not been possible due to a lack of staff resources to design and conduct this audit, and other demands on staff engagement resources relating to staff engagement of organisational changes.

Progress: Following the learning and teaching survey, a wider staff survey will be carried out.

Commitment 30: To improve signs offering assistance in Gaelic at council receptions and other council buildings.

Progress: Signs are on display at TnP. Also, within the GME Department at JGHS.

Progress: The organisational review of the Facilities Management Service has recently be completed. The Council will look at improving Gaelic Signage initially at three locations across the city, Waverley Court, the City Chambers and Central Library. Once complete other sites will be appraised.

Commitment 31: GME school offices and reception areas are to increase the availability of Gaelic speaking staff through a voluntary programme and appropriate signage.

Progress: Progress has been made at Stenhouse Primary.

Progress: Continue to consider signage in school offices and reception areas.

Commitment 32: Simultaneous interpretation will take place at Gaelic specific events.

Progress: This is common practice now at all major council Gaelic specific events.

Progress: Ensure that this remains common practice.

Commitment 33: Introduce bilingual messages on personal voice-mail for Gaelic speakers doing Gaelic-related work.

Progress: There has been no progress with this commitment. However, the Gaelic pages on the Council's website will include Gaelic translations.

Progress: This will be reviewed in line with the broader commitment to improve Gaelic communications, content and signage.

Commitment 34: Introduce bilingual e-mail signatures and generated messages for staff involved in GME and GLP work.

Progress: Appropriate council staff who are regularly involved in Gaelic Language Plan work now have Gaelic straplines attached to their emails.

Progress: As above, this will be reviewed in line with the broader commitment to improve Gaelic communications, content and signage.

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C) Language Status

Commitment 35: At the time of the next Council rebranding exercise the Council commits to including a Gaelic translation into the main Council logo.

Progress: The Council has committed to this. GLAIF funding was secured for Waverley Court but staff turnover has led to a delay in completing this.

Progress: A version of the council's logo strap line translated into Gaelic has been created. There are Gaelic translations for all relevant straplines. These straplines will be incorporated into relevant Council materials when replacing stock.

Commitment 36: Consult with other partner local authorities on their views regarding the addition of 'welcome to Edinburgh' signs in Gaelic.

Progress: There has been an initial meeting between the Council and Transport Edinburgh about improving the usage and profile of Gaelic signage.

Progress: This will continue to be reviewed in line with the broader commitment to improve Gaelic communications, content and signage starting with improvements to building signage.

Commitment 37: Include bilingual signage in Gaelic at relevant Council facilities such as GME buildings, on a replacement basis.

Progress: Signage has been designed by pupils for Taobh na Pàirce.

Progress: Consideration is being given to further provision at JGHS and main council buildings such as the City Chambers, Waverley Court and Central Library.

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D) Language Corpus

D) Language Corpus

Commitment, Progress and Future Development: Actions in this area have been largely delivered and referenced in the first statutory monitoring report.