

Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee

10am, Tuesday, 14 June 2016

Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17 - Statutory Monitoring Report

Item number	7.5
Report number	
Executive/routine	
Wards	All

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 report to Bòrd Na Gàidhlig for their comment and approval.

Links

Coalition pledges	P2, P4
Council priorities	CO4, CO23, CO26
Single Outcome Agreement	SO3

Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17 - Statutory Monitoring Report

Recommendations

- 1.1 To approve the Monitoring Report at Appendix 1, and submit this to Bòrd Na Gàidhlig (the Bòrd) for their comment and approval.
- 1.2 To note the commitments for further developments, specifically, the commitments to (i) establish a Coproduction Group, under the auspices of the Gaelic Implementation Group, to develop the Council's second Gaelic Language Plan, (ii) to develop a Gaelic Medium Education (GME) strategy for 0-18 year olds as part of the Council's second Gaelic language Plan, and (iii) engage with the Bòrd on the development of the Council's second Gaelic Language Plan.

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 (GLP) for Edinburgh and to carry out a public consultation on the draft Plan.
- 2.2 The Bòrd was established in 2006 as a result of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 and is accountable to, and directly funded by, Scottish Ministers. It is responsible for developing the Plàna Cànan Nàiseanta Gàidhlig 2012/17 (the National Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17).
- 2.3 The Council's Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17 (GLP) was approved by the Policy and Strategy Committee on 4 September 2012. In accordance with Section 5 (1) (a) of the Gaelic Language Act (Scotland) 2005, the plan was submitted to the Bòrd, and was approved by the Bòrd on 18 September 2012.
- 2.4 As a result of the Act, the Council is also required to approve and publish a statutory monitoring report. On 5 November 2013, the Council approved its first statutory monitoring report. In addition, the Council must submit this report to the Bòrd for their comment and approval.
- 2.5 Following submission of this first progress report, the Bòrd indicated that it was satisfied with progress described against key commitments in the Plan. However, the Bòrd requested further information on key matters relating to; (i) the specific council FTE resource allocated to delivering the Plan; (ii) the number of council staff attending Gaelic language classes; (iii) the number of pupils enrolled at Taobh na Pàirce (the new Gaelic primary school) and projections for future enrolment; (iv) a strategy for expansion of Gaelic education at primary and secondary level; (v) additional extra curricular activities offered to children at

Taobh na Pàirce; (vi) training initiatives for pre-school staff on Gaelic; (vii) opportunities for engaging in Gaelic education across the whole primary and secondary school estate; (viii) support for, and engagement with, Gaelic community and arts groups, and (ix) progress on integrating Gaelic signage across the Council's estate.

- 2.6 Council officers provided much of this information to the Bòrd. The only outstanding matters relate to items (iv) a strategy for expansion of Gaelic education, and (ix) progress on integrating Gaelic signage across the Council's estate. Work during 2013 to 2016 has attempted to address these matters, and further action is indicated in this report.

Main report

- 3.1 Attached at Appendix 1 is the Council's second statutory monitoring report covering the period November 2013 to May 2016. This report has been compiled in partnership with an independent advisor, who has expertise in Gaelic education.
- 3.2 The monitoring report was also compiled in partnership with various council officers, Gaelic community groups, and members of the Gaelic Implementation Group. This group was established by the Council to oversee implementation of the Council's Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17, and is currently chaired by the Councillor Lewis Ritchie.
- 3.3 The monitoring report indicates GLP commitments, progress against these commitments, and future developments, aligned to the four themes of the plan; (i) language acquisition; (ii) language usage; (iii) language status; and (iv) language corpus.
- 3.4 Key highlights indicated in the monitoring report are:
- 3.4.1 Significant progress against education commitments, specifically the growth in early years and primary school provision.
- 3.4.2 Continued community development work and community activities, including the establishment of a Gaelic Community Hub at Taobh na Pàirce.
- 3.4.3 Expansion of opportunities for Gaelic language and cultural learning across all primary schools.
- 3.4.4 Continued provision of secondary school GME at James Gillespies High School, and the enhancement of the Gaelic provision which already exists at Tynecastle High School.
- 3.5 Key challenges and future developments indicated in the monitoring report are:
- 3.5.1 The urgent need to recruit and retain early years and primary school teachers to meet growing demand.

3.5.2 The need to develop expansion options for Gaelic Medium Education from 0 to 18 years.

3.5.3 The need to deliver on agreed commitments to improve the profile and status of the Gaelic language through signage and customer contact at Council buildings.

3.5.4 Ensure Gaelic arts developments are progressed through the new Culture service and new Culture Strategy.

3.6 In addition to the above, the Bòrd has now formally contacted the Council to indicate that a new Gaelic Language Plan will be required from November 2017 onwards. Initial discussions should take place with the Bòrd to ensure alignment to national priorities, identified in the Plàna Cànan Nàiseanta Gàidhlig (the national Gaelic Language Plan).

Measures of success

4.1 Delivery of commitments described in the Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17.

4.2 Census data indicating the number of people in Edinburgh who consider themselves to be fluent in Gaelic.

Financial impact

5.1 There are no direct financial impacts as a consequence of this report. However, any further expansion of Gaelic education will require additional capital and revenue funding. Some of this could be met by the Scottish Government's specific funds for Gaelic, or via Bòrd Na Gàidhlig specific funding streams. Any additional funding requirements will be reported to committee in due course.

Risk, policy, compliance and governance impact

6.1 Publication of this annual report enables the Council to meet its statutory duties under the Gaelic Language Act (Scotland) 2005.

Equalities impact

7.1 The contents of this report have been assessed in light of the Equality Act 2010 public sector equality duty and the various human rights obligations placed on the Council. This assessment has indicated many positive impacts with regard to advancing equality, fostering good relations and ensuring rights to education and participation are enhanced.

Sustainability impact

8.1 The contents of this report have been assessed in light of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. This assessment has indicated many positive impacts with regard to enhancing social sustainability.

Consultation and engagement

- 9.1 There was extensive consultation and engagement with a wide array of stakeholders to develop the Council's first GLP 2012/17. This engagement has continued through the Gaelic Implementation Group (GIG), including the compilation of this report. The Council is committed to ongoing engagement with parents and pupils to improve educational provision at early years, primary and secondary levels. The Council is also committed to engagement with a wide variety of Gaelic stakeholders to develop the Council's second GLP.

Background reading/external references

- 10.1 None.

Andrew Kerr

Chief Executive

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Links

Coalition pledges	P2 - Hold the maximum P1 class size at 25 and seek to reduce class sizes in line with Scottish Government recommendations P4 - Draw up a long-term strategic plan to tackle both over-crowding and under use in schools
Council priorities	CO4 - Our children and young people are physically and emotionally healthy CO23 – Well engaged and well informed – Communities and individuals are empowered and supported to improve local outcomes and foster a sense of community CO26 – The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver on agreed objectives
Single Outcome Agreement	SO3 – Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential
Appendices	Appendix 1 - City of Edinburgh Council - Gaelic Language Plan

City of Edinburgh Council - Gaelic Language Plan 2012/17

Statutory Monitoring Report - November 2013 to May 2016

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:

Since the opening of Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce the overall roll of the school has grown each year, with a pupil roll of 287 including 57 pupils in P1 as at the September 2015 census. Therefore, demand for places at Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce continues to be very healthy, with 64, as at March 2016, registered pupils for the P1 intake in August 2016 including four from outwith Edinburgh.

The table below shows an analysis of the pupil roll at Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce as at the September 2015 census. This shows, by year group, the total pupils by locality and shows a growing trend emerging of a significant proportion of the pupils attending the school coming from the north of the city, particularly the North East which is the locality in which the primary school is located. Analysis provided by Cròileagan on the locality statistics indicates that the location of Taobh na Pàirce in the north-east of the City is a factor in few parents from the south and west of Edinburgh choosing GME.

Within the P1 intake in August 2015, 63.1% of the pupils were from the North East locality with 82.5% being from the north of the city. Of the 60 Edinburgh pupils registered for P1 in August 2016, 38.3% are from the North East locality with 73.3% being from the north of the city.

Locality	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	Total	% Total
North East	36	20	16	8	4	3	5	92	35.1%
North West	11	16	16	10	5	8	10	76	29.0%
South East	7	13	10	9	9	9	5	62	23.7%
South West	2	5	8	5	4	5	3	32	12.2%
Sub-Total CEC	56	54	50	32	22	25	23	262	100.0%
Out of Council	1	9	6	1	3	4	1	25	
Total	57	63	56	33	25	29	24	287	

Additional analysis provided by Cròileagan indicates that although registrations for C1 have been level since Taobh na Pàirce opened, the experience of Cròileagan families is that registrations for next year's C1 intake are likely to be higher and indeed over the

reported maximum intake of 66 pupils per year. Many 3-year olds currently attending Cròileagan have been unable to access places at sgoil-àraich and this is leading to anxiety over the availability of school places. Data for the number of pre-school children attending sgoil-àraich and then transferring into primary one at Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce is available for the last three years as shown in the following table.

	number of pre-school children in nursery	number transferring to P1 in following year
2013-14	59	48
2014-15	53	47
2015-16	45	38

Data from the school indicates that for sgoil-àraich 49 children will return in August 2016 as pre-school with and additional 16 children applying to start as pre-school attendees. There are also 18 children applying to start ante pre-school in August 2016 taking the projected demand for places to 83 children. This suggests there will be an expected waiting list of 3 children in August 2016. A further 18 children have been identified by the school as eligible to commence nursery in either January or April 2017 and as things stand these children will be unable to access a place in sgoil-àraich.

The success of Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce 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 Development:

The potential demand and capacity issues identified above at both Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce and sgoil-àraich require to be linked to a broader 3-18 GME strategy, which will be a central feature of the Council's second Gaelic Language Plan. The capacity of the Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce 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 Taobh na Pàirce were limited. Any review would require to consider further use of the partner care provider, 'Òganán 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 Òganán.

In relation to the recruitment of teaching staff there is a possibility of considering advertising in Ireland, for teacher vacancies in GME in Edinburgh.

The preparation of a 3-18 GME 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 and their carers. The aim is to facilitate and support Gaelic learning for both children and their carers in a fun, relaxed environment and to provide information on Gaelic medium education. There are currently six sessions a week, in Leith, Taobh na Pàirce and Tollcross, with around 150 children attending regularly. Families travel from across the city and from East, West, Midlothian and Fife to attend. As mentioned above, there is much concern amongst Cròileagan parents that children are being denied access to pre-school Gaelic medium education in Edinburgh as demand for places increases.

Six play-group leaders (part-time) help with language immersion in groups. This provides stability and progression in the pre-3 groups. Òganan Dhùn Èideann, the wraparound care provider for Taobh na Pàirce, facilitates the learning and use of Gaelic outside the classroom, thus promoting essential fluency. This provision is delivered from 8.00am-6.00pm. Both children and parents are supported in the early stages of GME. The numbers expected to attend and be on the waiting list for the nursery class at Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce are provided above in the progress update for commitment 1 and there is limited provision for ante-pre-schoolers (3 yr olds) next session. Fourteen Gaelic-speaking staff are qualified in, or working towards, the SVQ3 in Child Care. These staff are potentially an ideal seed-bed for projected growth in Gaelic Medium nursery education, whether at Taobh na Pàirce or elsewhere in the city.

Future Development:

There seems to be a growing body of evidence to indicate the need to look at options to expand early years GME provision. Òganan has the capacity to offer an additional 32 nursery children places, to relieve pressure on Taobh na Pàirce. This offering could be at another convenient locus in the city and there is a need for a Cròileagan to be re-established in the west of the city. Further development of the partnership with Òganan 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 3-18 GME 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 Taobh na Pàirce.

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:

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 (University of the Highlands and Islands). Successful in service opportunities for Taobh

na Pàirce staff were provided by a national expert in Gaelic language. The Gaelic Development Officer for Iomairt Ghàidhlig Dhùn Èideann has arranged for lunchtime classes for teachers who are learners of Gaelic at James Gillespie's High School. Newbattle Abbey College provides for a National Certificate in Celtic Studies and funding can be offered through a bursary from the College.

Future Development:

Encourage uptake by staff of the above provision, working with partners in Newbattle (NAC), Iomairt na Gàidhlig and others.

Commitment 4:

Monitor Gaelic admission statistics and review GME uptake.

Progress:

Data on current school rolls and early years is provided above.

Future Development:

The monitoring of demand and take up of places from 3-18 will influence the shape and commitments in the to be developed 3-18 GME strategy, which will sit at the heart of the Council's second GLP.

Commitment 5:

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

Progress:

James Gillespie's High School (JGHS) - Gaelic Medium Education (GME) development

- Currently 81 young people in the GME programme.
- GME is delivered through till the end of the Broad General Education
- There is an option to continue into the Senior Phase (S4 – S6) and onto certificate level (National 5, Higher and Advanced Higher).
- There is good uptake of GME in the Senior Phase (Nat 5/ Higher/ Advanced Higher). The vast majority of students go on to complete Higher Gàidhlig, and many also continue to do AH Gàidhlig (data available on request). Attainment is strong and above national average.
- Subjects being taught through the medium of Gaelic are P.E, Art, Modern Studies and RME.
- No subjects are currently taught through the medium of Gaelic at SQA qualification level.
- National 5 Modern Studies (N5 Nuadh-Eolas) through the medium of Gaelic is being offered as a choice for session 2016/2017. This class is expected to run.

JGHS Gaelic (Learners) Education (GLE) development

- GLE is being delivered across all JGHS cluster primaries with input at either P4 or P5 across the cluster.
- Preston Street Primary is delivering Gaelic as a main 1+2 Language (L3).
- S1 and S2 cohort all experience taster blocks of Gaelic for learners which provide progression from primary cluster input.

- JGHS have developed an S3 Languages for Life and Work Award for learners. This has run in previous years but there is no current uptake.
- JGHS also offer Gaelic Learner Education (GLE) courses in the Senior Phase. No current uptake.

JGHS Wider Achievement in Gaelic

- Gaelic has been embedded into the school's life and ethos with a visible profile in multi cultural events.
- Students participate in various creative writing and cultural competitions at national level including Scottish Book Trust Young Writers' Award, the 'National Gàidhlig Debate and the National Mod.
- Partnerships include Comunn na Gàidhlig (CNAG), Historic Scotland and Glasgow Gaelic School.

Tynecastle High School Cluster - Gaelic Medium Education (GME) development

There is currently no provision of GME in the Tynecastle Cluster or Tynecastle High School.

Tynecastle High School Cluster - Gaelic Learner Education (GLE) development

- 2 of the Tynecastle cluster primary schools currently deliver GLE; Stenhouse Primary from nursery onwards and P5 to P7 in Balgreen Primary.
- Since August 2015, GLE is delivered in S1 and S2 for all learners at Tynecastle.
- GLE provision at the school has doubled in 2015/2016 with provision now continuing into S2. It is planned for this model to progress into S3.
- Half the year group continues with a progressive programme of GLE from primary and the other half (who have previously studied Mandarin) follow a beginners GLE programme.
- Staffing is shared across Tynecastle High School and JGHS. This is a consideration for Tynecastle in moving forward and planning for the development of S3 courses.
- Gaelic has been embedded very successfully into the life and ethos of many of the schools delivering both GME and GLE provision. Stenhouse Primary school has visible Gaelic signage throughout the school and a Gaelic choir.

Tynecastle Wider Achievements GLE and GME

A range of GLE projects include partnership projects with Historic Scotland in both Stenhouse Primary and Tynecastle High School.

Future Development:

There has been an increase in families choosing Gaelic Medium Education for their children since Taobh na Pairce opened in 2013. This has led to an increase in demand for GME places at JGHS. A Working Group involving elected members, Council officers and key stakeholders was established to enable Council to engage with key stakeholders to consider options to address the projected capacity issues at JGHS and allow a sustainable position to be reached.

The Working Group met four times between 31 March 2016 and 17 May 2016 and a report which provides an update regarding the matters considered by the Working Group, the conclusions reached and the proposed way forward was considered by the Education, Children and Families Committee on 24 May 2016.

The report identified that since 1 March 2016 excellent progress has been made and a clear way forward established. Based on current projections, a solution has been found to the potential capacity issue at JGHS for August 2017. This allows time to more fully consider the best medium term solution which is likely to be a proposal to establish the Darroch facility as a permanent annexe of both James Gillespie's High School and Boroughmuir High School. This would allow the capacity issues at both JGHS and BHS to be addressed whilst retaining the provision of secondary GME at JGHS until 2021 (estimated).

Based on the latest roll projections, even with the use of Darroch as a permanent annexe of both James Gillespie's High School and Boroughmuir High School, a capacity issue is very likely to arise beyond 2021. The use of Darroch would therefore represent a short to medium term solution and a long term solution for secondary GME would still require to be identified which would be informed by the work which is planned to be undertaken on a strategy for 3-18 Gaelic Medium Education.

The future strategy for the provision of GME at early years, nursery, primary and secondary levels will be considered and will form part of the wider revised Council Gaelic Language Plan. This strategy will be co-produced between Council officers from Communities and Families and representatives of the Gaelic community through the Gaelic Implementation Steering Group and will be taken to a future meeting of the Education, Children and Families Committee for consideration.

This strategy will assist in informing the future provision of GME at all levels allowing the Council to consider ways in which the provision of GME in the City can be further enhanced.

Gaelic Learners Provision will continue to be developed at Tynecastle High School. Currently GLE provision is up to S2, and the aim is extend 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:

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 requires intervention by the Scottish Government to identify which subjects would receive priority support, and to encourage teachers into GM. Until then, the GIFT scheme, which currently includes one CEC teacher training in GME, should be used to encourage suitable subject teachers to train. Senior education managers will review the GIFT scheme with senior HR managers in consultation with relevant Head Teachers.

Commitment 7:

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

Progress:

In addition to the success of Ògannan Dhùn Èideann, a new Youth and Community Officer has been appointed for Iomairt Ghàidhlig Dhùn Èideann. It is planned to offer work-shops, fiddle classes and fun hours at Taobh na Pàirce for children of different ages in primary. At secondary level, The Iomairt officer plans to run a weekly lunch-club for Gaelic Medium pupils. Drama and extra reading is also planned for the new session, using the services of a former pupil who will work with the two teachers of Gaelic. A trip to Canada is currently being investigated.

Future Development:

Monitor the uptake of the above activities as they are important as a means of keeping the Gaelic school community together.

Commitment 8:

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

Progress:

At the official opening of the new James Gillespies High School, Scottish Government Minister, Alasdair Allan MSP, and Head Teacher Donald Macdonald, addressed the audience in Gaelic. As a locus for Gaelic cultural activity, the school hosted a pipe band, clarsach, fiddle and accordion lessons; also a shinty club and a Gaelic choir.

Future Development:

Proceed with intention to increase Gaelic signage in the school; offer more Gaelic classes for staff and consider offering more Gaelic classes for parents.

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:

Partner providers Òganán 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 Taobh na Pàirce. Òganán has capacity to offer an additional 32 nursery children places, to relieve pressure on Taobh na Pàirce. This offering could be at another convenient locus in the city.

Future Development:

The Council will monitor and make best use of the trained workers emerging through Òganán.

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. The Council now has a good offering for two clusters, JGHS and THS. Scottish Government funded the training of teachers. Pupils learning Gaelic through the scheme at Stenhouse PS are now 'Tour Guides' at Edinburgh Castle, using simple Gaelic. GLE pupils from Stenhouse Primary have been in the finals of the Education Scotland 'Education Awards'. Stenhouse Primary have also been in the finals of the Education Scotland Education Awards for their work in 1+2 Language provision. The Iomairt Development Officer has involved learners at Tynecastle High School in preparing a Gaelic script on the theme of the Iolair, in conjunction with the National Library of Scotland. This play has been performed for the community, and involves a trip for the pupils to Lewis and Harris. 20 GLE pupils from Stenhouse PS with strong parental support participated in the local Mod at Taobh na Pàirce. GLE pupils taught the audience a Gaelic song in a Christmas event at Newbattle College.

Future Development:

Council officers continue to promote and develop GLE in line with both Gaelic and 1+2 Languages strategic planning. A range of GLE training opportunities are to be promoted across the City, with particular focus in the Tynecastle and JGHS clusters, where the need is greatest. These will include taster sessions, short courses and the full GLPS course. Publicise the advantages of GLE among head teachers through cluster meetings of secondary and associated primary schools. Continue with annual training in GLPS to reinforce cluster provision.

Commitment 11:

Council to input into the production of nationally approved Gaelic educational material.

Progress:

Additional Support Needs material created by a retired CEC Gaelic speaker is to be published by Storlann. The course for GLPS teachers created by a CEC teacher/tutor has been accredited by the General Teaching Council of Scotland.

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 senior GME students in JGHS.

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 Taobh na Pàirce for one term. Taster-Gaelic was provided for six weeks before Christmas at Newbattle. 'Christmas at Newbattle' involved GME parents, the Gaelic Choir and clarsach-players from TnP. Classes in Gaelic for parents featured. Ùlpan classes in Gaelic were available at 6 levels in Leith Academy for parents and others. 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 in the Gaelic language. Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pàirce have identified this as a key 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 various groups have worked well together to establish the provision mentioned above at Newbattle, Leith Academy and Taobh na Pàirce. National Certificate Celtic Studies and Access to Higher Education Celtic studies (SWAP) is available at Newbattle. These courses include Gaelic language. 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 monitor and fine-tune Gaelic provision for adults across the city. CLD Review Group to agree relevant action after consulting the National Gaelic Strategy for Adults, expected shortly.

Commitment 15:

Audit of Council Staff to determine Gaelic speakers, readers, writers and potential learners.

Progress:

Because of priorities for action related to developing Gaelic education, this audit has not been done.

Future Development:

To avoid collecting information that may or may not be used, restrict activity in this area to encouraging staff learners. Interest in learning Gaelic learning and usage amongst council employees should be canvassed through a circular approved by Corporate Communications.

Commitment 16:

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

Progress:

This action is scheduled to be delivered during 2016/17.

Future Development:

Identify personnel to offer training on the subject of the importance of Gaelic influence on Scotland's history and culture. A circular approved by Corporate Resources to go to all customer contact staff to elicit interest in GAT.

Commitment 17:

Provide Ùlpan courses as an open opportunity for Council staff.

Progress:

Since the Ùlpan course cannot be run on less than two sessions per week, lessons devised by the tutor have been run for a group of adults, which has included four employees and two ex-employees of the Council.

Future Development:

As above: a circular to be approved by Corporate Resources to go to relevant council staff to gauge interest in learning Gaelic.

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 Taobh na Pàirce. These will extend into secondary in 2015-2016. GME pupils participated in debates, sessions on film-making, football and shinty.

Future Development:

Monthly meetings in JGHS proposed for parents of GME pupils are planned for session 2015-2016. In addition to promoting interest among parents at secondary level, these sessions can be a springboard for promoting other social activity among pupils e.g. football teams. The Iomairt Development Officer will link with the DO in Glasgow to mount a quiz competition for GME pupils. She is also planning go-karting, singing workshops, football competitions and a Halloween Party. St Mary's Music School will present a Gaelic Christmas Concert in their chapel. The Gaelic Officer at Edinburgh University together with the Iomairt DO is planning a Gaelic Week for Edinburgh for 19th-24th October. This 'Week' has already been successfully run for two consecutive years.

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 Taobh na Pàirce in the former taigh an dorsair. It has been officially opened with a cheese and wine evening. It is 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 should continue to support the good 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 is currently setting this up for the community. The “fortnightly e-mails” mentioned above will be sent to a growing number of addressees based on lists of those interested in Gaelic held by the various Gaelic organisations in Edinburgh.

Future Development:

Council community engagement and development officers will be made more aware of the emergent network.

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:

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 appointment of a Gaelic Arts Officer is on hold for the moment as there is a major review of the Council's Cultural Strategy underway, in addition to an organisational review of the culture service.

Future Development:

Raise the issue of the importance of a Gaelic Arts Officer, and implementation of the Gaelic Arts Strategy, during the review of the culture strategy and service. Ensure full reporting of all Gaelic arts activities in the third statutory monitoring report. Ensure that the new Executive Director of City Strategy and Economy is fully briefed on the Gaelic Arts Strategy and related matters.

Commitment 25:

Develop more Gaelic youth arts projects.

Progress:

See above references to Gaelic community arts projects under commitment 17, specifically the Gaelic Week for Edinburgh, 19th- 24th October, 2015. This has been successfully run for the last two years. 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 GLP has a commitment to try and secure the Mod for Edinburgh 2023-2024 (the only available year identified by the 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:

Include Gaelic organisations on the distribution list for promotion of the awards.

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

Future Development:

To prepare an options paper for opportunities to develop a Gaelic artistic hub/base, working in partnership with community groups, City Strategy and Economy Directorate to enable improved advertising of Gaelic arts events. It may be possible to better utilise the Gaelic community office which has been established at Taobh na Pàirce in this regard.

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.

Future Development:

Ensure the Council works more closely with other bodies in Edinburgh to share best practice and better pool resources to implement GLPs.

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.

Future Development:

Review the purpose of such an audit.

Commitment 30:

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

Progress:

Signs are on display at Taobh na Pàirce. Also, within the GME Department at JGHS.

Future Development:

Facilities Management Service is currently undergoing a significant organisational review, after which, it will assess different models, and this provision will improve, with plans for City Chambers and Waverley Court. Signage will be developed by pupils at Taobh na Pàirce.

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:

This is already achieved - see Commitment 3 above'.

Future Development:

Continue to ensure 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.

Future Development:

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.

Future Development:

The Council's Interpretation and Translation Service will continue to work with staff that show an interest in including Gaelic straplines to emails

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.

Future Development:

The Council's Interpretation and Translation Service will continue to work with staff that show an interest in including Gaelic straplines to emails.

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 a new officer must be designated to ensure completion

Future Development:

Produce a version of the council's logo which has the strap line translated into Gaelic. There are Gaelic translations for all relevant straplines. Incorporation of straplines 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, but nothing has resulted as yet.

Future Development:

A nominated senior officer within the Transport and Planning Service will be identified to progress this work.

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.

Future Development:

Consider further provision at JGHS and main council buildings. The new Facilities Management Service should consider using pupils' work on this to 'roll out' elementary Gaelic messages for reception areas. Work with partners to identify potential for bilingual signage at major cultural/tourist sites e.g. Edinburgh Castle, Scottish Parliament, Railway Stations and National Libraries. Bòrd na Gàidhlig's published advice on effective signage practice will be utilised.

D. Language Corpus**Commitment, Progress and Future Development**

Actions in this area have been largely delivered and referenced in the first statutory monitoring report.