

<p>Stiùireadh air compàirteachadh èifeachdach le coimhearsnachdan ann am planadh leasachaidh ionadail</p> <p>Freagairt bho Bhòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>26 Iuchar 2023</p>	<p>Effective community engagement in local development planning guidance: consultation</p> <p>Response by Bòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>26 July 2023</p>
<p>Ceist 6 – A bheil beachdan sam bith agaibh mu na co-dhùnaidhean tùsail anns na measaidhean buaidh a tha an cois agus a’ toirt fiosrachadh don stiùireadh seo?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tha ✓ • Chan eil • Gun bheachd <p>Nach innis sibh barrachd mun fhreagairt agaibh (gu h-àraid ma tha beachdan agaibh a tha sibh airson innse dhuinn)?</p> <p>A thaobh ICIAs, tha an sgrìobhainn “Stiùireadh air Compàirteachadh Èifeachdach le Coimhearsnachdan ann am Planadh Leasachaidh Ionadail: Measaidhean Buaidh” a’ toirt fa-near gu bheil an Achd 2018 a’ dèanamh liosta de na raointean a leanas a tha buntainneach a bhith air am beachdachadh airson eileanan agus coimhearsnachdan eileanach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dì-dhaoineachadh. • Leasachadh Eaconamach. • Dìon na h-Àrainneachd. • Slàinte is Sunnd. • Cumhachdachadh Choimhearsnachdan. • Còmhhdail. • Comas-ceangail didseatach. • Bochdainn Connaidh. • Stiùireadh Fearainn. • Bith-iomadachd. <p>Ach tha sgrìobhainn a’ cho-chomhairleachaidh cuideachd a’ gabhail a-steach ceangal ri stiùireadh is uidheam Riaghaltas na h-Alba airson Measaidhean Buaidh air</p>	<p>Question 6 – Do you have any views about the initial conclusions of the impact assessments that accompany and inform this guidance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes ✓ • No • No view <p>Please comment on your answer (particularly if you do have views to share).</p> <p>Regarding ICIAs The “Effective Community Engagement in Local Development Planning Guidance Impact Assessments” document notes that the 2018 Act lists the following areas that are relevant considerations for islands and islands communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depopulation. • Economic Development. • Environmental Protection. • Health And Wellbeing. • Community Empowerment. • Transport. • Digital Connectivity. • Fuel Poverty. • Land Management. • Biodiversity. <p>However, the consultation document also contains a link to Scottish Government’s guidance and toolkit on Island Communities</p>

<p>Coimhearsnachdan¹ a chaidh fhoillseachadh ann an 2022. Tha seo ag ràdh:</p> <p>“Bu chòir do ICIA cuideachd beachdachadh air a’ bhuaidh a dh’fhaodadh a bhith aig poileasaidh, ro-innleachd no seirbheisean air na cànanan agus air an dualchas chultarail a bhuineas don choimhearsnachd eileanach sin” agus “Am b’ urrainn dhuibh a dhèanamh soilleir san ICIA agaibh dè a’ bhuaidh a th’ air a’ Ghàidhlig ann an coimhearsnachdan eileanach, ma tha gin ann, an taca ri sgìrean eile (a’ gabhail a-steach coimhearsnachdan eileanach eile)”.</p> <p>Ach chan eil sion san ICIA leth-phàirteach a tha a’ comharrachadh gun robhar a’ beachdachadh air na buaidhean a dh’fhaodadh a bhith ann air a’ Ghàidhlig. Bu chòir seo a ghabhail a-steach mar phàirt de leasachadh a bharrachd an ICIA. Bu chòir sin tachairt air stèidh fhor-ghnìomhach, le bhith a’ dèanamh conaltradh le raon de bhuidhnean is coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Ceist 9 – A bheil beachdan sam bith a bharrachd agaibh mun stiùireadh a thathar a’ cur an cèill sa cho-chomhairleachadh seo?</p> <p>Stèidhichte fo Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005, ’s e buidheann poblach neo-roinneil de Riaghaltas na h-Alba a th’ ann am Bòrd na Gàidhlig. Is e a’ phrìomh bhuidheann ann an Alba air a bheil dleasan agus leasachadh Gàidhlig a chur air adhart agus gus comhairle a thoirt do Mhinistearan na h-Alba mu chùisean Gàidhlig.</p> <p>’S e amas a’ Phlana Cànan Nàiseanta Ghàidhlig 2018-23² gun tèid “a’ Ghàidhlig a chleachdadh nas trice,</p>	<p>Impact Assessment⁸ which was produced in 2022. This states:</p> <p>“An ICIA should also consider what impact the policy, strategy or services may have on the languages and the cultural heritage relevant to that island community” and “could you make clear in your ICIA what the impact is on the Gaelic language in island communities, if any, compared to other areas (including other island communities)”.</p> <p>However, there is nothing in the partial ICIA to indicate that the potential impacts on the Gaelic language have been considered. These should be included as part of the further development of the ICIA. That should be on a proactive basis by consulting a range of Gaelic organisations and communities.</p> <p>Question 9 - Please provide any further comments on the guidance set out in this consultation.</p> <p>Established under the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, Bòrd na Gàidhlig is an executive non-departmental public body of the Scottish Government. It is the principal public body in Scotland responsible for promoting Gaelic development and providing advice to the Scottish Ministers on Gaelic issues.</p> <p>The aim of the National Gaelic Language Plan 2018-23⁹ is “that Gaelic is used more often, by</p>
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¹ <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2022/07/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit-2/documents/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit/govscot%3Adocument/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit.pdf>

² <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BnG-NGLP-18-23.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2022/07/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit-2/documents/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit/govscot%3Adocument/island-communities-impact-assessments-guidance-toolkit.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BnG-NGLP-18-23.pdf>



le barrachd dhaoine agus ann an raon nas fharsaing de shuidheachaidhean". Bheirear seo gu buil le bhith a' cuimseachadh air:

- Cur am meud cleachdadh na Gàidhlig.
- Cur am meud ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig.
- Cur air adhart deagh ìomhaigh den Ghàidhlig.

Bheirear an cleachdadh a bharrachd seo den chànan gu bhith, gu ìre, le bhith a' toirt am buil nam buannachdan eacanomaigeach a bhios a' Ghàidhlig a' toirt do dh'Alba. Tachraidh sin tro bhith a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig barrachd mar sho-mhaoin eaconamach. 'S e ar n-amas gum faicear is gun cluinnear a' Ghàidhlig gu làitheil air feadh na h-Alba, air dhòigh 's gun tèid aithneachadh gu farsaing gu bheil i aig cridhe beatha na h-Alba agus na stòras nàiseanta.

Thathar a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig air feadh na h-Alba. Tha mu 50% de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a' fuireach sa Ghàidhealtachd agus sna h-Eileanan, agus càch air feadh na dùthcha. A rèir Cunntas-sluaigh 2011, bha sgilean Gàidhlig aig 87,100 daoine (mu 1.7% den àireamh-shluaigh), agus 57,600 dhiubh a b' urrainn Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn. Tha iarrtas a' sìor fhàs airson cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig le buannachdan foghlaim, eaconamach is sòisealta co-cheangailte riutha.

Tha Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig (FtMG) a' leudachadh air feadh na h-Alba. Tha e a-nis ri fhaighinn ann an còrr is dàrna leth nan 32 ùghdarrasan ionadail ann an Alba. Thòisich Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig ann an 1985 le 14 sgoilearan sa bhun-sgoil. A-nis tha còrr is 5,600 sgoilear san roinn thar foghlaim Thràth-bhliadhnaichean, Bun-sgoile is Àrd-sgoile. Gus coinneachadh ri fàs leantainneach san iarrtas bidh feum air tasgadh ann an sgoiltean agus tidsearan.

Tha an t-iarrtas airson Gàidhlig ionnsachadh follaiseach san àrdachadh mhòr de dhaoine a tha a' gabhail ris an app/làrach-lìn ionnsachadh cànan Duolingo. Tha mu 1.5 millean neach air tòiseachadh air Gàidhlig na h-Alba ionnsachadh air an app bho thòisich an cùrsa o chionn trì bliadhna. Tha a' mhòr-chuid (71%) bho thaobh a-muigh na RA, le 36% anns na Stàitean Aonaichte a-mhàin.

more people and in a wider range of situations". This will be achieved by focusing on:

- Increasing the use of Gaelic.
- Increasing the learning of Gaelic.
- Promoting a positive image of Gaelic.

This greater use of the language will, in part, be achieved through fully realising the social and economic benefits that Gaelic brings to Scotland. Our aim is that Gaelic is seen and heard on a daily basis across Scotland, such that it is widely recognised as an integral part of Scottish life and a national asset.

Gaelic is spoken across Scotland. Around 50% of Gaelic speakers live in the Highlands and Islands with the remainder in the rest of the country. At the 2011 Census 87,100 people in Scotland had Gaelic skills (around 1.7% of the population), of whom 57,600 were Gaelic speakers. There is a growing demand for Gaelic language and culture with related educational, economic, and social benefits.

Gaelic Medium Education is expanding across Scotland. It is now available in over half of Scotland's 32 local authorities. Gaelic Medium Education began in 1985 with 14 primary pupils. There are now more than 5,600 pupils in the sector across Early Years, Primary and Secondary education. Meeting continuing growth in demand will require investment in schools and teachers.

The demand for learning Gaelic is evident in the huge uptake of the Duolingo language learning app/website. Some 1.5 million people have started learning Gaelic on the app since the course launched over three years ago. The majority (71%) are from outside the UK, with 36% in the United States alone.



<p>Tha cur air bhog goireas craolaidh agus teagaisg air-loidhne SpeakGaelic san t-Sultain 2021 cuideachd air cur gu mòr ri goireasan do dh’ìnbhich a tha airson a dhol an sàs sa Ghàidhlig agus an cànan ionnsachadh.</p> <p>Fhuair “Suirbhidh Beachdan Sòisealta na h-Alba 2021: Beachdan Poball na h-Alba air a’ Ghàidhlig”³, gu bheil, an coimeas ri 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A’ cho-chuid a tha ag ràdh gun urrainn dhaibh co-dhiù corra fhacal Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn air dùblachadh bho 15% gu 30%. • Gu bheil a’ cho-chuid a tha ag ràdh gun tuig iad co-dhiù beagan Gàidhlig air a dhol am meud bho 25% gu 41%. <p>A bharrachd air sin, tha 79% de dhaoine a’ smaointinn gu bheil a’ Ghàidhlig an dàrna cuid cudromach no glè chudromach do dhualchas cultarach na h-Alba.</p> <p>Lorg suirbhidh de dhaoine òga (iadsan eadar 11 agus 26 bliadhna a dh’aois)⁴ gun robh trian (33%) den luchd-fhreagairt ag ràdh gu robh iad ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig ann an dòigh air choreigin. Thuir tuilleadh air leth (59%) den luchd-fhreagairt aig <i>nach robh a’</i> Gàidhlig gun robh ùidh aca ann a bhith ag ionnsachadh a’ chàinain. Cuideachd, 72% den luchd-fhreagairt gu lèir a’ meas cultar is dualchas na Gàidhlig mar rud luachmhor no fìor-luachmhor.</p> <p>Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a’ freagairt ris a’ cho-chomhairleachadh a chionn ’s gu bheil sinn ag iarraidh gum bi a’ Ghàidhlig ga h-aithneachadh gu leòr agus gu h-ìomchaidh san Stiùireadh air Compàirteachadh le Coimhearsnachdan ann am Planadh Leasachaidh Ionadail.</p> <p>Tha sinn a’ cur fàilte air far a bheil an ICIA ag ràdh gu bheil Nota Comhairle Planaidh 3/2010: Compàirteachadh</p>	<p>The launch of SpeakGaelic in October 2021 has also greatly contributed to resources for adults who want to engage with and learn the language. It has seen around 400,000 learners since its launch.</p> <p>The “Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2021: Public Attitudes to Gaelic in Scotland”¹⁰ found that since 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion who say they can speak at least the odd word of Gaelic has doubled from 15% to 30%. • The proportion who say they can understand at least a little Gaelic has increased from 25% to 41%. <p>Further, 79% of people think Gaelic is either very or fairly important to Scotland’s cultural heritage.</p> <p>A survey of young people (those aged between 11 and 26 years)¹¹ found that one third (33%) of respondents were learning Gaelic in some form. More than half (59%) of the respondents who could <i>not</i> speak Gaelic stated that they were interested in learning the language. Also, 72% of all respondents rated Gaelic culture and heritage as quite or very valuable.</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig are responding to this consultation because we wish to see sufficient and appropriate recognition of the Gaelic language within the Community Engagement in Local Development Planning Guidance.</p> <p>We welcome the ICIA’s statement “that ‘Planning Advice Note 3/2010: Community Engagement’ is</p>
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³ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/03.SSA-2021-Public-attitudes-to-Gaelic-in-Scotland-Main-report.pdf>

⁴ <https://youngscot.net/yobservatory/a-bhith-an-sas-le-ghaidhlig-air-loidhne-engaging-with-gaelic-online>

¹⁰ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/03.SSA-2021-Public-attitudes-to-Gaelic-in-Scotland-Main-report.pdf>

¹¹ <https://youngscot.net/yobservatory/a-bhith-an-sas-le-ghaidhlig-air-loidhne-engaging-with-gaelic-online>



<p>Chomhearsnachdan” stèidhichte mu thràth agus gu bheil e a’ gabhail a-steach stiùireadh a thaobh feumalachdan mhion-bhuidhnean agus solarachadh fiosrachaidh ann an cànanan eile, a dh’fhaodadh a bhith a’ gabhail a-steach Gàidhlig”.</p> <p>Tha sinn cuideachd a’ cur fàilte air a’ phuing nach bi an ECEG ag òrdachadh altan-obrach sònraichte airson compàirteachadh, nì a tha ga fhàgail airson suidheachadh na sgìre ionadail”. A bharrachd air sin, tha sinn a’ cur fàilte air: “Tha seo cuideachd a’ fàgail fosgailte am bu chòir cànanan leithid Gàidhlig/Albais a chleachdadh mar a bhiodh freagarrach ann an suidheachaidhean ionadail”.</p> <p>Tha sgrìobhainn a’ cho-chomhairleachaidh a’ bruidhinn grunn tursan mu dheidhinn “coimhearsnachdan”. Ach bhiodh e feumail a bhith a’ toirt seachad mìneachadh airson “coimhearsnachd”.</p> <p>Bu chòir sin a bhith co-chòrdail ris a’ mhìneachadh a thathar a’ cleachdadh san Fhrèam-obrach Nàiseanta airson Planadh 4. Tha sin a’ mìneachadh coimhearsnachd mar ‘Bhuidheann dhaoine’ a dh’fhaodas a bhith stèidhte air “dearbhaithne chumanta (mar eisimpleir, an aon cinnidheachd, cànan, aois)”⁵. Air an adhbhar sin, bu chòir gu bheil ar ag amas air buidhnean Gàidhlig a bharrachd air co-chomhairleachadh le daoine fa leth aig a bheil Gàidhlig tro shuirbhidh air-loidhne no a leithid mar phàirt den phròiseas. Bidh seo na chuideachadh airson amas NPF4 a choileanadh le bhith “a’ dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil raon farsaing de dhaoine an sàs ann an toirt cumadh do na h-àiteachan aca san àm ri teachd”⁶.</p> <p>Bhìomaid an dùil gum biodh tionndadh Gàidhlig ann de sgrìobhainn a’ cho-chomhairleachaidh agus de shuirbhidh a’ cho-chomhairleachaidh, agus gum b’ urrainnear freagairtean a thoirt seachad sa Ghàidhlig. Bhiodh sin a’</p>	<p>already in place and includes guidance relating to the needs of minority groups and provision of information in alternative languages which could include Gaelic”.</p> <p>We also welcome that “The ECEG does not prescribe the use of specific engagement techniques, leaving this to local circumstances”, Further, that “It also leaves open the use of languages such as Gaelic / Scots and community languages as would fit local circumstances”.</p> <p>There are various references to “communities” in the consultation document. However, it would have been useful to include a definition of “community”.</p> <p>That should be consistent with the definition used in National Planning Framework 4. That defines a community as ‘A body of people’ which can be based on “common identity (for example a shared ethnicity, language, age)”¹². On that basis Gaelic organisations should be targeted in consultations in addition to simply consulting with Gaelic speaking individuals through an online survey or similar as part of the process. This will help to meet the aim of NPF4 to “ensure that a wide range of people are involved in shaping their future places”¹³.</p> <p>We would have expected a Gaelic version of the consultation document and the consultation survey to have been provided, and confirmation that responses could be submitted in Gaelic. That would fit with commitments in Scottish</p>
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⁵ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/pages/9/>

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2023/02/national-planning-framework-4/documents/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/govscot%3Adocument/national-planning-framework-4.pdf>

¹² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/pages/9/>

¹³ <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2023/02/national-planning-framework-4/documents/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/govscot%3Adocument/national-planning-framework-4.pdf>



<p>co-fhreagairt ris na gealltanasan ann am Plana Gàidhlig Riaghaltas na h-Alba⁷ gur e an <i>cleachdadh làithreach</i>:</p> <p>“Aithnichidh Riaghaltas na h-Alba luach na Gàidhlig anns na foillseachaidhean againn.” Nì sinn cinnteach gu bheil co-chomhairleachaidhean air am foillseachadh gu dà-chànanach far a bheil e iomchaidh, agus tha freagairtean Gàidhlig brosnachtaichte.”</p> <p>A bharrachd air sin, ‘s e a’ Bhuil Mhiannaichte ann am Plana Gàidhlig Riaghaltas na h-Alba gu bheil Foillseachaidhean Corporra “Air an ullachadh ann an Gàidhlig agus Beurla, le prìomhachas dhan fheadhainn as dualtaiche an àireamh as motha a ruighinn.”</p> <p>Tha sinn an dòchas gu bheil an fhreagairt againn cuideachail agus taiceil. Feuch gun cuir sibh fios thugainn ma tha ceist sam bith agaibh no ma tha sibh a’ sireadh soilleireachadh.</p>	<p>Government’s Gaelic Language Plan¹⁴ that <i>current practice</i> is:</p> <p>“The Scottish Government recognises the value of using Gaelic in our publications. We will ensure that consultations are issued bilingually where appropriate, and responses in Gaelic are encouraged”.</p> <p>Further, the <i>desired outcome</i> in Scottish Government’s Gaelic Language Plan is that Corporate Publications are “produced in Gaelic and English, with priority given to those with the highest potential reach.”</p> <p>We hope that our response is helpful and constructive. Please get in touch if you have any questions or wish to seek clarification.</p>
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⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-governments-gaelic-language-plan-2022-2027/>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-governments-gaelic-language-plan-2022-2027/>

