

<p>Co-chomhairle: Ro-innleachd Meadhan Baile Ghlaschu 2024 – 2030</p> <p>Freagairt bho Bhòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>28 Samhain 2023</p>	<p>Consultation: Glasgow City Centre Strategy 2024 – 2030</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig Response</p> <p>28 November 2023</p>
<p><i>C9. A bheil prìomhachasan ann air nach deach beachdachadh roimhe a bu chòir do Chomhairle Ghlaschu rannsachadh a thaobh Meadhan a’ Bhaile?</i></p> <p>Ro-ràdh</p> <p>Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a’ cur fàilte air a’ chothrom freagairt a thoirt don cho-chomhairle seo. ’S e Bòrd na Gàidhlig a’ phrìomh bhuidheann phoblach ann an Alba le uallach airson leasachadh na Gàidhlig a chur air adhart, a’ gabhail a-steach comhairle a thoirt do Mhinistearan na h-Alba air cùisean Gàidhlig. ’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 cultarail is eaconamach.</p> <p>’S e amas Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig 2018-23 gun tèid “Gàidhlig a chleachdadh nas trice, le barrachd dhaoine agus ann an raon nas fharsaing de shuidheachaidhean”.¹ Bheirear seo gu buil le bhith a’ cuimseachadh air:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cur am meud cleachdadh na Gàidhlig.• Cur am meud ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig.• Cur air adhart deagh ìomhaigh den Ghàidhlig. <p>Tha Gàidhlig na cànan nàiseanta a tha ga bruidhinn air feadh na h-Alba. Tha mu 50% de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a’ fuireach sa Ghàidhealtachd agus sna h-Eileanan, agus an còrr air feadh na h-Alba air fad. A rèir</p>	<p><i>Q9. Are there any other priorities, not included previously that you think Glasgow City Council should explore for the City Centre?</i></p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig welcomes the opportunity to respond to this consultation. It is the principal public body in Scotland responsible for promoting Gaelic development, including providing advice to Scottish Ministers on Gaelic issues. 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 cultural and economic asset.</p> <p>The aim of the National Gaelic Language Plan 2018-23 is “that Gaelic is used more often, by more people and in a wider range of situations”⁶. This will be achieved by focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing the use of Gaelic.• Increasing the learning of Gaelic.• Promoting a positive image of Gaelic. <p>Gaelic is a national language which is spoken across Scotland. About 50% of Gaelic speakers live in the Highlands and Islands with the remainder in the rest of Scotland. At the 2011</p>

¹ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BnG-NGLP-18-23.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BnG-NGLP-18-23.pdf>

<p>Cunntas-sluaigh 2011, bha sgilean Gàidhlig aig 87,100 duine (mu 1.7% den àireamh-shluaigh), agus bha 57,600 dhiubh nam fileantaich.</p> <p>Tha fèill a’ fàs air cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig agus nam buannachdan foghlaim, eaconamach is sòisealta a bhuineas dhaibh.</p> <p>Tha an t-iarrrtas airson Gàidhlig ionnsachadh follaiseach anns an àrdachadh anabarrach mòr de luchd-cleachdaidh na h-aplacaid Duolingo. Tha mu 1,5 millean neach air tòiseachadh ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig air an aplacaid bho thòisich an cùrsa o chionn trì bliadhna. Tha cur air bhog SpeakGaelic san t-Sultain 2021 cuideachd air chur gu mòr ri goireasan do dh’innbich a tha ag iarraidh a dhol an sàs sa Ghàidhlig agus an cànan ionnsachadh. Tha mu 400,000 neach-ionnsachaidh air a chleachdadh bho chaidh a chur air bhog.</p> <p>Fhuair Suirbhidh Beachdan Sòisealta na h-Alba 2021: Beachdan Poball na h-Alba air a’ Ghàidhlig”, bho 2012 gu bheil:</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%. • A’ cho-chuid a tha ag ràdh gur urrainn dhaibh co-dhiù beagan Gàidhlig a thuigsinn air dhol an-àirde bho 25% gu 41%. <p>A bharrachd air sin, tha 79% de dhaoine am beachd gu bheil Gàidhlig glè chudromach no caran cudromach do dhualchas cultarail na h-Alba.</p> <p>Tha Ro-innleachd Turasachd na Gàidhlig² a’ luaidh air cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig mar “chothrom tarraingeach do ghnìomhachas turasachd na h-Alba (agus) mar Fheart-reic air leth agus mar phàirt fhìor den fhios-fhaireachdainn nuair a bhithear a’ tadhal air Alba”.</p>	<p>Census 87,100 people in Scotland had Gaelic skills (around 1.7% of the population), of which 57,600 were Gaelic speakers.</p> <p>There is a growing demand for Gaelic language and culture with related educational, economic, and social benefits.</p> <p>The demand for learning Gaelic is evident in the huge uptake of the Duolingo language learning app. Some 1.5 million people have started learning Gaelic on the app since the course launched over three years ago. The launch of SpeakGaelic in September 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” 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>The Gaelic Tourism Strategy for Scotland⁷ describes Gaelic language and culture as a “compelling opportunity for the Scottish tourism industry (and) a Unique Selling Point differentiator and authentic part of the experience of visiting Scotland”.</p>
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² <https://www.visitscotland.org/about-us/what-we-do/working-in-partnership/gaelic-tourism-strategy>

⁷ <https://www.visitscotland.org/about-us/what-we-do/working-in-partnership/gaelic-tourism-strategy>



Nochd rannsachadh VisitScotland gun robh, bho 2018 gu 2021, meudachadh 72% anns an àireamh de luchd-cleachdaidh VisitScotland.com a' tadhal air susbaint cho-cheangailte ris a' Ghàidhlig. Dh'àrdaich an àireamh den luchd-cleachdaidh seo le còrr is 150 sa cheud eadar 2021 is 2022. A bharrachd air sin, bha còrr is 660,000 sealladh air a' bhidio aig VisitScotland Scottish Gaelic Explained air YouTube.

Tha Plana Gàidhlig Comhairle Baile Ghlaschu a' luaidh air rannsachadh a nochd gum faodar obair co-ionann ri 700 dreuchd làn-tìde a chur às leth na Gàidhlig ann an Glaschu. Tha iad seo a' cumail suas mu £22m de GVA sa bhliadhna. Is ann sna roinnean Foghlam is Ionnsachadh, Gnìomhachasan Cruthachail agus Turasachd is Tachartasan a tha na prìomh thabhartaichean. Do thaobh seo, tha e soilleir gu bheil Gàidhlig na buannachd eaconamach do Ghlaschu.

Freagairt

Chan eil iomradh sam bith air a' Ghàidhlig ann an Ro-innleachd Meadhan Baile Ghlaschu mar a tha i.

Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig a' freagairt na co-chomhairle seo gus cuideam a chur air an fheum airson Gàidhlig a ghabhail an cois dreach deireannach Ro-innleachd Meadhan Baile Ghlaschu agus cinnteachadh gu bheil e a' tighinn a-rèir Plana Gàidhlig Comhairle Baile Ghlaschu 2023-2028.

Am measg rùintean Plana Gàidhlig na Comhairle don chànan, tha: "Ro 2028 bidh Gàidhlig nas ruigsinniche, ga bruidhinn nas fharsainghe, nas fhaicsinniche agus nas iomraitiche ann an Glaschu na ann am mòr-bhaile sam bith eile air an t-saoghal".

Tha e ag ràdh cuideachd gu bheil a' Chomhairle air cùlaibh an amais aig Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig 2018-23 gun tèid "Gàidhlig a chleachdadh nas trice, le barrachd dhaoine ann an raon nas fharsainghe de shuidheachaidhean" agus a-rèir rannsachaidh, gu bheil "barrachd faicsinneachd don Ghàidhlig cudromach airson a bhith ga gleidheadh".

A thuilleadh, tha am Plana ag ràdh: "Tha sinn ag iarraidh air a' chomhairle, na com-pàirtichean is luchd-ùidh aice

VisitScotland research showed that, from 2018 to 2021, there was a 72% increase in the number of VisitScotland.com users visiting Gaelic-related content. The number of such users then rose by over 150 per cent between 2021 and 2022. In addition, there were over 660,000 views of VisitScotland's Scottish Gaelic Explained YouTube video.

Glasgow City Council's Gaelic Language Plan refers to research showing that more than 700 full-time equivalent jobs in Glasgow can be attributed to Gaelic. These support around £22m GVA per annum. The main contributors are in the sectors of Education and learning, Creative Industries and Tourism and Events. Thus, Gaelic is clearly an economic asset for Glasgow.

Response

There are no references to Gaelic in the Glasgow City Centre Strategy as it presently stands.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig are responding to this consultation to highlight the need for the inclusion of Gaelic within the final version of the Glasgow City Centre Strategy and to ensure that it is aligned with Glasgow City Council's Gaelic Language Plan 2023-2028.

The Council's Gaelic Language Plan (GLP) commitments to the language include that "By 2028 Gaelic will be more accessible, more widely spoken, more visible and more celebrated in Glasgow than in any other city in the world".

It also states that the Council supports the aim of the 2018-23 National Gaelic Language Plan that "Gaelic is used more often, by more people and in a wider range of situations" and that research suggests that "increased visibility of Gaelic is important for the preservation of the language".

Further, the GLP states that "We want the council, its partners and other stakeholders



obair còmhla gus àrainneachd bhrosnachail is bun-structar nas fheàrr a dhealbhadh fa chomhair soirbheachadh na Gàidhlig”.

A thuilleadh air sin, “Tha a’ chomhairle rùnaichte a thaobh a bhith a’ brosnachadh Gàidhlig air feadh a’ mhòr-bhaile”.

Bu chòir barrachd cleachdadh is faicsinneachd na Gàidhlig a ghabhail sa cholbh **Magnetic Experience** aig Roinnleachd Meadhan a’ Bhaile (a’ meudachadh tarraingeachd meadhan a’ bhaile) airson iomadachd a’ bhaile a thaisbeanadh do luchd-labhairt is luchd-ionnsachaidh na Gàidhlig, agus do luchd-còmhnaidh is luchd-turais Ghlaschu. Tha plana Gàidhlig na Comhairle a’ toirt fa-near gu bheil an cànan a’ cur ri “ar toirbheartas de dh’iomadachd”.

Tha **Pròiseact Avenues** a’ gabhail a-steach “lionra de shlighean ùra, tarraingeach, ruigsinneach, sàbhailte, seasmhach, is furasta an càradh air feadh meadhan a’ bhaile, agus iad a’ cur cuideam air daoine, a’ brosnachadh siubhal gnìomhach agus a tha nas tarraingiche do luchd-còmhnaidh, luchd-obrach, luchd-turais agus luchd-seilbh”. Gabhaidh na h-amasan seo a thoirt gu leth-bhuil le amaladh na Gàidhlig ann an soidhnichean dà-chànanach, cleachdadh, is riochdan faicsinneachd eile (m.e., mìneachadh do luchd-turais) mar a chithear ann am mòr-bhailtean eile leithid Beul Feirste, Cardiff, agus Baile Àth Cliath.

Cuiridh cleachdadh na Gàidhlig ann an soidhnichean is mìneachadh do luchd-turais ris an amas gus **Tranrsa na h-Aibhne** a bheothachadh. Mar a tha Plana na Comhairle ag ràdh “Cha bu chòir buaidh na Gàidhlig air ar n-ainmean-àite a dhimeasadh” agus “chun latha an-diugh tha buntanas na Gàidhlig follaiseach ann an iomadh ceàrn”.

Faodaidh gach cleachdadh Gàidhlig gu h-àrd cur ris “na h-adhbharan nas tarraingiche tadhal ann” air a bheil an Roinnleachd ag iomradh.

An cois colbh **Front Door to Innovation**, thathar a’ cur fàilte air gnìomhachasan digiteach, slàinte, saidheans gnàth-shìde is cruthachail a tha a’ co-ruith le ealain, innleadaireachd, is gnothachas. Tha cultar is dualchas na

working together to create an encouraging environment and improved infrastructure for Gaelic to flourish”.

Further, that “The council is committed to the promotion of Gaelic throughout the city”.

The City Centre Strategy’s **Magnetic Experience** pillar (enhancing the attractiveness of the city centre) should include greater use and visibility of Gaelic to demonstrate the diversity of the city to Gaelic speakers and learners, other Glasgow residents and visitors to the city. The Council’s GLP notes that the language adds “to our rich diversity”.

The **Avenues Project** includes “a network of new, attractive, accessible, safe, sustainable and easily maintained routes throughout the city centre that are people-focused, encourage active travel and are more attractive to residents, workers, visitors and investors”. These aims can be realised in part through the incorporation of Gaelic in bilingual signage, usage, and other forms of visibility (e.g., visitor interpretation) as is the case in other major cities such as Belfast, Cardiff, and Dublin.

Use of Gaelic language in signage and visitor interpretation will contribute to the aim of animating the **River Corridor**. As the Council’s GLP states “The influence of Gaelic in our place names cannot be underestimated” and “to this day the Gaelic connection is evident in many areas”.

Each of the above uses of Gaelic can contribute to the development of “more compelling reasons to visit” to which the Strategy refers.

The City Centre Strategy’s **Front Door to Innovation** pillar includes welcoming digital, health, climate science and creative industries that converges with arts, engineering, and



Gàidhlig mar phàirt chudromach de ghnìomhachasan cruthachail is ealain a’ bhaile.

Tha Ro-innleachd Meadhan a’ Bhaile a’ toirt fa-near gu bheil “saoghal ciùil beothail, eadar-mheasgte agus dualchas ciùil beartach” aig an sgìre. An lùib sin, ghabhamaid a-steach tachartasan fìor mhòr stèidhichte air cultar na Gàidhlig leithid Celtic Connections, Piping Live agus Farpais Còmhlain Pìobaireachd na Cruinne.

Bidh **Ro-innleachd Sgìre Cruthachail is Cultarail** “A’ cur taic ri gnìomhachasan cruthachail agus a’ leudachadh air na buannachdan cultarail a th’ ann an-dràsta”. Bu chòir don Ro-innleachd aithne a thoirt don phàirt làidir aig Gàidhlig an-dràsta an luib tabhartas cruthachail is cultarail a’ bhaile agus do thaobh seo tighinn a-rèir aon de na h-Àrd-amasan aig Plana na Comhairle: ‘s e sin, “Nearthachadh buaidh is faicsinneachd don ealain Ghàidhlig ann an Glaschu”. Bu chòir toirt fa-near gu bheil Glasgow Life ag ùrachadh Ro-innleachd Ealain na Gàidhlig aige³ a bu chòir a bhith ag eadar-ghearradh leis an ro-innleachd seo.

Gabhaidh **Pròiseactan Ionadail agus Coimhearsnachd** a-steach “prìomhachasan comharraichte gu h-ionadail agus eadar-theachdan beag-sgèile gus àrainneachd meadhan a’ bhaile fheabhasachadh”. Bu chòir do iad seo a bhith stèidhichte, gu ìre, air co-chomhairle ri buidhnean Gàidhlig a’ mhòr-bhaile. Bhiodh seo na shamhla cuideachd de Phlana Gàidhlig na Comhairle a tha a’ luaidh air rannsachadh luchd-cleachdaidh na Gàidhlig ann an Glaschu a sheall iarrtas/miann airson Gàidhlig a dhèanamh “nas fhaicsinniche ann am beatha is eaconamaidh Ghlaschu”.

Eaconamaidh Sunnd. Tha Ro-innleachd Eaconamach Ghlaschu 2022-2030⁴ ag ràdh: “Tha sinn a’ sìor-fhàs mothachail air luach àite, a’ deasachadh àitean a tha sàbhailte, fàilteachail is fìor agus a tha air am freagradh ri feuman muinntir a’ bhaile gus an urrainn cothrom furasta a bhith aca air deagh àitean a-muigh agus tasgadh ‘nan sunnd”.

business. Gaelic culture and heritage are a key part of the city’s creative industries and arts.

The City Centre Strategy notes that the area “has a vibrant and diverse music scene and rich musical heritage”. Within that we would include highly significant events based on Gaelic culture such as Celtic Connections, Piping Live and the World Pipe Band Championships.

The **Creative and Cultural Area Strategy** will “Support creative industries and build on existing cultural assets”. That Strategy should acknowledge the strong existing role of Gaelic within the city’s creative and cultural offering and thus align with one of the High Level Aims of the Council’s GLP: that is, “Strengthened impact and visibility for Gaelic arts in Glasgow”. It should be noted that Glasgow Life is currently renewing its Gaelic Arts Strategy⁸ which should intersect with this strategy.

Local and Community Projects will include “locally identified priorities and small-scale interventions to enhance the city centre environment”. These should be based, in part, on consultation with the city’s Gaelic organisations. It would also reflect the Council’s GLP which refers to research with Gaelic users in Glasgow that showed a demand/desire that Gaelic is made “more visible in the life and economy of Glasgow”.

Wellbeing Economy. The Glasgow Economic Strategy 2022-2030⁹ states that “We are also increasingly aware of the importance of place, creating places that are safe, welcoming and authentic and are tailored to meet the needs of our citizens to enable them to easily access

³ <https://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/arts-music-and-culture/gaelic-arts/gaelic-arts-strategy>

⁴ <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/Councillorsandcommittees/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQDNZLDXUTUT1>

⁸ <https://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/arts-music-and-culture/gaelic-arts/gaelic-arts-strategy>

⁹ <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/Councillorsandcommittees/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQDNZLDXUTUT1>



Tha a' Ghàidhlig fhèin bunachasach fìor, oir tha e na pàirt air leth de chomann is eachdraidh na h-Alba. Tha Plana Gàidhlig na Comhairle cuideachd a' toirt fa-near gur e Glaschu "creathall baile do na Gàidheil ann an Alba".

Ann an 2022, choimiseanaich Comhairle Baile Ghlaschu, le taic o Bhòrd na Gàidhlig, sgrùdadh rannsachaidh air an luach aig 'Eaconamaidh na Gàidhlig' ann an Glaschu⁵. B' e amas an sgrùdaidh a bhith a' dearbhadh luach, fàs, agus buaidh na Gàidhlig ann an Glaschu. Bheachdaich an sgrùdadh air luach eaconamach na Gàidhlig, am fàs na cleachdadh agus mar a bha an cànan agus an cultar a' toirt buaidh air sunnd Ghlaschu.

Bha a' mhòr-chuid den bhuaidh seo ga toirt ann an trì raointean: Gnìomhachasan Cruthachail; Foghlam is Ionnsachadh; agus Turasachd, Aoiigeachd is Tachartasan.

An cois nan 700 dreuchd 'Eaconamaidh na Gàidhlig' sa bhaile, bha 58% dhiubh ann an roinn foghlaim is ionnsachaidh, 23% sna gnìomhachasan cruthachail agus 16% ann an turasachd, aoiigeachd, is tachartasan. Bidh na dreuchdan seo a' cur **£21.6 millean** ri eaconamaidh Ghlaschu gach bliadhna.

Tha Ro-innleachd Meadhan a' Bhaile ag ràdh nach eilear "a' tomhas soirbheachas eaconamaidh sunnd a-rèir comharran eaconamach a-mhàin, ach gu bheil tomhasan àrainneachdail, sòisealta is feadhainn ceangailte ri slàinte air an gabhail a-steach cuideachd". Gus a bhith soirbheachail, bu chòir dha cleachdadh na Gàidhlig a ghabhail a-steach thar nan grunn phròiseactan ann an Ro-innleachd Meadhan a' Bhaile. 'S e sin ri linn 's gu bheil Plana Gàidhlig na Comhairle a' luaidh air rannsachadh a fhuair:

"Gun robh buaidh na Gàidhlig air sunnd dhaoine fa leth làidir cuideachd. Bha luchd-freagairt am beachd gun robh Gàidhlig a' meudachadh am moit is suim ann an Alba is an

quality outdoor space and to invest in their wellbeing".

The Gaelic language is by definition authentic - it is a unique part of Scotland's society and history. The Council's GLP also notes that Glasgow is the "urban heartland for Gaelic speakers in Scotland".

In 2022 Glasgow City Council - supported by Bòrd na Gàidhlig - commissioned a research study into the value of the 'Gaelic Economy' in Glasgow¹⁰. The aim of the study was to demonstrate the value, growth, and impact of Gaelic in Glasgow. The study considered the economic value of Gaelic, the growth in its use, and how the language and culture impacted on the wellbeing of Glasgow.

The vast majority of this impact was made in three sectors: Creative Industries; Education and Learning; and Tourism, Hospitality and Events.

Of the 700 'Gaelic Economy' jobs supported in the city, 58% of these are in the education and learning sector, with 23% in the creative industries, and 16% in tourism, hospitality, and events. These jobs contribute **£21.6million** to Glasgow's economy every year.

The new City Centre Strategy states that "A successful wellbeing economy is measured not only on traditional economic indicators, but also includes environmental, social and health related measurements". To be successful this should include the use of Gaelic across the various projects listed in the City Centre Strategy. That is because the Council's GLP refers to research which found:

"The impact of Gaelic on individual wellbeing was also strong. Respondents felt Gaelic increased their pride and interest in Scotland and their local

⁵ <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/29502>

¹⁰ <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/29502>



coimhearsnachd ionadail, a' meudachadh am fèin-aithne, a' cur feabhas air an slàinte-inntinn is sunnd, agus a' meudachadh an cuid sonais is fèin-spèis/fèin-mhisneachd/fèin-luach".

Mar sin, bhiodh barrachd cleachdadh is faicsinneachd na Gàidhlig taobh a-staigh meadhan baile Ghlaschu a' meudachadh sunnd luchd-cleachdaidh, luchd-ionnsachaidh is luchd-taice na Gàidhlig - a tha glè mhoiteil às a' Ghàidhlig agus a' chultar aice.

Margaidheachd, Turasachd is Tachartasan Luchd-turais.

Mar a thugadh fa-near an ro-ràdh ar freagairt, tha ùidh ann an Gàidhlig a' fàs am measg luchd-còmhnaidh Albannach is luchd-turais à àiteachan eile, agus tha sinn air cuideam a chur air grunn thachartasan cultarail cudromach bliadhnaile ann an Glaschu a tha stèidhichte air Gàidhlig.

Tha Plana Gàidhlig na Comhairle ag ràdh: "Tha sinn airson Gàidhlig a bhith air a h-aithneachadh gu coitcheann mar bhuannachd air leth agus mar chulaidh-brosnachaidh adhartais is soirbheachais ann an Glaschu". **Uile gu lèir, bhiodh barrachd aithne, cleachdadh is faicsinneachd cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig ann am meadhan a' bhaile - le bhith a' co-rèiteachadh Ro-innleachd Meadhan a' Bhaile ri Plana Gàidhlig na Comhairle - nan cuideachadh gus amasan na Ro-innleachd a choileanadh.**

Uime sin, cuidichidh Gàidhlig le bhith a' cruthachadh a-rèir na Ro-innleachd: "meadhan-baile a tha a' leudachadh air cultar, cruthachas, ùr-ghnàthachas, is iomadachd gus a bhith a' sìor-chur ri eachdraidh ath-bheothachadh Ghlaschu an dèidh linn nan gnìomhachasan mòra".

Dh'fhaodadh na ceanglaichean a leanas a bhith gu tuilleadh feum dhuibh airson an ro-innleachd a dheasachadh:

- **Ealain Ghàidhlig aig Glasgow Life** - <https://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/arts-music-and-culture/gaelic-arts>
- **Gàidhlig aig Oilthigh Ghlaschu** - <https://www.gla.ac.uk/explore/gaelic/>
- **Glaschu.net** - <https://glaschu.net/>

community, gave them a greater sense of their own identity, improved their mental health and wellbeing, increased their happiness and self-esteem/self-confidence/self-worth".

Thus, increased use and visibility of Gaelic within Glasgow city centre would increase wellbeing for Gaelic users, learners, and supporters - who have great pride in the language and culture.

Visitors Marketing, Tourism and Events. As noted in the introduction to our response there is growing interest in Gaelic among Scottish residents and visitors from elsewhere, and we have also highlighted a number of important annual cultural events in Glasgow that are based on Gaelic.

The Council's GLP states that "We want Gaelic to be universally recognised as a unique asset and a positive driver of progress and success in Glasgow". **Overall, greater recognition, use and visibility of the Gaelic language and culture in the city centre - by aligning the City Centre Strategy with the Council's GLP - would help to achieve the aims of the Strategy.**

Thus, Gaelic can help to create what the Strategy terms "a city centre that builds on culture, creativity, innovation, and diversity in order to continue to contribute to Glasgow's post-industrial renaissance history".

The following links may further assist in the development of the strategy:

- **Gaelic Arts at Glasgow Life** - <https://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/arts-music-and-culture/gaelic-arts>
- **University of Glasgow Gàidhlig** - <https://www.gla.ac.uk/explore/gaelic/>
- **Glaschu.net** - <https://glaschu.net/>

