



Urras Nàiseanta
na h-Alba

POILEASaidh Gàidhlig

Sultain 2005



Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba

An carthannas glèidhteachais a tha a' dìon agus a' dèanamh follaiseachd air dualchas nàdarra is cultarail na h-Alba airson gum meal ginealach an latha an-diugh agus an àm ri teachd iad

POILEASaidh Gàidhlig

Aontaichte leis a' Bhòrd Sultain 2005

Ro-Ràdh

Tha am poileasaidh seo a' cur an cèill mar a tha Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig nan obair. Tha e a' còmhach na h-obrach againn gu nàiseanta ach tha e gu h-àraidh a' buntainn ri sgìrean na Gàidhlig anns a' Ghàidhealtachd agus anns na h-Eileanan agus anns na h-àitichean a bhuineas dhuinn anns a bheil a' Ghàidhlig cudromach nan dualchas.

Gàidhlig

'S e cànan a tha dùthchasach do dh'Alba a tha sa Ghàidhlig. Tha dlùth cheangal eadar a' Ghàidhlig agus eachdraidh is dualchas na h-Alba. Seach gun do mhair sìobhaltachd Cheilteach¹ ann an Alba, tha sin air comharran gun shamhail a thoirt dhan dùthaich agus tha a' Ghàidhlig na prìomh eisimpleir dhen seo. Chleachd a' Ghàidhlig a bhith ann am mòran sgìrean air feadh Alba ach, an-diugh, 's ann an sgìrean an iar thuath, gu h-àraidh anns na h-Eileanan Siar agus san Eilean Sgitheanach a tha i; tha coimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig gu math mòr, agus buidhnean le ùidh innte, cuideachd anns na mòr-bhailtean, gu h-àraidh ann an Glaschu. Tha mu 60,000 neach an-dràsta a bhruidhneas a' Ghàidhlig agus 35,000 eile a thuigeas na h-uiread. Tha poileasaidh an riaghaltais a' cur taic gu follaiseach ri cleachdadh is ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig. Stèidhich Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005² Bòrd na Gàidhlig mar bhuidheann reachdail a bhios ag obair a dh'ionnsaigh 'inbhe na Gàidhlig mar chànan oifigeil ann an Alba aig am bi spèis a tha co-ionnan ris a' Bheurla' a bhith tèarainte. Faodaidh am Bòrd iarraidh air ùghdarrasan poblach ann an Alba planaichean cànan ullachadh agus a chur an gnìomh airson na Gàidhlig. Ullaichidh iad fhèin plana nàiseanta airson na Gàidhlig.

Urras Nàiseanta na H-Alba

Is sinne am buidheann carthannais saor-thoileach as motha ann an Alba; tha sinn a' creidsinn gu bheil dualchas nàdair is cultair na h-Alba air càil cho prìseil 's a th' againn agus gu bheil e mar dhleastanas oirnn an dìleab seo a thoirt dha na ginealaich ri teachd a chum am buannachd. Tha sinn ag amas air seo a dhèanamh ann an trì dòighean:

- le sealbh a bhith againn air, no a bhith a' riaghladh cuid dhe na h-àitichean ann an Alba a tha cudromach san dualchas
- le bhith a' dèanamh ceangal ri gach roinn dhen dùthaich airson gum bi cothrom a bharrachd aig gach neach air ar dualchas

¹ Tha 'Ceilteach' a' buntainn ri seann chultar taobh an iar agus meadhan na Roinn Eòrpa agus tha e a' gabhail a-steach cànan na Breatainn Bhig, Còrnais, Cuimris agus Mananais a bharrachd air Gaeilge agus Gàidhlig

² <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2005/20050007.htm>

- le bhith ag iomairt às leth dualchas na h-Alba gu lèir

Tha taic againn airson seo bhon 291,000 ball agus bho sgioba de 2,500 de luchd-obrach saor-thoileach. Tha 129 àite-seilbh againn a tha a' gabhail a-steach 76,000 heactair air an dùthaich ann an Alba eadar àitichean iomallach, caistealan, taighean mòra air an dùthaich agus liosan. Tha sinn a' cur fàilte air timcheall air 3 millean neach-tadhail sna h-àitichean sònraichte sin gach bliadhna agus tha còrr is 100,000 neach òg a' faotainn buannachd bho thurasan foghlaim a bhios sinn a' cur air dòigh a dh' aon ghnothaich.

A' Ghàidhlig agus an t-Urras

Tha a' Ghàidhlig cudromach dhan Urras air sgàth 's gu bheil àite bunaiteach aice ann an dualchas na h-Alba. Tha i air leth cudromach a thaobh a' mhòr-chuid dhe na bhuineas dhuinn sa Ghàidhealtachd agus anns na h-Eileanan. Ann an cuid de shuidhichidhean, tha i aig cridhe na cùise. Mar eisimpleir, thachair nithean aig Allt a' Bhonnaich, Cùil Lodair agus Gleann Fhionghain a bha gu sònraichte cudromach ann an eachdraidh dualchas na Gàidhlig agus tha leabharlann is tasglann an Oll. Iain Latharna Chaimbeil ann an Canaigh. B' e Iain Latharna Caimbeul fear de phrìomh sgoilearan Gàidhlig is Ceilteach an fhicheadamh linn³. Tha ainmean mòran nan àitichean a bhuineas dhuinn a' tighinn bhon Ghàidhlig, cleas iomadh ainm-àite air feadh Alba.

Amasan

'S iad amasan a' phoileasaidh:

- A' Ghàidhlig a chur air adhart mar phàirt chudromach, shònraichte de dhualchas na h-Alba
- Ceanglaichean làidir a bhrosnachadh eadar Gàidhlig agus cùisean eile a bhuineas dhan dualchas chultarach is nàdarra
- Barrachd tuigse a thoirt air cudrom na Gàidhlig ann an àitichean iomchaidh a bhuineas dhan Urras
- Barrachd toileachais a thoirt dhan fheadhainn a bhios a' tadhal air àitichean a bhuineas dhan Urras le bhith a' toirt sealladh dhaibh dhen dualchas agus dhen chànan
- Conaltradh eadar an t-Urras agus coimhearsnachd na Gàidhlig a leasachadh
- Dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig gu cunbhalach taobh a-staigh an Urrais

Glèidhteachas

Tha na leanas suidhichte ann an co-theacs nam Prionnsabail Glèidhteachais⁴ againn a tha a' sònrachadh na dòigh-obrach againn san raon seo dhe ar n-obair.

Thèid sealltainn ri cudrom na Gàidhlig ann an àitean-seilbh iomchaidh agus sna coimhearsnachdan mun cuairt agus, thèid a mheasadh, mar phàirt dhen phrosais ann a bhith ag ullachadh a' Phlana Stiùiridh no Rùn Àite-seilbh an àite-seilbh sin. Mura bheil fiosrachadh gu leòr ann airson seo a dhèanamh, thèid beachdachadh air feabhas a thoirt air a' chùis mar Phlana Gnìomh no mar Rùn. Faodar amasan agus gnìomhan a leasachadh anns gach Plana no Rùn gus sealltainn mar a thèid am poileasaidh a chur an gnìomh san àite-seilbh sin. Dh'fhaodadh gum biodh seo a' gabhail a-steach rannsachadh a dhèanamh air cudrom na

³ Chaidh A Memorandum of Partnership for Canna aontachadh eadar Sabhal Mòr Ostaig agus an t-Urras ann an 2000

⁴ <http://www.nts.org.uk/web/FILES/ConservationPrinciples2003.pdf>

Gàidhlig co-cheangailte ri àitichean sònraichte a bhuineas dhuinn agus airson innse mar a thèid an cudrom sin a chur fa chomhair luchd-tadhail agus mar a thèid a mhìneachadh dhaibh.

Inntreadh, Toileachas agus Foghlam

Tha na gnìomhan a leanas suidhichte ann an co-theacsa nam Prionnsabail⁵ airson Inntreadh, Toileachas is Foghlam san ro-innleachd againn a tha a' sònrachadh na dòigh-obrach againn san raon seo dhe ar n-obair.

Cleachdar faclan is abairtean Gàidhlig ann an eachdraidh, ainmean is tuairisgeulan àitean-seilbh agus na tha nam broinn far a bheil sin iomchaidh. Ann a bhith a' dèanamh sin, bidh sinn mothachail air dualchainnt is gnàthas-cainnte an àite agus mar a bha 's dòcha an eachdraidh sin air a riochdachadh ann an eachdraidh, òrain is litreachas na Gàidhlig. Nithear an còmhnaidh beachdachadh air mìneachadh ann an Gàidhlig ann an sgìrean Gàidhlig no far a bheil a' Ghàidhlig cudromach dhan àite-seilbh. Dh'fhaodadh gum biodh seo a' gabhail a-steach caochladh mheadhanan mìneachaidh leithid phostairean, taisbeanadh, taisbeanaidhean-ioma-mheadhanach no teicneòlas fiosrachaidh is conaltraidh an latha an-diugh⁶.

Far a bheil e iomchaidh eachdraidh Gàidhealtachd na h-Alba⁷ a mhìneachadh, bidh a' Ghàidhlig glè fhollaiseach mar mheadhan conaltraidh airson gun tèid sealladh cultarail is eachdraidheil na Gàidhlig a chur an cèill gu ceart.

Thèid ainmean-àite Gàidhlig a chleachdadh, le bhith a' tarraing air cleachdadh an àite, gus na ceanglaichean eachdraidheil eadar dualchas cultarail is nàdarra adhartachadh.

Buidh agus Cliù

Nithear co-chomhairleachadh ri buidhnean Gàidhlig iomchaidh a thaobh a bhith a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig san fharsaingeachd agus gu h-àraidh co-cheangailte ri bhith a' cur a' phoileasaidh seo an gnìomh. Bidh sinn a' leantainn oirnn le bhith a' cur fàilte air riochdairean bho bhuidhnean Gàidhlig air a' Chomhairle againn agus air Comataidh Sgìreil na Gàidhealtachd is nan Eilean. Feuchaidh sinn ri bhith air ar riochdachadh air comataidhean bhuidhnean Gàidhlig far a bheil sin iomchaidh.

Far an gabh sin dèanamh, nochdaidh ainm an Urrais ann an Gàidhlig is ann am Beurla air feadh Alba air soighnichean, foillseachaidhean, litrichean, làraich-lìn agus sanasan mar theisteanas follaiseach air ar dealas a thaobh na Gàidhlig. Tòisichear air an seo ceum air cheum, mar eisimpleir nuair a bhithear a' faighinn shoighnichean is pàipear ùr.

Ma gheibh sinn litrichean ann an Gàidhlig, feuchaidh sinn ri freagairt ann an Gàidhlig.

Bidh buill agus luchd-obrach aig a bheil Gàidhlig air am brosnachadh gu bhith a' toirt follaiseachd dha gach cùis co-cheangailte ris an obair againn agus ri poileasaidhean tro agallamhan is bheachdan sna meadhanan Gàidhlig. Bidh fiosan naidheachd dà-chànanach nuair a tha an cuspair co-cheangailte ri cultar na Gàidhlig no buailteach a bhith inntinneach do choimhearsnachd na Gàidhlig.

Gheibh luchd-obrach ann an sgìrean Gàidhlig no ann an àite-seilbh le ainm Gàidhlig, comhairle air an fhuaimneachadh cheart ann an Gàidhlig bho luchd-obrach le Gàidhlig no bho luchd-comhairleachaidh eile.

⁵ <http://www.nts.org.uk/web/FILES/Access%2CEnjoymentandEducationPrinciples2005.pdf>

⁶ faic mar eisimpleir www.hiort.org.uk

⁷ A' chuid de dh'Alba san do chleachd a' Ghàidhlig a bhith ga labhairt gu h-eachdraidheil

Stiùireadh agus Stòrasan

Leanaidh sinn Riaghailtean Litreachaidh na Gàidhlig⁸ airson dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil an litreachadh cunbhalach ann an teacsa Ghàidhlig.

Iarraidh sinn comhairle air cùisean Gàidhlig nuair a bhios feum air bho gach stòras. Nam measg sin tha: Buill le Gàidhlig air a' bhòrd againn; luchd-obrach le Gàidhlig; buidhnean poblach mar Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Comunn na Gàidhlig agus Ùghdarras Theisteanasan na h-Alba (Comataidh na Gàidhlig); aitreabhan oideachaidh mar Sabhal Mòr Ostaig; buidhnean neo-riaghaltasach mar An Comunn Gàidhealach; agus luchd-comhairleachaidh cànan.

Ann an sgìrean Gàidhlig, bithear airson gun dearbh tagraichean tha ri sireadh obair gu bheil comas an aca a thaobh na Gàidhlig agus gu bheil iad deònach a cleachdadh.

Beachdaichidh sinn air goireasan eadar-theangachaidh a chleachdadh, ma bhios sin iomchaidh, aig coinneamhan far am bi a' Ghàidhlig aig a' mhòr-chuid a bhios an làthair.

Thèid luchd-obrach a tha airson fàs fileanta sa Ghàidhlig a bhrosnachadh gus sin a dhèanamh. Bithear a' coimhead air cùrsaichean Gàidhlig ùghdarraichte mar leasachadh agus mar thrèanadh iomchaidh far am biodh seo gu buannachd obair an Urrais.

Tha am Poileasaidh seo ri fhaotainn ann an Gàidhlig is ann am Beurla.

Tuilleadh Fiosrachaidh

Airson tuilleadh fiosrachaidh cuir fios gu:

Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba
Taigh Bhaile an Fhàin
40 Sràid Hunndaidh
INBHIR NIS
IV3 5HR

01463 232034

⁸ http://www.sqa.org.uk/files_ccc/Gaelic%20Orthographic%20Conventions.pdf



The National Trust
for Scotland

GAELIC POLICY

September 2005



The National Trust for Scotland

The conservation charity that protects and promotes Scotland's natural and cultural heritage for present and future generations to enjoy

GAELIC POLICY

Approved by NTS Board September 2005

Introduction

This policy sets out the National Trust for Scotland's approach to the use of the Scots Gaelic language in its work. It applies nationally across all aspects of our operations, but is most relevant to our work in the Highlands and Islands, particularly in Gaelic-speaking areas and at those of our properties whose significance lies partly in their Gaelic heritage.

Gaelic

Scots Gaelic is one of the native languages of Scotland. The history and culture of Scotland are intimately associated with Gaelic. The continuity and survival of Celtic¹ civilisation has given Scotland unique qualities, of which the Gaelic language is the most prominent example. Historically, Gaelic was in widespread use across large areas of Scotland, but it is now mainly spoken in the north-western parts of the country, particularly the Outer Hebrides and Skye; there are also significant Gaelic communities and interest groups in the cities, particularly Glasgow. There are currently approximately 60,000 Gaelic speakers and a further 35,000 with some understanding of the language. Government policy actively promotes and supports the learning and use of Gaelic. The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005² established Bòrd na Gàidhlig as a statutory body which will work to secure 'the status of the Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland commanding equal respect to the English language'. The Bòrd can require Scottish public authorities to produce and implement Gaelic language plans, and will itself produce a national plan for Gaelic.

The National Trust for Scotland

We are Scotland's largest voluntary conservation charity; we believe that the natural and cultural heritage of Scotland is one of our nation's greatest assets and that we have a duty to pass on this inheritance to benefit future generations. We aim to achieve this in three ways:

- by directly owning or managing some of Scotland's most important heritage places
- by engaging with all sections of society to make our heritage more socially inclusive
- by campaigning on behalf of the whole of Scotland's heritage

¹ 'Celtic' refers more widely to the ancient culture of western and central Europe, including Breton, Cornish, Welsh and Manx in addition to Irish and Scots Gaelic

² <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2005/20050007.htm>

We are supported in this by our 291,000 members and a team of 2,500 dedicated volunteers. Our 129 properties include 76,000 hectares of Scotland's finest countryside and wild landscapes as well as castles, country houses and gardens. Each year we welcome around 3 million visitors to these very special places, and well over 100,000 young people benefit from specially arranged educational visits.

Gaelic and the Trust

Gaelic is relevant to the Trust due to its fundamental place in Scotland's cultural heritage. It is integral to the significance of most of our Highlands and Islands properties, in some cases a central part of that significance. For example, Bannockburn, Culloden and Glenfinnan all provided the settings for events key to the history of Gaelic culture, and the island of Canna holds the working library and sound archive of Dr John Lorne Campbell, one of the most eminent Celtic and Scottish Gaelic scholars of the twentieth century³. The names of many of our properties are derived from Gaelic, in common with place-names throughout much of Scotland.

Aims

The aims of this policy are to:

- Promote Gaelic as an important and distinctive component of Scotland's cultural heritage
- Promote the strong links between the Gaelic language and other aspects of Scotland's natural and cultural heritage
- Promote understanding of the significance of Gaelic at relevant Trust properties
- Enrich visitors' experience of Trust properties through portraying their cultural and linguistic traditions
- Improve communication between the Trust and the Gaelic-speaking community
- Ensure consistency in the use of Gaelic within the Trust

Conservation

The following actions are set in the context of our strategic Conservation Principles⁴, which set out our general approach to this area of our work.

The significance of Gaelic to relevant properties and their surrounding communities will be addressed and evaluated as part of the process of preparing the Management Plan or Property Statements for that property. If insufficient information is available to do this, consideration will be given to redressing this lack as an Action in the Plan or Statements. Objectives and actions may be developed in each Plan or Statements to show how this Policy will be implemented at the property concerned. This may involve undertaking research to assess the significance of Gaelic to particular properties, to inform how that significance will be presented and interpreted to visitors.

³ A Memorandum of Partnership for Canna was agreed between Sabhal Mòr Ostaig and the Trust in 2000

⁴ <http://www.nts.org.uk/web/FILES/ConservationPrinciples2003.pdf>

Access, Enjoyment and Education

The following actions are set in the context of our strategic Access, Enjoyment and Education Principles⁵, which set out our general approach to this area of our work.

Gaelic words and phrases will be used as appropriate in the names and descriptions of properties, their contents and history. In doing so we will bear in mind regional variations of Gaelic dialect and idiom, and how that history might have been represented in Gaelic literature, history and song. Interpretation in Gaelic will always be considered in Gaelic-speaking areas or where Gaelic forms an important part of a property's significance. This might typically involve the use of a variety of interpretive media, including publications, posters, displays, exhibitions, multimedia presentations or the use of modern information and communications technology⁶.

Where it is appropriate to interpret the history of the Scottish Gaidhealtachd⁷, Gaelic will be prominently used as a medium of communication in order to give proper expression to a Gaelic historical and cultural perspective.

Gaelic place-names will be used, with reference to local custom and practice, to promote the historical links between the cultural and natural heritage of an area.

Influence and Reputation

Relevant Gaelic organisations will be consulted over the use of Gaelic in general and over the effective implementation of this policy in particular. We will continue to welcome representatives from Gaelic organisations on our Council and our Highlands and Islands Regional Committee. We will endeavour to be represented where appropriate on committees of Gaelic organisations.

The name of the Trust will appear in both Gaelic and English wherever possible throughout Scotland, including on signs, publications, letterheads, websites and advertisements, as a prominent demonstration of our commitment to Gaelic. This will be phased in gradually, for example as signs and notepaper are replaced.

We will endeavour to respond in Gaelic to correspondence received in Gaelic.

Gaelic-speaking staff and Members will be encouraged to promote all aspects of our work and policies by interviews and comment through the Gaelic media. Bilingual press releases will be issued when the subject is relevant to Gaelic culture or likely to be of interest to the Gaelic community.

Staff working in Gaelic-speaking communities or at properties with Gaelic place-names will be briefed on appropriate Gaelic pronunciation by Gaelic-speaking staff or other advisers.

Organisation and Resources

We will abide by the Gaelic Orthographic Conventions⁸ to ensure common usage and to achieve consistency of spelling when using Gaelic text.

We will seek advice on Gaelic issues where necessary from the many sources available to us, which include: Gaelic-speaking Members of our governance; Gaelic-speaking staff; public bodies including Bòrd na

⁵ <http://www.nts.org.uk/web/FILES/Access%2CEnjoymentandEducationPrinciples2005.pdf>

⁶ see for example www.hiort.org.uk

⁷ The area of Scotland in which Gaelic was historically spoken

⁸ http://www.sqa.org.uk/files_ccc/Gaelic%20Orthographic%20Conventions.pdf

Gàidhlig, Comunn na Gàidhlig and the Scottish Qualifications Authority (Gaelic Committee); academic institutions including Sabhal Mòr Ostaig; non-governmental organisations including An Comunn Gàidhealach; and Gaelic language consultants.

Candidates for employment in Gaelic-speaking areas will preferably be able to demonstrate competence in and willingness to use Gaelic.

We will consider using simultaneous translation facilities at relevant meetings where the majority of participants are likely to be Gaelic speakers.

Staff wishing to become fluent in Gaelic will be encouraged to do so. Attendance at accredited Gaelic courses will be regarded as appropriate training and development in cases where this would benefit the Trust's work.

This Policy is available in both Gaelic and English versions.

Further Information

For further information please contact:

The National Trust for Scotland
Balnain House
40 Huntly Street
INVERNESS
IV3 5HR

01463 232034