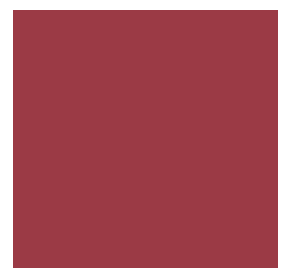




A five year plan for the Irish language in County Kildare 2019-2023

Version 1.4 – March, 2023





An bealach chun cinn

**straitéis cúig bliana don Ghaeilge i gContae Chill Dara
ó phobal Chontae Chill Dara.**

The way forward

**a five-year strategy for the Irish language in County Kildare
by the people of County Kildare.**

“Má labhraíonn tú le fear i dteanga a thuigeann sé, téann sé sa cheann air. Má labhraíonn tú leis ina theanga féin, téann sé sa chroí air”

- Nelson Mandela



“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.”

- Nelson Mandela

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	6
2	Approach to Language Planning	11
3	Context and Background	13
4	Vision for Co. Kildare	18
5	Primary Objectives for Co. Kildare	19
6	Success Criteria for Co. Kildare	20
7	Vision for Naas Municipal District	22
8	Context for Naas Municipal District	23
	8.1 Census 2016	23
	8.2 Irish language opportunities in Naas Municipal District today	23
9	Primary Objectives for Naas Municipal District within the next five years	25
10	Core Principles for Naas Municipal District	26
11	Areas of Action for Naas Municipal District:	27
	11.1 Irish in the home	27
	11.2 Irish in the community	27
	11.3 Irish in business	27
	11.4 Irish-medium education	27
	11.5 Irish in English-medium schools	27
	11.6 Irish learning for adults	27
	11.7 Community groups, including youth groups	27
	11.8 Public services	28
	11.9 Networking with other Irish language communities	28
	11.10 Publicity and Awareness	28
	11.11 Language plan as a 'live' document	28
12	Specific targets and timeframes for areas of action named in section 11:	29
	12.1 Irish in the home	29
	12.2 Irish in the community	30
	12.3 Irish in business	31
	12.4 Irish-medium education	33
	12.5 Irish in English-medium schools	34
	12.6 Irish learning for adults	35
	12.7 Community groups, including youth groups	36

12.8	Public services	40
12.9	Networking with other Irish language communities	41
12.10	Publicity and Awareness	42
12.11	Language plan as a 'live' document	43
13	Implementation of plan for Naas Municipal District	44
13.1	Planning team	44
13.2	Implementation plan	44
13.3	Success criteria for Naas Municipal District	44
	Plan for Maynooth Municipal District (added to plan in 2021)	48+
14	Resources in Co. Kildare	50
14.1	Personnel	50
14.2	Building	50
14.3	Financial	50
15	Conclusion	51
16	Acknowledgements	52
	Appendix Listing	
	Appendix 1: Irish-medium educational institutions in Co. Kildare	54
	Appendix 2: Places outside the Gaeltacht with full time employees promoting Irish	55
	Appendix 3: Areas with a cultural centre with a focus on the promotion of Irish	56
	Appendix 4: Unique development opportunity in Sallins	57
	Appendix 5: A brief history of Irish In Co. Kildare	58
	Appendices 6: Statistics from the 2016 National Census	62
	Appendix 6A - Census 2016: Status of Irish in every county	62
	Appendix 6B - Census 2016: State, Province and Kildare	63
	Appendix 6C - Census 2016: Municipal Districts	64
	Appendix 6D - Census 2016: Town Settlements	65
	Appendix 7: Template used in language planning workshops	67
	Appendix 8: Municipal districts in Co. Kildare	68
	Appendix 9: Examples of correct and incorrect signage re The Official Languages Act, 2003	71
	Appendix 10: List of libraries in Co. Kildare	72
	Appendix 11: Local voluntary groups that promote Irish	73
	Appendix 12: Partners - groups who collaborated during planning process	74
	Appendix 13: Useful websites	75

SECTION 1

1. Introduction

Welcome to the first ever Irish language plan for Co. Kildare. This five-year language plan has been compiled by a Sallins-based community group called *Sult na Sollán* in consultation with other groups, organisations and individuals within Co. Kildare. Developing language plans for select areas is a key part of the 2010 – 2030 strategy published by the Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht - <https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/20-Year-Strategy-English-version.pdf>

Language planning has traditionally focused on Gaeltacht areas/Gaeltacht support towns and it is only in very recent times that areas outside of the Gaeltacht have published a plan or started the language planning process to put a structured plan in place in order to support and promote the Irish language in a defined area.

WHO IS SULT NA SOLLÁN AND WHY IS IT PUBLISHING AN IRISH LANGUAGE PLAN FOR CO. KILDARE?

Sult na Sollán was set up in Sallins, North Co. Kildare in 2009 to promote the Irish language and traditional Irish music and culture. The group coordinates regular events such as trad music sessions, singing sessions, weekly conversation groups, Pop up Gaeltacht events, parent/toddler events, family events, tours and more. The group also organises two community festivals each year – Seachtain na Gaeilge (Naas/Sallins area each March) and Féile na Sollán (Sallins area each October), each with a dedicated festival committee.

Although *Sult na Sollán* runs a very active programme of Irish language and cultural events in the Sallins/Naas area each year, until now it hasn't had a medium/long term plan re language development for the area. The group has been building relationships with state bodies such as Foras na Gaeilge,

Kildare County Council, An Garda Síochána and the Central Statistics Office. The group is also actively working with local schools/clubs and with voluntary bodies such as the GAA, Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann, Tidy Towns, Scouting Ireland in the Naas/Sallins area as well as working with national Irish language bodies such as Conradh na Gaeilge and Glór na nGael.

Sult na Sollán started work on a language plan for the greater Sallins/Naas area in early 2017 and quickly broadened the scope to include the full Naas municipal district. The approach was an inclusive one with multiple public meetings and focus group sessions to collect input from as many different groups and individuals as possible. The planning team aimed to gather and record the great work that is being done by many people into one document. Although the original intention of *Sult na Sollán* was to draft a plan for Naas Municipal District, it soon became apparent that a county-wide approach would be more constructive and inclusive. During the two-year process, it became obvious that it would be impossible for a voluntary committee to write a detailed plan for the entire county and so the end result is a modular approach to language planning in the county as laid out in this document.

WHY IS A LANGUAGE PLAN REQUIRED FOR CO. KILDARE?

This language plan sets out a framework for the development of the Irish language in Co. Kildare. The plan will address the needs of Irish language speakers, those wishing to learn it and all those who support it. Ensuring that Irish speakers have access to services and opportunities through Irish is a constant challenge all over Ireland and Co. Kildare is no exception.

Considerable investment and logistical support has been given in recent years

for language planning by The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Údarás na Gaeltachta and Foras na Gaeilge. Although Údarás na Gaeltachta's remit is within the Gaeltacht area, Foras na Gaeilge has a responsibility for the rest of the country, in particular in regard to language planning. Funding by Foras na Gaeilge to date has been on a per project basis in Co. Kildare. This plan represents the first effort at strategic language planning in the county and is being funded by Foras na Gaeilge, Kildare County Council, Sult na Sollán with additional support from Glór na nGael. The planning team is grateful for this support.

It should be recognised that Kildare County Council has published a Language Scheme 2018-2021, detailing existing Irish language services and how they can be developed. It can be downloaded here: <http://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/ga/SceimnaGaeilge/>

THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN CO. KILDARE

The 2016 Census shows that there are 85,426 people, over three years of age, in County Kildare who can speak Irish; this represents 40.2% of the population over three years of age. Later sections of this document detail the 2016 census results and language development trends across the county.

With eight naíonra, seven Gaelscoileanna, one Gaelcholáiste and a university in Co. Kildare, it is essential that provision of services and opportunities continues to develop and grow to ensure that future generations have easier and more natural access to all day-to-day activities through Irish. In Co. Kildare, Maynooth University demonstrates a dedicated commitment to the Irish language and to the promotion of it. Maynooth University is home to the largest Department of Modern Irish in the country, as well as the Centre for the Irish language,

which runs the TEG (European Certificate of Irish) examinations for the country, a permanent full-time Irish Language Officer, Cullacht Cholmcille (the oldest Irish language society for students in the country), a dedicated centre for Irish culture, while teaching Irish as a subject in some of the education departments. (Appendix 1)

There are a number of local groups that have been working very hard in recent years promoting the language in the county and there has been considerable success in a number of areas – e.g. well-attended ciorcail chomhrá, social events, Irish language conversational classes, a business scheme that promotes business through Irish, Irish language summer courses, Irish language youth clubs, an annual bilingual festival in Sallins, extensive Seachtain na Gaeilge programmes and many other activities for both fluent speakers and learners. Much of this community work is supported by national groups Conradh na Gaeilge and Glór na nGael. Kildare libraries also run occasional Irish language and bilingual events in many of their branches.

It is important to recognise that many people work tirelessly across the county to promote the Irish language. Most are motivated by a love of the language and are inspired to create opportunities where Irish is spoken, to promote it as a living language and to pass it on to the next generation.

This language plan is intended to help all involved with the Irish language in Co. Kildare to collaborate and work together, to build networks and to bring new opportunities to regular speakers, learners and supporters of the language.

CHALLENGES

As already mentioned, no coherent plan has existed for the development of Irish in

Co. Kildare and indeed for any community within the county. This is the first effort to undertake such a task. In actual fact, as far as we know, this is the first ever Irish language plan drafted for any county in Ireland. The task is an ambitious one, but its modular approach will focus planning within individual municipal districts, starting with the greater Naas area in the first version of the plan.

There is nobody currently employed to take responsibility for Irish language development in any area of Co. Kildare as there are in other areas of the country. (Appendix 2) It will be challenging for voluntary groups in the county to execute the plan without the support of a full-time language development officer. It is hoped that at least two full-time Irish language development officers will be employed in Co. Kildare during the five year period of the plan.

As well as personnel, other areas in Ireland have Irish cultural centres that strategically promote the language as well as other aspects of Irish traditional culture.

(Appendix 3) No cultural centre currently exists in Co. Kildare which has a strategic focus on the Irish language.

Funding will inevitably be a challenge to realise the objectives laid out in the plan. Many Irish language events/activities are self-funded today. State support from the bodies such as *Foras na Gaeilge*, Kildare County Council and other funding sources such as *Glór na nGael* competition prize money and Creative Ireland/Arts Council funding can be explored where appropriate. Local libraries, schools and local businesses also play a supporting role by organising and/or hosting activities.

STRUCTURE OF THE LANGUAGE PLAN

Co. Kildare has a population of 222,130

(census 2016) and a land mass of 1,695 km². As well as having a vision for the whole county, the planning group thought it practical and more manageable to break this language plan into the five municipal districts in Co. Kildare: Naas, Athy, Maynooth, Celbridge/Leixlip and Kildare/Newbridge.

Naas Municipal District is the focus of the first edition of the language plan and we hope that it will provide a template to the other four municipal districts to develop goals that are meaningful and practical for them.

HIGH LEVEL OBJECTIVES OF THIS FIVE YEAR LANGUAGE PLAN

- **Structured planning** – provide an agreed, structured approach for all parties in Co. Kildare that have an interest in the support and development of the Irish language, with a clear vision, objectives and action plan over the five-year planning period.
- **Engagement with state bodies/voluntary organisations** – develop an on-going engagement with state bodies and voluntary organisations that operate within Co. Kildare with the goal of improving services for Irish language speakers/ learners and increasing the visibility and status of the Irish language.
- **Community engagement** – engage as many people/groups as possible to get involved with the Irish language within Co. Kildare. The approach should be inclusive and should provide opportunities to learn, speak, promote or increase visibility of the Irish language.
- **Networking and collaboration amongst groups working with the Irish language** – there are many people throughout the county working individually or within the context of a group who engage with the Irish language. This plan aims to help

network these people/groups with one another and to provide opportunities to collaborate, share information and support one another.

- **Normalise the Irish language** – Create new opportunities where the Irish language can feature in typical community events (e.g. book club, Pilates group, cookery classes). These events might be completely through Irish or could be bilingual events or perhaps just feature some Irish language signage/greetings etc.
- **Employ at least two full-time Irish language development officers within the county** - It is hoped that at least two full-time Irish language development officers will be employed in Co. Kildare during the five year period of the plan.
- **Sallins/Naas area will be recognised as a líonra or an official Irish language network within 2019** - The Irish language is particularly prominent in this area with Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh, Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara, youth clubs, summer camps, Cill Dara le Gaeilge business support scheme and multiple community groups such as Sult na Sollán, Glór na Ríogh and others based in the area. This objective is in line with the government's national twenty-year strategy for the Irish language.
- Sult na Sollán also believes that Sallins would be an ideal location for a cultúrlann/ culture centre as part of the development of the community lands that have recently been acquired by Kildare County Council.
A public consultation is planned for early 2019 regarding the design of the new community lands in Sallins. Additionally, Sallins is undergoing development in a number of other areas. See (Appendix4) for further information about this development.

The public document Project Ireland, Investing in our Culture, Language and Heritage 2018 – 2027 outlines the state's

strategy to develop Irish language and cultural centres in Gaeltacht service towns and Irish Language Networks (líonraí). For further information, please refer to: https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2018/04/capital_plan_april3-8.pdf

It should be noted that language planning should take place in the context of local, social and economic development planning. It is the view of the planning group that Kildare County Council has a responsibility to ensure that the Irish language is considered in the context of any local area plan.

The longer-term vision beyond this plan is to provide a framework for people who wish to live their lives through the Irish language in areas of Co. Kildare – Irish at home, Irish-medium education, Irish language-based opportunities for young people outside of the education system, access to a wide range of businesses that offer services through Irish and that the county will offer an increased choice of social, cultural and sporting activities that can be enjoyed bilingually or through the Irish language.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

This language plan will be launched on 28th February, 2019 at a special ceremony at Áras Chill Dara, Naas.

All members of the community are welcome to register interest in, or give feedback on, this language plan. This can be done in Irish or in English. Please register interest or send feedback to: gaeilge@sulnasollan.ie

More than ever, the Irish language depends on many individuals using and promoting it. The language planning team is very aware that it does not know of all the work being done by individuals and groups throughout the county or even in Naas Municipal District. If you do not see your project or

group mentioned in this plan, please take the opportunity to contact Sult na Sollán so that you can be included in the next version of the plan. This is the team's first attempt at such a venture and they have done their best to engage with as many people as they could reach. Share your story with the planning team at gaeilge@sultnasollan.ie

The planning team also invites anybody with an interest in becoming involved in any aspect of language planning in Co. Kildare to get in touch via gaeilge@sultnasollan.ie

As part of Seachtain na Gaeilge 2019 (1st to 17th March), the planning team will host a bilingual questions and answers session on language planning and specifically answer any questions relating to this language plan. The purpose of this session is to provide a forum for those who have read the language plan and who wish to engage directly with the planning team on any aspect of the plan itself or the planning process. The forum will take place in The Town House Hotel in Naas at 19:00 on 7th March.

A public meeting, Meitheal Chill Dara, will be organised in February of each year (starting in Feb 2020) to facilitate the sharing of information, the building of new relationships and a review of what progress has been made with this plan. Details will be posted on www.sultnasollan.ie/gaeilge

2. Approach to Language Planning

In order for the process of developing this language plan to be inclusive and transparent, it was very important that individuals and groups were given the opportunity to engage, to share information and to contribute to the final document.

A series of workshops with various groupings in 2017 were followed by a public meeting which was attended by over fifty people, many of whom contributed to the discourse on the night. Using this input and with help from many groups and individuals, a draft language plan was formulated. Two public meetings were held during Seachtain na Gaeilge 2018 to provide an opportunity to discuss the draft plan. Putting the draft plan online also gave everyone a chance to share their views.





The first edition of the language plan focuses on Naas Municipal District. The launch of the plan in February 2019 will be followed by a series of meetings in each of the other municipal districts in Co. Kildare should a local group like to facilitate such a meeting. It is envisaged that the planning group of this document will share its experiences to date in the hope that each municipal district will draw up a plan specific to its area, with a view to it being included in subsequent versions of this county language plan.

A public meeting, Meitheal Chill Dara, will be organised in February of each year (beginning in February 2020) to facilitate the sharing of information and review of progress. Details will be posted on www.sultnasollan.ie/gaeilge

PROCESS – FOUR STRANDS

At the series of workshops to gather information for the language plan, one template was used throughout the process so that everyone would be able to identify the four important aspects of language planning. (Appendix 7)

Throughout this document, the following symbols will be used to highlight the presence of these four strands:

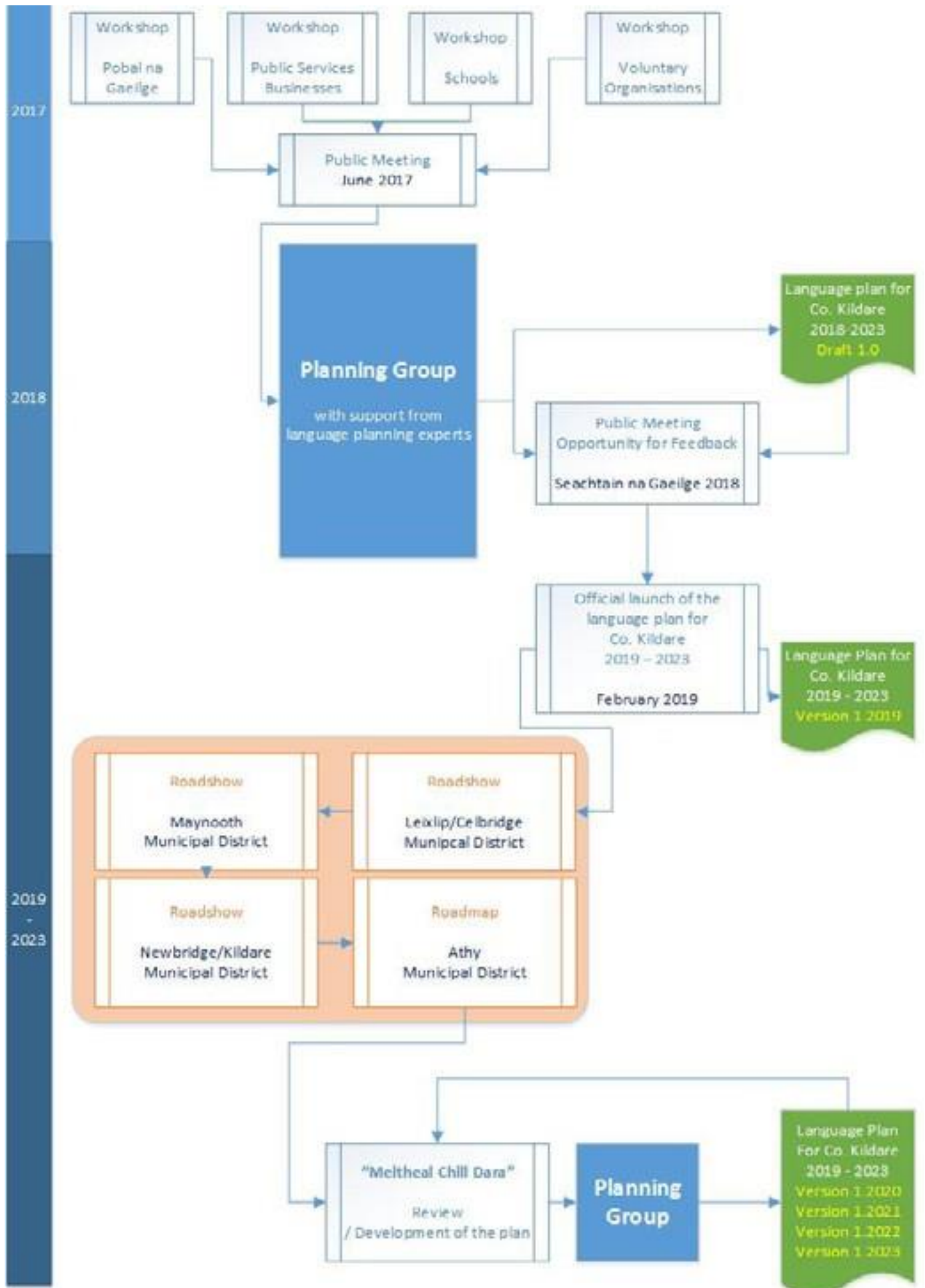
-  **Status**
-  **Opportunities to speak Irish**
-  **Opportunities to learn Irish**
-  **Visibility**

The plan also features certain activities that would also be planned should a full-time Irish language development officer be employed in the county. The following symbol will indicate that the task is dependent on having a full-time language development officer.



The following graphic outlines the language planning process 2017 - 2018 (drafting consultation/preparation of plan) and for the subsequent five years relevant to the plan (2019 – 2023 inclusive).

LANGUAGE PLANNING PROCESS



3. Context and Background

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF IRISH IN CO. KILDARE

Irish was spoken widely throughout Co. Kildare especially amongst the peasant class up until the eighteenth century, but became a minority language during the 19th century. A combination of the introduction of a primary education system, in which Irish was prohibited until 1871 (only English was taught by order of the British government) and the Great Famine which hit a disproportionately high number of Irish speakers, had a major impact on the use of the Irish language. Many of the political elite at the time were critical of the language, seeing it as ‘backward’, with English perceived as the language of the future. Both the Catholic Church and the national schools run by the Catholic Church discouraged the use of Irish until about 1890. Economic opportunity arose at that time for a large number of Irish people that were emigrating to the United States of America and the British Empire which, of course, both used English.

The late nineteenth century showed a renewed interest in Irish culture and the Irish language. The Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) was founded in 1884 and Conradh na Gaeilge (or the Gaelic League) was founded in 1893, both playing a considerable impact on the public perception. A branch of Conradh na Gaeilge was established in Naas in 1901 and Máire Ní Raghallaigh was elected secretary.

In 1922 Saorstát Éireann (Irish Free State) was established and Irish became an official language alongside English. Irish became a compulsory subject in national schools and public servants were encouraged to acquire Irish. This meant that in a county like Kildare one might conceivably encounter three kinds of Irish speakers – the remnants of the old generation who still knew Irish, native speakers from other parts of the country

who had come to Kildare to live and work and those who had learned Irish at school or at Gaelic League classes.

As more and more children passed through the education system with some knowledge of Irish and, as voluntary groups like Conradh na Gaeilge and later Glór na nGael (established by Cumann na Sagart in 1961), became active, the knowledge and use of Irish again began to grow.

People from Naas were involved in the establishment of Scoil Chrónáin in Rathcoole in 1975 – the first Gaelscoil on the southwest side of County Dublin and many children travelled to the school from Co. Kildare. The first Gaelscoil in Co. Kildare opened in Leixlip in 1979 and six more have since opened – Kilcock 1984; Newbridge 1995; Maynooth 1996; Naas 2002; Athy 2004 and Kildare Town 2013. The all-Irish secondary school Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara opened in Newbridge in 2003, then moved to Herbert Lodge on the Curragh before moving again to their current site in Naas. At primary school level, 2,516 children were attending Gaelscoileanna in Co. Kildare at the beginning of the 2017-2018 academic year.

(Appendix 1)

In more recent times groups such as Sult na Sollán and Cill Dara le Gaeilge have been making their mark on the social and economic life of Naas and its surrounds. They strongly recognise the importance of social collaboration, community development and inclusivity and are working towards building networks with like-minded groups in Co. Kildare.

Dónall Ó Riagáin, 2017.

(A short history of the Irish language in Co. Kildare can be found in Appendix 5)

2016 CENSUS INFORMATION

The 2016 Census shows that there are 85,426 people, over three years of age, in County Kildare who can speak Irish; this represents 40.2% of the population over three years of age.

Of these 20,792 (43.0%) live in the Maynooth Municipal District; 19,814 (42.0%) live in the Naas Municipal District; 18,457 (36.7%) live in the Newbridge - Kildare Municipal District; 14,992 (41.8%) live in the Celbridge – Leixlip Municipal District and 11,371 (37.0%) live in the Athy Municipal District.

According to Tuairisc.ie, based on the Census 2016 figures, Co. Kildare has the fifth highest percentage of daily Irish speakers (1.30%) in the State, outside of the Gaeltacht areas. It also has the fourth largest number of daily (2,754) and weekly (5,293) speakers in the State, outside of the Gaeltacht areas. These figures compare favourably even with counties with Gaeltacht areas. These figures are important to note as Kildare would not have traditionally been associated with high numbers of Irish speakers. (Appendix 6A)

The national trends from the 2016 Census in relation to the Irish language indicate that the number of Irish speakers in the State has declined by 0.73% even with an increase in the state population, over three years of age, of 4.54%. Kildare did record an increase in the numbers of Irish speakers, however, as there was a bigger increase in the county population, over three years of age, this points to a relative decline in the percentage of Irish speakers in the overall population. This is confirmed as the 2011 Census figures indicate that Irish speakers in Kildare represented 42.0% of the population which declined to 40.2% of the population in the 2016 Census.

Other key performance indicators for the

Irish language show that the number of daily Irish speakers in the state, outside of the education system, decreased by 4.4% since the 2011 Census figures. Sadly, Kildare also followed this national downward trend with a 3.3% decrease of daily Irish speakers; however Kildare bucked the national trend with a very significant 7.3% increase in the number of weekly Irish speakers, outside of the education system. (Appendix 6B)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS

In order to compare the Census 2011 and Census 2016 figures for the municipal districts, adjustments are required, as a number of electoral areas moved between the municipal districts.

The performance indicators for the municipal districts are similar to the Kildare county trends with actual numbers of daily speakers, outside of the education system, in the Naas and Celbridge – Leixlip Municipal Districts decreasing and while the number of daily speakers in the Newbridge – Kildare, Maynooth and Athy Municipal Districts increased, the increase was lower than the overall population increase.

The Newbridge – Kildare, Maynooth and Athy Municipal Districts also recorded increases in the number of weekly Irish speakers, outside of the education system, above the overall population increases. The number of weekly speakers fell in the Naas and Celbridge – Leixlip Municipal Districts, in the Naas Municipal District the percentage decrease matched the percentage overall population decrease, however in the Celbridge – Leixlip Municipal District the overall population numbers increased while the number of weekly speakers fell.

All the performance indicators fell in the Celbridge – Leixlip Municipal District, except for the increase in speaking Irish daily within the education system only. (Appendix 6C)

Municipal District	Number of Daily Speakers*	Number of weekly speakers*	Number of daily + weekly speakers*
Naas	553	1163	1716
Celbridge-Leixlip	558	862	1420
Newbridge-Kildare	557	1137	1694
Maynooth	760	1401	2161
Athy	326	730	1056

*based on number of speakers outside of the education system in 2016

Reference Appendix 6C for details



SECTION 2

4. Vision for Co. Kildare within the timeframe of this plan

- Residents of Co. Kildare will avail of widespread opportunities to speak Irish and to learn Irish.
- There will be a 5% increase in the combined number of daily and weekly speakers.
- The rights to services through the medium of Irish will be recognised and respected by local authority and public service providers by ensuring that the people of Co. Kildare will be able to engage with them in Irish.
- Within five years, there will be collaboration amongst individuals and groups throughout the county that have the common goal of the promotion of the Irish language. We recognise that there are many people who are actively engaging with and promoting Irish within Co. Kildare. It is our hope that as this five-year-plan is implemented, that we develop a network such that we can support and collaborate with each other.
- Within five years, at least one other municipal district will have its own section in the Co. Kildare language plan.
- A longer-term vision is that all five municipal districts will have its own section in a county-wide language plan. (Appendix 8)

5. Primary Objectives for Co. Kildare

The following primary objectives have been identified and have informed the direction of this strategy:

- At least two people will be employed full-time in Co. Kildare to promote the Irish language. Regional full-time Irish language development officers are employed around Ireland by organisations such as Conradh na Gaeilge, Glór na nGael, Gaillimh le Gaeilge, Gnó Mhaigh Eo and others. These people will be employed with the support of organisations such as Foras na Gaeilge, The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and/or Kildare County Council.
- At the end of the five years, at least one area in Co. Kildare will be recognised as an Irish Language Network.
- A second Gaelcholáiste will be up and running in Co. Kildare
- A network will be established that will be dedicated to planning an Irish language and cultural centre in Co. Kildare.
- Kildare County Council (KCC) is taking a leadership role in the promotion of the Irish language and development of services through Irish. KCC has recently published an updated language scheme (2018 –2021) regarding their compliance with the Official Languages Act 2003 and efforts to improve services available through Irish. The drafting of this plan followed consultation with key stakeholders in the county. The document is available to download at: <http://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/ga/SceimnaGaeilge/>
- KCC will implement the objectives in their Irish Language Plan 2018-2021. Kildare County Council will provide public services through Irish as documented in this plan.
- Kildare County Council will endeavour to ensure the Irish language will have a designated section in each area plan published by Kildare County Council.
- Kildare County Council will actively promote the availability of Irish language services.
- A new Irish language committee will be set up for libraries in Co. Kildare to oversee Irish language and bilingual events.
- Kildare County Council will provide funding for scholarships and events to encourage the use of the Irish language in the community.
- Kildare County Council will support groups that provide services and opportunities through Irish in practical ways e.g. publicity, venues, grants.
- The Irish language will be visible in Kildare County Council's social media and digital communications.
- County-wide organisations such as the GAA, Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann and Scouts will collaborate with the branches within their own organisations to organise at least one Irish language event a year.
- An increased number of local voluntary organisations will undertake at least one annual Irish language project/event for their own members.
- Efforts will be made to register Irish language events in Co. Kildare on www.kildare.ie/events and on www.peig.ie (a national online directory of Irish language events).

6. Success Criteria for Co. Kildare

- At least two people will be employed full-time in Co. Kildare to promote the Irish language, for example by Sult na Sollán, Cill Dara le Gaeilge or a national organisation.
- At least one area in Co. Kildare will be recognised as an Irish Language Network.
- Kildare County Council will implement the vast majority of the actions listed in their updated Irish language plan 2018 – 2021. The document is available to download at: <http://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/ga/SceimnaGaeilge/>
- A regular programme of Irish language and bilingual events will be developed across libraries in Co. Kildare.
- If we achieve eight or more of the primary objectives for Co. Kildare in the above section, we will consider that to be successful.



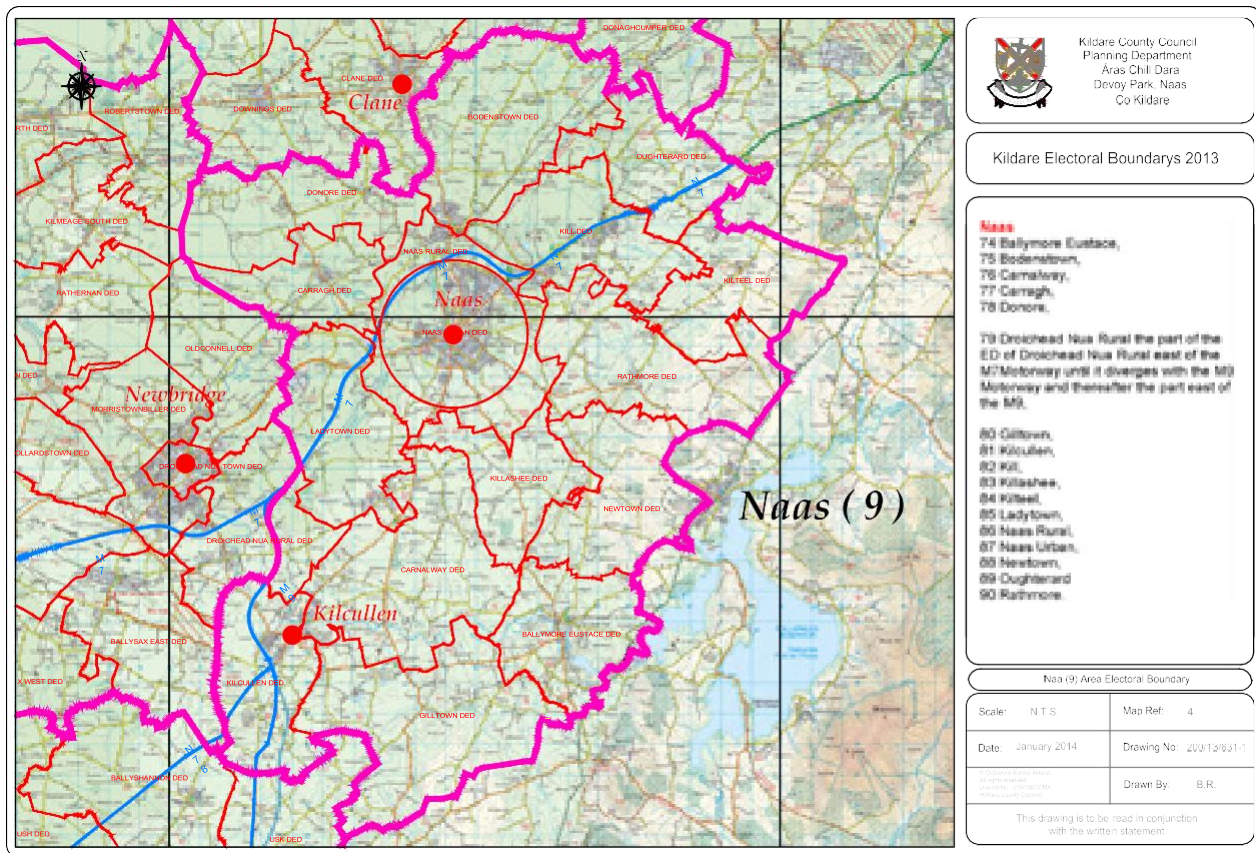


SECTION 3.1

Naas Municipal District

A similar template can be used throughout all five municipal districts in Co. Kildare.

7. Vision for Naas Municipal District



“Within five years, it will be possible for people to carry out most of their everyday activities in this community, through the medium of Irish.”

8. Context for Naas Municipal District

8.1 CENSUS 2016

In the Naas Municipal District there are a number of town settlements, namely Naas, Sallins, Kilcullen, Kill, Johnstown, Carragh, Ballymore, Two Mile House, Brannockstown and Killeel.

The key takeaways from analysing the town settlement figures are:

- The number of Irish speakers increased greater than the population increase in Carragh (15.8%), Sallins (15.0%) and Two Mile House (8.0%).
- The daily speakers outside the education system increased for Two Mile House (150%) and Sallins (6.7%).
- The weekly speakers outside of the education system increased for Naas (9.2%), Kilcullen (28.1%), Ballymore (14.3%) and Brannockstown (133.3%).
- The percentage of Irish speakers of population 3 years and over for Two Mile House (57.5%), Carragh (53.3%), Brannockstown (49.5%) and Johnstown (47.1%) is well above the state mean percentage (38.5%).
- The combined daily and weekly speakers outside of the education system decreased for Kill (13.3%), Johnstown (7.3%), Carragh (5.3%), Ballymore (21.4%) and Killeel (62.5%). (Appendix 6D)
- It has proved challenging to engage the English-medium schools in Irish language activities locally, but a number of schools have entered the music competition, *Gradam na Sollán* and *Seachtain na Gaeilge* competitions.
- Naas-based group, *Glór na Ríogh* and Sallins-based group, *Sult na Sollán* are both registered as branches of *Conradh na Gaeilge* and are active in promoting the language.
- Three Irish language youth clubs meet regularly in Naas – *Óg Ógras* (49 registered members in November 2018), *Ógras* (15 registered members in November 2018) and *Cumann na bhFiann* (15 registered members in November 2018). All clubs welcome new members.
- The scheme which promotes business through Irish, *Cill Dara le Gaeilge*, has thirty registered members.
- *Sult na Sollán* and Naas library hold weekly *ciorcail chomhrá* (conversation circles). In the latter half of 2018, new *ciorcail chomhrá* have been started in Ballymore Eustace and Killeel/Eadestown Comhaltas.
- *Glór na Ríogh* continues to facilitate Hallowe'en, Easter and Summer Camps in *Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh* which are open to all.
- *Coláiste Naomh Eoin* offers two fortnight-long summer courses in Piper's Hill College, Naas each year for primary and second level students.
- Irish language courses for adults are run by *Sult na Sollán*, Piper's Hill College and *Scoil Mhuire*, Clane.
- *Féile na Sollán* is an annual bilingual festival in Sallins which celebrates all aspects of Irish traditional culture

8.2 IRISH LANGUAGE OPPORTUNITIES IN NAAS MUNICIPAL DISTRICT TODAY

- In 2002, *Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh* was established and had 408 students registered in February 2019. *Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara*, established in 2003, is now located in Naas and had 353 students registered in February 2019. Combined with those attending the two *naíonra* in the district, there are almost 800 receiving their education through Irish in Naas.

(Appendix 1 outlines figures for Co. Kildare)

- There is an ever-growing programme for Seachtain na Gaeilge (SnaG) in the Naas/Sallins area. A dedicated festival committee to promote local SnaG events was set-up in 2017.
- Co. Kildare has been proudly represented in Rith 2010, Rith 2012 and Rith 2016. See www.rith.ie for more information on this national Irish language event.
- *Glór na Ríogh* and *Sult na Sollán* have both won awards in the *Glór na nGael* national competition and in 2014, both groups came together with *Cill Dara le Gaeilge* under the name *Gaeil Chill Dara* to enter the competition. *Gaeil Chill Dara* has won awards each year since, including coming third in the country in its category in 2015 and winning the prize for Cúige Laighean (Leinster) on three occasions.
- Three Irish language Pop up Gaelacht social events were held in Naas/Sallins during 2018. There is an opportunity to extend this to a quarterly event in the coming years.

9. Primary Objectives for Naas Municipal District within the next five years

The following primary objectives have been identified and have informed the direction of this strategy:

- Naas/Sallins will be recognised as an Irish Language Network.
- There will be a 5% increase in the percentage of both daily and weekly local speakers of Irish in the 2021 census figures compared to the 2016 census.
- At least one person will be employed full-time in the Naas/Sallins area to promote the Irish language.
- The planning process for a cultúrlann (cultural centre) in the locality will be well underway.

10. Core Principles for Naas Municipal District

We have identified the following core principles as being important in successfully achieving our core objectives:

- To identify and offer assistance to people who may wish to start or continue to have Irish as the first language of the home
- To build strong and sustainable relationships between Irish-medium institutions and the local Irish language community
- To build links with a Gaeltacht community and bring the richness of the Gaeltacht to our area
- To build links with at least one Irish Language Network
- To provide educational opportunities for all levels of learners of Irish
- To involve younger speakers of Irish in the organising and delivery of activities
- To extend the appeal of the Irish language to a wider community and engage them as much as possible; in particular we will aim to promote Irish in the context of all aspects of daily living as well as Irish traditional culture
- To build effective and mutually-beneficial relationships with national organisations that promote Irish
- To improve the visibility of Irish on public and other signage and in the media
- To review the success/effectiveness of this plan on an ongoing basis, including one public consultation each year.
- Promote the Naas/Sallins area as an attractive place to raise a family through Irish

11. Areas of Action for Naas Municipal District

Specific targets and timeframes for the areas of action below are documented in Section 12 e.g. Subsection 11.1 relates directly to subsection 12.1

11.1 IRISH IN THE HOME

- Provide assistance and support for families raising their children through the medium of Irish
- Organise family events and activities through Irish outside the school setting
- Promote the use of Irish language support services as well as books/games/clothes etc.
- Raise awareness of the benefits of raising children through Irish by giving them information as early as possible

11.2 IRISH IN THE COMMUNITY

- Promote Irish at community festivals and fairs
- Work with Kildare County Council to ensure that all public signage has Irish and is in compliance with the Official Languages Act, 2003
- Encourage the use of Irish at local events

11.3 IRISH IN BUSINESS

- To promote the *Cill Dara le Gaeilge* business scheme
- Encourage more local businesses to use Irish by providing information and a support network
- Encourage customers to support businesses that use Irish, particularly those registered with *Cill Dara le Gaeilge*
- Encourage customers to use Irish when engaging with businesses
- To promote Naas Municipal District as an attractive destination for customers to do business through Irish

11.4 IRISH-MEDIUM EDUCATION

- Support and promote existing naíonraí, Gaelscoileanna and Gaelcholáistí
- Help to secure another naíonra in the local area
- Help to secure another Gaelscoil in the wider area

11.5 IRISH IN ENGLISH-MEDIUM SCHOOLS

- Build working relationships between Irish and English medium schools
- Ensure that English medium schools are given information about local Irish language events
- Encourage an increase in the use of Irish outside of the usual classroom settings

11.6 IRISH LEARNING FOR ADULTS

- Provide classes for different levels of learner
- Promote existing local opportunities to learn Irish
- Promote online opportunities to learn Irish
- Promote local ciorcail chomhrá as a means to improve fluency and to meet other like-minded people
- Provide a variety of activities through the medium of Irish
- Distribute information about live-in Gaeltacht experiences/courses and further develop our relationship with providers

11.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS, INCLUDING YOUTH GROUPS

- Community groups will explore opportunities to promote the use of Irish
- Groups that wish to progress or develop the Irish language within their organisation will have the opportunity to avail of outside expertise or consultation

- Interested groups will share resources and ideas with each other
- At least two additional GAA clubs in Naas Municipal District will appoint Irish language officers each year
- GAA clubs in Co. Kildare will increase the use and prominence of Irish in their clubs
- A variety of groups/clubs will participate in at least one Irish language event each year
- More young adults will become actively engaged in the Irish language community
- Relationships will be developed between local Irish-language organisations and all local schools, to reach both students and parents

11.11 LANGUAGE PLAN AS A 'LIVE' DOCUMENT

- This plan will be reviewed on an annual basis and adapted/updated as appropriate
- As part of this process, individual groups and the general public will be asked to give updated input

11.8 PUBLIC SERVICES

- Work with local public services to ensure that all their services are available through Irish
- Encourage people to use Irish language services

11.9 NETWORKING WITH OTHER IRISH LANGUAGE COMMUNITIES

- Organise at least one overnight trip to a Gaeltacht area
- Organise at least one overnight trip to an Irish Language Network
- Invite a Gaeltacht community group to visit the Naas/Sallins area
- Invite a community from an Irish Language Network to visit the Naas/Sallins area






























11.10 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS

- A more coordinated approach will be taken amongst groups providing Irish-language activities and events to ensure greater publicity for all
- A greater variety of forums will be used to publicise events to reach the widest possible audience

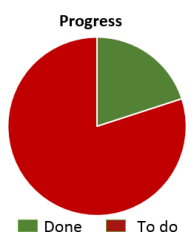
12. Specific targets and timeframes for areas of action for Naas Municipal District






The specific targets and timeframes for the areas of action below directly relate to the areas of action identified in Section 11. e.g. Subsection 12.1 relates directly to subsection 11.1

12.1 IRISH IN THE HOME




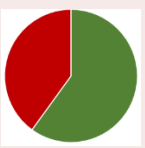






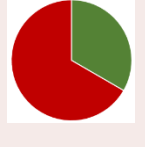


	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Compile a starter pack for new parents, with the help of <i>Glór na nGael</i> , with information on availability of support services and products.	Year 1	Sult na Sollán	  	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will visit ante-natal groups to distribute information about support available to parents who wish to raise their child through Irish.				
Ensure information is available online eg. www.sultnasollan.ie , www.gaelscoilnas.ie www.gccd.ie etc.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	   	
Organise a workshop for Transition Year students in Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara about the benefits of raising children through Irish.	Years 1 - 5	Sult na Sollán		
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, an entire Transition Year module will be designed and delivered around the benefits of raising children through Irish.				
Organise four Irish language trips each year specifically for Irish-speaking families.	Years 1 - 5	Sult na Sollán	  	
Continue to facilitate a weekly family ciorcal comhrá.	Years 1 - 5	Sult na Sollán	   	
A regular parent/toddler group will be hosted. If there is an employee dedicated to the promotion of Irish, this will be weekly or fortnightly.	Years 2 - 5	Sult na Sollán 	  	

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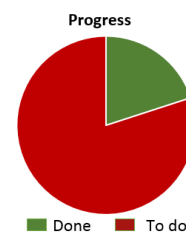


	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
With the ongoing growth of the Naas/Sallins area, the planning team recognises that there is an opportunity to create a small area of a housing development within the Naas/Sallins area where Irish is the predominant language. Similar projects were developed in the Rathasker Road area of Naas in the 1960's and also Shaw's Road of Belfast in the late 1960's. Within the timeframe of this plan, Sult na Sollán will begin preliminary investigations to ascertain if there is demand for such a development and if so whether it would be feasible with the support of Kildare County Council and a willing developer.	Years 3-5	Sult na Sollán	   	


































12.2 IRISH IN THE COMMUNITY

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Continue to engage with Kildare County Council / Creative Ireland to encourage greater use of Irish in festivals receiving public money.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	  	
Continue to review public signage in the locality. In the event of non-compliance with the Official Languages Act, 2003, contact will be made with Kildare County Council and, if necessary, An Coimisinéir. Teanga (Samples of correct and incorrect signage can be seen in Appendix 9)	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	 	
Connect, where possible, with organisers of local events with a view to encouraging the inclusion of Irish in: 1. Publicity material, 2. Announcements, 3. Events.	Year 1-5	Sult na Sollán KCC	  	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will help organisers of local events to establish areas that Irish can be incorporated and provide relevant support.		Sult na Sollán 		

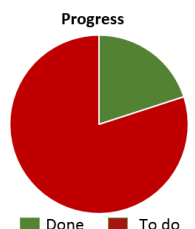
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12.3 IRISH IN BUSINESS

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Increase the use of social media, www.cilldaralegaelge.ie . local media and local sponsorship to increase awareness of the <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> scheme.	Years 1-5	Cill Dara le Gaeilge (CDLG)	 	
If <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> has a dedicated employee, (s)he will bring stories about the businesses that are using Irish to the media more regularly.	Years 2-5	CDLG 		
Promote <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> with local schools.	Years 1-5	CDLG	   	
If <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> has a dedicated employee, (s)he will visit local schools, at least once a year, to explain the <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> scheme and organise and promote competitions for customers who use Irish.	Years 2-5	CDLG 		
Increase the number of businesses in the <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> scheme by three each year.	Years 1-5	CDLG	  	
If <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> has a dedicated employee, the <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> scheme will be expanded to include businesses in other towns in Co. Kildare.	Years 2-5	CDLG 		
Develop the relationship with <i>Kildare Chamber of Commerce</i> .	Years 1-5	CDLG	   	
If <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> has a dedicated employee, (s)he will attend a number of meetings each year with the Kildare Chamber of Commerce and support their members in their use of Irish.	Years 2-5	CDLG 		
Organise a campaign during Seachtain na Gaeilge to encourage the use of Irish in local shops.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán CDLG	   	
If <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> has a dedicated employee, (s)he will visit all schools specifically to promote Seachtain na Gaeilge events.	Years 2-5	Cill Dara le Gaeilge (CDLG)	 	

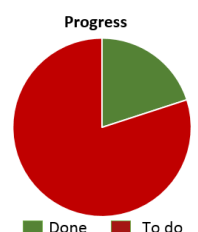
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12.3 IRISH IN BUSINESS

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
<i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> will employ a full-time person to work on behalf of businesses that want to use more Irish which will enable CDLG to expand its services to more areas in Co. Kildare (This is subject to funding).	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán 		
Publicly acknowledge businesses that actively use Irish.	Years 1-5	CDLG	   	
If <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> has a dedicated employee, (s)he will coordinate a well-organised and well-publicised annual award ceremony which will take place to acknowledge the work of businesses that offer Irish language services to customers.	Years 2-5	CDLG	  	
<i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> will advertise local Irish language businesses to an audience outside of the locality e.g. Oireachtas na Gaeilge.	Years 1-5	CDLG 		
If <i>Cill Dara le Gaeilge</i> has a dedicated employee, (s)he will run Irish classes / workshops for businesses to help them deliver a better level of service through the Irish language.	Years 3-5	CDLG	  	

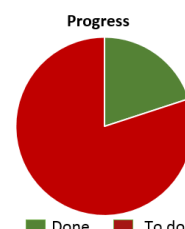
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12.4 IRISH-MEDIUM EDUCATION

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Provide links to Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh and Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara and contact details for the local naíonraí on www.sultnasollan.ie and increase general awareness at local events.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	 	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will take all opportunities available to build on the current relationship with our Irish-medium schools by visiting individual class groups as well as organising and promoting competitions.	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán 		
Create a network that will be dedicated to the creation of another naíonra in the Sallins area (Email gaeilge@sultnasollan.ie to express your interest in this.)	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán	   	
Begin the planning process for establishing the new naíonra.	Years 3-5	New naíonra network	   	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will be an active member of the committee that will focus on establishing the new naíonra.	Years 2-5			
Create a network that will be dedicated to the creation of a new Gaelscoil in the Sallins/Clane area (Email gaeilge@sultnasollan.ie to express your interest in this.)	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán	   	
Begin planning process for establishing a new Gaelscoil.	Years 3-5	New Gaelscoil network	   	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will be an active member of the committee that will focus on establishing the new Gaelscoil.				

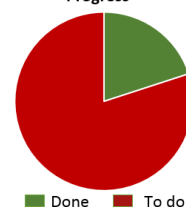
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12.5 IRISH IN ENGLISH-MEDIUM SCHOOLS

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Build working relationships between Irish and English medium schools eg. flashmobs and competitions.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán and local schools	   	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will visit local schools and facilitate schools collaborating with each other to promote Irish.				
Teachers from all local schools will be invited to join the <i>Seachtain na Gaeilge</i> committee.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	   	
At least two local teachers will join the <i>Seachtain na Gaeilge</i> committee.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	   	
Ensure that English-medium schools are given information about local Irish language events.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	  	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will help to organise Irish language events in English-medium schools and will visit local English-medium schools to help to increase awareness about the local Irish language community and their activities.				
English-medium schools will run at least one Irish language event/activity per year. If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will help to organise Irish language events in English-medium schools.	Years 2-5	Local schools 	   	
Survey the local schools about their Irish language activities during <i>Seachtain na Gaeilge</i> and throughout the year. If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will be able to carry out a more detailed analysis of Irish language events in the schools.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán 	   	
A keynote speaker will visit schools to inform/motivate students about regional/national Irish language activities and initiatives outside the classroom.	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán	   	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will create a list of suitable speakers and will help to coordinate visits to schools by such speakers.				

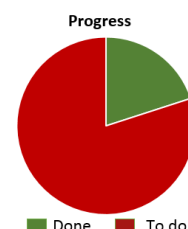
Progress



12.6 IRISH LEARNING FOR ADULTS

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
<i>Sult na Sollán</i> will provide three terms of conversational Irish classes at a minimum of two competency levels, subject to demand. Irish classes will also be provided in Piper’s Hill College and Scoil Mhuire Clane as part of their adult education programme.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán		
When <i>Íonra</i> (Irish Language Network) status has been granted, we will provide a limited term of free Irish language and culture classes for adults who are newcomers to the Irish language.	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán		
Subject to funding from KCC, free Irish language classes for parents will be provided.	Years 1-5	Local libraries		
Subject to funding, Irish language classes will be provided for Kildare County Council employees each year.	Years 1-5	KCC		
A section will be created on www.sultnasollan.ie for learning opportunities for adults.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán		
Local schools will promote learning opportunities, including online opportunities, to learn Irish.	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán and local schools		
Each year one new opportunity will be provided to learn/improve a skill unrelated to Irish though the medium of Irish eg. Pilates. If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will organise more than one such opportunity.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán 		
Promote the local <i>ciorcail chomhrá</i> in newsletters, on social media and on www.sultnasollan.ie .	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán		
Build a relationship with providers of live-in Gaeltacht experiences/courses and attain a discount for <i>Sult na Sollán</i> members.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán		
Distribute information about live-in Gaeltacht experiences/courses in newsletters, on social media and on www.sultnasollan.ie .	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán		

LEGEND = status, = opp. to speak, = opp. to learn, = visibility, = full-time employee

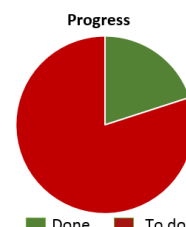


12.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS, INCLUDING YOUTH GROUPS




























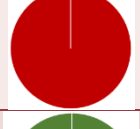


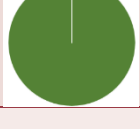


To establish a central place for people to obtain information regarding community groups that offer Irish language opportunities.



YOUTH GROUPS	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Ógras in Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara will have students from English medium schools as members.	Years 1-5	GCCD		
Scouts will promote Irish as a consideration to be awarded the 'special interest' badge	Years 1-5	Naas Scouts Sallins Scouts		
Sallins Tidy Towns will ensure that all future signage always includes Irish.	Years 1-5	Sallins Tidy Towns		
Naas Tidy Towns will use Irish on signage such as the permanent welcome stones and all their Greenways signs. There will be two new stones on the Newbridge Road and Kilcullen Road and three Greenways signs located at Naas Harbour, Monread Park and on the Dublin Road. Project to be completed by May 2019.	Years 1-2	Naas Tidy Towns		
Efforts will be made to incorporate some Irish in the annual Wild Food Festival in Naas on signage and by some individual participants.	Years 1-5	Naas Tidy Towns		
Take air quality measurements around the town and publish the results in Irish and English.	Years 1-5	Naas Tidy Towns		
Create a native Irish tree map, e.g. where in Naas an Oak tree can be found. This will be published online in Irish and in English.	Years 1-5	Naas Tidy Towns		
Ask one of the schools that run mini-company businesses, such as printing Christmas cards, to use recyclable material and Irish.	Years 1-5	Naas Tidy Towns		
Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas will form a coiste na Gaeilge (Irish language committee).	Years 1-5	Kilteel/ Eadestown Comhaltas		
From September 2018, there will be a ciorcal comhrá in Kilteel (Irish language conversation group) every Monday evening while music classes are on.	Years 1-5	Kilteel/ Eadestown Comhaltas		

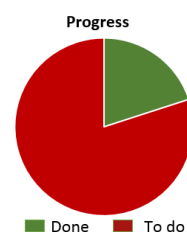
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12.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS, INCLUDING YOUTH GROUPS

YOUTH GROUPS	TIMEFRAME	TIMEFRAME	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas will include some Irish in all signage/flyers.	Years 1-5	Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas	  	
Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas will encourage the use of Irish in all classes and events.	Years 1-5	Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas	   	
When the Kildare Fleadh is held in Naas in May 2019, Irish will be prominent in publicity materials and signage. There will also be a <i>seomra Gaeilge</i> with information and facilities for people who wish to find out about the language.	Year 1	Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas	   	
Kildare Comhaltas will visit local schools to encourage participation in the <i>Comhrá Gaeilge</i> competition.	Years 1-5	Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas	   	
A Pop up Gaeltacht will be organised to coincide with a session in the Kildare Fleadh in Naas and will be published by both <i>Comhaltas Ceoltóirí</i> and <i>Sult na Sollán</i> .	Year 1	Kilteel/Eadestown Comhaltas Sult na Sollán	  	
There will be a weekly Irish-language / bilingual mass in the Naas area.	Years 1-5	Naas Parish	   	
Mass cards in Irish will be available to buy in Naas Parish Office.	Years 1-5	Naas Parish Office	 	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will be available to local groups/clubs that wish to incorporate more Irish, but need support to do so. That support may be a visit with the committee to investigate ways to bring in more Irish or translation support or any other way that is practical and suitable.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán 		

SPORT	TIMEFRAME	TIMEFRAME	STRAND	MARCH 2023
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will be available to local sports groups that wish to incorporate more Irish, but need support to do so. That support may be a visit with the committee to investigate ways to bring in more Irish or translation support or any other way that is practical and suitable.	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán 		

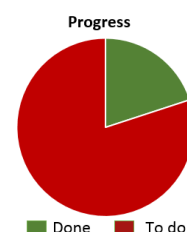


12.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS, INCLUDING YOUTH GROUPS




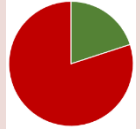









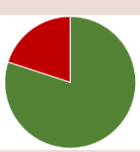







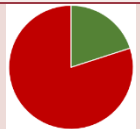




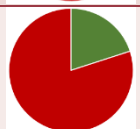
SPORT	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
<i>Sult na Sollán</i> will contact GAA clubs in Naas Municipal District in the hope that each club will nominate an Irish language officer.	Years 1-5	<i>Sult na Sollán</i>		
<i>Sult na Sollán</i> will contact Kildare GAA with a view to making a presentation about the Irish language to the county board.	Years 2-5	<i>Sult na Sollán</i>		
<i>Sult na Sollán</i> will contact Kildare GAA to ask that all signage will be bilingual or in Irish only in the re-developed county ground, St. Conleth's Park.	Years 1-5	<i>Sult na Sollán</i> 		
Naas GAA club will have adopted the policy to have Irish wording on all new permanent signage, with Irish at least as prominent as any English wording.	Years 2-5	Naas GAA		
Naas GAA club will use bilingual headings in the minutes of official meetings.	Years 1-5	Naas GAA		
An Irish language GAA game/blitz will be held once a year with all interested clubs.	Years 4-5	<i>Sult na Sollán</i>		
Naas GAA club will organise at least two Irish language events a year e.g. Pop up Gaeltacht, Tráth na gCeist.	Years 1-5	Naas GAA		
Nominated Irish language officers from clubs will improve relationships with Irish language officers from other GAA clubs.	Years 1-5	Naas GAA		
The Irish language officer of Naas GAA will coordinate with Irish language officers in other GAA clubs in the county to ensure bilingual signage in the upcoming development of the county ground.	Years 1-5	Naas GAA		
Sallins GAA plan to have an Irish language officer in the club, or ideally a small committee of two or three persons as part of a SCÓR committee.	Years 2-5	Sallins GAA		
Sallins GAA will promote use of the cúpla focal at official Sallins GAA events (e.g. fundraising events, award events etc).	Years 2-5	Sallins GAA		




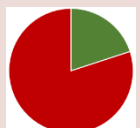





***Note: See appendix 14 for Sallins GAA progress.**

LEGEND: = status; = opp. to speak; = opp. to learn; = visibility; = full-time employee

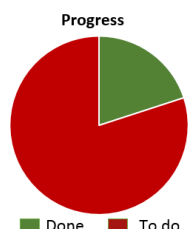


12.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS, INCLUDING YOUTH GROUPS







































SPORT	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Sallins GAA will promote the use of the cúpla focal in communication and social media.	Years 2-5	Sallins GAA	  	
Sallins GAA and Naas GAA Irish language officers will build a relationship to collaborate/ explore possibilities / share ideas re the use and promotion of the Irish language.	Years 3-5	Sallins GAA Naas GAA	   	
Sallins GAA will plan at least one cultural social event per year. This could be arranged in conjunction with <i>Sult na Sollán</i> and could double-up as a fundraiser. (e.g. set dancing evening, singing evening, bilingual table quiz).	Years 3-5	Sallins GAA Sult na Sollán	   	
Sallins GAA will plan a new club house development to include a purpose-built Scór/cultural room/facility within the new club house to promote the Irish language, music and dance. The GAA is engrained in Irish culture and Sallins GAA has a vision that the new facilities can be used to promote Irish culture and heritage and enter the GAA Scór programme and eventually compete in Scór events.	Years 4-5	Sallins GAA Sult na Sollán	   	
Carragh GAA will host a monthly ciorcal comhrá.	Year 1	Carragh GAA	  	
A bilingual inter-club Tráth na gCeist will be organised each year with teams representing local sports clubs.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	   	

SCHOOL LEAVERS' LANGUAGE NETWORK	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
A network of school leavers will be established to run regular social events through the Irish language (Pop up Gaeltacht committee).	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	  	
School leavers interested in being more involved in the promotion of the Irish language in the locality will be welcomed and encouraged to become involved in one or more local language projects or committees.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	   	

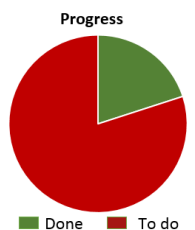
LEGEND:  = status;  = opp. to speak;  = opp. to learn;  = visibility;  = full-time employee



12.8 PUBLIC SERVICES

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
<p>Establish who is in charge of Irish language provision of services in each of the following: Kildare County Council, HSE, An Garda Síochána, Motor Tax Office, libraries, Citizens' Advice services.</p> <p>If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, this will happen in Year 1.</p>	Years 2-3	Sult na Sollán 	 	
<p>Establish what public services are available through Irish.</p> <p>If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will make the collation of this information more effective as day-time meetings can be organised and attended.</p>	Years 2-3	Sult na Sollán 	 	
<p>Publicise Irish language services on www.sultnasollan.ie, cildaralegaeilge.ie, www.kildare.ie and other suitable digital, broadcast or print media.</p> <p>If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will play a central role in helping to publicise the availability of such services.</p>	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán Cill Dara le Gaeilge 	 	
<p>An Garda Síochána will organise a bilingual station open day, during which Scouts' special interest badges for Irish may be presented.</p>	Year 1	An Garda Síochána	   	
<p>An Garda Síochána will work towards an Irish language clinic on a monthly basis to allow Irish language speakers and learners to carry out non-emergency business in the Irish language.</p>	Years 1-5	Community Policing, Nás na Ríogh	  	
<p>All main libraries will host a regular ciorcal comhrá. (conversation circle).</p>	Years 1-5	Local libraries	   	
<p>All libraries will be supported and encouraged to work towards providing some level of service through Irish.</p>	Years 1-5	Local libraries	   	
<p>All libraries will continue to expand their collection of Irish language books.</p>	Years 1-5	Local libraries	   	
<p>All festivals eg. Kildare Readers' Festival will include one or more events that are bilingual or are in Irish.</p>	Years 1-5	Local libraries	   	

LEGEND:  = status;  = opp. to speak;  = opp. to learn;  = visibility;  = full-time employee



12.8 PUBLIC SERVICES

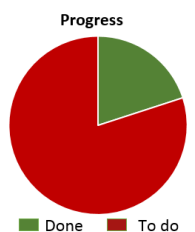
	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
A free event will be organised for parents and prospective parents about raising children through Irish and the benefits of bilingualism.	Year 1	Kildare library, Sult na Sollán, Glór na nGael	♥ Tá 🧠 🔍	
A presentation will be made at the AGM of the parents of Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh to encourage them to use the services that are available.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	♥ 🔍	
An awareness campaign will be organised with second level students about existing Irish-language services and their right to avail of public services as Gaeilge.	Years 1-5	Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara	♥ 🔍	

(A list of libraries in Co. Kildare can be found in Appendix 10)





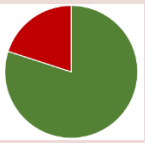


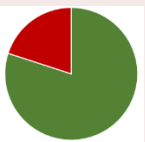


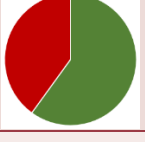





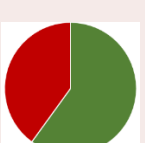









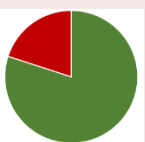



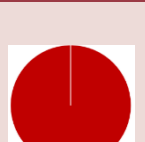



12.9 NETWORKING WITH OTHER IRISH LANGUAGE COMMUNITIES

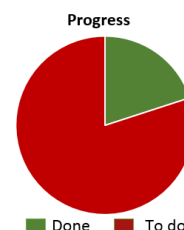
	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Organise at least one overnight trip to a Gaeltacht area with the intention of sharing social and cultural experiences and also to share best practice around Irish language planning.	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán	♥ Tá 🧠 🔍	
Organise at least one overnight trip to an Irish Language Network with the intention of sharing social and cultural experiences and also to share best practice around Irish language planning.	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán	♥ Tá 🧠 🔍	
Invite a Gaeltacht community group to visit the Naas/Sallins area. A series of cultural activities will be organised to suit the needs of the visiting group.	Years 3-5	Sult na Sollán	♥ Tá 🧠 🔍	
Invite a community from an Irish Language Network to visit the Naas/Sallins area. A series of cultural activities will be organised to suit the needs of the visiting group.	Years 3-5	Sult na Sollán	♥ Tá 🧠 🔍	

LEGEND: ♥ = status; Tá = opp. to speak; 🧠 = opp. to learn; 🔍 = visibility; 🧑 = full-time employee












12.10 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS











	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
Local groups organising Irish language events will work more closely together to promote each other’s events – for example social media event-sharing, newsletters, Whatsapp messaging.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán, Comhaltas, CLG, CDLG	   	
Leverage relationships with national groups to promote Irish language events.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	 	
Irish-language events will be advertised each quarter in local media.	Years 1-2	Sult na Sollán	 	
If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will organise monthly publicity in the local media and be available for interviews.	Years 3-5	Sult na Sollán 	   	
Sult na Sollán’s website will be extended and modernised to incorporate an archive and links to more Irish-language events being held by other groups. If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will take responsibility for ensuring that the website is kept up-to-date and is used to publicise local Irish language and traditional cultural events.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán 	  	
Use of social media will continue to be expanded to promote events and resources e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Meetup, Instagram, Flickr, YouTube.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	   	
An annual campaign to encourage the use of Cill Dara le Gaeilge car stickers will be organised. If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will expand the awareness campaign to include all local schools.	Years 1-5	CDLG 	 	
Large corrie-boards and banners will be used to increase the visibility and awareness of Irish-language events.	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	 	



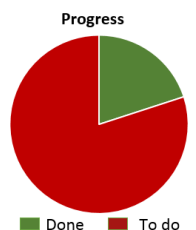
12.10 PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
<p>A link person in each local school will be identified to coordinate the dissemination of information regarding Irish-language events and activities.</p> <p>If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will work with this link person and become a resource for them when planning Irish language activities.</p>	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán 	   	
<p>Increase the use of local school newsletters to promote local Irish-language events.</p>	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	  	

12.11 LANGUAGE PLAN AS A 'LIVE' DOCUMENT

	TIMEFRAME	OWNER	STRAND	MARCH 2023
<p>A public meeting, <i>Meitheal Chill Dara</i>, will be organised each year to facilitate a sharing of information and review of progress.</p>	Years 1-5	Sult na Sollán	  	
<p>Individual groups will be advised to conduct their own reviews in advance of the public review.</p> <p>If a full-time Irish language officer is employed, (s)he will offer to help with these reviews.</p>	Years 1-5		 	
<p>The revisions/updates will be made available on www.sultnasollan.ie.</p>	Years 2-5	Sult na Sollán	 	

LEGEND:  = status;  = opp. to speak;  = opp. to learn;  = visibility;  = full-time employee



13. Implementation of plan for Naas Municipal District

13.1 PLANNING TEAM

Coiste na Gaeilge of Sult na Sollán is coordinating this language plan. It cannot be overstated that the members of the coiste are simply gathering and recording the great work that is being done by many groups and individuals.

The planning team will review progress every six months. The planning team will facilitate a public meeting once a year in the month of February at an event which will be called Meitheal Chill Dara, to ensure that the language planning process is transparent and inclusive. This live document can be improved based on input from these meetings. Details will be posted on www.sultnasollan.ie/gaeilge

If you are interested in becoming more involved and taking an active role on the planning team you should email gaeilge@sultnasollan.ie to express your interest.

13.2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The targets are designed to be the responsibility of a variety of groups. It is essential that specific names are aligned with all responsibilities and actions. The chances of the goals of the plan being implemented will depend on regular communication between the planning team and these named individuals. The main purpose of these communications will be to support efforts to progress the goals.

13.3 SUCCESS CRITERIA FOR NAAS MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

Success will be determined by:

- Naas/Sallins will be recognised as an Irish Language Network.
- An improvement in the percentage of combined daily and weekly local speakers of Irish (outside of the education system) in the 2021 census figures from the 2016 census.
- At least one person will be employed full-time in the Naas/Sallins area to promote the Irish language.
- Beside each goal, there is a timeframe included. The planning team tried to set ambitious, yet achievable targets. If we achieve 70% of the targets in the plan, that will be considered to be successful.
- At the end of the five years, the planning group in Naas Municipal district will have established a relationship with at least one other group involved in the promotion of Irish in one other municipal district in Co. Kildare.






SECTION 3.2

Athy Municipal District

The first edition of the language plan focuses on Naas Municipal District. The launch of the plan in February 2019 will be followed by a series of meetings in each of the other municipal districts in Co. Kildare should a local group like to facilitate such a meeting. It is envisaged that the planning group of this document will share their experiences to date in the hope that each municipal district will draw up a plan specific to its area, with a view to it being included in subsequent versions of this county language plan.

This section is reserved for Athy Municipal District.



SECTION 3.3

Celbridge/Leixlip Municipal District

The first edition of the language plan focuses on Naas Municipal District. The launch of the plan in February 2019 will be followed by a series of meetings in each of the other municipal districts in Co. Kildare should a local group like to facilitate such a meeting. It is envisaged that the planning group of this document will share their experiences to date in the hope that each municipal district will draw up a plan specific to its area, with a view to it being included in subsequent versions of this county language plan.

This section is reserved for Celbridge/Leixlip Municipal District.



SECTION 3.4

Kildare/Newbridge Municipal District

The first edition of the language plan focuses on Naas Municipal District. The launch of the plan in February 2019 will be followed by a series of meetings in each of the other municipal districts in Co. Kildare should a local group like to facilitate such a meeting. It is envisaged that the planning group of this document will share their experiences to date in the hope that each municipal district will draw up a plan specific to its area, with a view to it being included in subsequent versions of this county language plan.

This section is reserved for Kildare/Newbridge Municipal District.



SECTION 3.5

Maynooth Municipal District

The first edition of the language plan focuses on Naas Municipal District. The launch of the plan in February 2019 will be followed by a series of meetings in each of the other municipal districts in Co. Kildare should a local group like to facilitate such a meeting. It is envisaged that the planning group of this document will share their experiences to date in the hope that each municipal district will draw up a plan specific to its area, with a view to it being included in subsequent versions of this county language plan.



Plean Gaeilge for Maynooth Municipal District - June 2021

There are a number of towns in Maynooth Municipal District, 2016 CENSUS:

Baile na Droimne *Ballynadrumney*

Bairrín *Balraheen*

Baile Mhic Ádaim *Cadamstown*

Cairbre *Carbury*

An Charraig *Carrick*

Claonadh *Clane*

Cluain Conaire *Cloncurry*

Domhnach Dheá *Donadea*

Dún Ing *Downings*

An Droichead *Drehid*

Dún Firchirt *Dunfierth*

Cill Choca *Kilcock*

Cill Phádraig *Kilpatrick*

Maigh Nuad *Maynooth*

Teach Strafáin *Straffan*

Tigh Mochua *Timahoe*

Crois an Mhuilinn Ghaoithe *Windmill Cross*

IRISH LANGUAGE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MODERN MAYNOOTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

1. Education.

Gaelscoil Uí Fhiaich was established in 1996. It is a Catholic school under the patronage of the Bishop. Gaelscoil Ruairí was established in 2019. It is a multi-denominational school under the patronage of An Foras Pátrúnachta. Gaelcholáiste Mhaigh Nuad is a newly established Gaelcholáiste which opened for the 2020-2021 school year. It is a mixed all-Irish school under the patronage of the Kildare / Wicklow Education and Training Board. Irish has been taught at Maynooth University for over two centuries, and there has always been an active Irish language community. 'Cuallacht Cholmcille, which operates at the university, is the oldest Cumann Gaelach in the country. Coláiste Naomh Eoin runs summer courses at the university every year.

2. Organisations.

A branch of Conradh na Gaeilge, Craobh Chrom Abú, has been operating in Maynooth for a long time, along with the committees of Glór na nGael. Competitions are organized between housing estates, local shops and others to promote the Irish language. The local club of the Gaelic Athletic Association participates in Scór every year and they are inquiring about enrolling in the Fondúireacht Sheosaimh Mhic Dhonncha. A strong branch of Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann operates in the area and many events are organized to celebrate the traditional Irish culture. An evening of conversation and entertainment in partnership with Cuallacht Cholmcille takes place every Tuesday in Brady House or O'Neill House. This has resulted in bilingual signage throughout the town, arising from collaboration between the Tidy Towns Committee, the Crom Abú Branch and Kildare County Council. Maynooth Library runs an Irish language conversation circle on a weekly basis. At the end of 2020 Gaeilge Nuada was established to facilitate co - ordination between all these groups and others who have been promoting the Irish language in Maynooth for a long time.

3. Key objectives for the Maynooth municipal district over the next five years

The following key objectives were identified and informed the direction of this strategy:

- Maynooth will be recognized as an area where Irish is growing as a living language
- The results of the 2016 National Census showed that there were 2,161 speakers who speak Irish on a daily or weekly basis, more than in any other municipal district in Kildare. We aim to see a 5% increase in the number of daily and weekly Irish speakers in the next census compared to the 2016 Census.
- At least one person will be employed in the Kildare area to promote the Irish language.
- The process for establishing a culture centre for Maynooth will have begun.

4. Core principles for the Maynooth municipal district

We have identified the following core principles as key to achieving our key objectives:

- Identify and support people who wish to begin or continue to have Irish as their main home language.

- Build a strong, sustainable relationship between Irish language institutions and the local Irish language community.
- Connect with Gaeltacht communities and bring the richness of the Gaeltacht into our district.
 - Connect to at least one other Irish Language Network.
 - Provide educational opportunities at all levels for Irish language learners.
 - Get young Irish speakers to organise and run events.
 - Attract a wider community to love and be as active as possible in the Irish language; we will seek to promote the Irish language in the context of all aspects of daily life as well as traditional Irish culture
 - Build effective and mutually beneficial relationships with national organisations that promote the Irish language.
 - Improve the visibility of the Irish language on public signs, other signage and in the media.
- Review the success / effectiveness of this plan on an ongoing basis, including at least one public consultation per year.
- Promote the Maynooth area as an attractive place to raise a family through Irish.

5. Areas of Activity for the Maynooth municipal district

THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN THE FAMILY

- Provide help and support to families raising children through Irish
- Organise family events and activities through Irish outside the school environment
- Promote Irish language support services as well as books / games / clothing etc.
- Raise awareness of the benefits of raising children through Irish by providing information as early as possible.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN THE COMMUNITY

- Promote the Irish language at local festivals and fairs
- Co-operate with Kildare County Council to ensure that all public signage is in Irish and complies with the provisions of the Official Languages Act 2003
- Encourage the use of Irish at local events.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN BUSINESS

- Promote Cill Dara le Geailge's business scheme
- Encourage more local businesses to use the Irish language by providing information and a support network
- Encourage customers to support businesses that use Irish, especially those registered with Gaeilge Nuada
- Encourage customers to use Irish in their dealings with businesses
- Promote the Maynooth municipal area as an attractive place to do business through Irish

EDUCATION THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF IRISH

- Support the existing naíonraí, Gaelscoileanna and Gaelcholáiste.
- Support the establishment of another naíonra in the local area.

IRISH LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS

- Build a working relationship between the Gaelscoileanna and the English-medium schools

- Provide information on local Irish language events for English medium schools.
- Encourage increased use of Irish outside of normal classroom settings.

ADULTS LEARNING IRISH

- Provide classes for learners at various levels
- Promote existing local ways of learning Irish
- Promote local conversation circles as a way to achieve fluency and to meet others with similar interests
- Provide a range of activities through the medium of Irish
- Disseminate information on residential / course opportunities in the Gaeltacht and further develop our relationship with its providers -

COMMUNITY GROUPS

- Community groups will explore opportunities to promote the Irish language
- Groups wishing to develop or promote the Irish language in their organisations will be given the opportunity to seek outside expertise or advice
- Groups interested in promoting the language will share resources and ideas
- At least two additional GAA clubs in the Maynooth municipal area will appoint Irish Language Officers each year
- GAA clubs in the Maynooth area will increase the use and prominence of the Irish language in their clubs by registering with the Seosaimh Mhic Dhonncha Foundation
- A range of groups / clubs will take part in at least one Irish language event each year • More young people will take an active part in the Irish language community.

PUBLIC SERVICES

- Work with local public services to ensure that all their services are available in Irish
- Encourage people to avail of public services in Irish

NETWORKING WITH OTHER IRISH LANGUAGE COMMUNITIES

- At least one overnight visit to a Gaeltacht area will be organised
- At least one overnight visit to an Irish Language Network will be organised
- A Gaeltacht community group will be invited to visit the Maynooth area
- A community from an Irish Language Network will be invited to visit the Maynooth area

PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS

- A more co-ordinated approach will be used among groups running Irish language activities and events to ensure that they receive more publicity
- A wider range of forums will be used to publicise events to ensure that as many people as possible see them
- Relationships will be developed between local Irish language organisations and all local schools in order to encourage students and parents

THE LANGUAGE PLAN AS A 'LIVE' DOCUMENT

- This plan will be reviewed annually and adapted / updated as appropriate
- As part of this process, various groups and the general public will be invited to provide updated input.

Gaeilge Nuada
gaeilgenuada1@gmail.com

A group of people in a meeting, overlaid with a semi-transparent orange filter. The text "SECTION 4" is centered in white.

SECTION 4

14. Resources in Co. Kildare

14.1 PERSONNEL

Many of the opportunities to use Irish in the community are created by organisations which are run by volunteers, most of whom are in full time jobs and so this work takes place during evenings and at weekends. These groups are greatly in need of help from others to sustain and build on the extensive opportunities to promote the language.

The template of the Seachtain na Gaeilge committee for Naas/Sallins is one to build on. Short term committees with specific tasks and goals will provide an opportunity for people to become involved without being intimidated by a daunting, long-term workload.

Irish-medium schools provide invaluable personnel in terms of staff and students. Their promotion of local Irish language events and their cooperation to facilitate others ensures events reach a very important audience i.e. the future generation of Irish language speakers. We recognise that school leavers with an interest in the language have a significant role to play in the local Irish language community.

Kildare county libraries facilitate ciorcail chomhrá and other Irish-language events. Kildare County Council has a named Irish language officer who carries out this work in addition to his full-time job. The demand for Irish-language services is growing and therefore a full-time Irish language officer is being considered.

14.2 BUILDING

The Creative Kildare strategy published by Creative Ireland commits Kildare County Council to meet with local Irish language interest groups registered on the PPN (Public Participation Networks) and to provide them with practical support such as locations for

meetings or events.

In the absence of a dedicated space for Irish language or bilingual events, local groups have access to libraries, GAA halls, parish halls, community centres, schools and local businesses. Groups may be able to avail of select facilities in Maynooth University.

14.3 FINANCIAL

Many of the local Irish language events are self-funding. The cost of others, including promotional materials for them, are funded through annual awards with Glór na nGael and grants received from Foras na Gaeilge, Conradh na Gaeilge, Kildare County Council and Creative Ireland.

The voluntary organisations, that we have worked with, whose main focus is the promotion of Irish do not, and have no plans to, engage in fundraising as they believe their limited personnel are better used promoting the language within the resources they have. Like most schools, Irish-medium schools have to engage in fundraising to provide a high quality educational experience for their students. Other sports, music and youth groups organise their own fundraising events, not generally focused on the Irish language.

Public funding is available to finance/part-finance part-time or full-time employees from the following sources:

- Foras na Gaeilge – employment through the achievement of Irish Language Network status
- Foras na Gaeilge – Scéim Pobal Gaeilge
- The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht – Scéim Tacaíochta Gaeilge

15 Conclusion

This is the first effort at language planning in this area in recent years. We have tried to make the process transparent and inclusive. As previously mentioned, if you do not see your project or group mentioned in this plan, please take the opportunity to contact Sult na Sollán at gaeilge@sultnasollan.ie so that you can be included in the next version of the plan. By holding annual public meetings, Meitheal Chill Dara, we hope to assure all interested parties that their voices are welcome and valued. We hope to see all partners attend these meetings, collaborate and report their own progress and share challenges they have faced. We believe that these annual meetings will act as an incentive to meet targets and will ensure that progress is recognised and celebrated often.

February 28th, 2019 will see the official launch of the Irish language plan for Co. Kildare from January 2019 to December 2023.

HAVE YOUR SAY – FEEDBACK WELCOME!

All members of the community are welcome to register interest in or give feedback on this language plan. This can be done in Irish or in English. Please register or send feedback to: gaeilge@sultnasollan.ie.

16 Acknowledgements

We would like to thank everyone who played any role in this process by attending one of our workshops and/or public meetings or provided advice, assistance or feedback. Thanks also to Liam Mac Amhlaigh of Maynooth University and Dónall Ó Riagáin who helped us to gather information for this document.

We would like to express our appreciation to Kildare County Council's Irish language officer, Donnacha Mac Diarmada for his ongoing support and enthusiasm throughout the planning process. We would also like to acknowledge Kildare County Council for providing the venue for the launch of this language plan.

We would like to thank Foras na Gaeilge, Kildare County Council and Sult na Sollán for providing the financial backing to complete the plan. We would also like to acknowledge the support of Conradh na Gaeilge.

We would like to thank all of our local and national partners. (Appendix 11)

We would like to particularly acknowledge the help, support and expertise of the *Glór na nGael* team, especially Marcus Mac Ruairí who facilitated our workshops at the start of the process of gathering information and ideas from our local interested partners and who also answered numerous and varied queries from the planning group during the last two years.

A special word of thanks to Hannah Ní Dhoimhín for her counsel and words of wisdom in reviewing multiple drafts of the plan. Her experience as a language planner was greatly appreciated.

We would also like to thank the local representatives and T.D.s who attended planning meetings and who contributed to this language plan.

A PERSONAL NOTE OF THANKS:

Having put more than two years of work into planning, coordinating, consulting, analysing, sharing, drafting and redrafting this document, we sincerely hope that this plan will focus people's attention on the opportunities to further develop the Irish language in Co. Kildare. I would especially like to thank the other members of the planning committee for their extraordinary hard-work and dedication during the last two years:

Daithí de Faoite, Eithne Ní Fhlathartaigh, Mac Dara Ó Maitiú and our newest committee member, Mairéad Ní Neachtain.

Siobhain Grogan,
Cathaoirleach,
Coiste na Gaeilge,
Sult na Sollán.

AN GHAEILGE OUR LANGUAGE – OUR OPPORTUNITY

Appendix Listing

Appendix 1	Irish-medium educational institutions in Co. Kildare
Appendix 2	Places outside the Gaeltacht with full time employees promoting Irish
Appendix 3	Areas with a cultural centre with a focus on the promotion of Irish
Appendix 4	Unique development opportunity in Sallins
Appendix 5	A brief history of the Irish language in Co. Kildare
Appendix 6A - 6D	Statistics from the 2016 National Census
Appendix 7	Template used in language planning workshops
Appendix 8	Municipal districts in Co. Kildare
Appendix 9	Examples of correct and incorrect signage re The Official Languages Act
Appendix 10	List of libraries in Co. Kildare
Appendix 11	Local voluntary groups that promote Irish
Appendix 12	Partners, i.e. Groups who collaborated during planning process
Appendix 13	Useful websites

Appendix 1: Irish-medium educational institutions in Co. Kildare

There are eight naíonra in Co. Kildare

- Tús Maith, Lóiste an Piasún, Lár Mullacash, Nás na Ríogh
- Naíonra Aoibhneas, An Muileann, Cill Droichid
- Naíonra Bhóin Dé, F/ch: Gaelscoil Chill Dara, An Bóthar Glas, An Currach
- Naíonra Ghearóidín, F/Ch: Gaelscoil Uí Fhiaich, Bóthar Chill Droichid, Maigh Nuad
- Naíonra Léim an Bhradáin, F/ch: Scoil Uí Dhálaigh, Bóthar Chill Droichid, Léim an Bhradáin
- Naíonra Siamsa, Halla na nGasóga, Sráid an Droichid, Cill Choca
- Naíonra Thír na nÓg, Model Court, Baile Átha Í
- Naíonra Funbugs, An Ráth Mhór, Baile an Éadaigh, Nás na Ríogh

Source: <http://www.gaelscoileanna.ie/county/county-kildare/> - February 19th, 2018

There are seven Irish-medium primary schools in Co. Kildare. The enrolment figures for September 30, 2017 were as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| • Scoil Uí Fhiaich, Achadh Aoibhinn, Maigh Nuad | 473 |
| • Gaelscoil Chill Dara, An Bóthar Glas, An Currach | 400 |
| • Gaelscoil Átha Í, Bóthar Átha Cliath, Baile Átha Í | 207 |
| • Scoil Uí Riada, An Bhanóg, Cill Choca | 532 |
| • Scoil Chearbhaill Uí Dhálaigh, Léim An Bhradáin | 429 |
| • Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh, Cnoc an Phóbaire, Nás na Ríogh | 408 |
| • Gaelscoil Mhic Aodha, Radharc An Túir, Baile Chill Dara | 90 |

There is one Irish-medium second level school and one 'aonad' in Co. Kildare.

Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara, Seanbhóthar Luimnigh, Nás na Ríogh **350**

SOURCE: <https://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Statistics/Data-on-Individual-Schools/primary-school-lists-2017-2018-provisional.xlsx>

Maynooth Post Primary School has an Irish language stream (aonad) in it. In the school year 2017-2018, there were 104 students distributed from 1st to 4th Year. The aonad is extending to 5th Year in 2018 and 6th Year in 2019. A new Gaelcholáiste is due to open in Maynooth in 2019.

There is one university in Co. Kildare: Maynooth University

The numbers studying Irish at various levels in Maynooth University in the academic year 2018-2019 are outlined below:

- Modern Irish: 1st Year: 239; 2nd Year: 105; 3rd Year: 112
- Early Irish: 1st Year: 30-35; 2nd Year 20-25; 3rd Year: 20-25
- Irish as part of their primary teaching qualification: Years 1, 2, 3, 4 - $60 \times 4 = 240$ and Years 1 and 2 of the Masters in Education - $30 \times 2 = 60$
- There are other students doing the TEG exams under the direction of the Centre for the Irish language and there is a small group studying for a diploma in translation there also.

Appendix 2: Places outside the Gaeltacht with full time employees promoting Irish

	FUNDED BY
1. An tAonach, Co. Tiobraid Árann – Nenagh, Co. Tipperary	Foras na Gaeilge
2. Ard Mhacha - Armagh	Foras na Gaeilge
3. Áth na Loinge, Co. an Dúin – Annalong, Co. Down	Foras na Gaeilge
4. Béal Feirste x 5, Belfast x 5	Foras na Gaeilge
5. Caisleán an Bharraigh, Co. Mhaigh Eo – Castlebar, Co. Mayo	Foras na Gaeilge
6. Caisleán Uidhilín, Co. an Dúin – Castlewellan, Co. Down	Foras na Gaeilge
7. Ceatharlach - Carlow	Foras na Gaeilge
8. Cluain Dolcáin, Co. Átha Cliath – Clondalkin, Co. Dublin	Foras na Gaeilge
9. Corcaigh - Cork	Roinn na Gaeltachta
10. Doire - Derry	Foras na Gaeilge
11. Doire Theas x 2 – South Co. Derry	Foras na Gaeilge
12. Dún Pádraig, Co. an Dúin – Downpatrick, Co. Down	Foras na Gaeilge
13. Dún Geimhin, Co. Doire – Dungiven, Co. Derry	Foras na Gaeilge
14. Gaillimh - Galway	Roinn na Gaeltachta
15. Gaillimh - Galway	Foras na Gaeilge
16. Gleann Ghormlaithe, Co. Aontroma – Glengormly, Co. Antrim	Roinn na Gaeltachta
17. Inis, Co. an Chláir – Ennis, Co. Clare	Foras na Gaeilge
18. Muineachán - Monaghan	Foras na Gaeilge
19. Oileán an Ghuail, Co. Thír Eoghain – Coalisland, Co. Tyrone	Foras na Gaeilge
20. An Ómaigh, Co. Thír Eoghain – Omagh, Co. Tyrone	Foras na Gaeilge

Appendix 3: Areas with a cultural centre with a focus on the promotion of Irish

1. Áth na Loinge, Contae an Dúin – Annalong, County Down
2. An tAonach, Co. Tiobraid Árann – Nenagh, Co. Tipperary
3. Béal Feirste x 4 – Belfast x 4
4. Cluain Dolcáin, Co. Átha Cliath – Clondalkin, Co. Dublin
5. Corcaigh - Cork
6. Doire - Derry
7. Doire Theas – South Derry
8. Iúr Cinn Trá, Co. an Dúin – Newry, Co. Down
9. Luimneach – Limerick

Appendix 4: Unique development opportunity in Sallins

The 2019-2023 period is a particularly interesting time for the development of Sallins. A number of different projects and initiatives are committed to or planned for Sallins during this period

- New by-pass to open during 2019 alleviating traffic congestion in the town
- Town centre regeneration and public realm improvements
- Development of greenway along Grand Canal
- Development of 33-acre site as Sallins Community Park
- New clubhouse for Sallins GAA on existing Sallins GAA site
- New scouts' den and activity centre
- New children's playground
- New multi-purpose community centre to be developed on the community site
- New initiatives to promote Sallins as a tourist destination
- Likely scenario that Sallins/Naas will be recognised as a líonra (an Irish Language Network) opening new opportunities and funding sources for cultural and language-based activities

The past twenty years have seen Sallins develop rapidly with the number of residents growing from a population of one thousand in the mid-nineties to about six thousand people today. Although the town has grown quickly, community facilities and amenities have not – an example of this is that Sallins National School is now at capacity with over 750 students. Local sporting clubs and voluntary organisations have grown significantly, but severely lack resources today. Despite these challenges, the Sallins community has rallied and campaigned through their Community Council and their public representatives increasing pressure on Kildare County Council to put an effective

plan in place for the town.

Sult na Sollán is currently working closely with Sallins Community Council, local sporting and voluntary groups, Sallins Cultural Development Group and public representatives to set out its vision for Sallins. Sult na Sollán is proposing that a new cultural centre be developed as part of the multi-purpose community centre on the new community lands. This facility might host a naíonra (Irish language preschool), a cultural café, a performance venue, an exhibition space, a session-room, meeting rooms/classrooms and more. The proposed project provides a unique opportunity to build facilities that could service both the community of Sallins and a wider community in Co. Kildare, especially those with an interest in the celebration of the arts and culture and of the Irish language and traditional culture. Sult na Sollán hopes to engage experts to complete a feasibility study over the coming year to fully explore this opportunity and will work with the local community to help make it a reality at the earliest possible opportunity.

Sult na Sollán is also working with An Foras Patrúnachta, (national patron body), to establish a new Gaelscoil in the Sallins, Clane or Naas North area in the coming years. Sallins National School is already at capacity with 750 students approx. The only Gaelscoil in the Naas area, Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh, situated on the Piper's Hill education campus on the Kilcullen Road in Naas is also almost at capacity with over 400 students. Population growth is expected to continue in the Sallins/Naas/Clane area and the demand for Irish-medium education continues to rise across the county and indeed across Ireland as a whole. Recognition of Sallins and Naas as a líonra/Irish Language Network and the possibility of a naíonra or Irish-language pre-school will also fuel demand for Irish language medium education in the local area.

Appendix 5: A brief history of the Irish language in Co. Kildare

The Anglo-Normans intermarried with the Irish and it seems that the Irish language again gained complete dominance in most of the country the 14th century. The Anglo-Normans also left us some loan words [e.g. garsún (boy) from garçon, siúicre (sugar) from sucre]

What was the Kildare Irish of these times like? This small snippet from *Beatha Bhríde*, probably written in the 13th century, but ‘modernised’ for the benefit of people like us by the late Dr. Dáithí Ó hÓgáin gives us a little insight:

“Tháinig Rí Laighean uair go Bríd ag éisteacht lena teagasc agus ag ceiliúradh don Cháisc. Tar éis chríochnú an cheiliúrtha chuaigh an rí ar an mbóthar. An t-am a chuaigh Bríd ag caitheamh a proinne dúirt Lomán clamh Bhríde ná caithfeadh sé ní nó go dtabharfaí dhó arm gaisce rí Laighean idir ghaetha agus sciath agus chlaíomh. Chuaigh teachtaire ó Bhríd i ndiaidh an rí. Ó mheán lae go nóna don rí ó ar mearú, agus ní rángadar aon mhíle céim nó gur thug sé an t arm gaisce uaidh agus tugadh don chlamh é...”

Naas is mentioned on a number of occasions on the *Leabhar Branach*, *The Book of the O’Byrnes*, an anthology of poetry from the late 16th and early 17th centuries. (The O’Byrnes, although usually associated with Wicklow, were originally a Kildare family but were displaced by planters.) The following verse is taken from *Duanaire Fheidhlim mhic Fhiachaidh*, part of the anthology:

*Nó Nás áirmhíoch, longphort Laighion,
nó lios Almhan
‘na mbíodh Fionn ag trial gan turnamh
‘s an fhian armghlan.*

How was Irish in Kildare in the early 19th century? The fertile lands of Kildare had been heavily ‘planted’. It is of the aristocracy in the ‘big houses’ that we hear most today

and we could be forgiven for thinking that Gaelic Ireland was dead and buried here. What we need to remember is that for every one of the aristocratic, landed families – those who lived in Palmerstown House, in Carton House, in Castletown House or in other such aristocratic dwellings, there were hundreds of ordinary Irish people working as servants of one kind or another in the big houses or eking out a living as tenants on small, uneconomic holdings. A couple of small anecdotes that survive tell us of the ‘hidden Ireland’ in our own area.

Seán de Fréine in his ground-breaking work ‘The Great Silence’ wrote:

Early in the 19th century the Methodist Church appointed preachers to traverse the country in pairs – to preach in Irish and English. Samuel Alcorn and James Bell were appointed for the province of Leinster. Mr. Bell, we are told, preached with fervour in Irish. These two men commenced their mission on the public street in Naas in 1806, where to the east, we are told a strip of Irish seems to have survived among the western flanks of the Wicklow Mountains, extending eastwards into the mountain valleys of Glenasmole and Glencullen in Co. Dublin.

Let us jump forward another 20 years – to 1826. At that time the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin was the Rev. James Doyle OSA, the famous JKL. He wrote the following letter on 18 January 1826 to the parish priest of St. Mullins:

Rev. Dear Sir,

This note will be handed to you by the Rev. James Haydin, who is hereby appointed your curate. Fr. Doyle, who has been sent to Graigue, and who understands Irish, has been directed by me to exchange places with Fr. Haydin during a few weeks of the Station time, when you are employed in those districts in which our native language

principally prevails, and also attends such sick persons as cannot be understood by yourself, but this latter attendance is only required in cases of indispensable necessity. Fr. Haydin, perhaps may, in a little time, acquire a knowledge of Irish which by attention and zeal, he can do. I have every hope that you will find him an active and useful assistant...

I remain, Revd. Dear Sir,

*Your obedient and humble servant in Christ,
J. Doyle*

We can glean three things from this letter:

- There were some priests in this diocese in 1826 who could minister to their flock in Irish;
- There were some predominantly Irish-speaking districts in this diocese and that furthermore many of the people living there were Irish-speaking monoglots; and
- The Bishop was less than enthusiastic about Irish when he said that sick Irish speakers should have an Irish-speaking priest minister to them ‘only in cases of indispensable necessity’.

A branch of Conradh na Gaeilge was established in Naas in 1901 and Maire Ní Raghallaigh was elected secretary.

In 1922 Saorstát Éireann (Irish Free State) was established and Irish became an official language alongside English. Irish became an essential subject in national schools and public servants were encouraged to acquire Irish. This meant that in a county like Kildare one might conceivably encounter three kinds of Irish speakers – the remnants of the old generation who still knew Irish, native speakers from other parts of the country who had come to Kildare to live and work and those who had learned Irish at school or

at Gaelic League classes.

But were there any local native speakers left? Few people, if any, were more interested in Irish survivals in Leinster than a man called Donn Sigerson Piatt (1905-1970). Despite his rather exotic name, Donn was born in Dublin. His family was of French Huguenot stock in America – hence the name. Donn was an accomplished linguist who could speak many languages, including Irish. He worked on the translations staff of the Houses of the Oireachtas. In his own time he researched Irish language survivals in areas where the Irish had ceased to be the normal community language. In 1933, he published a little booklet called “Gaelic Dialects of Leinster”, seemingly at his own expense. It is, for the most part, a collection of notes he took at different times and the material is not well organised. His notes include pieces he gathered in Kill. Nevertheless, there are some little gems of information.

“A priest told Máire Ní Raghallaigh he was speaking to an old native speaker at Knockaulin about 1888. A note by O’Growney which I am unable to trace mentioned by name seven old Irish speakers living near Maynooth about this same period. Seosamh Laoide in Post-Sheanchas mentions a woman near Naas claiming to have some native Irish”.

Douglas Hyde also referred to these remaining native speakers around Maynooth;

“My friend, Fr. O’Growney, who has done and is doing so much for the Irish language and literature at Maynooth, tells me that there, within twenty miles of Dublin, are three old people who still speak Irish.”

Bearing in mind that Maynooth is by no means the most remote part of County Kildare it is not unreasonable to surmise that native Irish may have survived even later in other parts of the county.

Another fascinating tit-bit of information that came my way was a piece in An Irishman's Diary column in The Irish Times of 5 May 2015. It was penned by Seaghan Mac an tSionnaigh, a young man who has recently written a biography of T. O'Neill Lane, a lexicographer who compiled an English-Irish dictionary which was published in 1916. In 1884 O'Neill Lane returned to Ireland from Paris to write a series of travel guides for the publishers, Hardy Brothers. These included Round Erin, or Highways and Byways in Ireland, The Way About Ireland, The Way About Irish Lakes and Rivers and The Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide to Ireland. He availed of his travelling around Ireland to research his guide-books to gather Irish for his dictionary wherever he could. He spent some time in Kildare and obviously met some native speakers. I wrote to Seaghan Mac an tSionnaigh, who is now doing post-graduate research in Montreal, and asked him if any Kildare words appeared in O'Neill Lane's dictionary. He replied to me to say that he had found only one term which was exclusively heard in Kildare. 'Codladh drulacáin' is the Kildare version of 'pins and needles'.

This led me to scour Fr. Patrick Dinneen's famous Irish-English Dictionary for words attributed solely to Kildare. Besides ones occurring in Kildare place names, I came on two – machtnán which is defined as an ill-formed child and púca. We already know the púca as a kind of spirit or ghost but seemingly in Kildare it was also used to describe a small snail.

In 1912 Gill published a book entitled 'The Neighbourhood of Dublin' by Weston St. John Joyce. It was a kind of tourist guide. One thing that fascinated me was the fact that the road to our town was called, not the road to Naas but the road to The Naas. This suggests to me that the form of the name at that time was a direct translation of the Irish – An Nás.

As more and more children passed through the education system with some knowledge of Irish and, as voluntary groups like Conradh na Gaeilge and later Glór na nGael (established by Cumann na Sagart in 1961), became active, the knowledge and use of Irish again began to grow. The 2011 Census shows that there are 83,526 people in County Kildare who can speak Irish and of these 8,330 live in Naas. But of these 8,330 only 181 speak Irish daily outside of the education system. Another 433 speak Irish weekly outside of the education system and 2, 831 speak it occasionally.

A couple of developments merit special mention. As well as the establishment of Gaeltacht colonies in Meath at Ráth Cairn and Baile Gib some smaller scale transfers of people from Gaeltacht areas occurred – one of people from Connemara to the Maynooth area and also two families from West Kerry to Killeel. And people from Conamara were settled at Mullaghcash and near Maynooth.

In the 1960s there was an active Glór na nGael committee in Naas and four Irish-speaking families associated with the committee bought sites on Rathsker Road, built houses and thus created a micro-Gaeltacht. Fifteen children were raised with Irish as mother-tongue in this little community. And I am happy to say that there are also children of the third generation being reared Irish-speaking and attending Gaelscoileanna.

In 1981 a full version of the Bible in Irish, approved by the Catholic Hierarchy, was published for the first time ever. Half the different books of the Bible had been translated over the previous couple of decades by various translators but it was Mgr. Pádraig Ó Fiannachta from St. Patrick's College, Maynooth who translated the remainder and who brought all the work together and edited it. And it was printed here in Naas by The Leinster Leader.

Let me say, that no person did more to ensure the high standard of typesetting and design than Stan Hickey.

People from Naas were involved in the establishment of Scoil Chrónáin in Rathcoole in 1975 – the first Gaelscoil on the southwest side of County Dublin. In 2002 Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh was established and is flourishing. Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara was established in 2003 and is now located in Naas. It is estimated that over 700 children are now receiving their education through Irish in Naas alone. At primary school level, 2,568 children were attending Gaelscoileanna in Co. Kildare at the beginning of the 2016-2017 academic year. Gaelscoileanna can be found in Newbridge, Naas, Leixlip, Athy, Kilcock, Kildare Town, Maynooth and Blessington (Co. Wicklow) near the Co. Kildare border.

In more recent times, groups such as Sult na Sollán and Cill Dara le Gaeilge have been making their mark on the social and economic life of Naas and its surrounds promoting the Irish language, Irish traditional music and Irish traditional culture.

In 2007 Irish became an official and working language of the European Union. The language of ignorance, backwardness and shame has now taken its place among the languages of a new, united and forward-looking Europe.

I posed the title of this talk as a question, “When did Irish die in Kildare?” The answer clearly is “Never”. It was on death’s threshold at the end of the 19th century but slowly, yet surely, has been regaining ground since then. A lot remains to be done but we have reason to be proud of what has been achieved and to be hopeful for the future.

Dónall Ó Riagáin, 2017.

Appendices 6 – Statistics from the 2016 National Census

APPENDIX 6A - CENSUS 2016: STATUS OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN EVERY COUNTY...

Contae	Daonra 3 bliana agus os a chionn 2016	Cainteoirí Seachtainiúla lasmuigh den chóras oideachais	% Caiteoirí Seachtainiúla lasmuigh den chóras oideachais	Cainteoirí Laethúla lasmuigh den chóras oideachais	% Caiteoirí Laethúla lasmuigh den chóras oideachais
1. Gaillimh	202,166	6,481	3.21%	3,734	1.85%
2. Dún na nGall	130,365	2,838	2.18%	2,002	1.54%
3. Áth Cliath	1,293,330	27,379	2.12%	17,093	1.32%
4. An Clár	114,372	3,390	2.96%	1,493	1.31%
5. Cill Dara	212,479	5,293	2.49%	2,754	1.30%
6. Maigh Eo	113,484	2,981	2.63%	1,414	1.25%
7. Cill Mhantáin	136,629	3,086	2.26%	1,674	1.23%
8. Corcaigh	517,172	13,816	2.67%	6,292	1.22%
9. Muineachán	58,671	1,306	2.23%	692	1.18%
10. Ciarraí	134,148	3,672	2.74%	1,558	1.16%
11. An Mhí	184,329	4,196	2.28%	2,080	1.13%
12. Port Láirge	110,009	2,741	2.49%	1,199	1.09%
13. Liatroim	30,771	768	2.50%	323	1.05%
14. Cill Chainnigh	95,134	2,310	2.43%	960	1.01%
15. Sligeach	63,101	1,438	2.28%	608	0.96%
16. Luimneach	187,210	4,540	2.43%	1,795	0.96%
17. Lú	123,406	2,465	1.98%	1,177	0.95%
18. Tiobraid Árann	153,202	3,723	2.43%	1,450	0.95%
19. Ceatharlach	54,597	1,113	2.04%	499	0.91%
20. Laois	80,912	1,848	2.28%	688	0.85%
21. An Iarmhí	84,973	1,834	2.16%	710	0.84%
22. Loch Garman	143,730	2,872	1.99%	1,191	0.83%
23. Ros Comáin	62,027	1,354	2.18%	505	0.81%
24. Uíbh Fhailí	74,677	1,642	2.19%	599	0.80%
25. An Longfort	39,137	723	1.85%	257	0.66%
26. An Cabhán	72,870	1,380	1.89%	470	0.64%

Table and analysis from Tuairisc.ie, based on the Census 2016 from the CSO.

Figures from Gaeltacht areas are not included in the counties that have Gaeltacht areas

<https://tuairisc.ie/daonairiamh-2016-cad-iad-na-contaetha-is-laidre-agus-is-laige-o-thaobh-na-gaeilge/>

APPENDIX 6B – CENSUS 2016 STATE, PROVINCE AND KILDARE

	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	State	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	Leinster	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	Kildare
All, Both sexes	3.8%	4,761,865	5.2%	2,634,403	5.8%	222,504
All, Both sexes, 3 years and over	4.5%	4,569,261	6.0%	2,525,379	6.8%	212,479
All Irish speakers, Both sexes	-0.7%	1,761,420	0.7%	897,357	2.3%	85,426
% Irish speakers of population 3 years and over		38.5%		35.5%		40.2%
Speaks Irish daily within the education system only	7.0%	555,754	9.3%	294,341	12.1%	30,065
Speaks Irish daily within and daily outside the education system	-4.6%	20,641	4.4%	9,744	3.3%	995
Speaks Irish daily within and weekly outside the education system	-11.3%	6,665	-11.9%	3,365	-13.4%	342
Speaks Irish daily within and less often outside the education system	-19.9%	4,626	-18.6%	2,414	-18.4%	235
Speaks Irish daily within and never outside the education system	-19.9%	2,854	-15.1%	1,580	-14.4%	137
Speaks Irish daily outside the education system	-4.3%	53,162	0.9%	20,221	-6.7%	1,759
Speaks Irish weekly outside the education system	1.6%	104,808	5.6%	51,513	9.1%	4,951
Speaks Irish less often outside the education system	-4.2%	581,909	-3.5%	289,437	-2.9%	26,783
Never speaks Irish outside the education system	-3.9%	418,420	-3.9%	218,277	-3.0%	19,679
Not stated	-18.4%	12,581	-15.4%	6,465	-23.3%	480
Daily Speakers outside the Education system	-4.4%	73,803	2.0%	29,965	-3.3%	2,754
% Daily Speakers of population 3 years and over		1.6%		1.2%		1.3%
Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	0.8%	111,473	4.3%	54,878	7.3%	5,293
% Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over		2.4%		2.2%		2.5%
Daily & Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	-1.4%	185,276	3.5%	84,843	3.4%	8,047
% Daily & Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over		4.1%		3.4%		3.8%

APPENDIX 6C – CENSUS 2016 MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS

	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census (adjusted for area changes)	Naas Municipal Area	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census (adjusted for area changes)	Newbridge - Kildare Municipal Area	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census (adjusted for area changes)	Leitrip - Celbridge Municipal Area	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census (adjusted for area changes)	Maynooth Municipal Area	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census (adjusted for area changes)	Athy Municipal Area
All, Both sexes	-2.7%	49278	14.4%	52718	2.3%	37486	9.9%	50842	4.9%	32180
All, Both sexes, 3 years and over	-1.6%	47132	16.0%	50344	3.3%	35892	10.6%	48386	5.8%	30725
All Irish speakers, Both sexes	-3.9%	19814	10.4%	18457	-3.1%	14992	6.9%	20792	0.8%	11371
% Irish speakers of population 3 years and over		42.0%		36.7%		41.8%		43.0%		37.0%
Speaks Irish daily within the education system only	5.4%	6997	21.3%	6575	8.2%	5024	17.2%	7247	7.5%	4222
Speaks Irish daily within and daily outside the education system	9.4%	209	14.4%	199	-7.5%	197	1.9%	267	0.0%	123
Speaks Irish daily within and weekly outside the education system	-8.8%	73	-4.6%	83	-17.1%	63	-4.7%	82	-37.9%	41
Speaks Irish daily within and less often outside the education system	-16.1%	52	-8.1%	57	-20.3%	47	-10.9%	57	-46.3%	22
Speaks Irish daily within and never outside the education system	-20.5%	31	-30.8%	27	5.6%	19	21.6%	45	-44.4%	15
Speaks Irish daily outside the education system	-21.1%	344	-0.6%	358	-12.2%	361	9.1%	493	-10.2%	203
Speaks Irish weekly outside the education system	-1.6%	1090	19.6%	1054	-7.6%	799	15.9%	1319	26.0%	689
Speaks Irish less often outside the education system	-8.7%	6148	4.5%	5750	-4.0%	4996	0.2%	6468	-7.0%	3421
Never speaks Irish outside the education system	-7.7%	4778	4.7%	4221	-12.3%	3407	1.4%	4724	0.6%	2549
Not stated	-36.6%	92	-14.2%	133	-21.0%	79	-21.7%	90	-22.5%	86
Daily Speakers outside the Education system	-11.8%	553	4.3%	557	-10.6%	558	6.4%	760	-6.6%	326
% Daily Speakers of population 3 years and over		1.2%		1.1%		1.6%		1.6%		1.1%
Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	-2.1%	1163	17.5%	1137	-8.4%	862	14.5%	1401	19.1%	730
% Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over		2.5%		2.3%		2.4%		2.9%		2.4%
Daily & Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	-5.5%	1716	12.8%	1694	-9.3%	1420	11.5%	2161	9.8%	1056
% Daily & Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over		3.6%		3.4%		4.0%		4.5%		3.4%


APPENDIX 6D – CENSUS 2016 TOWN SETTLEMENTS (1 OF 2)

	Naas	Sallins	Kilcollen	Kill	Johnstown
	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census
All, Both sexes	21393	5849	3710	3348	1005
All, Both sexes, 3 years and over	20484	5518	3543	3160	974
All Irish speakers, Both sexes	8479	2166	1342	1270	459
% Irish speakers of population 3 years and over	41.4%	39.3%	37.9%	40.2%	47.1%
Speaks Irish daily within the education system only	2970	900	531	401	203
Speaks Irish daily within and daily outside the education system	107	27	15	10	3
Speaks Irish daily within and weekly outside the education system	28	7	8	4	3
Speaks Irish daily within and less often outside the education system	23	6	6	2	3
Speaks Irish daily within and never outside the education system	13	5	3	3	2
Speaks Irish daily outside the education system	169	53	14	15	5
Speaks Irish weekly outside the education system	484	110	74	56	27
Speaks Irish less often outside the education system	2681	566	353	437	110
Never speaks Irish outside the education system	1960	484	326	339	101
Not stated	44	8	12	3	2
Daily Speakers outside the Education system	276	80	29	25	8
% Daily Speakers of population 3 years and over	1.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	512	117	82	60	30
% Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%	3.1%
Daily & Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	788	197	111	85	38
% Daily & Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.5%	3.8%

APPENDIX 6D – CENSUS 2016 TOWN SETTLEMENTS (2 OF 2)

	Carragh	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	Ballymore	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	Two Mile House	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	Brannockstown	% Incr / Decr since 2011 Census	Kilteel
All, Both sexes	966	9.5%	873	0.1%	460	1.8%	217	0.9%	214
All, Both sexes, 3 years and over	934	13.6%	837	-0.2%	447	6.2%	214	1.9%	210
All Irish speakers, Both sexes	498	15.8%	295	-3.3%	257	8.0%	106	-0.9%	92
% Irish speakers of population 3 years and over	53.3%		35.2%		57.5%		49.5%		43.8%
Speaks Irish daily within the education system only	226	21.5%	94	-5.1%	98	28.9%	35	9.4%	30
Speaks Irish daily within and daily outside the education system	3	-25.0%	0	-100.0%	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0
Speaks Irish daily within and weekly outside the education system	0	0.0%	0	-100.0%	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%	0
Speaks Irish daily within and less often outside the education system	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Speaks Irish daily within and never outside the education system	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	-100.0%	0	-100.0%	1
Speaks Irish daily outside the education system	9	12.5%	3	-25.0%	7	250.0%	1	0.0%	0
Speaks Irish weekly outside the education system	24	-7.7%	8	33.3%	14	-17.6%	6	500.0%	3
Speaks Irish less often outside the education system	116	12.6%	101	-6.5%	82	6.5%	33	-23.3%	31
Never speaks Irish outside the education system	117	20.6%	87	13.0%	46	-17.9%	29	7.4%	27
Not stated	1	-80.0%	2	-33.3%	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%	0
Daily Speakers outside the Education system	12	0.0%	3	-57.1%	15	150.0%	1	0.0%	0
% Daily Speakers of population 3 years and over	1.3%		0.4%		3.4%		0.5%		0.0%
Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	24	-7.7%	8	14.3%	16	-11.1%	7	133.3%	3
% Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over	2.6%		1.0%		3.6%		3.3%		1.4%
Daily & Weekly Speakers outside the Education system	36	-5.3%	11	-21.4%	31	29.2%	8	100.0%	3
% Daily & Weekly Speakers of population 3 years and over	3.7%		1.3%		6.7%		3.7%		1.4%

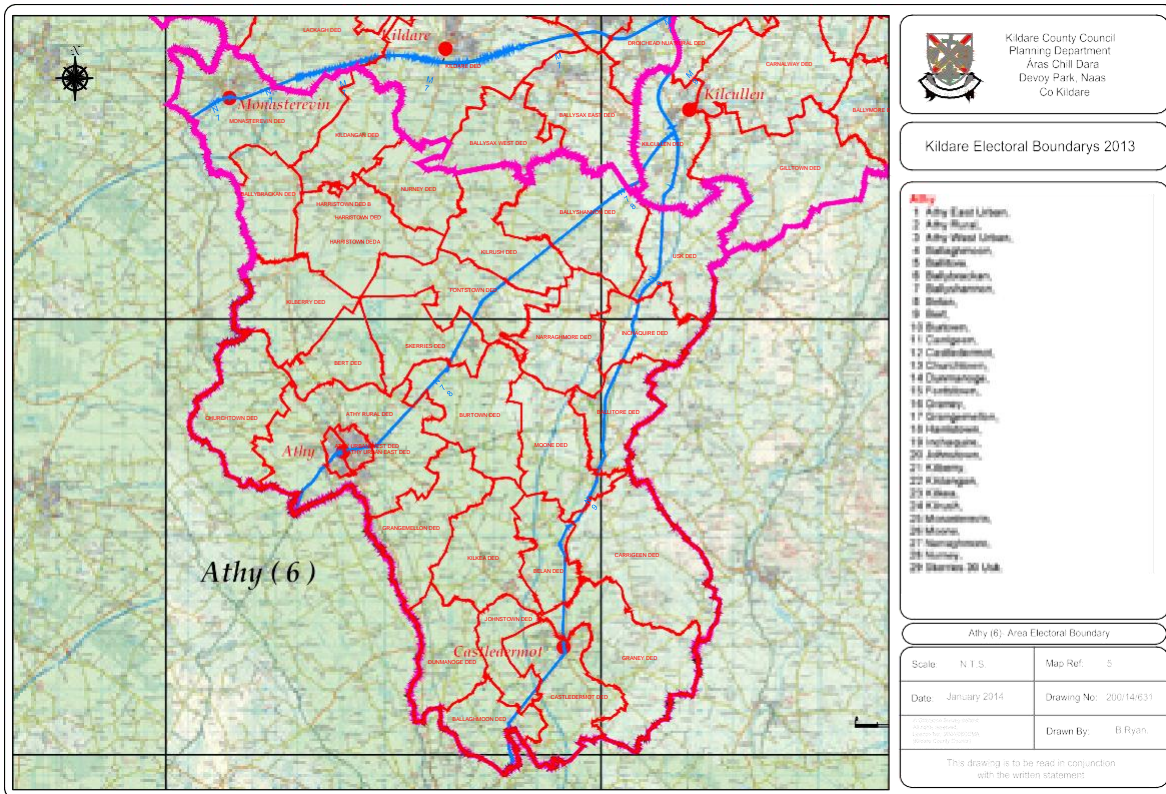
Appendix 7: Template used in language planning workshops

 <p>Pleanáil teanga / Language Planning – 13/06/2017</p>	
<p>Stadas</p> <p>An bhfuil an Ghaeilge tábhachtach? / Is Irish important?</p>	<p>Deiseanna Labhartha –</p> <p>An mbíonn deiseanna ann chun an Ghaeilge a labhairt? / Are there opportunities to speak Irish?</p>
<p>Deiseanna Foghlama</p> <p>An mbíonn deiseanna ann chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim? / Are there opportunities to learn Irish?</p>	<p>Feiceáileacht</p> <p>An mbíonn an Ghaeilge feiceáileach? / Is Gaeilge visible? (e.g. signage, communications)</p>

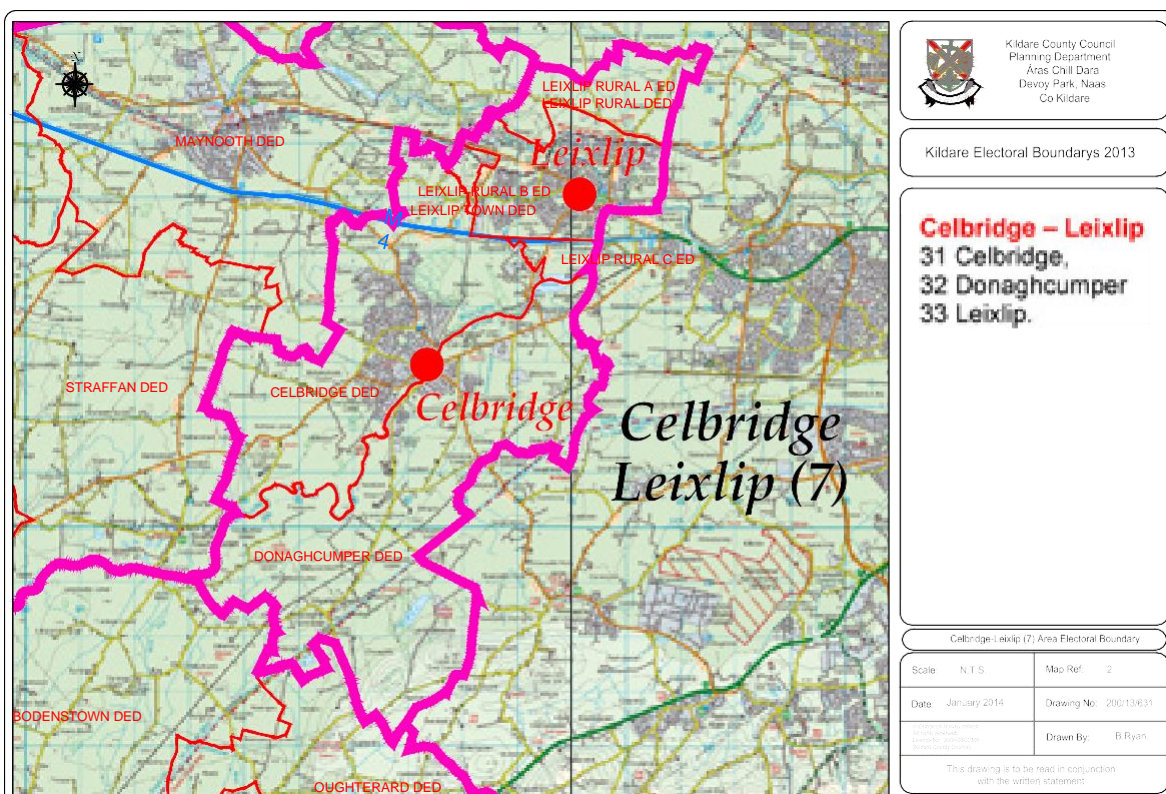
Appendix 8: Municipal Districts in Co. Kildare

The five municipal districts of Co. Kildare are: Athy, Celbridge/Leixlip, Kildare/Newbridge, Naas and Maynooth.

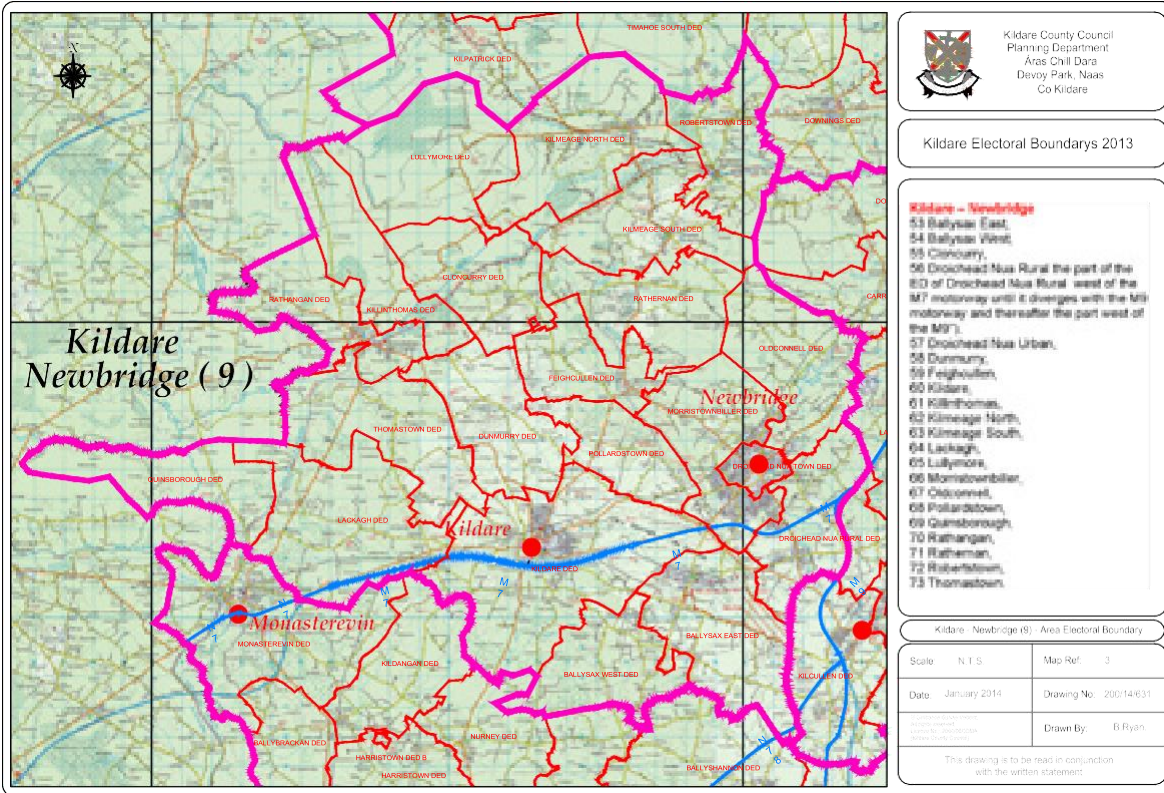
ATHY MUNICIPAL DISTRICT



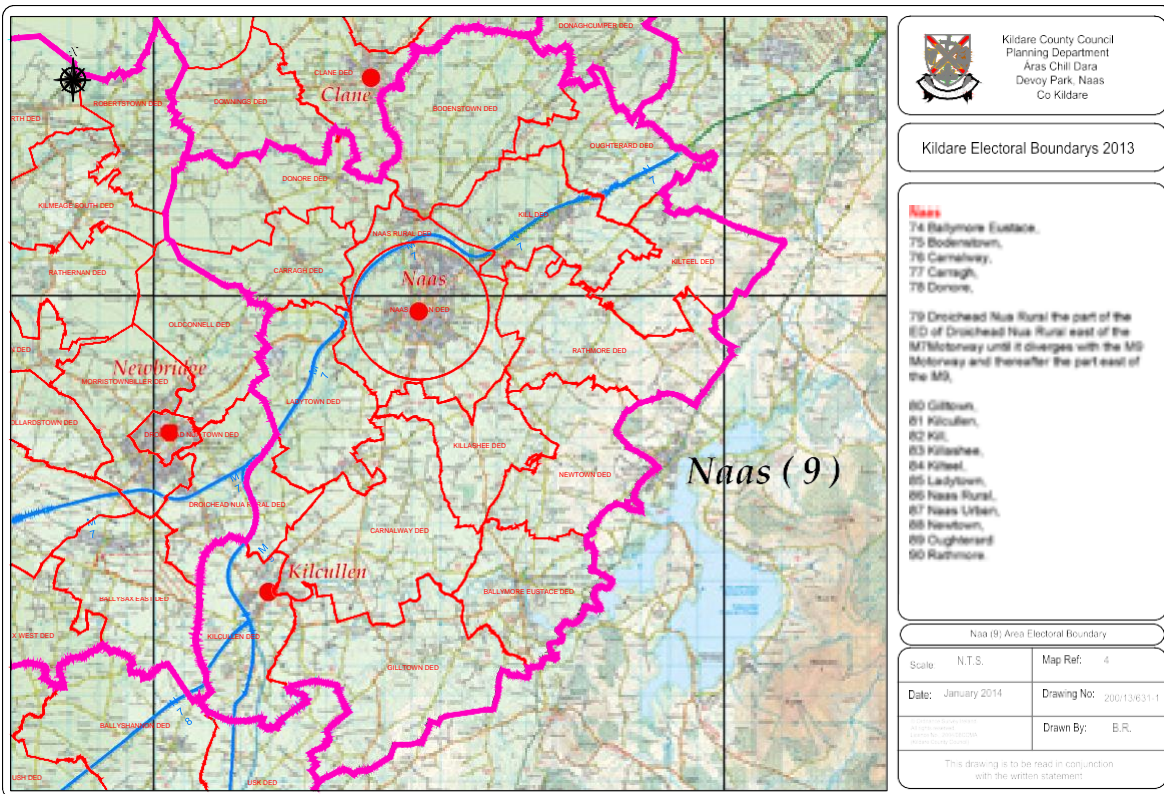
CELBRIDGE/LEIXLIP MUNICIPAL DISTRICT



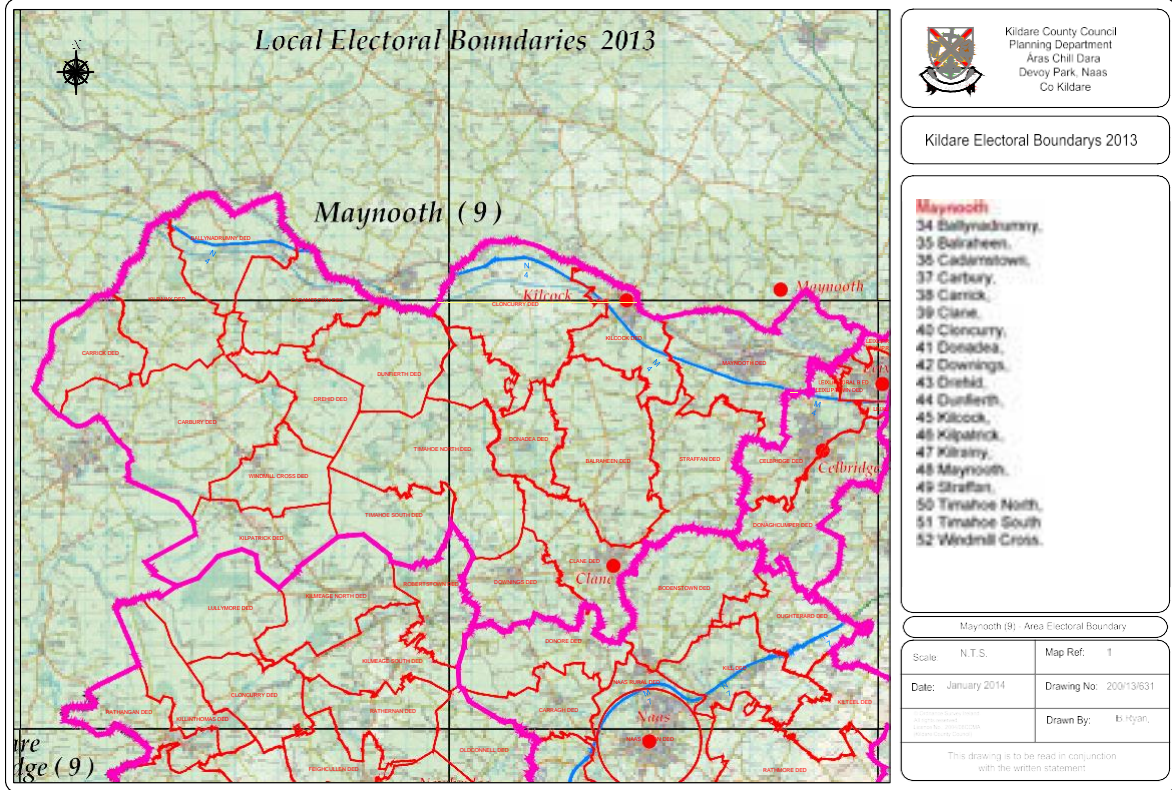
KILDARE/NEWBRIDGE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT



NAAS MUNICIPAL DISTRICT



MAYNOOTH MUNICIPAL DISTRICT



APPENDIX 9: EXAMPLES OF CORRECT AND INCORRECT SIGNAGE RE THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 2003

Signs

New signs erected after 1 March 2009

In accordance with the Regulations (S.I. No. 391 of 2008), public bodies are required to ensure that signs placed by them or on their behalf at any location after 1 March 2009 (subject to certain exemptions) must be in Irish or bilingual. The following are some examples of signs which comply with the Regulations and others which do not.

The above signs are in compliance with the Regulations for the following reasons:

The text in Irish appears first and is as prominent, visible and legible as the text in English and it communicates the same information.

The above sign is in compliance with the Regulations as the text in Irish is at least as prominent as the text in English.

The above sign is not in compliance with the Regulations because the text in Irish does not appear first. This sign must be corrected without delay.

Database of Public Service Terminology

A database has been developed by Foras na Gaeilge to provide a wide range of basic terminology which should prove helpful to public bodies in complying with the regulations in relation to the use of Irish on signage and stationery. You can search the database by language, by category (alphabetically), or you can search the entire database for an individual term using the search engine. The terms are provided in the form of classified lists relating to various areas of the public service and further areas and terms will be gradually added to the database.

The terminology database can be accessed at www.gaeilge.ie.

Signs already erected prior to 1 March 2009

Signs which are already in place on 1 March 2009 and which do not comply with the Regulations (S.I. No. 391 of 2008) must be corrected by specified dates as illustrated by the following examples:

The above sign does not comply with the provisions contained in the Regulations as there is an error in the text in Irish (Éalite should read Éalaithe). The sign must be corrected by 1 March 2012.

The above sign does not comply with the Regulations because a word in the text in Irish is abbreviated (Comh. should read Comhairle) while that word is not abbreviated in the text in English. This sign must be corrected by 1 March 2013.

The above sign does not comply with the Regulations because the text is in English only. This sign must be corrected by 1 March 2013.

The above signs are not in compliance with the Regulations insofar as the text in Irish is not as prominent, visible or legible as the text in English. However, as the signs comply with the Regulations in all other respects, they are not required to be corrected until 1 January 2026.

This above sign does not comply with the Regulations because the text in Irish does not convey the same information as the text in English. This sign must be corrected by 1 March 2013.

Source: https://www.ait.ie/uploads/downloads/Official_Languages_Act_Guidebook_eng1.pdf

Appendix 10: List of libraries in Co. Kildare

Leabharlann Átha Í – Athy Library

Leabharlann Cill Droichead – Celbridge Library

Leabharlann Mhaigh Nuad – Maynooth Library

Leabharlann Bhaile Chill Dara – Kildare Town Library

Leabharlann Droichead Nua – Newbridge Library

Leabharlann Nás na Ríogh – Naas Library

Leabharlann Léim an Bhradáin – Leixlip Library

Leabharlann Chlaonadh – Clane Library

Leabharlann Rath Ionghain – Rathangan Library

Leabharlann Chaisleán Diarmada – Castledermot Library

Leabharlann Mhainistir Eimhin – Monasterevin Library

Leabharlann Bhéal Átha an Tuair – Ballitore Library

Leabharlann Taistil – Mobile Library

Appendix 11: Local voluntary groups that promote Irish

SULT NA SOLLÁN:

Sult na Sollán is a community group set up in Sallins, North Co. Kildare in 2009 to promote the Irish language and traditional Irish music and culture. As well as hosting a weekly bricfeasta as Gaeilge in Aroma Mocha in Naas, weekly Irish classes, weekly music sessions suitable for all ages, Sult na Sollán organises two annual festivals: Féile na Sollán each October in Sallins and Seachtain na Gaeilge from March 1st to 17th with activities in the Naas/Sallins area. Recent developments include regular singing/story-telling sessions, a language and toddler group as Gaeilge, Pop up Gaeltacht events and many other activities that celebrate and promote the Irish language or traditional Irish culture. Sult na Sollán is an inclusive organisation and welcomes everyone regardless of their level of Irish or music. For further information, contact: eolas@sultnasollan.ie

CILL DARA LE GAEILGE:

Cill Dara le Gaeilge promotes business through the Irish language in Co. Kildare by creating an awareness of the opportunities offered by providing services and products through Irish. It was set up in 2014 as a project of Sult na Sollán. After an initial phase of very fast growth, it was clear that a voluntary group could not cope with the demand that was there and the needs of the businesses. Cill Dara le Gaeilge was established as a private limited company in April 2017. The main challenge it currently faces is not having a full-time employee to be able to meet the needs of businesses that wish to use Irish with their customers. It hopes to employ somebody in the near future; this is subject to funding. For further information, contact: eolas@cilldaralegaeilge.ie

GLÓR NA RÍOGH:

Glór na Ríogh was founded in 2006 to provide opportunities for local Irish speakers to experience Irish outside of the classroom. Its main community is the students and families of Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh, but many of its activities are open to the wider public. For further information, contact: gaelscoilnas@yahoo.ie

ÓGRAS:

The purpose of an Ógras Youth club is to provide a safe and comfortable place where young people from the area can meet and socialise together through the medium of Irish. Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara hosts Ógras every second Friday from 13:30 to 14:30. It is open to all second level students. For further information, contact: eolas@gccd.ie

ÓG ÓGRAS:

The purpose of an Óg Ógras Youth club is to provide a safe and comfortable place where primary school students from the area can meet and socialise together through the medium of Irish. Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh hosts Óg Ógras every second Wednesday from 14:30 to 15:45. Óg Ógras in Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh also hosts a week-long summer camp every July which is open to all. For further information, contact: gaelscoilnas@yahoo.ie

CUMANN NA BHFIANN:

Cumann na bhFiann is the largest nationwide Irish language youth service. This gives young people the opportunity to use and improve their spoken Irish outside of the school environment on a social level. Naas CBS hosts its youth club on Tuesdays from 18:30 until 20:00 and is open to everyone between thirteen and eighteen years. For further information, contact: 086 0727085.

Appendix 12: Partners: Groups who collaborated during planning process

LOCAL PARTNERS:

Cill Dara le Gaeilge
Cumann Lúthchleas Gael
Comhairle Chontae Chill Dara
Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann
Cumann na bhFiann
Gael-Choláiste Chill Dara
Gaelscoil Nás na Ríogh
An Garda Síochána
Na Gasóga
Glór na Ríogh
Kildare County Council
Kildare Library Services
Maynooth University
Members of the Cill Dara le Gaeilge
business scheme
Naas Tidy Towns
Ógras
Sallins Tidy Towns
Sult na Sollán
Tús Maith, Naíonra

NATIONAL PARTNERS:

Glór na nGael
Foras na Gaeilge
Conradh na Gaeilge

Appendix 13: Useful websites

IRISH GOVERNMENT STRATEGY FOR THE IRISH LANGUAGE

GAEILGE

<https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/Straiteis-20-Bliain-Leagan-Gaeilge.pdf>

<https://www.chg.gov.ie/ga/gaeltacht/20-year-strategy-for-the-irish-language-2010-2030/action-plan-2018-2022/>

ENGLISH

<https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/20-Year-Strategy-English-version.pdf>

<https://www.chg.gov.ie/gaeltacht/20-year-strategy-for-the-irish-language-2010-2030/action-plan-2018-2022>

TRANSLATION

www.aistear.ie resources for translators, editors and writers in Irish

www.freagra.net a free helpline for everyone who uses Irish

www.sloinne.ie a database of Irish language surnames and their English versions

IRISH LANGUAGE WEBSITES

www.gaeilge.ie Irish language gateway website

www.forasnagaeilge.ie Foras na Gaeilge

www.cnag.ie Conradh na Gaeilge

www.glornangael.ie Glór na nGael

www.peig.ie Irish language information hub: news, events, job vacancies etc.

<https://snag.ie/> Seachtain na Gaeilge

CO. KILDARE

www.sultnasollan.ie	community group based in Sallins that promotes Irish language, music and culture
www.cillardalegaeilge.ie	business scheme which promotes business through Irish
www.feilenasollan.com	annual festival which promotes Irish language, music and culture
www.ogras.ie	Irish language youth organisation
www.cumannabhfiann.ie	Irish language youth organisation
https://www.maynoothuniversity.ie/larionad-gaeilge-centre-irish-language	Maynooth University language centre
http://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/Publications/KildareCultureandCreativityStrategy2018-2022/	Culture and Creativity Strategy 2018–2022

DICTIONARIES

www.focloir.ie	English / Irish dictionary
www.tearma.ie	terminology database
www.teanglann.ie	dictionary and language library
www.potafocal.com	independent Irish dictionary
www.acmhainn.ie	terminology dictionaries and lists and an advice forum

LEARNING

www.cnag.ie	Conradh na Gaeilge
www.oideasgael.ie	Gaeltacht adult Irish language and cultural courses
www.enjoyirish.ie	a foundation course in the Irish language from Oideas Gael
www.duolingo.com	free language learning app
www.ranganna.com	online courses for all levels of learner
www.rte.ie/brodclub/language-resources/online-irish-course	multi-platform campaign
www.gaeloideachas.ie	organisation supporting the development of Irish-medium education
www.gaelchultur.com	Irish language courses and learning resources
www.teg.ie	Irish language proficiency testing and qualifications

PLACENAMES

www.logainm.ie	place names and associated information
www.placenamesni.org	information on over 30,000 place names from Northern Ireland

NEWS

www.tg4.ie	news and programmes on the Internet
www.nuacht1.com	daily news
www.rnag.ie	news and programmes on the Internet
www.rte.ie/gaeilge	stories in and about Irish language and culture
www.nosmag.com	news/entertainment for young people
www.tuairisc.ie	daily news

LANGUAGE PLANNING

1. An Fhís / The Vision	https://youtu.be/Ack2iRPuEvo
2. Spriocanna agus Gníomhaíochtaí / Goals and Actions	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CgN1fYFjpXk
3. Measúnú agus Monatóireacht / Assessing progress and monitoring	https://youtu.be/W_TOG4XpH-A
4. An Ghaeilge sa Chlub 1 / Irish in the club 1	https://youtu.be/mDH28-jdt94
5. An Ghaeilge sa Chlub 2 / Irish in the club 2	https://youtu.be/0v8bsejqi9U

ONLINE SHOPS

www.cnagsiopa.com	online shop with Irish language products
www.litriocht.com	online book shop
www.siopa.ie	online shop with Irish language products
www.udar.ie	online shop with Irish language products

BROADCAST MEDIA

www.tg4.ie	TG4 Irish language television station (including TG4 player)
www.raidionalife.ie	Raidió na Life
www.rnag.ie	Raidió na Gaeltachta
www.rrr.ie	Raidió Rí-Rá

Appendix 14: Edited extracts from Sallins GAA document, Summer 2021

Action	Timescale	Responsibility
Establish an IT team to review the current website. Include use of the Irish language e.g. for Headings/Drop down menus.	2021	IT team to link in with Culture Team
Maintain a comprehensive database of key contacts, community groups eg. Sult na Sollán	2022 +	IT team with input from an Admin support team and Oifigeach Gaeilge
Publish a club newsletter incorporating a cúpla focal (quarterly at least), and link in with website.	September 2021 +	Communications content team
Publish a brochure / flyer to all local schools and the parish in September.	August 2021.	PRO Support Team liaising with the Culture Team re. Cúpla Focal
Continue to develop bilingual signage.	Immediately	Oifigeach Gaeilge to lead with Culture Team or any wider club input.
Establish a culture team.	2021	Culture Team
Agree upon a club motto, possibly one as Gaeilge like “Ni neart go cur le chéile” (there is no strength without unity), and agree upon a club mascot.	2021	Club
Introduce and encourage participation in the Scór na nÓg and Scór Sinsir competitions.	2021 +	Culture Team
Network with local cultural groups and schools.	Already begun	Games Promotion Officer and Oifigeach Gaeilge assisted by the Culture team.
Organise and promote positive non-fundraising events e.g. St Patrick’s Day Céili, Pop up Gaeltachtaí, Ciorcal Cómhra.	2021 +	Culture Team and Cross-team efforts (Whole of Club effort ideally).
Promote the use of the Irish language in club communications, including on the score boards at matches and presentation of fáinní to members, stickers to children, blitz against other local clubs trí Ghaeilge, cupán tae and certificates to encourage continued use of the language. Create opportunities for the use of spoken Irish in a natural, integrated way and via initiatives such as Pop-up Gaeltachtaí, and twinning with a Gaeltacht club. Provide support to Leaving Cert students for their orals.	Continue from present (April 2021).	Oifigeach Gaeilge lead supported by Culture Team with a whole of club effort.
Develop glossaries of Irish language terms	Year 1 +	Culture Team
Remain members of Fondúireacht Sheosaimh Mhic Dhonncha	In progress	Culture Team
Continued participation in the Sheosaimh Mhic Dhonncha Medal competition – aiming towards achieving a silver medal. (Note: Bronze medal achieved in 2021).	In progress	Culture Team
Irish classes to be arranged to teach cúpla focal to coaches, mentors, TY students, referees, team captains, players and parents	Start building on progress made to date ASAP.	Culture Team and whole of club efforts. Games Promotion Officer.
Continue to promote applications for grants to Údaras na Gaeltachta via Kildare County GAA and possibly establish a Sallins GAA Irish Scholarship scheme.	Year 1 + Scholarship year 3.	Culture Team and Executive Committee.

NOTES

