

Monday 23 September 2013

SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT

Learning and Justice

Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-12627 by Kenny MacAskill on 26 February 2013, what the figure is for 15 to 17-year-old prisoners.

(S4W-13953)

The following answer was corrected on 23 September 2013

Kenny MacAskill: I have asked Colin McConnell, Chief Executive of the Scottish Prison Service, to respond. His response is as follows:

“The Scottish Prison Service does not collect information on the amount of hours and the average amount of time 16 and 17 year olds spend on purposeful activity, however, we are taking steps to rectify this. We do not currently have any 15 year old children in custody.”

Enterprise and Environment

Ken Macintosh (Eastwood) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what checks it makes to ensure that regional selective assistance and other government grants do not support companies that employ workers on zero-hours contracts.

(S4W-17141)

John Swinney: Checks on the proper application of regional selective assistance are an operational matter for Scottish Enterprise. We will ask the Chief Executive of Scottish Enterprise to write to you on this matter.

Ken Macintosh (Eastwood) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government whether it applies non-employment of workers on zero-hours contracts as a criterion for regional selective assistance funding.

(S4W-17142)

John Swinney: Application of the criteria for regional selective assistance are an operational matter for Scottish Enterprise. We will ask the Chief Executive of Scottish Enterprise to write to you on this matter.

Jackie Baillie (Dumbarton) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what action it has taken since 2007 to increase the employment of people from black and minority ethnic communities.

(S4W-17157)

John Swinney: The Scottish Government recognises the importance of increasing employment rates for specific groups who are disadvantaged in the labour market, including people from some ethnic minority backgrounds. *Working for Growth*, the refreshed Employability Framework published in 2012, recognises this and sets out its expectation that where appropriate, local employability partnerships will develop specific interventions to support unemployed people from an ethnic minority background.

Between 2008 and 2015, direct Scottish Government Equality Programme funding for employability services for this group will total £5.756 million across 24 organisations.

In addition, between January 2008 and March 2011, the Scottish Government provided funding of £107k to support a range of actions in Glasgow which included an Ethnic Minority Employment Policy Manager post and the development of a toolkit of resources which can be used to support people from an ethnic minority background into work. This is available to all employability partnerships and other service providers through the employability in Scotland website:

<http://www.employabilityinScotland.com/workingwithethnicminorityclientsatoolkitfo.aspx>

Although published data are not considered statistically robust, we know that employment rates for ethnic minority women are much lower than for males. Since the Women's Employment Summit in September 2012, work has been underway to establish an understanding of what works to support this group and discussions have been held with a number of service providers to consider what more can be done at both a national and local level to help increase employment rates among ethnic minority women. Angela Constance will update the Scottish Parliament on this work later this year.

Governance and Communities

Jackson Carlaw (West Scotland) (Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party): To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S3W-33910 by John Swinney on 11 June 2010, what quangos have been wound up since June 2010; what the net savings have been; what plans there are to reduce expenditure further on quangos, and what relevant savings are projected.

(S4W-17062)

John Swinney: The number of National Devolved Public Bodies (NDPB) has reduced from 162 in June 2010 to 113. Details of these changes and net savings can be found in Table 1. The Scottish Government remains committed to protecting and improving public services through improving performance, efficiency and simplifying the delivery landscape, for example through the recent consultation proposals concerning the merger of Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Scotland. More broadly, the Public Service Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 places a duty on listed public bodies to publish an annual statement of the steps they have taken to improve efficiency. Ministers have made clear their expectation that public bodies will deliver annual efficiency savings of at least 3% during the course of the current spending review.

Table 1.

Public Bodies Abolished	Date	Period	Net savings (£ million)
Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland	August 2010	2008-14	0.842
Sites of Special Scientific Interest Advisory Committee	August 2010	2008-14	0.035
Scottish Industrial Development Advisory Board	August 2010	2008-14	0.020
Building Standards Advisory Committee	August 2010	2008-14	0.01840
Scottish Records Advisory Council	August 2010	2008-14	0.0010
Sustainable Development Commission in Scotland	March 2011	2008-13	0.2454
Waterwatch Scotland	August 2011	2010-11 to 2013-14	0.408
Public Transport Users Committee for Scotland	April 2013	2010-11 to 2013-15	0.019
Deer Commission Scotland	August 2010	2008-09 to 2013-14	0.267
Scottish Prison Complaints Commissioner	October 2010	2008-09 to 2013-14	0.45
Fisheries Electricity Committee	October 2010	2008-13	0.160
Public Bodies Merged to make new organisation			
Creative Scotland (Scottish Arts Council; Scottish Screen)	July 2010	2008-09 to 2013-14	3.549
Care Inspectorate	April 2011	2008-09 to	3.040

(Social Work Inspection Agency; parts of the Care Commission; some functions of HM Inspectorate of Education)		2013-14	
Healthcare Improvement Scotland (NHS Quality Improvement Scotland; parts of the Care Commission)	April 2011	2009-10 to 2013-14	3.208
James Hutton Institute (Macaulay Institute; Scottish Crop Research Institute)	April 2011	2008-09 to 2012-13	-1.787
Commission for Ethical Standards in Public Life Scotland (Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments in Scotland; Parliamentary Standards Commissioner)	April 2011	2008-09 to 2012-13	0.047
National Records of Scotland (General Registers Office for Scotland; National Archives of Scotland)	April 2011	2010-11 to 2014-15	1.5
Education Scotland (HM Inspectorate of Education; Learning & Teaching Scotland)	July 2011	2010-11 to 2014-15	6.71
Public Bodies which have been streamlined			
Children's Hearings Scotland (reduction of 31 bodies)	June 2013		Cost neutral

Footnote:

Scottish Police and Scottish Fire and Rescue Services:

The Scottish Police Services Authority ceased to exist as an Executive NDPB on 31 March 2013 and was subsumed into the new single Police Service of Scotland under the terms of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

The Scottish Police Authority was established under the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and became a new public body on 1 April 2013. Police Scotland was formed from Scotland's previous eight forces (not public bodies) and went live on 1 April 2013. It is outwith the scope of this question.

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service was formed from Scotland's previous eight fire and rescues services (not public bodies) and became a new public body on 1 April 2013. It is outwith the scope of this question.

Kenneth Gibson (Cunninghame North) (Scottish National Party): To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-16620 by John Swinney on 2 September 2013, when it will publish a paper outlining proposals for pensions policy in an independent Scotland.

(S4W-17359)

Nicola Sturgeon: I am pleased to advise that *Pensions in an Independent Scotland* will be published today 23 September 2013. It can be accessed via the publications section of the Scottish Government's website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/>.

A copy of the publication has also been placed in SPICe (Bib.number 55271).

Learning and Justice

Margaret McCulloch (Central Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government how an independent Scotland would fund research in universities.

(S4W-16882)

Michael Russell: Scotland's universities have an unrivalled record of success in attracting funding from a range of sources, reflecting the excellence and global reputation of our universities, and that will continue in an independent Scotland.

Our continuing commitment to supporting university research is widely recognised in the sector. We fully understand and recognise the importance of stability in long term funding for world class

researchers and will be bringing forward our detailed proposals on enhancing research funding and reach as we move towards the referendum.

Ken Macintosh (Eastwood) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what support it provides for people aged 16 to 24 with (a) cancer and (b) serious and complex long-term health conditions other than cancer to (i) access and (ii) maintain employment and training opportunities.

(S4W-17037)

Angela Constance: The Scottish Government is committed to ensuring that all young people with a disability, a long term health condition or an additional support need are supported as they access and maintain employment and training opportunities. This is done through a number of strategic documents and through institutional and targeted student support some of which I have detailed.

Strategic Guidance:

The Scottish Government document *Opportunities for All Supporting all young people to participate in post-16 learning, training or work* sets out the roles and responsibilities for all partners involved in the delivery of learning and training for young people. It details the multi-agency approach required to appropriately plan for a young person to move through learning and training and into work. Ensuring that every transition the young person makes is supported by the most appropriate partner.

The Scottish Government document "*Partnership Matters*" describes the roles and responsibilities of health boards, local authority social work departments, the college/university and others. It describes how they should come together and work in partnership to enable students with such conditions to access college or university and be supported during their studies.

Institutional and Targeted Support:

Much of the support in this area is provided by the third sector, supported in large part through Scottish Government funding. The third sector plays a critical role in supporting disabled people and people who live with long term conditions to access and maintain employment and training opportunities. A whole range of third sector organisations offer employment support, for example:

Community Jobs Scotland, which is delivered in partnership with the Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations, provides support to unemployed young people into work and training opportunities across the third sector. Participants receive at least the minimum wage to undertake job related training for a minimum of six months in the third sector and additional training tailored to help them enhance their general employability. This programme is now entering its third year with a total investment to date of £29 million.

Momentum delivers a range of programmes supporting people with acquired brain injuries and other disabled people and people who live with long term conditions to gain employment for the first time and assist disabled people and ensure people can realise their goals and achieve their potential.

Supported Integration Training and Employment)provide training and support to people affected by sight loss.

Work4ME is a social enterprise championing self-employment for people with long term conditions and offers a range of services to support people in self-employment.

Targeted Employer Recruitment Incentive, is a £1.5 million investment by the Scottish Government over three years which seeks to encourage employers to assist the transition of young people with complex needs into sustainable employment. The eligibility criteria for this incentive has been extended to enable more young people to be supported and the Scottish Government has invested a further £500k to do this.

Self-Management Fund:

Self-management plays an important role in supporting disabled people and people who live with long term conditions to access and maintain employment and training opportunities. The Self-Management Fund, available to third sector organisations throughout Scotland since March 2009, aims to build the capacity of people with long term conditions to effectively self-manage.

Since 2009, the Scottish Government's Self-Management Fund, delivered by the Health and Social Care Alliance Scotland, has supported a number of projects focussed specifically on employability for instance:

SKS Scotland explored models of employment that reduce the likelihood of people living with M.E. having to give up work. This involved a two part action research project which aims to discover the barriers and enablers for effective self-management in the workplace. SKS Scotland also trialed a flexible model of employment, which the organisation believes allowing for self-management within the modern workplace.

Using the Supported Employment model, Intowork West Lothian assisted disabled people and people who live with long term conditions who are significantly distanced from the labour market to move into employment, or to offer support to individuals who become ill whilst in employment.

Aberdeen Foyer is currently working with people to develop and pilot a programme for people living with mental health conditions to support self-management and employability.

Scotland-wide organisations such as Macmillan, along with local groups such as Ayrshire Cancer Support, provide a wide range of support that enables people living with cancer to continue to live their daily lives. For many people maintaining or accessing employment is a key part of this.

Since 2011, the Scottish Government has supported a three year project by Macmillan Cancer in partnership with Greater Glasgow and Clyde (GGC) Health Board Acute Services Vocational Rehabilitation and Employability Steering Group. This group is currently working with Macmillan Cancer to progress an innovative and large scale service development within NHS GGC acute services for patients affected by cancer and a range of other long term conditions. The service development is aimed at implementing a sustainable approach to supporting these patient groups to access, return to and stay in employment.

The Scottish Government's equality unit currently funds the My Strengths, My Skills, My Right to Work programme that seeks to: improve access to the labour market for people with long term conditions; increase capacity among young people living with long term conditions to access and maintain jobs; and increase awareness and practical understanding among employers of how people can be supported to manage their condition and maintain their employment.

Ken Macintosh (Eastwood) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what plans it has for future support for people aged 16 to 24 with (a) cancer and (b) serious and complex long-term health conditions other than cancer in employment and training.

(S4W-17038)

Angela Constance: The Scottish Government is committed to the support already in place and will continue to prioritise supporting young people into employment and training, especially those with serious health conditions and those furthest from the labour market.

Kezia Dugdale (Lothian) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government when the Cabinet Secretary for Education and Lifelong Learning will introduce the senior phase benchmarking tool.

(S4W-17046)

Michael Russell: The senior phase benchmarking tool will go live in August 2014. The Scottish Government is working closely with local authorities, secondary schools and other partners throughout the development stages. This includes making available early prototype editions for stakeholders to familiarise themselves with the features and provide feedback. All local authorities can already access an early edopter edition. Local authorities and secondary schools will receive access to a preview edition at the end of September 2013. This will be followed by the release of an updated prototype in spring 2014 and then the live version in August 2014.

David Stewart (Highlands and Islands) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government whether it has stopped providing tuition fee funding and grants for postgraduate educational psychology courses since 2012 and, if so, for what reason; whether this has created a two-tier system; whether it considers that this will have a negative impact on the number of full-time equivalent educational psychologists in local authorities, and what it is doing to address the shortage of educational psychologists predicted by the Association of Scottish Principal Educational Psychologists.

(S4W-17047)

Michael Russell: Educational psychology remains on the list of approved courses for postgraduate support and we have no plans to change this.

The Scottish Government chairs the National Scottish Steering Group for educational psychologists whereby we work closely with the sector to plan around future workforce requirements.

Strategy and External Affairs

Angus MacDonald (Falkirk East) (Scottish National Party): To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-10368 by Keith Brown on 31 October 2012, under what circumstances a harbour authority wishing to carry out dredging operations (a) requires and (b) does not require powers to dredge under the Harbours Act 1964 in addition to licences issued under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, and whether it will issue guidance on this matter.

(S4W-17122)

Keith Brown: Harbour authorities generally have a power to dredge within their local legislation as part of their obligations as a statutory undertaker to maintain their harbour, however dredging may be carried out by any interested party within or outwith harbour areas subject to receiving a Marine Licence and any other relevant authorisation.

Transport Scotland

Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government how much funding it has provided for cycling in each year since 2007 and will provide in 2013-14.

(S4W-16844)

Keith Brown: Funding for Cycling 2007-08 to 2013-14:

Grant (m)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
CWSS	9.090	9.09	9.09	9.09	7.458	6.069	5.577
School Travel Coordinators (now in LA settlement)	1.050	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Cycling Scotland	0.900	1.400	0.901	2.237	2.3	2.424	2.012
Sustrans	8.3	5.015	4.150	7.67	5.784	9.66	10.81
The Bike Station		0.028	0.028	0.028	0.035	0	0.045
SCSP		3.333	3.333	3.334	0.900	0.250	0.26
Climate Challenge Fund					0.400	0.250	
Forth Environment Link (Stirling Cycle Hub)						0.0275	0.0871
Road Safety Fund (To Sustrans)					0.180		
Investment in Great Glen Project							1.6
Road Safety Scotland	0.049	0.060	0.059	0.005	N/a	N/a	N/a
Total	19.389	18.926	17.561	22.364	17.057	18.6805	20.3911

Note: The Cycling, Walking and Safer Streets grant (CWSS) and the Smarter Choices, Smarter Places (SCSP) funding relates support active travel broadly, including cycling; it is not possible to separate out specific shares for cycling alone. Since 2012-13, the CWSS grant includes a request to local authorities to consider a minimum spend of 36%, and preferably above 50% on cycling related

projects. Local authorities are best placed to decide the allocation which meets their specific local priorities.

Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what measures it has taken to improve trunk roads since 2007 in order to make them safer for cyclists, how much each measure has cost and what funding it will provide in 2013-14.

(S4W-16845)

Keith Brown: Scottish Ministers take full account of cycling needs during investment in the trunk road network. The following cycling improvements have been delivered since 2007:

Scheme	Value	Financial year
A82 Lochybridge to Torlundy	£2.9 million	2007-08
A835 Tore to Maryburgh	£0.627 million	2008-09
A828 Oban to Fort William	£2.7 million	2008-12
A82 Glencoe to Ballachulish	£1.16 million	2009-10
A1 Skateraw to Bilsdean	£0.3 million	2009-10
A9 Moy 2+1 Scheme	£0.03 million	2010-11
A75 Cairntop to Barlae	£0.12 million	2010-11
M80 Stepps to Haggs	£0.03 million	2011-12
A9 Crubenmore Extension	£0.19 million	2011-12
A96 Fochabers to Mosstodloch	£1.25 million	2012-13

In addition, the A82 Fort William to Inverness (Great Glen) Cycleway project represents an investment of £2.6 million over a two year period (2013-15).

Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government whether it considers that sufficient progress has been made toward achieving its Cycling Action Plan for Scotland target of 10% of all journeys to be by bike by 2020 and, if so, how this progress can be demonstrated.

(S4W-16846)

Keith Brown: The Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (CAPS), updated in June 2013, sets out an aspirational vision shared with all our key stakeholders of 10% of everyday journeys by bicycle; it is not a target. This Scottish Government has a leadership role in providing investment and direction through the 19 actions in the updated CAPS document, however local authorities, other sectors and individuals all have an important role to play.

The updated CAPS 2013 document contains a summary of progress on actions from the CAPS 2010 document in Annex C. Through continued collective effort, we are steadily building the foundations for the longer-term change required; behaviour change in travel choices cannot happen overnight. The available data indicates that at national level everyday cycling journeys currently make up between 1-2% of the modal share, but with higher levels now being seen in some local areas. Sustrans monitoring data also indicates encouraging progress where investment in infrastructure and promotion is being made. On-going monitoring and evaluation is a key element of the refreshed CAPS and is included as actions at national and local level.

Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what cycling projects in the NESTRANS area it has supported and how much funding it has provided for these projects in each year since 2007.

(S4W-16847)

Keith Brown: The following grants have been made under Cycling Walking Safer Streets in the NESTRANS area:

Grant £millions	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
Aberdeen City Council	0.365	0.365	0.365	0.365	0.307	0.252	0.232	2.251
Aberdeenshire	0.412	0.412	0.412	0.412	0.350	0.286	0.262	2.546

Grant £millions	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
Council								
NESTRANS Total	0.777	0.777	0.777	0.777	0.657	0.538	0.494	4.797

Details of the individual projects funded would be held by the relative local authority.

The following projects have been funded through Sustrans in the NESTRANS area (2007-13):

Sustrans Projects 2007-13	No of Projects	Funding £
Behaviour change projects	27	42,297
Cycle parking / Infrastructure projects	37	101,381
NCN Aberdeenshire / Aberdeen City	NCN 195	350,400
Community Links	14	411,879
Total		905,957

The Scottish Government has also funded Cycling Scotland to deliver the following projects in the NESTRANS area:

Project	Amount £	Total £
2007		
Cycle to School Campaign	4,330	4,330
2008		
Cycle to School Campaign (Aberdeenshire)	30,202	
Cycling Action Plan for Scotland	1,844	
Cycle Trainer & Trainer's Assistant Courses	2,100	34,146
2009		
Give Me Cycle Space	27,044	
Cycle Friendly & Sustainable Community Grant	4,670	31,714
2010		
Nil	0	
2011		
Bikeability Scotland (Aberdeen City)	1,440	
Cycle Trainer, Trainer's Assistant & Cycle Patrol Instructor Courses Events	1,725	
Cycle Friendly Employer workplace Grant (Aberdeen City)	549	
Bikeability Scotland resources* (2010-11 school year)	5,716	9,430
2012		
Give Me Cycle Space	84,416	
Cycle Friendly & Sustainable Community Grant	6,000	
Cycle Trainer & Trainer's Assistant Courses	1,800	
Bikeability Scotland resources* (2011-12 school year)	4,087	96,303
2013		
Give Me Cycle Space	65,563	
Bikeability Scotland resources* (2012-13 school year)	4,859	
Bikeability Scotland Support Plus Grant (2012-13 Aberdeen City)	9,405	
Bikeability Scotland Support Plus Grant (2012-13 Aberdeenshire)	20,000	
Bikeability Scotland Support Plus Grant (2013-14 Aberdeen City)	35,000	
Bikeability Scotland Support Plus Grant (2013-14 Aberdeenshire)	20,000	
Cycle Trainer & Trainer's Assistant Courses	450	
Freshno Pedal for Scotland Aberdeen Bike Ride	34,000	189,277
NESTRANS TOTAL		365,200

Note: *This figure covers the Grampian region, so includes figures from Moray which is outwith NESTRANS.

Note that Cycling Scotland assumed responsibility for children's cycle training from October 2010.

In addition, Road Safety Scotland has supplied Resources for the Scottish Cycle Training Scheme until it was handed over to Cycling Scotland during 2010-11. Since 2007, Road Safety Scotland provided road safety educational and campaign resources to all local authorities in the following amounts. It is not possible to break down these by local authority areas so these figures relate to the whole of Scotland:

2007-08: £49,391.55

2008-09: £59,703.50
 2009-10: £58,967.32
 2010-11: £4,843.82

Excluding the Road Safety Scotland resources, Scottish Government has provided total funding of £6,068,157 to NESTRANS since 2007.

Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what measures it has taken to complete the National Cycle Network since 2007, what funds have been invested in each and by whom.

(S4W-16848)

Keith Brown: Since 2007 the Scottish Government has worked in partnership with Sustrans, local authorities, Scottish Canals, Scottish Natural Heritage, Forestry Commission Scotland and the National Parks to develop the National Cycle Network.

Table 1 below identifies investment by Transport Scotland in individual routes. All routes have received some degree of matched funding of between 30% and 50% over the period from the partners listed in the second table. Individual partners will have details of exact spend from their own resources in their areas. As well as infrastructure, funding has been invested in mapping, signage and promotion of the Network, categorised as "other".

Table 1:

NCN Route No	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	Total
1	396,400	157,000	32,200	368,341	328,700	646,000	1,928,442
7	444,000	247,000	580,000	450,400	910,800	386,800	3,019,000
73	153,500	150,000		73,350	52,500		429,350
74			150,000	160,000	100,000	57,000	467,000
75	346,000	118,000	224,700	230,800	474,900	554,400	1,948,800
76	529,500	441,000	230,800	232,350	19,200	77,100	1,529,950
77		40,000		35,500			75,500
78	980,000	875,000	868,000	501,651	1,007,050	1,143,000	5,374,701
195	85,000	95,000		167,000		117,000	464,000
196	112,000	47,000		149,000		62,000	370,000
754	137,700	212,500	91,000	506,000	76,900	470,500	1,494,600
753	166,000			9,300	22,000	30,000	227,300
755	19,500		89,000	15,500	23,000		147,000
756	20,000		68,000	103,900	52,000	400,000	643,900
765	11,650	20,600		15,200		34,000	81,450
767	20,000	15,000	37,000	162,500	73,500	40,000	348,000
768	30,000	35,000	40,500	70,000			175,500
775				15,000			15,000
other	172,315	426,680	52,195	545,540	86,685	227,180	1,560,595
Total fm	3.624	2.878	2.463	3.811	3.227	4.295	20.301

Table 2:

Route No	Partners	Estimated investment from partners since 2007 (40% match)
1	Scottish Borders, East Lothian, Edinburgh, Fife, Dundee, Angus, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Moray, Highland Councils	771,377

7	Dumfries and Galloway, North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire, South Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Glasgow, Stirling, Highland Councils and Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park	120,760
73	East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire Councils	171,740
74	Dumfries and Galloway, South Lanarkshire Councils	186,800
75	West Lothian, Glasgow City, City of Edinburgh Councils	779,520
76	Scottish Borders, East Lothian Councils, Transport Scotland Standards Branch	611,980
77	Dundee, Perth and Kinross Councils, Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park	30,200
78	Argyll and Bute, Highland Councils, Transport Scotland Standards Branch,	2,149,880
195	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire Councils, Cairngorm National Park	185,600
196	East Lothian, Midlothian Councils	148,000
754	Scottish Canals, Glasgow City Council	597,840
753	Inverclyde, North Ayrshire Councils	90,920
755	North Lanarkshire, East Dunbartonshire, Stirling Council	58,800
756	Connect2 (People's Lottery), South Lanarkshire, Glasgow City Councils	257,560
765	Stirling Council, Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park	32,580
767	Clackmannanshire Council	139,200
768	Clackmannanshire Council	70,200
775	Perth and Kinross and Stirling Councils	6,000
Total		6,408,957

Additionally, £7.2 million has been invested by Transport Scotland in the NCN75 Airdrie to Bathgate network. This was a fixed price contract with Network Rail where construction costs for the cycle path were estimated at £3.6 million. On top of this would be Network Rail project management costs and significant land costs.

The NCN78 received additional funding by Transport Scotland which involved no match funding over the following years:

NCN78	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
£m	2.9	1.302	2.135	0.675	0.675	7.687

As a result of these and other measures, 215 miles have been added to the network since 2007. The use of the national cycle network in Scotland has increased from 39 million trips (cycling and walking) in 2007 to 62.5 million trips in 2012.

Lewis Macdonald (North East Scotland) (Scottish Labour): To ask the Scottish Government what (a) meetings and (b) correspondence the First Minister has had with the UK Government since April 2012 regarding (i) the Aberdeen Coastguard and (ii) coastguard management in Scotland, what matters were considered and with which UK Ministers.

(S4W-16849)

Keith Brown: Details of Scottish Government correspondence and meetings with the UK Government on this subject were set out in the answer to question S4W-16567 on 21 August 2013. The First Minister has not had any meetings or correspondence with the UK Government since April 2012 regarding coastguard management in Scotland.

All answers to written parliamentary questions are available on the Parliament's website, the search facility for which can be found at:

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx>.

Rob Gibson (Caithness, Sutherland and Ross) (Scottish National Party): To ask the Scottish Government what powers it has to restrict overtaking by heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) on three-lane sections of trunk roads.

(S4W-16879)

Keith Brown: Regulation 11 of the Motorways Traffic (Scotland) Regulations 1995 includes general provision that restricts HGV use of the right-hand lane on three-lane motorways.

Angus MacDonald (Falkirk East) (Scottish National Party): To ask the Scottish Government what information it needs in advance of confirming the harbour revision order for the proposed Rosyth international container terminal in order to determine that there will be no adverse impact on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area and how it will obtain this information.

(S4W-17117)

Keith Brown: No further information is required to allow the harbour revision order to be considered by Parliament.

Marine Scotland will determine what further information is required to assess the marine elements when considering a marine licence application and that information will be provided by the applicant.

Angus MacDonald (Falkirk East) (Scottish National Party): To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-09947 by Keith Brown on 24 October 2012 and the findings in the report of the public inquiry into the proposed Rosyth international container terminal, what action will be required if the order is confirmed but adverse impacts on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area cannot be ruled out.

(S4W-17119)

Keith Brown: Works authorised by the order cannot commence until a marine licence is issued for the marine elements. The assessment by Marine Scotland of possible impacts on the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area will be based on information provided in support of that application.

Angus MacDonald (Falkirk East) (Scottish National Party): To ask the Scottish Government, further to the answer to question S4W-09952 by Keith Brown on 24 October 2012 and the findings in the report of the public inquiry into the proposed Rosyth international container terminal, whether it will receive advice from Scottish Natural Heritage on the implications of confirming the harbour revision order.

(S4W-17120)

Keith Brown: Before taking the decision to proceed with the order, I received advice from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) on the terrestrial elements of the project to enable an appropriate assessment

to be undertaken. No works can commence until a marine licence has been issued and SNH will provide advice to Marine Scotland in relation to any application for a marine licence.

Rob Gibson (Caithness, Sutherland and Ross) (Scottish National Party): To ask the Scottish Government what cost has arisen from road traffic accidents caused by collisions with deer in each of the last 10 years.

(S4W-17139)

Keith Brown: Data about injury road accidents are collected by the police and reported to the Scottish Government using the Stats 19 statistical report form. Data on road traffic accidents caused by collisions with deer are not available.