



John Muir Pollinator Way Report: North Lanarkshire

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Saving the small things that run the planet

Summary

The John Muir Way, opened in 2014, stretches 134 miles through nine local authority areas including North Lanarkshire.

This B-lines project, the first in Scotland, has identified new opportunities for grassland habitat creation, enhancement and management along the route of the John Muir Way as it passes through North Lanarkshire as well as 1.86 miles either side of this. Through this mapping exercise a number of sites have been identified including 16 schools and nurseries; 4 care homes; 12 places of worship and cemeteries; 4 historic landmarks and buildings; and 1 train station. Additionally, 3 golf courses (235.8 ha) and 28 public parks and play spaces (117.33 ha) were identified.

There are a number of sites within this project that have nature conservation designations, including 62 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (1,030.75 ha), 1 Site of Special Scientific Interest (85.93 ha) and 3 Local Nature Reserves (119.01 ha). A further 3 sites are managed as Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves totalling 222.92 ha and 8 have previously been identified as having an Open Mosaic of Habitat on Previously Developed Land with a total of 37.45 ha.

By mapping new opportunities this will aid in the future development of projects that will provide real benefits to our declining populations of pollinating insects of bees, wasps, hoverflies and butterflies as well as other wildlife that these habitats support.

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1. Introduction

The route of the John Muir Way stretches 134 miles (215 kilometres (km)) from Helensburgh in the west to Dunbar on the east coast (Figure 1). This walking and cycling route was opened in 2014 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of John Muir's death.



Figure 1. Route of the John Muir Way from Helensburgh in the west to Dunbar on the east coast.

During its 134 miles stretch, the John Muir Way passes through nine different local authority areas and goes through and close to several towns, including Helensburgh, Balloch, Lennoxton, Kirkintilloch, Falkirk, Edinburgh and Dunbar. This walking and cycling route passes through a varied landscape with a wide range of habitats including agriculture, coastland, parkland, housing as well as sites with various conservation designations. Many of these sites are important for a range of wildlife and plant species and allow the movement and mixing of species along and out with the route.

In North Lanarkshire the John Muir Way is about four miles long following the route of the Forth and Clyde canal passing through farmland whilst going south of Kilsyth and north of Cumbernauld.

1.1 B-lines

Since the 1940's, Britain has lost over 97% of its species-rich grassland to agriculture, housing developments and industry. B-Lines are an imaginative solution to the problem of the loss in wildflower meadows and the subsequent decline of pollinating insects. The B-Lines are a series of 'insect pathways' along which Buglife aims to create and restore at least 150,000 hectares (ha) of wildflower-rich habitat stepping stones across the UK. They link existing wildlife areas together, creating a network that will weave across the British landscape. This will provide large areas of brand new habitat benefiting bees and butterflies as well as a host of other wildlife.

B-Lines bring a range of benefits to wildlife, people and agriculture, including helping to conserve our native pollinators and a range of other wildlife; contributing towards the 2020 Biodiversity targets; helping our wildlife respond to climate change by making it easier for them to move around; increasing the number of insect pollinators and the benefits these bring to our farming sector (pollination being an important 'ecosystem service'); bringing nature to people; and giving opportunities for everyone to play their part and help create the B-Lines network.

Making the B-lines happen will take time and will need farmers, land owners, wildlife organisations, businesses, local authorities and the general public to work together to create flower-rich grassland in the best locations.

'John Muir Pollinator Way' is the first B-lines project in Scotland. Through this study, this project has mapped opportunities for wildflower grassland creation, enhancement and management along the route of the John Muir Way as it passes through North Lanarkshire. This B-lines map will include not only areas that are currently used as amenity grassland such as at public parks and in school grounds but also sites that have nature conservation designations and are currently managed for their important grassland habitats. By mapping these opportunities it identifies where current habitat is, how it can be better managed and where projects should focus to further benefit wildlife and communities in the future.

2. Method

Opportunities for the creation, enhancement and management of grassland meadows and other habitats important for pollinating insects and other invertebrates were mapped using an online Geographic Information System (QGIS) along the 4 mile route of the John Muir Way as it passes through North Lanarkshire as well as 1.86 mile (3km) either side of this. This area covers a total 5,093 ha of land.

Potential opportunities on sites with no nature conservation designations were identified based on if they held grounds for habitat creation and enhancement, these sites were then marked by a round circle and included high schools, primary schools, nurseries, care homes, places of worship, cemeteries, historic landmarks, historic buildings and train stations.

Scotland's Greenspace Map, available from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) provides information about the type and extent of greenspace in urban Scotland in towns and cities with a population of over 3,000. This map was compiled in 2011 from greenspace data provided by the 32 Scottish local authorities and categorises greenspace into 23 different open space types (for example, public parks, private gardens, play areas, semi-natural, community gardens and allotments). Using Scotland's Greenspace Map, public parks, play spaces and golf courses were identified and mapped on the B-lines using polygons to calculate the area of each site; further information on the location and names of public parks and play spaces was obtained from several of the local authority websites. Additional areas of amenity grassland identified on Scotland's Greenspace Map, including residential, business and transport were not mapped due to the number of sites and complexity in mapping them.

Sites designated for nature conservation within this project were downloaded from the SNH website and mapped using polygons so that the size of the area could be calculated for each site; this included Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and Sites of Special Scientific interest (SSSI). Information on Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) was obtained from the biodiversity office for North Lanarkshire with further information taken from their website.

As well as sites designated for nature conservation, all wildlife reserves were looked for within the project area. All sites identified belonged to the Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) and polygons of the reserves were added to show the location and size of each reserve within the project area.

In 2013, Buglife identified sites on Scotland's vacant and derelict land register with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) priority habitat 'Open Mosaic of Habitat of Previously Developed Land' (OMHPDL) and the shapefile which included the polygons for these sites was uploaded onto this B-lines opportunity map (Macadam *et al.* 2013).

3. Results

A full list of opportunities identified can be found in Appendix 1.

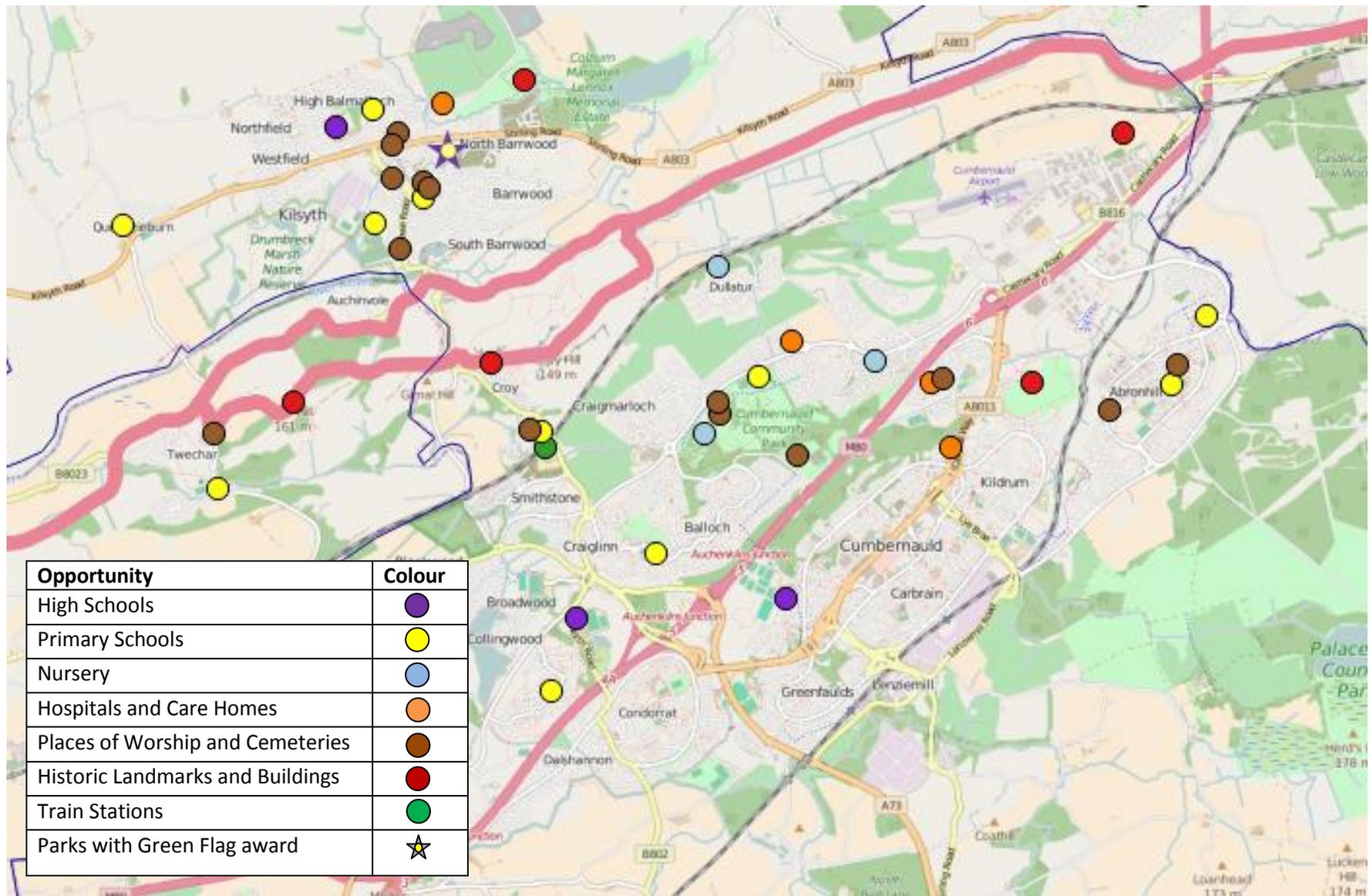
A total of 16 schools and nurseries were identified and includes 3 high schools, 10 primary schools and 3 nurseries (Table 1; Map 1). Four of the primary schools have pupils who live in the 20% most deprived areas (Appendix 1). Additionally, 6 schools and nurseries (1 high school, 4 primary schools and 1 nursery) are registered with the RHS School Gardening Scheme (Appendix 1). There are four care homes and nursing homes in the project area alongside 4 historic landmarks and buildings, 12 places of worship and cemeteries and 1 train station (Table 1; Map 1).

There are 3 golf courses that cover a total area of 235.8 ha (Table 1; Map 2). At least 28 public parks and play space were identified and these cover 117.33 ha of ground and include a variety of habitats from woodland, ponds and amenity grassland (Table 1; Map 2); one park in Kilsyth has been awarded a green flag award that recognises good quality green spaces (Appendix 1).

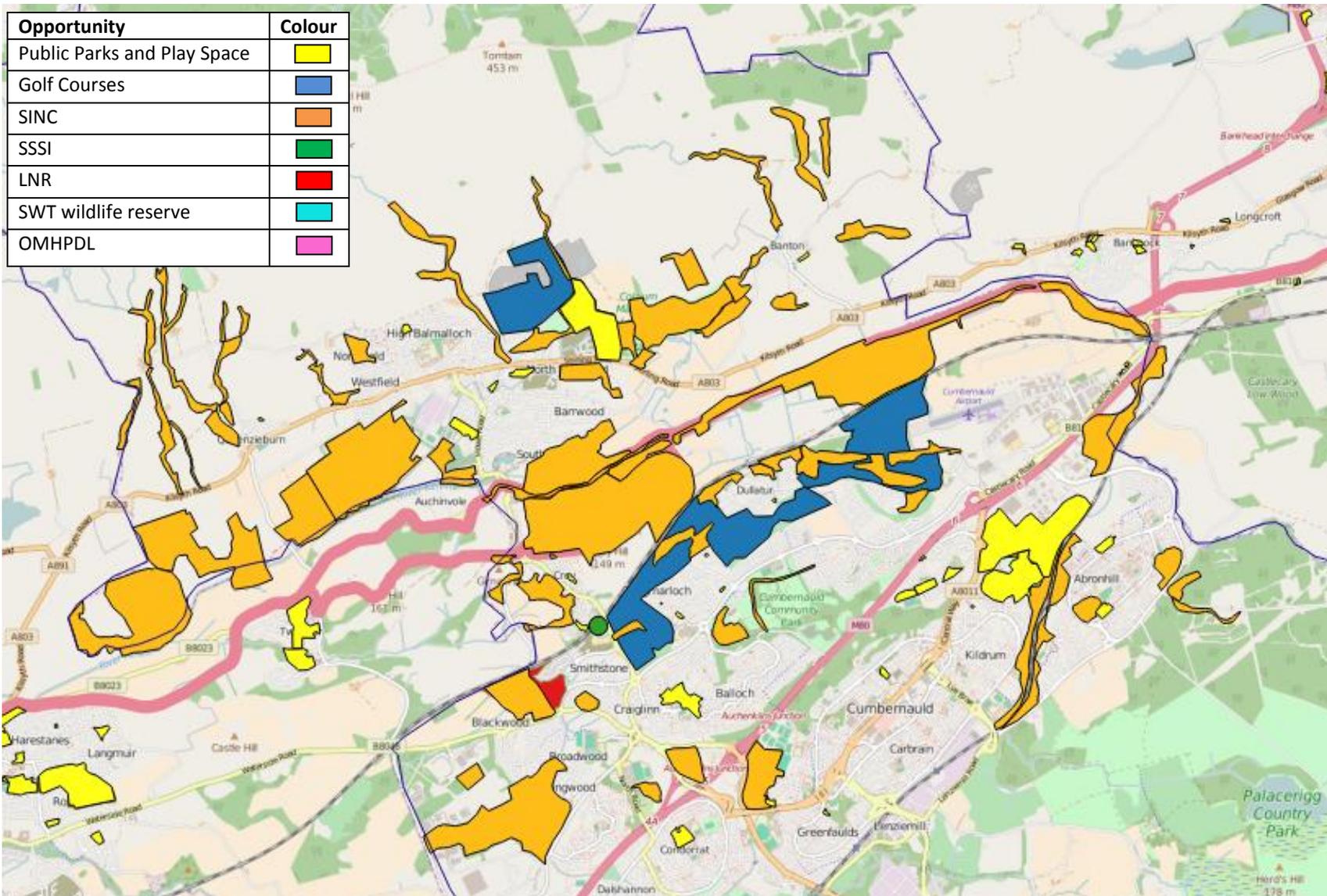
There are 62 SINCs within the project area which cover a total of 1,030.75 ha along with 3 LNR (119.01 ha) and 1 SSSI (85.93 ha) (Table 1; Map 2). The only wildlife reserves within the project area that are managed by conservation charities belong to SWT of which there are 3 sites with a combined area of 222.92 ha (Table 1; Map 2). A further 8 sites with OMHPDL with a total of 37.45 ha are within the project area (Table 1; Map 2).

Table 3. Total number of opportunities identified in North Lanarkshire for each category mapped including the size of the area in for sites designated for conservation along with public parks, country parks and golf courses.

| Opportunity | Total number | Total Area (ha) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| High Schools | 3 | - |
| Primary Schools | 10 | - |
| Nursery | 3 | - |
| Care Homes | 4 | - |
| Places of Worship and Cemeteries | 12 | - |
| Historic Landmarks and Buildings | 4 | - |
| Train Stations | 1 | - |
| Golf Course | 3 | 235.8 |
| Public Park | 28 | 117.33 |
| SSSI | 1 | 85.93 |
| LNR | 3 | 119.01 |
| SINC | 62 | 1030.75 |
| SWT Reserve | 3 | 222.92 |
| OMHPDL | 8 | 37.45 |



Map 1. Opportunities of non-designated sites identified in North Lanarkshire



Map 2. Opportunities of sites designated for conservation along with public parks and golf courses identified in North Lanarkshire.

4. Discussion

The John Muir Way is 134 miles long and has a varied landscape, passing through nine different local authority areas, various towns and cities as well as rural habitats. The 5,093 ha of land covered by this project in North Lanarkshire has identified various opportunities for grassland habitat creation, enhancement and management within the grounds of schools and hospitals as well as through LNR, golf courses and public parks. Each of these potential opportunities differ in the communities involved and the habitats present but all have the potential to significantly increase and improve habitat for pollinating insects and other wildlife across the heartland of Scotland.

4.1 Schools

A total of 16 schools and nurseries were identified within this projects area and includes three high schools, ten primary schools and three nurseries. Most schools and a majority of the nurseries have outdoor grounds that may include areas of amenity grassland as playing fields that are used by school children during breaks and during physical education (PE) lessons. Alongside these large areas of amenity ground, schools often have other outdoor areas that are may be used as a school garden or are left as areas of additional amenity grassland. It is these areas that can be enhanced for wildlife by creating biodiverse school gardens or changing the management to reduce the cutting of the area. This would not only benefit pollinating insects and other wildlife but also the school children who could help create the habitats and use them for learning and play. Wildflower meadows within the school grounds could be created with the help of the school children and parents and be managed with the help of the local authority if required.

To further benefit pollinating insects such as solitary bees, school children could be encouraged to create homes for them in wood working class. These can be installed in south facing and warm areas around the school and will create homes for wood nesting solitary bees and other invertebrates.

Six of the schools (1 high school, four primary schools and one nursery) are registered with the RHS School Gardening Scheme which aims to inspire and support schools to provide children with gardening opportunities to enhance their skills and boost their development. These results highlight how many schools are keen to get their pupils involved in outdoor learning to encourage them to get outside, improve their health and develop new skills.

All of the schools and many of the nurseries identified are registered as an Eco-school, many of which have various awards associated with this. Eco-Schools are an international initiative designed to encourage whole-school community action on 'Learning for Sustainability'. This environmental management tool is a learning resource and a recognised award scheme which empowers children and young people to take action towards an economically, socially and environmentally just world. The Eco-Schools programme is managed in Scotland by Keep Scotland Beautiful.

Other school initiatives that aim to get children out of the classroom and either into their local community or developing their school grounds include Polli:nation a UK wide initiative supporting pupils from 260 schools to turn their school grounds and other areas within their local communities into pollinator friendly habitats. Unfortunately, none of the schools selected in Scotland are within this project's area although they will still be able to get involved in this initiative.

Priority Project 6 through Scotland's Biodiversity- a route map to 2020, aims to increase secondary and primary schools access to greenspace and nature for outdoor learning as part of the wider 'Learning for Sustainability' agenda. Through this, it aims to work with 100 schools by 2020 that have pupils who live in the 20% most deprived areas. Of the schools identified, four primaries have

pupils who live in the 20% most deprived areas within North Lanarkshire. By focusing to work with several of these schools identified through this project will significantly increase the health and well-being of school pupils as well as people in the wider community.

There is a lot of scope for schools to get involved with enhancing their grounds for wildlife and for the pupils through the RHS School gardening scheme and Keep Scotland's Beautiful Eco-schools as well as other initiatives. It may be that further support is required to encourage more schools to actively get involved for the benefit of the school children and for declining insect pollinator populations.

4.2 Hospitals and Care Homes

There are four care and residential homes that were identified in the project area. It is well documented of the health and well-being benefits for people with local and easy access to wildlife as well as the increase in recovery time of patients in care homes.

It is important to provide opportunities for people in care and nursing homes and hospices to get involved in wildlife and gardening projects in their home grounds. Many of these homes often have grounds that residents can walk around either on their own or with visitors. By enhancing these areas for wildlife through the installation of planters and green walls planted with native wildflowers they will provide colour attracting life to the gardens that will make a happier and healthier place for the residents to live and enhance their experiences and quality of life (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Example of a green wall that holds a variety of plants, including wildflowers. This particular green wall also has a variety of homes for insects and other bugs.

4.3 Places of Worship and Cemeteries

There are at least 12 places of worship and cemeteries identified within this project. At least two are described as just cemeteries whilst many of the places of worship also include burial grounds.

Many cemeteries and churchyards are well known to be important habitats for a range of wildlife including bats, birds and foxes as they are often less intensively managed as other urban green spaces. A range of habitats are often found at these sites including mature and veteran trees, old walls, wildflowers, bare ground and shrubs. By creating habitat and enhancing areas already present within the grounds this will add colour and life to the churchyards and cemeteries that will not only

improve health and well-being of visitors but will provide important stepping stones for wildlife through an area.

Not all the churches identified have grounds that could be enhanced or managed but they can help to inspire local communities to actively get involved with community led projects that could benefit the local area away from the church. It is important to identify which of these churches have access to an outdoor space and what habitats are currently present within these that could be enhanced or better managed for wildlife. This in itself could be a project that engages with communities across Scotland with their local place of worship.

4.4 Historic Landmarks and Buildings

Of the four historic landmarks and buildings identified during this project, two are owned and managed by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and include Castlecary and Croy Hill that are situated on the Roman built Antonine Wall. The other two locations are Colzium house and Cumbernauld House. Many of these sites are now tourist attractions which attract thousands of visitors a year.

Due to their historic value it is unlikely that many of these landmarks could be influenced with creating large wildflower meadow areas and other habitat, especially in sensitive areas (for example along the Antonine Wall), but it may be that small projects could influence management within small areas of a site for the benefit of pollinating insects and other wildlife, especially at sites that are known for their gardens. This could be through the installation of solitary bee homes for wood nesting species and the creation of small wildflower areas within the gardens themselves.

4.5 Train Stations

There is only one train station within this project at Croy that is used by thousands of commuters every day travelling to Glasgow and Edinburgh. Although Croy station doesn't have much ground it does use planters that are planted with garden plants. By planting wildflowers within the planters or surrounding grounds this will help reduce costs of buying seasonal garden plants and reduce maintenance time. Green walls shown in Figure 2 could be placed alongside walls that are outside to further enhance the station for pollinating insects that would also provide colour and life benefitting passengers using the stations.

4.6 Golf Courses

Of the three golf courses within this project area that cover a total of 235.8 ha of ground.

Golf courses are well known to act as important areas for wildlife, especially in an urban area due to the various habitats present, such as woodland, hedgerows, rough grassland, ponds, ditches and heathland. Golf courses cover 1% of land in the United Kingdom. Generally between 40 – 60% of a golf course is out of play representing a significant land resource that can potentially be made available for wildlife protection and nature conservation. Many golf clubs are recognising that a naturalistic golf course environment which is attractive for wildlife is also generally more attractive to golfers.

Buglife's current meadow creation project 'Fife's Buzzing', a three year project funded by Heritage Lottery Fund and Fife Environment Trust, has enhanced Dunnikier golf course in Kirkcaldy for biodiversity by planting native and diverse wildflower species into areas that are not in play and around ponds. These have helped create a healthier place for wildlife and for the people using the course as well as getting the local community and schools involved with habitat creation events through volunteer activities.

The Golf Environment (GEO) was founded to support the golfing industry, helping it to deliver and be recognized for a positive impact for the people and nature that it touches, now and in the future. They are currently developing an awards system that encourages golf courses around the world to create areas within their grounds to further benefit wildlife. Through their system, individual golf courses will be able to identify what they are currently doing that is benefitting local wildlife but also other activities that would provide further benefits. This could positively benefit not only pollinating insects with the planting of native species of wildflower within meadow areas that are local to the golf course, but also aquatic invertebrates through the enhancement of ponds and wildlife such as Longhorn beetles that require dead wood for their lifecycle with the enhancement and creation of areas of dead wood.

4.7 Public Parks and Play Spaces

Scotland's Greenspace Map, available from SNH, was used to identify and map the location of public parks and play spaces across the project area. Scotland's Greenspace Map was compiled in 2011 from greenspace data provided by the 32 Scottish local authorities and categorises greenspace into 23 different open space types (for example, public parks, private gardens, play areas, semi-natural, community gardens and allotments). As some of this information is incomplete, such as the names of the parks, information was also obtained using local authority websites and other sources.

A total of 28 public parks and play spaces were identified that cover a total of 117.33 ha. Many of these parks are well used by local communities and visitors every day for walking, cycling, running or playing. Burngreen Park in Kilsyth has been awarded a green flag that is a scheme that recognises and rewards parks that have excellent green spaces for people and wildlife.

Most parks have large areas of amenity grassland that is cut several times over a year and has very little benefits to biodiversity because of this. Through Buglife's Get Britain Buzzing campaign, we have been transforming mown grassland in parks into colourful wildflower areas for both people and wildlife to use and enjoy. In Scotland these projects have so far occurred out with the project area of the John Muir Pollinator Way in Glasgow, Perth and currently in Fife and North Lanarkshire. For example, just over half way through the three year 'Fife's Buzzing' project, Buglife has engaged with 1,057 people in the creation and enhancement of over 5 ha of wildflower meadow at 13 parks across Fife.

Through these projects we have recognised that it is important that if changing the management at parks and/or creating wildflower areas for wildlife that local communities are consulted before hand so they can decide on the best areas within their local park and the size of the area to be created and managed. It may be that all of a park is well used over the year by dog walkers and picnickers so only small edge areas could be enhanced. It is these small areas that could encourage the creation of larger areas once the public understand the change being undertaken in their local area.

Local authorities across Scotland and the rest of the UK are facing major cutbacks and are looking at ways to reduce spending. Several are known to be looking at reducing their grass cutting regime within certain areas of amenity grassland. This is great news for pollinating insects that will be able to find forage and nesting habitat within areas that are cut less regularly but not if these aren't properly managed by being cut and lift once a year. It is important that wildflower meadow areas are managed appropriately to prevent grasses becoming dominant and turning into rank grassland. Management of grasslands is site dependent and could involve grazing or cutting once a year and removing the cuttings. With a reduction in grass cutting, councils are realising that they don't have equipment to cut and lift once a year and so hire a contractor to do this, which can be an expense they can't afford within the current climate.

Several parks identified in this project, especially in Edinburgh, have designated Friends of Groups that may be able to help get involved with habitat creation and management projects so as to enhance their area. Friends of groups could apply for funding to enhance their local park for biodiversity through the creation and management of grassland.

4.8 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

There are 62 SINCs in the project area of North Lanarkshire that cover a total area of roughly 1,030.75 ha in size.

SINCs are sites that have been designated as being important for nature conservation due to the habitats and wildlife that are present. For sites identified through this project a range of habitats are present, including woodland, heathland, reservoirs, ponds, ditches and grassland meadows. It is important that management plans are written for each site and that the correct regime is in place to ensure long-term survival of the site and its habitats for the future protection of wildlife. As it was very difficult to find information about individual sites it is assumed that management plans, if there are any are not accessible to the public or have yet to be completed.

4.9 Site of Special Scientific Interest

SSSI are those areas of land and water (to the seaward limits of local authority areas) that are considered to best represent our natural heritage, due to their species diversity and habitats, rocks and landforms present as well as a combinations of these features. SSSIs are protected by law and it is an offence for any person to intentionally or recklessly damage them. SSSI are designated by SNH under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

There are over 1,425 SSSIs across Scotland, of which only one Dullatur Marsh which is 85.93 ha in size is in the project area.

Most SSSIs are in private ownership and SNH works closely with their owners and managers to ensure appropriate management of the sites natural features and to ensure that decision-makers, land managers, their agents and advisors, as well as local authorities and other public bodies, are aware of SSSIs when considering changes in land-use or other activities which might affect them.

Any Scottish public body proposing to carry out an operation that may affect an SSSI must notify SNH before starting. SNH provides each SSSI owner and occupier with a site management statement that describes the interest of the site and explains the management needed to conserve its protected natural features. For those sites which are known for their grasslands it is important that these management plans are stuck to and that the meadows are appropriately managed to ensure long-term survival of the site for their biological features.

4.10 Local Nature Reserves

There are 72 designated LNRs across Scotland that provides wild spaces where some of our rare species as well as our common species can thrive. LNRs offer a more natural environment than parks and gardens, but are still readily accessible to, and for a wide range of people.

There are three LNRs within this projects that cover an area of 119.01 ha that are all important wetlands with associated grassland habitat. All LNRs should have management plans that are strictly followed to protect the site for the habitats that it supports along with the wildlife that depends on this.

4.11 SWT Wildlife Reserves

SWT have over 120 reserves in Scotland which is more than any other conservation organisation in Scotland. There are three reserves within this project that total 222.92 ha of land.

Several of the reserves are known for having important grassland and wildflower meadows, particularly Bo'mains meadow near Bo'ness and parts of loch Ardinning. Through the SWT website, there is information on each of its reserve that includes site maps as well as details on how to get there. As SWT is a membership charity, people who join help to conserve their reserves for wildlife. Management plans will be available for each of their reserves that they will follow in order to conserve the important habitats and features present.

As most of their reserves are appropriately fenced, when managing grasslands at their reserves, SWT realised that the best method was to use grazing livestock. Grazing, if not too heavy, produces structural mosaics in the vegetation associated with the palatability of individual species. Trampling, dunging and defoliation all contribute to the small scale pattern of variation. Plants and animals benefit from the variety of structural features present in lightly or moderately grazed pastures but heavy grazing eliminates structural diversity.

Through funding from Heritage Lottery Fund, SWT were able to buy some sheep that they use to help manage their reserves and other sites including several SSSI across Scotland; they are known as the 'flying flock'. Sites which use the flying flock are known to be improving each year through this management.

4.12 Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land

OMHPDL is a UKBAP priority habitat as its mosaic of habitats provides homes for a number of wildlife species and allows a natural process of succession to occur which is often limited in the over-managed countryside. Derelict sites often have areas of bare ground, early successional communities, grasslands, wetland, scrub depending on how long the site has been abandoned, soil conditions and local climate.

In 2013, a report by Macadam *et al.* remotely assessed sites on Scotland's vacant and derelict land register for OMHPDL using Google Earth maps. Of the 4,118 sites on the 2011 register, 586 were selected as potentially having OMHPDL and should be ground truthed and this amounted to over 5,600 ha of land. Of this total, eight lie within this project area and cover an area of 37.45 ha in size. Most of the sites with OMHPDL appear to have areas of bare ground and grassland on site. Ground truthing these sites would help to identify if the site has the UKBAP priority habitat OMHPDL and whether management is required to ensure long-term viability of the site.

Brownfields with OMHPDL are known to be important for wildlife due to a lack of management and low nutrients in the soil that often creates a mosaic of habitats. Many rare and scarce species have been recorded at brownfield sites, often as many that are associated with ancient woodlands. Due to natural succession, many of these sites have a limited lifespan but as sites are lost to development, new sites are added that allow succession to start again.

4.13 Other Opportunities

During the mapping of opportunities for this B-lines project, other areas were recognised as being possibilities but were not mapped due to a lack of information, the number of these sites as well as the complexity of mapping them. This includes areas of amenity grassland identified on Scotland's Greenspace Map, including amenity sites recognised as residential, business and for transport. These areas of amenity grassland include road verges through our urban areas as well as regularly mown areas of amenity that are not classified as parks or play spaces but can often be large in size.

All of these areas of amenity are opportunities for creating habitat for pollinators across an urban area that will allow the moving and mixing of individuals and species across these areas with more natural areas of habitat.

As well as passing through urban areas, the John Muir Way also passes through agricultural areas which were not mapped due to a lack of information on the location and use of fields. By creating wildflower strips and planting hedges along field edges this will create habitat corridors for pollinating insects and other wildlife allowing them to pass through agricultural areas safely to other areas and this will also help with the mixing of individuals and species. Wildflower strips provides additional benefits by increasing free pollination services of crops and attracting insects such as hoverflies, soldier beetles and lacewings who's larvae feed on pests such as aphids.

5. Conclusion

The 134 mile route of the John Muir Way passes through villages and towns in nine different local authority areas. Various organisations are currently involved with a variety of different projects along and around the route of the John Muir Way. For example, this includes Sustrans who are heavily involved with the cycle path network, Inner Forth Landscape Initiative which has a range of projects for biodiversity and people in Grangemouth and Bo'ness, Edinburgh Living Landscapes that are creating and managing grassland habitats within the City of Edinburgh as well as a number of community groups within the villages and towns will manage local community gardens for both people and wildlife.

This project has identified a number of opportunities in North Lanarkshire for creating important grassland habitat within parks, golf courses, school grounds and others for pollinating insects that will allow the movement and mixing of individuals and species across Scotland. This will also benefit other wildlife, particularly other invertebrates, and plants.

A number of opportunities to create, enhance and manage grassland habitat have been identified through this project in Kilsyth, Dullatur, Cumbernauld and other surrounding areas. Not only will these new habitats benefit wildlife but also local communities by getting people actively involved in projects and through the addition of colour and life to their areas that will benefit people's health and well-being.

This project has additionally highlighted a number of sites that have been designated for nature conservation that should be managed for the habitats present at their site. By being appropriately managed this will ensure long-term survival of these sites and habitats for wildlife and people to use and enjoy.

By mapping the opportunities at new identified sites and within currently managed sites through this project, this will aid in the future development of projects that will provide real benefits to our declining populations of pollinating insects of bees, wasps, hoverflies and butterflies as well as other wildlife that these habitats support.

References

Macadam, C., Bairner, S. and Cathrine, C. 2013. Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land: survey and recommendations for habitat planning and management in Scotland. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 606.

Scottish Natural Heritage Greenspace Scotland Map, available at: <http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/advice-for-planners-and-developers/greenspace-and-outdoor-access/scotlands-greenspace/dataset/> last accessed 29th March 2016.

Scottish Natural Heritage Information Service, available at <http://www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/snhi-information-service/> last accessed 29th March 2016.

Appendix 1

Opportunities within local communities and landscapes

High School

Kilsyth Academy, Balmalloch Road, Kilsyth, G65 9NF
Our Lady's High School, Dowanfield Road, Cumbernauld, G67 1LA
St. Maurice's High School, Westfield, Cumbernauld, G68 9AG

Primary School

Balmalloch Primary School, Kingsway, Kilsyth, G65 9HJ; RHS School Gardening registered
Chapelgreen Primary School, Mill Road, Kilsyth, G65 9EF; RHS School Gardening registered
Eastfield Primary School, 23 Cairtoul Court, Cumbernauld, G68 9JR
Holy Cross Roman Catholic Croy Extension and Nursery, Constarry Road, Croy, G65 9JG; listed as school with proportion of pupils who live in 20% most deprived areas
Kilsyth Primary School, Shuttle Street, Kilsyth, G65 0BL; listed as school with proportion of pupils who live in 20% most deprived areas
St. Andrews Primary School, Eastfield Road, Dullatur, G68 0EB
St. Lucy's Primary School, Oak Road, Abronhill, G67 3LQ
St. Patricks Primary School, School House, Backbrae Street, Kilsyth, G65 0NA; listed as school with proportion of pupils who live in 20% most deprived areas
Westfield Primary School, Westfield Drive, Cumbernauld, G68 9HJ
Whitelees Primary School, Whitelees Road, Cumbernauld, G67 3NJ

Nursery

Craigard Nursery, 2 Victoria Road, Dullatur, G68 0AW; RHS School Gardening registered
Craighalbert Centre, Craighalbert Way, Dullatur, G68 0LS
Step by Step Private Nursery, 5 Gailes Road, Cumbernauld, G68 0JJ; RHS School Gardening registered

Hospitals and Care Homes

Carrickstone House & Day Centre, 1 Ratho Drive, Cumbernauld, G68 0GA
Craig En Goyne Nursing Home, North Lodge Cottage, Tak-Ma-Doon Road, G65 0RS
Darroch Nursing Home, 4E Darroch Way, Cumbernauld, G67 1QB
The Village Care Home- HC One, 1A The Auld Road, Cumbernauld, G67 2RF

Places of Worship and Cemeteries

Anderson Parish Church, 1 Kingston Road, Kilsyth, G65 0HR
Church of God, 25 Parkburn Road, Kilsyth, G65 9DH
Craighalbert Church, 3 Craighalbert Way, Dullatur, G68 0LS
Cumbernauld Village Cemetery, 54 Springfield Road, Cumbernauld, G67 2RD
Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, 35 Barbegs Crescent, Croy, Kilsyth, G65 9JA
Islamic Education Trust Cumbernauld, 3 Craighalbert Way, Dullatur, G68 0LS
Kilsyth Cemetery, 84 Howe Road, Kilsyth, G65 0TA
Kilsyth Community Church, 2 U.P. Road, Kilsyth, G65 0BH
St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, 9 Pine Crescent, Abronhill, Cumbernauld, G67 3BB
St. Patricks Church, 30 low Craigends, Kilsyth, G65 0PF
Struthers Church, 36 Larch Road, Cumbernauld, G67 3AZ
The Burns and Old Parish Church, 11 Church Street, Kilsyth, G65 0NF

Historic Locations

Antonine Wall: Castlecary; owned and managed by Historic Environment Scotland

Antonine Wall: Croy Hill, Croy; owned and managed by Historic Environment Scotland
Colzium House, Stirling Road, Kilsyth, G65 0JF
Cumbernauld House, Kildrum, Cumbernauld, G67 3JG

Train stations

Croy Station, Constarry Road, Croy, G65 9HT

Golf courses

Dullatur Golf Club, 1a Glen Douglas Drive, Dullatur, G68 0DW
Kilsyth Lennox Golf Club, Tak-ma-doon Road, Kilsyth, G65 0RS
Westerwood Hotel and Golf Resort, 1 St. Andrews Drive, Dullatur, G68 0EW

Public Parks and Play Spaces

Banton Park Play Area, 1 Kelvinside Crescent, Banton, Kilsyth, G65 0QS, grid reference NS 75169 79143
Bog Stank Public Park and Gardens, 5 Wardpark Road, Wardpark South, Cumbernauld, G67 3HW, grid reference NS 77263 76294
Bogside Park and Play Area, 17 Bogside Road, Kilsyth, G65 0LR, grid reference NS 71592 77461
Braehead Road Play Area, 235 Braehead Road, Cumbernauld, G67 2BL, grid reference NS 76835 75541
Burngreen Park and Recreation Centre, 9 Burngreen, Kilsyth, G65, grid reference NS 72172 78039;
Burngreen Park, 4 Burngreen, Kilsyth, G65, grid reference NS 71918 77911; this park has been awarded a green flag and has a friends of group
Calmuir Play Area and Multi Use Park, Culmuir View, G65 9HQ, grid reference NS 72489 76170
Carrick Road Play Area, 1 Carrick Road, Cumbernauld, G67 2SE, grid reference NS 76323 76033
Castleary Play Area, 25-26 Castleview, G68, grid reference NS 78452 77892
Colzium Park, 108 Stirling Road, Kilsyth, G65 0HY, grid reference NS 73243 78200
Cumbernauld House Park, Kildrum, Cumbernauld, G67 3JG, grid reference NS 77226 75842; this park has a friends of group
Dullatur Play Area, 1 Mere Court, Dullatur, G68 0FP, grid reference NS 74819 76689
Fort Broom Play Area, Blackthorn Road, Cumbernauld, G67 3AY, grid reference NS 78215 76093
Glen Clova Play Area, 19 Glen Clova Drive, Cumbernauld, G68 0DZ, grid reference NS 74234 75783
Glen Dochart Drive Play Area, 13 Glen Dochart Drive, Cumbernauld, G68 0FJ, grid reference NS 74090 76146
Glen Lochay Gardens Play Area, 257 Glen Lednock Drive, Cumbernauld, G68 0DY, grid reference NS 73607 75658
Glen Moriston Road Play Area, 2 Glen Moriston Road, Cumbernauld, G68 0EU, grid reference NS 73798 75519
Hillside Play Area, 31 Hillside, Croy, Kilsyth, G65 9HJ, grid reference NS 72655 75974
Jubilee Park with open semi-natural habitat and playing fields, 1 Old Glasgow Road, Cumbernauld, G67 2QZ, grid reference NS 76651 75907
Livingstone Park Play Area, 2-5 Livingstone Park, Kilsyth, G65 9PD, grid reference NS 71034 78549
Muirfield Community Centre Play Area, 23 Brown Road, Cumbernauld, G67 1AB, grid reference NS 75921 74902
Public Park and Garden with playing fields, 207 The Auld Road, Cumbernauld, G67 2RQ, grid reference NS 76178 75691
Public Park and Garden with playing fields, Moss Road, Cumbernauld, G67, grid reference NS 78187 75435
Public Park and Garden, 6 Castleary Road, Castleary, Cumbernauld, G68 0HQ, grid reference NS 78502 77963
Public Park and Garden, 8 Ben Lawers Drive, Cumbernauld, G68 9ND, grid reference NS 73801 74681

Queenzieburn Park Play Area, 14 Anderson Crescent, Queenzieburn, Kilsyth, G65 9EW, grid reference NS 69504 77665

Springfield Park Play Area, 155 The Auld Road, Cumbernauld, G67 2RG, grid reference NS 76302 75769

Weldon Play Area, 31 Old Mill View, Croy, Kilsyth, G65 9JD, grid reference NS 72767 75422

Sites with conservation designations

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Abronhill Moss, Abronhill, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/60C**, site size 5 ha, grid reference NS 78064 75515

This small area of bog is to the very west of Abronhill and completely surrounded by a road and housing.

Abronhill Pinewood, Anronhill, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/67**, site size 7.2 ha, grid reference NS 78897 75917

An area of woodland known for its pine trees with open grassland and heathland.

Airdriehead Carrickstone, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/45**, site size 3.3 ha, grid reference NS 74567 75623

A footpath with associated habitat of grassland and scrub that passes through larger areas of grassland.

Auchinbee Quarry, Dullatur North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/31**, site size 9.1 ha, grid reference NS 73753 76316

Part of a small derelict quarry which is now mostly woodland with some open bare areas and heathland. The site is to the north of Dullatur Golf Club.

Auchinvalley Meadow, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/35**, site size 8.5 ha, grid reference NS 74003 79074

A large open grassland meadow to the north of Banton Loch.

Banton Loch, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/33**, site size 34.5 ha, grid reference NS 73670 78509

A large area of open water with an area of mixed woodland to the north west of the site.

Banton Swamp, North Lanarkshire Council site code **7741A**, site size 5.7 ha, grid reference NS 74412 78864

This site is to the very east of Banton Loch and has scrub, grassland and wetland habitat.

Boiling Glen, North Lanarkshire Council site code **78/10**, site size 10.5 ha, grid reference NS 75259 79968

A wooded valley glen with some steep sides in places and possible bare ground.

Cast Burn, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/04**, site size 5.3 ha, grid reference NS 68343 78601
The upper section of Cast Burn with more scrub and open grassland with some wetland along the burn itself.

Cast Burn, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/07**, site size 8 ha, grid reference NS 68519 77489
Mixed woodland within Cast Burn that leads to the Cappsie hills.

Castle Cary Glen, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/66**, site size 27.7 ha, grid reference NS 78299 77327

The Red Burn passes through this site which has woodland and areas of open grassland.

Chanticleer Burn, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/38C**, site size 4.1 ha, grid reference NS 74781 77080

An area of woodland in which the Chanricleer Burn passes through. Railway tracks pass along the north of the site.

Colzium Burn, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/16**, site size 3.9 ha, grid reference NS 72471 79688

This burn is steep sided in places with wetland habitat associated with the burn itself along with some grassland and scrub.

Colzium-Lennox Estate, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/22**, site size c. 38 ha, grid reference NS 72881 78722

A large estate with a mix of habitats with mixed woodland, open water, grassland (some of which is amenity). Colzium House is present on the estate and Colzium Burn flows through the site.

Craigdouffie Burn Glen, North Lanarkshire Council site code **78/11**, site size 4 ha, grid reference NS 75440 80214

A wooded valley glen.

Craighalbert Quarry, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/36**, site size 7.3 ha, grid reference NS 74246 75464

A former quarry which now has footpaths through amenity grassland and areas of scrub and woodland.

Croy Mill Spinney, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/25**, site size 2.8 ha, grid reference NS 73201 75390

An area just east of Croy train station which is part of Dullatur Golf Club that has scrub and grassland habitat.

Cumbernauld Glen Crow Wood and Vault Glen (West), North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/60A**, site size 42 ha, grid reference NS 77665 76168

The ancient woodland of Cumbernauld Glen is a haven for wildlife and also provides an important, relaxing environment for local people. This part of the site is to the west of the railway track and the stream Bog Stank passes through.

Cumbernauld Glen Vault Glen (East), North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/60B**, site size 15.9 ha, grid reference NS 77750 75786

The ancient woodland of Cumbernauld Glen is a haven for wildlife and also provides an important, relaxing environment for local people. This part of the site is to the east of the railway track and Red Burn flows through it.

Drumblack Wood, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/08**, site size 3.9 ha, grid reference NS 71588 73982

Area of woodland plantation.

Drumcap Plantation (East), Dullatur, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/47B**, site size 5.7 ha, grid reference NS 76253 77107
Plantation within grounds of Westerwood Golf Course.

Drumcap Plantation (West) and Westerwood Heath, Dullatur, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/47A**, site size 9.6 ha, grid reference NS 75974 76896
Plantation within grounds of Westerwood Golf Course with an area of heathland within it.

Drumglass Marsh and Plantation, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/14**, site size 21.1 ha, grid reference NS 72571 75760
These two sites are on either side of the Howe Road to the north of Croy. A variety of habitat are present including woodland, marshland and grassland.

Dullatur Woods (East), North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/38B**, site size 2.2 ha, grid reference NS 74647 76996
An area of woodland to the north of Dullatur Golf Club with a large pond.

Dullatur Woods (West), Dullatur, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/38A**, site size 4.9 ha, grid reference NS 74112 76752
An area of mixed woodland.

Dumbreck Marsh, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/04A**, site size 74.64 ha, grid reference NS 70667 77277
Dumbreck Marsh is one of a series of wetlands that lie in the flood plain of the River Kelvin. The marsh is in an open area of countryside and includes ponds and large areas of grassland. In the past it was covered with coke and coal waste and crossed with mineral railways lines. This site is also designated an an LNR.

Dumbreck Marsh, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/04B**, site size 26 ha, grid reference NS 69800 76514
To the very west of site code 77/04A described above although not part of the LNR.

Forth and Clyde Canal, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/23**, site size c. 10 ha, grid reference NS 72514 76826
This section of the canal flows from Auchinstarry to an area north of Dullatur. Habitats include open water from the canal itself along with associated wetland habitat and grasslands.

Forth and Clyde: Craigmarloch-Wynford (including Dullatur Marsh), North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/50**, site size 87.4 ha, grid reference NS 75663 78026
Dullatur Marsh lies two kilometres east of Kilsyth adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal. It provides a good example of hydrosereal zonation, from open water through fen to fen meadow, marshy grassland and fen woodland and is a remnant of the once extensive Kelvin Valley wetlands. This site is also designated as a SSSI and is a SWT wildlife reserve.

Forth and Clyde Canal: Wynford-Castlecary, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/63**, site size c. 15.3 ha, grid reference NS 78141 78471
This section of the Forth and Clyde Canal has mixed woodland as well as some grassland and scrub along either side of it.

Garrel Burn Glen, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/06**, site size 17.5 ha, grid reference NS 71535 79069

Garrel Burn passes through this glen with mixed woodland and some open grassland.

Gledstane Marsh, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/46**, site size 3.8 ha, grid reference NS 74953 78680

Marshland habitat with some woodland present that is surrounded by agriculture.

Glenhead Wood North, Anronhill, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/68B**, site size 3.9 ha, grid reference NS 78999 75703

Mixed woodland with some grassland.

Glenhead Wood South, Anronhill, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/68A**, site size 3.2 ha, grid reference NS 79054 75468

A stream passes through woodland at this site.

Grassland, Twechar, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/06**, site size 63.8 ha, grid reference NS 68073 75718

A large area of open grassland with wetland and some scrub. The River Kelvin flows along the south of the site.

Kilsyth Marsh, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/19**, site size 39.3 ha, grid reference NS 72531 77120

An area of open grassland, wetland with some scrub just north of the Forth and Clyde Canal as well as the SINC Nethercroy. The River Kelvin passes along the north of the site.

Low Wood, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/32**, site size 9.3 ha, grid reference NS 73801 74008

An area of mixed woodland plantation.

Mainhead Plantation, Dullatur, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/47C**, site size 3.7 ha, grid reference NS 76273 76676

Plantation within grounds of Westerwood Golf Course.

Mosswater, North Lanarkshire Council site code **721674**, site size 27 ha, grid reference NS 72127 74815

Mosswater is best accessed by foot from Hope Park Drive north of Blackwood round-about. This site has been managed to create a healthier habitat for wildlife and people. A range of habitats are present such as wetlands including ponds and ditches, woodlands and floodplain grasslands. This site is also designated as a LNR.

Nethercroy, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/28**, site size 103.4 ha, grid reference NS 72946 76647

This site appears to be former industrial land and has an mosaic of habitats with areas of open water, scrub, grassland and bare ground. The site is just south of the Forth and Clyde Canal and Kilsyth Marsh.

Netherinch Pools and Marsh, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/14**, site size 54.28 ha, grid reference NS 68825 76273

This site is composed of several pools of varying size with associated wetland habitat and areas of grassland.

North Auchinloch Marsh, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/52**, site size c. 7.9 ha, grid reference NS 75862 79434

This marsh has a mix of other habitats including grassland and some scrub.

North Barrwood Heath, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/21**, site size 9 ha, grid reference NS 72937 78009

This site has a mosaic of habitats with grassland, scrub, wetland and some open water in small pools.

Northfield, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/01B**, site size 5 ha, grid reference NS 70504 78370

This site has a mosaic of habitats with scrub, grassland some woodland and bare ground and is to the very west of Kilsyth.

Orchard Pond and Broadwood Loch, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/11**, site size 68 ha, grid reference NS 72109 73563

This large site is composed of tree plantations, Broadwood Loch, amenity grassland and some wetland with further small ponds.

Queenzie Burn, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/11A**, site size 4.9 ha, grid reference NS 69193 78415

A stretch of the Queenzie Burn with scrub and grassland habitat.

Queenzie Burn, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/11B**, site size 1.8 ha, grid reference NS 69161 77729

Mixed woodland on either side of the Queenzie Burn.

Queenzie Burn, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/11C**, site size 1.3 ha, grid reference NS 69142 78604

The left fork of the upper section of the Queenzie Burn with dense scrub.

Queenzie Burn, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/11D**, site size 1.6 ha, grid reference NS 69326 78647

The right fork of the upper section of the Queenzie Burn with scrub and open grassland.

Ravenswood Marsh, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/40**, site size 18.8 ha, grid reference NS 74583 73878

A large site with marshland, grassland, scrub and some woodland that is very close to the M80.

Smithstone Oakwood, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/20**, site size 3.3 ha, grid reference NS 72802 74688

An area of woodland with a pond that is completely surrounded by housing to the north, east and west and a road along the south side of the site.

St. Maurices Pond, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/26**, site size 3.88 ha, grid reference NS 73397 73760

A large pond with associated wetland edges and a patch of woodland on site.

Townhead Scrub, North Lanarkshire Council site code **7741B**, site size 7.5 ha, grid reference NS 74350 78575

This site is adjacent to Banton Loch and has scrubland with open grassland.

Upper Banton Burn, North Lanarkshire Council site code **78/09**, site size 8.1 ha, grid reference NS 74858 79642

A wooded glen with the Banton Burn flowing through it.

Wellshot, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/09**, site size 10 ha, grid reference NS 71372 77189

A large pool of open water with associated wetland habitat as well as grassland and scrub.

Westerwood Ponds and Heath, Dullatur, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/38D**, site size 10.4 ha, grid reference NS 75147 77123

This site is mostly woodland with an area of heathland and ponds.

Westfield, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/01A**, site size 4.9 ha, grid reference NS 70323 77857

An area of mixed woodland to the west of Kilsyth.

Whin Loan, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/08**, site size 1.5 ha, grid reference NS 68721 77461

A narrow road lined with trees.

Woodland, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/05**, site size 4.6 ha, grid reference NS 68170 77764

An area of mixed woodland leading to the Campsie hills.

Woodland, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/10A**, site size 11.2 ha, grid reference NS 68769 77885

An area of mixed woodland leading to the Campsie hills.

Woodland, North Lanarkshire Council site code **67/10B**, site size 5.5 ha, grid reference NS 69037 77607

An area of mixed woodland leading to the Campsie hills.

Woodland, North Lanarkshire Council site code **77/29**, site size c. 8.1 ha, grid reference NS 73402 77129

An area of mixed woodland with some open grassland that is associated with other nearby SINC sites.

Site of Special Scientific Interest

Dullatur Marsh, SNH site code 548, size 85.93 ha, grid reference NS 755779

Dullatur Marsh SSSI lies two kilometres east of Kilsyth adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal. It provides a good example of hydroseral zonation, from open water through fen to fen meadow, marshy grassland and fen woodland and is a remnant of the once extensive Kelvin Valley wetlands. This site is also designated as a SINC and is a SWT wildlife reserve.

Notified Natural Features:

Biological: Fens: Hydromorphological mire range

Local Nature Reserve

Dumbreck March, SNH site code 8134, size 74.64 ha, grid reference NS 70768 77236

Dumbreck Marsh is one of a series of wetlands that lie in the flood plain of the River Kelvin. The marsh is in an open area of countryside and includes ponds and large areas of grassland. In the past it was covered with coke and coal waste and crossed with mineral railways lines. This site is also designated as a SINC.

Mosswater, SNH site code 10473, size 27 ha, grid reference NS 72194 74711

Mosswater LNR is best accessed by foot from Hope Park Drive north of Blackwood round-about. This site has been managed to create a healthier habitat for wildlife and people. A range of habitats are present such as wetlands including ponds and ditches, woodlands and floodplain grasslands. This site is also designated as a SINC.

Ravenswood, SNH site code 10254, size 17.37 ha, grid reference NS 74614 73856

Ravenswood LNR is a valuable wetland site on the north side of Cumbernauld bordering the A80. It is one of North Lanarkshire council's SINC sites due to its wetland flora and fauna.

Scottish Wildlife Trust reserve

Cumbernauld Glen, Abronhill, Cumbernauld, site size 117.46 ha, grid reference NS777763

The ancient woodland of Cumbernauld Glen is a haven for wildlife and also provides an important, relaxing environment for local people. This historical site has a 16th Century dovecot. Cumbernauld Glen is within the Cumbernauld Living Landscapes partnership project. A community-based conservation group, The Friends of Cumbernauld Glen, assists SWT in management, policy and project decisions on the reserve.

Dullatur Marsh, Dullatur, site size 85.93 ha, grid reference NS 755779

Dullatur Marsh lies two kilometres east of Kilsyth adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal. It provides a good example of hydroseral zonation, from open water through fen to fen meadow, marshy grassland and fen woodland and is a remnant of the once extensive Kelvin Valley wetlands. This site is also designated as a SINC and a SSSI.

Northside Wood, Seafar, Cumbernauld, site size 44.61 ha, grid reference NS759754

Northside Wood is a relatively young strip of woodland west of Cumbernauld Village. The woodland habitat is still developing and clusters of bluebells and other woodland flowers are already established. Areas of scrub and remnants of agricultural hedgerows provide habitats for birds. Northside Wood is part of the Cumbernauld Living Landscapes partnership project.

Sites with Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land

Barrwood Quarry, Stirling Road, Kilsyth, SVDL site code NL008381289, grid reference NS 72466 77995

A derelict quarry that is 8.38 ha that is largely comprised of bare and open ground with a large water body at the base of the quarry. Some vegetation is present around the water and along the southern edge of the quarry. To the south of the site lies scrub, further areas of bare ground and a small amount of grassland.

Bing at East Dullatur, East Dullatur, Cumbernauld, SVDL site code NL008380143, grid reference NS 75756 77677

This privately owned derelict site is 1.03 ha and has bare patches that look like they have recently been disturbed. This site is adjacent to Dullatur Bings (SVDL Site code NL008380079).

Broadwood Business Park, Atholl Drive, Broadwood, Cumbernauld, SVDL site code NL008380178, grid reference NS 72843 73984

This area of vacant land is 4.3 ha and has areas of bare ground (some in mounds) with open grassland and some scattered scrub. Late successional vegetation lines the south of the site.

Cumbernauld Airport, Napier Road, Wardpark, Cumbernauld, SVDL site code NL008380216, grid reference NS 76815 77336

This area of vacant land is 5.56 ha and has open grassland with scattered scrub and late successional vegetation. There are also areas of bare ground with possible patches of early successional vegetation and also some bare ground as concrete.

Dullatur Bings, Dullatur, Cumbernauld, SVDL site code NL008380079, grid reference NS 75327 77448

This site is 5.57 ha and is classified as derelict land on the SVDL. Grassland with bare patches are present on the site and other habitats within vicinity. This site is adjacent to Bing at East Dullatur (SVDL Site code NL008380143).

Former Giral Brae Quarry, Constarry Road, Croy, SVDL site code NL008381293, grid reference NS 72239 76002

A privately owned quarry that is now derelict and 1.85 ha in size. This site contains bare ground with an area of early successional vegetation and grassland.

Industrial Land, Arches Business Park, Oki Way, Wardpark, Cumbernauld, SVDL site code NL008381211, grid reference NS 77148 77109

Vacant land that is 2.72 ha in size with open grassland, scrub, some late successional vegetation and bare ground as soil. From aerial image it looks as if there are mounds present on the site.

Rowancraig Quarry, Constarry Road, Croy, SVDL site code NL008380001, grid reference NS 72484 76366

A derelict quarry that is 8.04 ha that contains areas of bare and open ground, grassland, scattered scrub, woodland and possibly some water-bodies.

Contact us: Buglife, Balallan House, 24 Allan Park,
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[@buzz_dont_tweet](#)

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