



Clydeplan Area

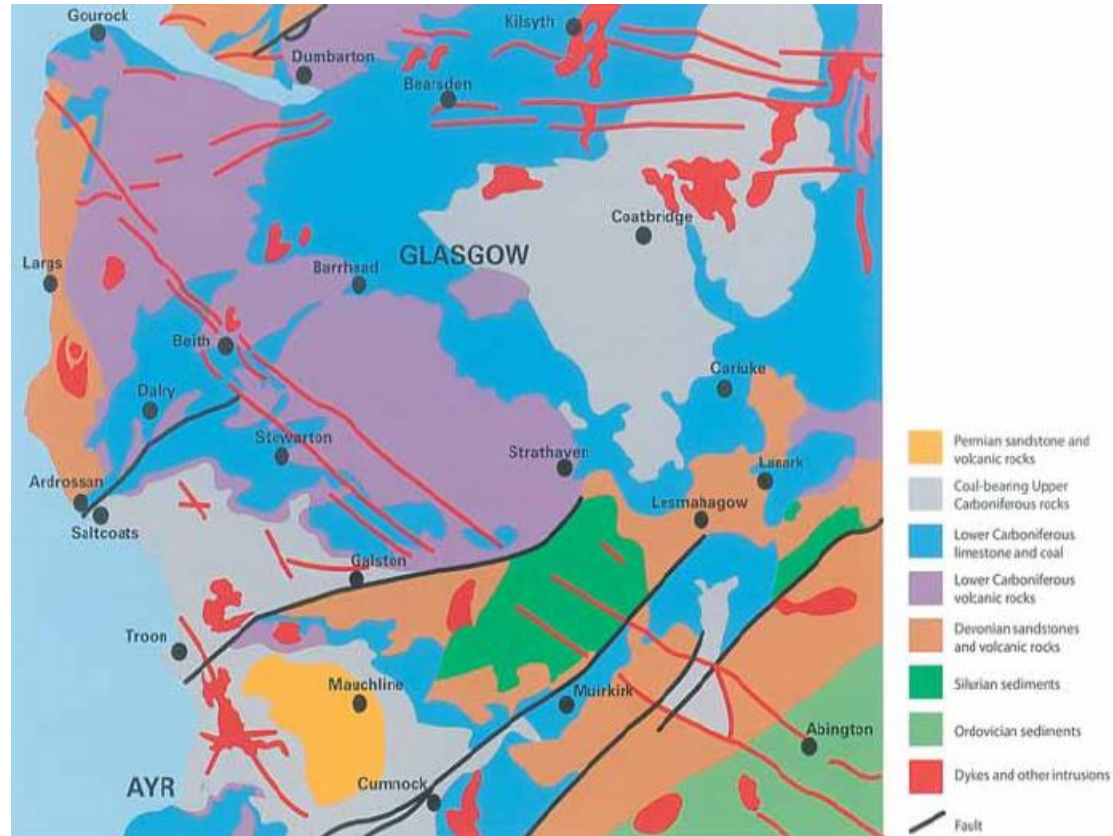
- Large, well-populated and geographically diverse area, encompassing significant urbanisation as well as strongly rural areas.
- Predominantly lowland, but with undulating moorland plateaux and smooth, domed hills dissected by steep-sided valley and broader glens.
- Outside urban areas, landscape is predominantly agricultural, within which discrete areas, corridors and networks of semi-natural habitats exist.



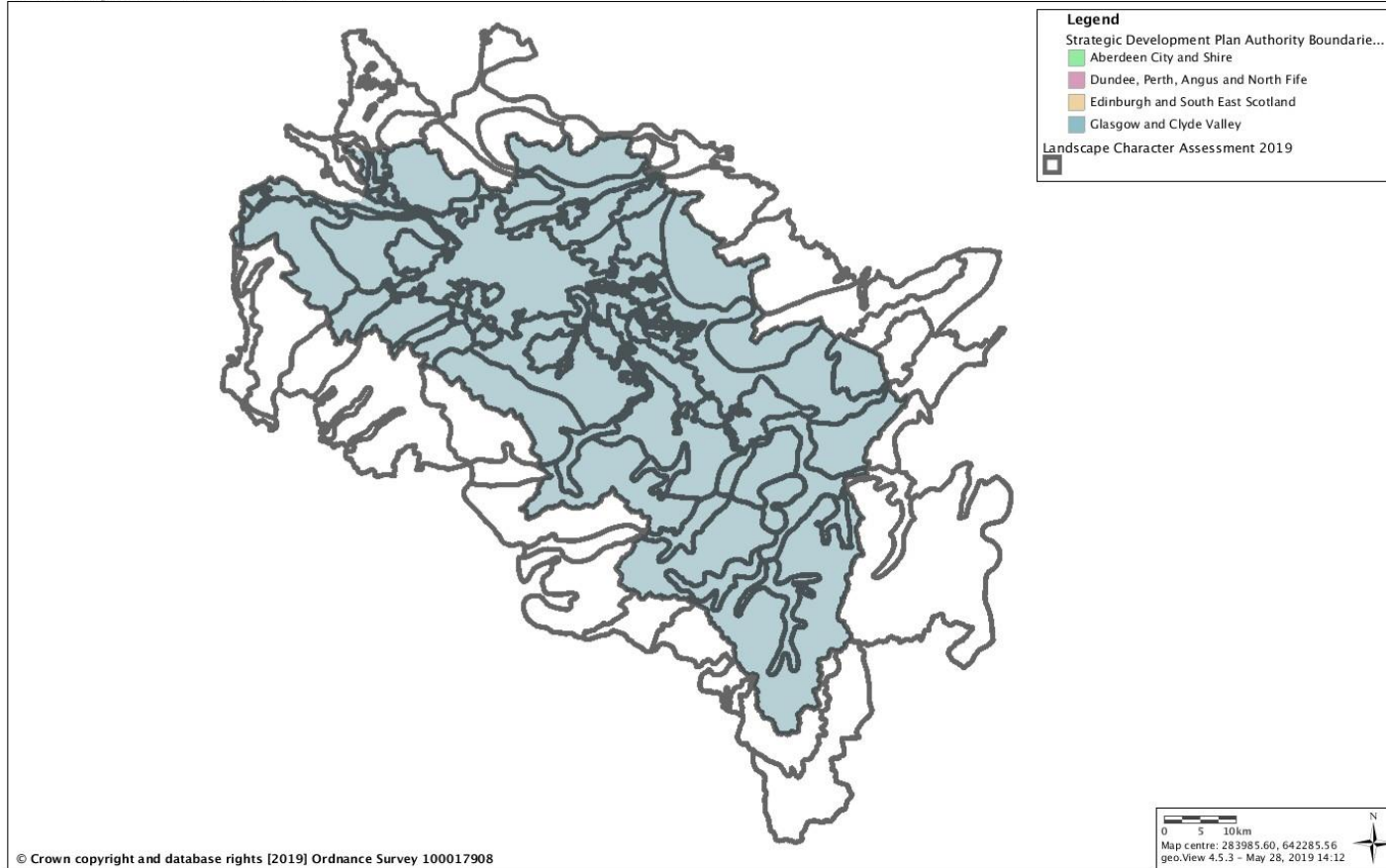
Geology

- Significant areas of sedimentary rocks, which provided a basis for the industrial economy. Older sedimentary rocks contain some of the earliest fossil fish in the world.
- Volcanic rocks underlying areas of high ground along the Ayrshire border.
- Glaciated landscape.
- Gold and other notable minerals in the areas around Leadhills in the south.





Landscape Character Areas



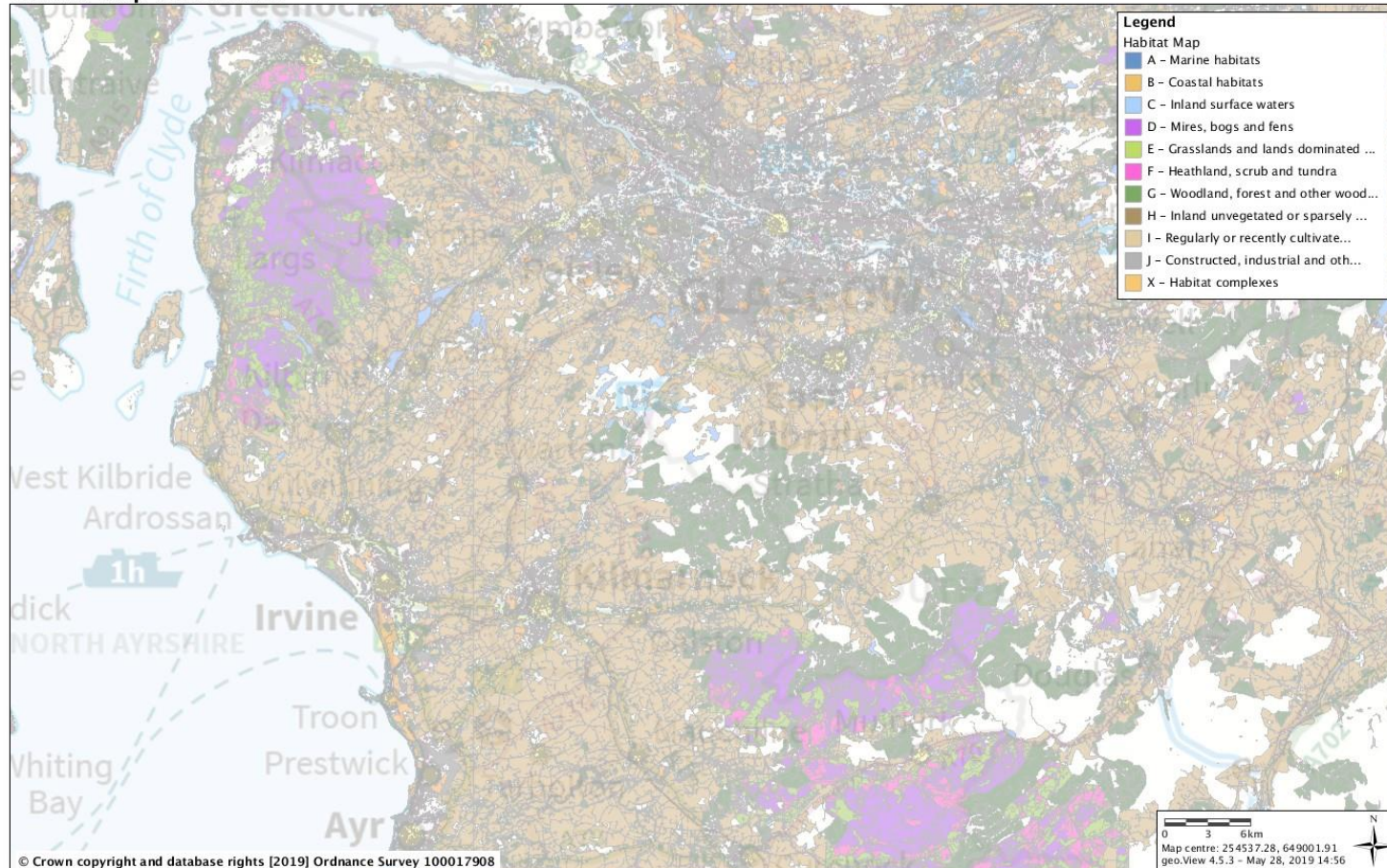
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Habitat Map of Scotland



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Habitats & species

Native woodlands and raised bogs make a special and characteristic contribution to the largely agricultural landscape.

Important contribution to the diversity of woodland cover by native woodland associated with river systems and by old estate policy woodlands.

Raised bogs some of the most important in Europe.

Upland habitats in the hills and plateaux include acid grasslands, heather moorland and blanket bog.

River Clyde and its main tributaries key and distinctive landscape feature.



Canals and lochs important for natural heritage value.

Man-made habitats such as gardens, parks, road corridors and former industrial sites, including contaminated vacant and derelict land, can be important areas for wildlife.



Greenspace


Urban greenspace provides key areas for informal outdoor recreation and appreciating nature.


Linking greenspaces into a network can improve their resilience, help combat habitat fragmentation, create attractive settings for daily life, give places distinctive local identities and guide future settlement growth.

Green networks are made up of various elements – e.g. paths, woods and open areas – sometimes known as green infrastructure.



What must Councils do?

 Section 1 of the 2004 Act introduced the Biodiversity Duty.

 *It is the duty of every public body and office-holder, in exercising any functions, to further the conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.*



Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (asp 6)



Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004

2004 asp 6

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Local Development Plans

- Make information available.
- Get involved in plan-making workshops for key locations or allocations, where our input is likely to add value.
- Provide advice at the Call for Sites, MIR & Proposed Plan stages (including drafts).
- Contribute to action(s) in Action Programmes related to Masterplans, Development Briefs and Development Frameworks for specific places, where our input is likely to add value.



- Provide advice and assistance with SEA and HRA.

