



**Action Plan Summary Report for South Lanarkshire's  
Biodiversity Strategy 2018-2022  
and  
Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan 2018-2022**

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## Actions achieved since the last Biodiversity Strategy 2018 - 2022

The following table identifies the actions and outcomes achieved since the last Biodiversity Strategy in reaching our strategic outcomes:

| Strategic Outcome  | Action achieved since last strategy  |
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| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 1:</b> Invasive non-native species are monitored and controlled.</p> | <p>We continue to highlight the problem of invasive non-native species (INNS) within South Lanarkshire.</p> <p>Created a guide to INNS on the South Lanarkshire Council (SLC) webpage: <a href="#">Information on Invasive Non-Native Species</a> providing information on identification, together with links to contacts for help and guidance on monitoring and control.</p> <p>A position statement has been produced where the council will respond to reports of INNS on their land.</p> <p>We maintain a database of priority one species, monitor, and evaluate control methods and distribute records to relevant organisations.</p> <p>Removal and control of INNS has been part of the Nature Restoration Fund (NRF). Work has included rhododendron control within our Country Parks and Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and has eradicated fungal pathogen identified at Calderglen Country Park.</p> |
| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 2:</b> Designated and locally important sites are conserved.</p>     | <p>In 2022, SLC and NatureScot (NS) designated a total of 17 Local Nature Reserves (LNR), with 16 new sites adding to the existing one at Langlands Moss. LNRs now cover 610 hectares in total (previously 20ha). These encompass a broad spectrum of habitats including raised bog, ancient broadleaved woodland, riparian woodland, grasslands, wetland, and freshwater.</p>   |
| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 3:</b> People have opportunities to connect with nature</p>          | <p>A strong track record of partnership working in South Lanarkshire in which biodiversity has a key role. Many of our designated Local Nature Reserves have a dedicated “friend’s” community groups attached to them.</p> <p>These groups work in partnership with many national organisations and engage in nation-wide biodiversity projects with many different organisations including Butterfly Conservation (BS), Buglife, NatureScot (NS), Froglife, Bat Conservation, Green Action Trust (GAT), Plantlife, The Woodland Trust and Keep Scotland Beautiful.</p> <p>The average time spent volunteering each year is 4746 days (2018 to 2023), which equates to</p>   |

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|  | <p>£474,600 annually (based on £100 per day). Events, activities, training, and projects within South Lanarkshire are promoted on the <a href="#">South Lanarkshire Countryside Rangers Facebook page</a>.</p> <p>In 2021, CAG produced a draft report, celebrating the achievements of the many volunteer groups who have worked in South Lanarkshire over a period of ten years (2011 to 2021). The report found that 900 hectares of land have been improved for biodiversity and access.</p>   |
| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 4:</b> Freshwater habitats are improved and preserved.</p>           | <p>In 2022, SLC identified three LNR's to undergo a hydrological and wetland feasibility study. The aim of the study was to identify the ability to improve the hydrology of the three sites supporting wetland and peatland habitats, to benefit biodiversity and mitigate the impacts of climate change including flooding and increased rainfall.</p> <p><b>The Biggar Water Restoration Project.</b><br/>The Heritage Funded Biggar Water Restoration Project lead by the <a href="#">Tweed Forum</a> in partnership with SEPA, SLC and Scottish Borders Council aims to restore the natural alignment and function along a 2km section of river in two key areas within Biggar. Improvements to the watercourse include reprofiling banks, planting with native trees, creating areas of open water and wetland vegetation and the introduction of large wood structures for bank protection and habitat creation. The project aims to enhance the quality of the surrounding amenity greenspace, improved public access and built in resilience to the impact of localised flooding and climate change. The feasibility survey has been completed and the work is due to be completed in 2025.</p> |
| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 5:</b> The biodiversity value of low-lying farmland is improved.</p> | <p><b>The RSPB's <a href="#">Clyde Valley Wader Initiative</a></b><br/>This partnership includes around 30 upland livestock farmers, SAC Consulting and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Scotland. It is focussed on developing and testing new farming and conservation management to conserve the region's important populations of wading birds particularly, the northern lapwing, Eurasian curlew, common snipe, oystercatcher and redshank. The UK population of these once common species is in decline, with curlew and lapwing on the UK Red List of species most at risk, while the common snipe, redshank and oystercatcher are on the Amber List. Scotland holds an estimated 15% of</p>   |

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|  | <p>the global breeding population of Eurasian curlew.</p> <p>Since 2019 RSPB staff and local volunteers have monitored 600 nests, gaining valuable data on why and where nests hatch or fail.</p>  |
| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 6:</b> Peatlands are protected and improved.</p> | <p><b>Langlands Moss LNR Peatland Restoration Project:</b> In early 2020 Langlands Moss LNR underwent a dramatic transformation as part of a £202,000 peatland restoration project in partnership with Green Action Trust (GAT) and NatureScot (NS). A feasibility survey was commissioned by SLC in 2018 through NatureScot's Peatland Action Fund to determine the potential of the site for eco-hydrological restoration. The average peat depth was found to be 139cm, with deeper pockets of over nine metres. The volume of peat equates to 298,199.6m<sup>3</sup> with an estimated carbon content of 28,925 tonnes of carbon. With this evidence from the study, we decided to remove the large stand of conifer trees and dam the drains associated with the forestry plantation, with the aim to increase the water level in and around the raised bog.</p> <p>The project involved removing an area of 20.15ha of over mature conifer trees, a protected species survey, removal of brash from the surface of the peat, the installation of twenty-one peat dams and five bunds, resulting in installing approximately 278 metres length of dams at the reserve. By felling the conifer trees and blocking the associated drainage ditches, we are allowing the water table to rise back to its natural level, preventing the underlying peat from drying out and, in time, restore the growth of sphagnum mosses to make the peat an active carbon sink once again.</p> <p><b>Butterfly Conservation <a href="#">Lanarkshire's Large Heaths and Mosses - Restoring Precious Peatlands</a></b></p> <p>The project launched in 2023 focusing on a cluster of peatlands sites to the north-east of Lanark including Braehead Moss SSSI, Cranley Moss SSSI and Blacklaw Moss Wood. The restoration work is aimed at re-wetting bogs so that natural flora and fauna can thrive and peat formation can take place again in the future.</p> <p><b>Large Heath Survey 2022 / 2023 in South Lanarkshire</b></p> <p>During the 2022 and 2023 summer seasons, Butterfly Conservation Scotland ran a volunteer-led large heath survey across lowland raised bogs in Scotland.</p> |

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| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 7:</b> Uplands are managed in a sustainable way.</p>                         | <p>As part of the windfarm development, many of which are in the upland areas, large areas of land are covered by Habitat Management Plans (HMP). Each plan has a Management Group who meet once a year to oversee the preparation of the approved HMP.</p> <p>Representatives from SLC, RSPB along with the developers, landowners, and ecologists have powers to make reasonable changes to the plan to deliver its agreed aims. The plans aim to improve, monitor, and maintain habitats such as woodland, peatland, wet heath with monitoring and measures to benefit biodiversity especially waders and raptors, including hen harriers and black grouse.</p> <p>Over 11,000ha of land (approximately 6.3% of the total land area) is managed in this way.</p>  |
| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 8:</b> The urban environment of South Lanarkshire benefits biodiversity.</p> | <p><a href="#"><u>Buglife B-lines Scotland</u></a> in the Clyde Valley. Buglife's B-line project with funding from NS, continues to create and map B-Lines across the Central Scotland Green Network (GSGN) area covering over 10,000 hectares and 19 local authorities. Creating grassland habitat and enhancing sites for wildlife. In 2019 South Lanarkshire Council Grounds Service Team (GS) and Countryside and Greenspace Service (CAG) worked with Buglife to improve 12 sites throughout Lanark, Kirkfieldbank, and Crossford for pollinator species such as bees and hoverflies.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Clyde Grasslands Project</u></a><br/>Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network (GCV) launched the Clyde Grassland project in 2023 aimed at boosting grassland habitats for wildlife across the region. The project aims to help restore some of the 97% of species rich grassland lost since the 1940's in the UK, by creating and restoring wildflower meadow and linking them up through greenspaces, road verges and farmland. CAG have been working with GCV since 2021 identifying priority and key grassland habitats for this project.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Helping Hands for Butterflies</u></a><br/>In partnership with Butterfly Conservation the "Helping Hands for Butterflies" was a three-year project that ended in October 2022 and engaged with over 700 people throughout the central belt of Scotland.</p> <p><b>Making Space for Pollinators report 2023.</b><br/>In November 2023, South Lanarkshire council produced a report summarising the work undertaken over several years to help conserve and enhance for pollinators and their habitats.</p> |

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| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 9:</b> Vacant and Derelict Land contributes to biodiversity.</p> | <p>Between 2006 and 2023, 502.35 ha of previously vacant and derelict land have been taken forward for development or greening in South Lanarkshire. Sites include Milton LNR, Fernbrae Meadow LNR, Redlees LNR and Glen Esk Urban Park.</p>   |
| <p><b>Strategic Outcome 10:</b> Woodlands are restored and managed.</p>                  | <p>The <a href="#">Clyde Climate Forest</a> (CCF) will see 18 million trees planted in both urban and rural parts of Glasgow City Region over the next decade. Trees, woodlands and forests are recognised as essential if we are to address the climate and nature crisis by reducing damaging atmospheric emissions and to assist in a nature recovery. The project is part of the Green Network Blueprint and is in partnership with GCV Green Network's Strategic Habitat Network. The CCF aims to increase canopy cover, connectivity and carbon storage.</p> <p>To aid future tree planting and increase canopy cover within South Lanarkshire, GAT and CCF in 2023 carried out an assessment into the CCF landholdings for woodland creation.</p> <p><a href="#">Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR)</a></p> <p>This composite NNR comprises six sites which are managed by their respective owners: SLC, Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) and NatureScot. The sites are managed under joint objectives; members of staff attend regular steering group meetings.</p> |

## Actions achieved since the last Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan (BDIP) 2018 - 2022

**Mainstreaming:** The council has incorporated biodiversity measures into various policy areas. There are strong links between biodiversity and a range of council activities and services.

| No. | Actions from last report   | Outcomes achieved since last report  |
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| 1.  | Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are carried out for all qualifying policies, plans, programmes and strategies (PPPS) | SEAs plans completed:<br>2020 – 5<br>2021 – 7<br>2022 – 11<br>2023 - 8   |
| 2.  | The Biodiversity Duty is reflected in resource and service plans   | Biodiversity key part of the SEA process - 31 plans have gone through this process between 2020-23 and include:<br>Community Plan 2022-2032<br>Council Plan 2022-2027<br>Sustainable Development and Climate Strategy (22-27)<br>SLC State of the Environment Report (2023).   |
| 3.  | Develop and implement an Open Space Strategy for South Lanarkshire.  | In 2022 all the background work has been completed in partnership with Glasgow and Clyde Valley Greenspace (GCV) and CAG. Identified, surveyed, classified and mapped all open space within SL. Production of the open space strategy is now with planning and regulatory services.  |
| 4.  | Review and update Supplementary Guidance which supports the Local Development Plan   | In 2022 – Planning and Regulatory Services started a review of SL 'Green Policies' and supplementary guidance. This includes a review of the new guidance from National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4). Currently developing Local Development Plan 3 (LDP3). Regular meetings with other resources to discuss NPF4 policy principles, which includes biodiversity, natural places, soils, woodlands and blue and green infrastructure etc... |
| 5.  | Ensure biodiversity is a key consideration of the Sustainable Development Strategy and climate change reporting                | The climate and nature crisis are seen as twin emergencies. Actions for biodiversity within the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS) 2022-27. Climate change is a key consideration within the new Biodiversity Strategy 2024-30, where climate change is one of the five cross cutting challenges.   |

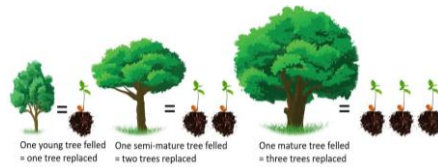
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| 6   | Identify and consult on proposed Local Nature Reserves through the Local Development Plan process  | Public consultation through the 'Main Issues' report as part of the LNR designation process. Large body of work from initial stages in 2017 to LNR designation in 2022. |
| 7.  | Designate proposed Local Nature Reserves as agreed through the planning process  | Feb 2022 formal designation of 17 LNRs (16 new, double size of original LNR at Langlands Moss in East Kilbride).  |
| 8.  | Investigate development of framework for the designation and monitoring of Local Nature Conservation Sites, in collaboration with landowners | CAG surveyed and assessed over 150 potential LNCS, continue to work with planning services to identify council owned sites to formally designate as part of LDP3.       |
| 9.  | Finalise and implement Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) strategy   | Guidance, position statement and Information on SLC webpage <a href="#">invasive non native species</a>   |
| 10. | Develop and implement a Tree Policy and Action Plan  | Officer in post 2023 (within CAG team) to develop Tree Canopy Cover Strategy.   |


**Conserving and enhancing biodiversity:** The action the council has taken since the last BDIP to conserve and enhance biodiversity in South Lanarkshire.

| No. | Action   | Outcomes achieved since last report  |
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| 11. | Review current grass management practice, particularly for sites with actual or potential biodiversity value                               | Since 2021, 155 grassland areas have been improved for nature in SL. Covering approx. 62.77ha. Has included partnership working, volunteer training and workshops.   |
| 12. | Review application of herbicides on council land with the aim to reduce use as much as possible  | 30 % reduction in the use of glyphosate, Ground Services (GS) tested various methods and alternatives to weed control and INNS, particularly along watercourse and within our LNRs.  |
| 13. | Road verges outside settlements are cut once a year during the growing season, except where safety requires otherwise                      | Continue to reduce the number of grass cuts to all verges owned by SLC from six to one cut per year. Except where safety reasons demand a more regular cut.  |
| 14. | Investigate opportunities to maximise the use of native and pollinator friendly plants on Council owned land                               | Nov 2023 - Production of the 'Making Space for Pollinators' report highlighting aims, projects and events within SL to help improve our grasslands for nature and pollinators.   |
| 15. | Review practice of strimming and use of herbicide at base of trees   | Complete, GS have reduced this practice.   |
| 16. | Investigate the use of green infrastructure to improve air quality, particularly that which favours native and pollinator friendly species | SLC declared x3 Air Quality Management Areas and Action Plan setting out measures to improve air quality. Revising current Air Quality Action Plan to include links to biodiversity and Nature Based Solutions. Partnership working with Grow 73 creating B-line and pollinator friendly areas next to busy roads in Rutherglen.<br><br>The development of 'Betterpoints' an awards app to encourage people to walk, cycle or use public transport. More points given when visiting LNR. |



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|     |  | October 2023 – Air Quality and Climate Change co-benefits Study.  |
| 17. | <p>Develop assessment of biodiversity assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUDS location and biodiversity value</li> <li>• Changes to native woodland cover</li> <li>• Land under Habitat Management Plan framework</li> </ul> | <p>The council has installed a tree asset management software called Tree plotter (inventory). This software allows the recording of the quantity, quality, nature and condition, of the councils tree assets along with the value individual trees provide in terms of ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, in monetary terms.</p> <p>The council has aligned this the woodland condition survey requirements <a href="#">NatWoodCondSurv (1).pdf</a> and phase 1 habitat survey.</p> <p>The interactive map <a href="#">TreePlotter – South Lanarkshire Council (pg-cloud.com)</a></p> <p>The software will help manage, protect and enhance council trees and support the Clyde Climate Forest (CCF). The software has also been adapted to help record potential tree planting sites at a landscape level and supports the development of Tree plotter (canopy) software.</p>          |
| 18. | Carry out flood studies which may allow for natural flood management measures  | <p>Surveys completed in 2022 at 3 LNRs as part of the wider flood study for East Kilbride. Reports and management suggestions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low Parks</li> <li>- Langlands Moss</li> <li>- Mossneuk.</li> </ul>   |
| 19. | Investigate and control the impacts of increasing deer populations to the urban environment, particularly woodlands  | Ongoing – 2018 survey completed for Low Park LNR.   |
| 20. | Investigate the inclusion of biodiversity value habitat within mineral restoration sites   | Ongoing   |
| 21. | Remove sites from the Vacant and Derelict Land (VDL) Register where they have attained a habitat that contributes to biodiversity  | <p>The council's biodiversity strategy encourages the removal from the register of derelict sites which have become naturalised. Between 2006 and 2023, 502.35 ha of previously vacant and derelict land have been taken forward for development or greening in South Lanarkshire. The 2021 take up figures include Milton Cottages Local Nature Conservation Site in Carluke (4 ha), a further three vacant and derelict sites were taken forward for community food growing and Scottish Water took forward a site at Rutherglen for flood management infrastructure.</p> <p>In 2022, the figures include Cunningar Loop (8.01 ha), a woodland park on the banks of the River Clyde in Rutherglen. Since 2022, 19 sites, totalling 55 ha have been surveyed and removed. The 2023 take up figure includes isolated former coal bings which have naturalised and removed for definitional reasons.</p> |
| 22. | INNS are recorded, monitored and controlled  | INNS recorded and treated (by Grounds Services): 431 (2021), 530 (2023)   |
| 23. | Ensure Habitat Management Plans (HMP) related to windfarm developments are prepared and implemented where required   | Biodiversity officer and Planning officer attend HMP meetings throughout the year. Comment on new windfarm planning applications regarding biodiversity. Over 11,000ha of land in South Lanarkshire is managed this way.  |

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| 24. | Develop agreement with the Local Biological Records Centre at Glasgow Museums to digitise and mobilise records | All biological records sent annually, and Glasgow Museums send monthly records from their database for SL.  |
| 25. | Conduct a Learning for Sustainability audit in schools which includes information on outdoor learning          | 60 % of schools achieving greenflag Ecoschools award 2021. Ongoing Forest school training and John Muir award scheme.   |
| 26. | Investigate the potential to carry out a forest canopy cover assessment and set canopy targets                 | <p>In 2022 employed two Woodland Officers to monitor the impact of ash dieback on council owned land. In 2023 they are surveying tree canopy cover - using a Geographical Information System (GIS).</p> <p>The council continues to use the i-Tree Canopy software to estimate canopy cover at a ward level. The interactive map; <a href="#">Canopy cover map of UK</a></p> <p>In partnership the <a href="#">CCF - Clyde Climate Forest</a> SL's Urban Tree Canopy cover has been analysed and made available in this interactive map: <a href="#">Clyde Climate Forest – Urban Tree Canopy &amp; Target Neighbourhoods (arccgis.com)</a>. Data include location, height and crown extent for every tree or shrub (including bushes) that is 3m or taller.</p> <p>The council has accessed open source 2018 canopy cover maps for SL with 20m resolution and accuracy minimum 90%. <a href="#">Tree Cover Density 2018 — Copernicus Land Monitoring Service</a></p> <p><b>Canopy cover target</b> - As part of the <a href="#">CCF - Clyde Climate Forest</a> the council has committed to a target of increasing the average tree canopy cover in urban South Lanarkshire to 20%. The three initial target neighbourhoods are here <a href="#">Clyde Climate Forest – Urban Tree Canopy &amp; Target Neighbourhoods (arccgis.com)</a>.</p> <p>The council is developing an interactive web based urban forestry tool to view, plan and grow canopy cover on a right tree, right place basis.</p> |
| 27. | For non-woodland trees within our control, investigate replacement planting standards                          | <p>Until the Tree Canopy Cover Strategy is approved the council will replace felled trees on the following basis</p>  <p>The council will consider using i-tree ecosystem services to inform tree loss mitigation standards.</p>  |
| 28. | For woodlands in our control, review the Woodland Trusts woodland Access Standards                             | As part of the developing Tree Canopy strategy the council will consider the feasibility of an aspirational target of measuring success by the 3:30:300 rule once existing <a href="#">CCF - Clyde Climate Forest</a> targets have been successfully delivered.   |

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| 29. | Progress a variety of projects that benefit species or habitats of importance within South Lanarkshire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designation of 17 LNR's.</li> <li>- Over £1million Nature Restoration funded habitat improvement work and INNS removal in our LNR's and local greenspaces.</li> <li>- £200k NatureScot's Peatland Action Fund to restore peatlands at Langlands Moss.</li> <li>- Woodland feasibility study of broadleaved woodland in LNRs.</li> <li>- Pollinator projects with Butterfly Conservation and Buglife.</li> <li>- Over 100 events, activities and training days with local communities to promote and enhance biodiversity at our LNR's.</li> <li>- Planting over 35,000 trees as part of the CCF and ash dieback recovery.</li> </ul> |

**Partnership Working:** The council works in partnership with external bodies and communities to deliver biodiversity outcomes.

| No. | Action   | Outcomes achieved since last report   |
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| 30. | Co-ordinate and provide officer support for the South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Partnership (SLBP)  | Regular contact with partners to discuss new projects and progress.   |
| 31. | Facilitate and chair annual meetings of the SLBP and sub-groups  | Meet once a year for SLBP and for sub-groups.   |
| 32. | Implement and report progress on SLC led actions set out in the South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Strategy to partners  | 2023 regular contact with partners to discuss new Biodiversity Strategy.  |
| 33. | The Countryside Ranger Service provides training, events and information to volunteers and communities   | Events held in our LNRs throughout the year, average 115 per year.  |
| 34. | The Countryside Ranger Service provides regular opportunities for volunteers to be involved with improving greenspaces for people and biodiversity   | Average 4746 days volunteer time per year (equates to £474,600).  |
| 35. | The Countryside Ranger Service provides direct support for community groups to improve their local space   | Continue to work with LNR Friends groups, attending regular meetings, AGMs, help with funding, arrange training and events.   |
| 36. | Continue to work with external partners including the Central Scotland Green Network, Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership (GCV) and Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership to further the conservation of biodiversity | Butterfly Conservation's (BC) – 'Helping hands for Butterfly' Project, Bogsquad. Buglife – B-lines, creation of nature networks, habitats mapping with GCV. Included training events for habitat management and survey work for priority species. |

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| 37. | Continue to further the conservation of biodiversity through initiatives such as City Deal and Clyde Gateway                        | Ongoing; East Kilbride / Greenhills extension included badger mitigation measures, creation of artificial sett, tree planting, SUDs.  |
| 38. | Taking Learning Outdoors project with Scottish Natural Heritage to connect schools with local greenspaces                           | 2022: Learning Outdoors program completed with NatureScot funding. 80 children and 10 staff pilot at Neilsland LNR.   |
| 39. | Meet with resource colleagues annually to review BDIP actions and progress  | Contact for 3-year Bio Duty report 2023 and for new BDIP 2024.  |
| 40. | Investigate the development of a Geodiversity Plan and site designations that identify locally important sites                      | In discussions with planning  |
| 41. | Create areas of wildflower meadow, in partnership with Buglife  | 2019 – B-line now established 12 sites in Crossford, Lanark and Kirkfieldbank. Continue to monitor and manage.  |
| 42. | Survey relevant Vacant and Derelict Land sites and deliver site projects, in partnership with Central Scotland Green Network Trust. | Four former brownfield sites now managed for nature at:<br>- Milton Woods LNR<br>- Fernbrae Meadows LNR<br>- Redlees LNR<br>- Glen Esk Urban park<br>2023 Report written for The Glasgow Naturalist on the restoration of these sites.  |
| 43. | Investigate the development of a project to improve lowland raised bog, taking advantage of the Peatland Action Fund                | 2018 – NS peatland feasibility survey for Langlands Moss LNR, found significant levels of peat under plantation woodland.<br>2019-2022 – Peatland action fund £202,000 restoration project.<br>2022 – continue to work with GCV peatland officer to investigate the possibility of peatland restoration work on a cluster of peat bogs to the south of East Kilbride. |

**Communications:** the council make use of their daily contact with the public to communicate, educate and promote biodiversity. Within the council, staff are kept aware of and up to date with biodiversity issues, changes and opportunities.

| No. | Action  | Outcomes achieved since last report   |
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| 44. | The importance of biodiversity and its place in South Lanarkshire is promoted to staff      | Online learning course on biodiversity  |
| 45. | The importance of biodiversity and its place in South Lanarkshire is promoted to the public | Volunteer newsletter, CAG Facebook page promoting all CAG events and activities.  |
| 46. | Staff and contractors are made aware of protected or important species and habitats         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carryout protected species surveys on LNR's.</li> <li>- Provide guidance on planning applications where protected species and habitats may be affected.</li> </ul> |

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| 47. | The importance of biodiversity in mitigating against the effects of climate change is promoted, as well as the need for biodiversity to be capable of adaptation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effects of climate change on nature highlighted within new Biodiversity Strategy (2024-2030).</li> <li>- Biodiversity promoted via Climate Change and Sustainability Committee.</li> <li>- Actions for biodiversity within the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (22-27).</li> </ul> |
| 48. | Biodiversity materials are made available to teachers through Glow (the educational intranet platform)   | Ongoing   |
| 49. | State of the Environment (SOE) pages on Glow are regularly updated with information on biodiversity  | SOE report updated every two years, last report 2023.   |
| 50. | Staff, partners and communities are made aware of INNS and encouraged to report their location   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- INNS guidance on SLC webpage.</li> <li>- Continue to work with Grounds Services to report, monitor and control INNS.</li> <li>- Countryside and Greenspace (CAG) continue to work with volunteers removing INNS from LNRs.</li> </ul>  |
| 51. | Volunteering opportunities related to biodiversity are promoted to staff and communities   | CAG continues to promote biodiversity on the SL Countryside Ranger Facebook page. Highlighting events, activities and training opportunities provided by CAG, friends groups, volunteers and other interest groups throughout South Lanarkshire.  |