Green Action Trust

Bothlin Burn Information review

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Green Action Trust desk based review

Document control

Version	Date	Staff responsibility	Comment
1.0		Merlin Planterose – Development Officer	Final draft
			Checked and approved for release
2.0	May 2026	Fiorella Modolo- Development Officer	Community Engagement results summary added

Introduction

Background

This report has been written in reflection of the Bothlin Burn & Moodiesburn Glen Ecology Survey 2025 (BBES) produced by Starling Learning and provides additional information to this report. Therefore both documents should be read in conjunction with one another.

Site details

Central grid reference: NS 69371 70265

Land owner: We have been informed by the client that North Lanarkshire Council owns all of the land within the project site. However a search of the land register indicates that there are several land parcels within the site, so it is therefore recommended that a full title search be carried out. There appears to be 8 individual land parcels within the site including 1 with a Sasines title.

Location: The site is with North Lanarkshire, 8 miles northeast of Glasgow. It sits on the North side of the M80 and nestled between the villages of Chryston and Moodiesburn. The site broadly follows the Bothlin Burn watercourse as it winds from under the A80, in a north-easterly direction towards Moodiesburn before meandering in a north-westerly direction down a glen on the outskirts of Moodiesburn.

Size:

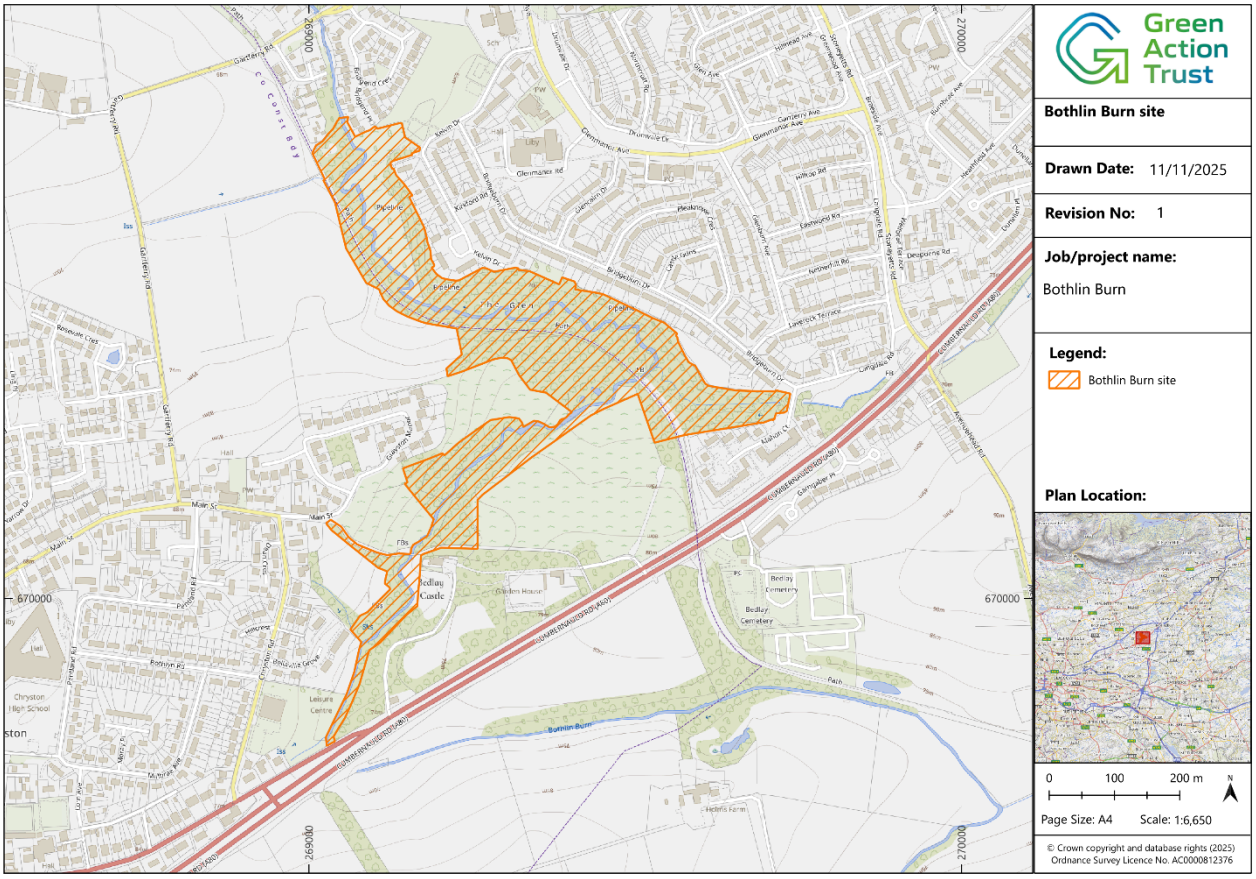


Figure 1: Bothlin Burn project site

Project:

Lead client: Northern Corridor Community Volunteers

Areas of this project site have a history of community interest and use and associated reports and plans produced over the last few years are listed below.

Year	Document Name	Publisher
2025	Bothlin Burn and Moodiesburn Glen Ecology Survey 2025	Starling Learning Commissioned by NCCV
2023	Bedley Estate Biodiversity Action Plan	Northern Corridor Community Volunteers
2023	Bedley Estate Ecological Sensitivities	Northern Corridor Community Volunteers
2021	Strathkelvin Railway Path Report	Cundall Commissioned by NCCV

The aim of this project is to undertake detailed habitat survey and analysis and on-site learning and engagement activities with local communities to identify and prioritise opportunities for ecosystem restoration. Information from these activities will then inform the creation of habitat enhancement plans that can be implemented at a range of scales – from volunteer-led activities to larger, more ambitious habitat restoration.

Site information

Topography/landscape

The wider landscape is broadly flat at a height of 80m above sea level. It consists of a patchwork of semi urban, urban, agricultural and industrial, with a network of towns, roads fields, woodland and lochs.

Local nature networks

The Bothlin Burn runs from the Seven Lochs Wetland Park which takes in five local nature reserves to the South of the project site and the A80. The Seven Lochs area represents a crucial local habitat for wildlife with the Bothlin Burn running under the A80 and acting as an ecology corridor from this reservoir of wildlife, connecting the Seven Lochs with the wider area. On exiting the project site Bothlin Burn eventually feeds in to the river Kelvin via the Luggie Water.

The project site itself follows the Bothlin Burn as it meanders through self-made depressions in the landscape, small glens, as it wiggles its way north-west then north east. The site also contains woodland and this combined with the fact that it is sunken into the landscape, with multiple aspects, means that it is largely shaded.

From when the Bothlin Burn turns to run north west it runs along Moodiesburn Glen, parallel to an old railway line which is now a core path.

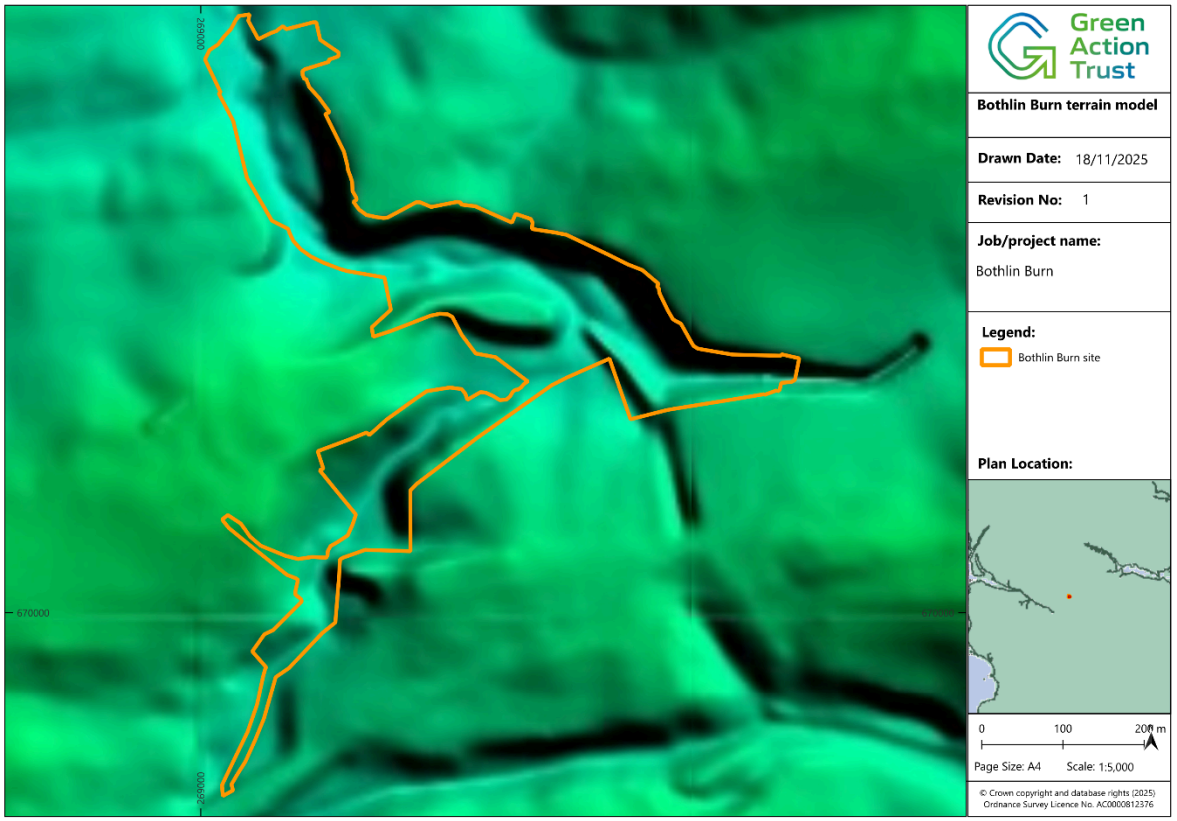


Figure 2: Bothlin Burn site topography map

Access

Vehicle access to the site is very limited as it is mainly adjoined by woodland, grassland or housing and the site itself is mainly sloping uneven ground. It is possible to park on the street nearby and walk along paths to reach the site.

Core Paths: Route NL/145/1 runs through the site, along the section in The Glen.

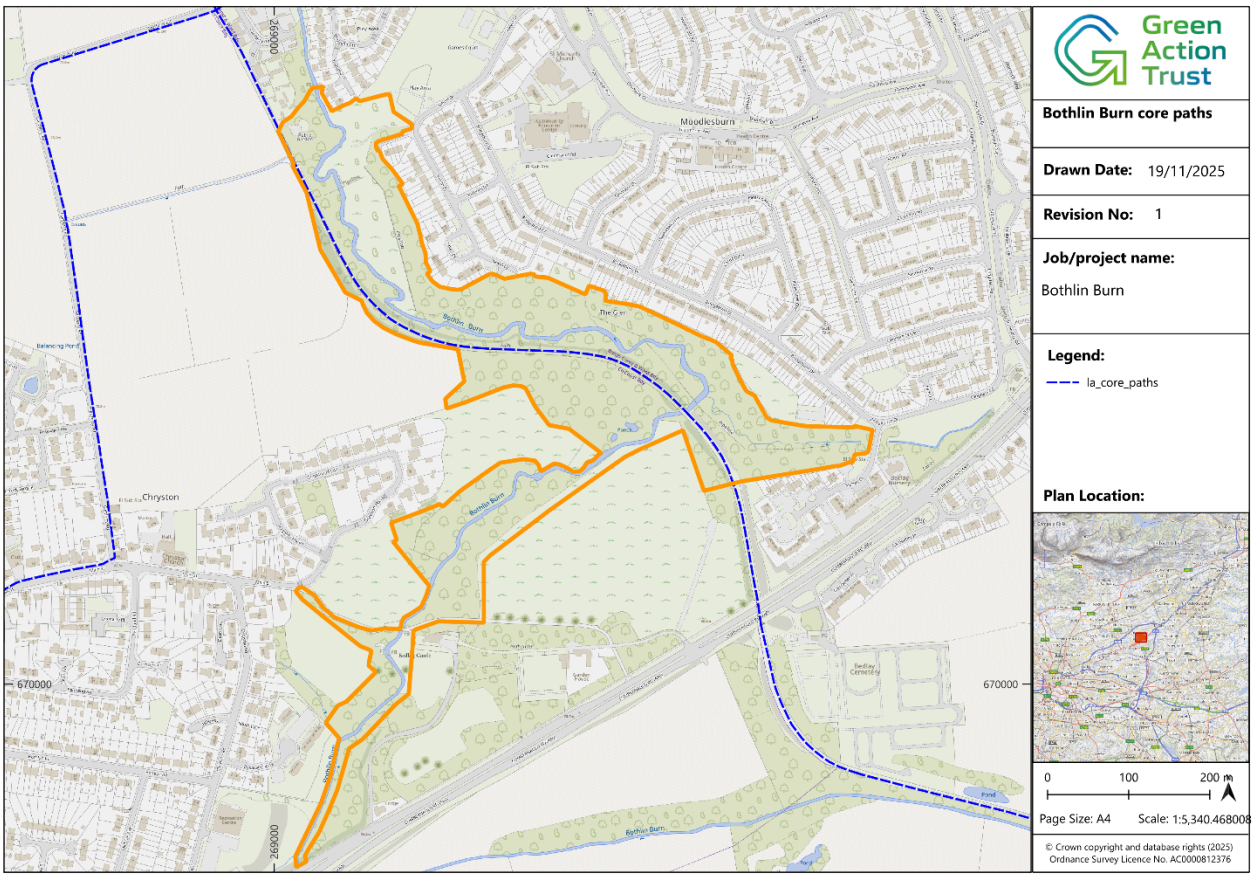


Figure 3: Bothlin Burn core paths

Strathkelvin Railway Path
The above Core Path is also a mapped Local Authority cycle route and is known as the Strathkelvin Railway Path. This route was refurbished in 2009 but through the site it is very muddy.

There is a network of formal and informal muddy paths through the site with no surfaced route between the two main neighbourhoods of Moodiesburn and Chryston. Anecdotally children use to the route to walk to high school in the summer but this is not possible in the winter without getting muddy.

Land use

National Library of Scotland
A lot of historical activity on sections including Railway line, hydraulic pumps, old mine shaft.

Mining Remediation Authority
A large section of the site One mine entry; Development High Risk Area – Subject to Change; Probable Shallow Coal Mine Workings; Coal Outcrops.

Utilities
OS maps show large pipes running through the site and these can be clearly seen above ground on arial mapping.

Historic Environment

Historic Environment Scotland
There are two designations near the proposed sites but they are on private land which will not be accessed during the project: Bedley Castle

Ruined gateway in garden (NS 69227 70029) and Bedley Castle (NS 69193 70056)

West of Scotland Archeological Society reiterates the above.

National Library of Scotland

- Shows the Glen with railway line, meandering burn and woodland as far back as the OS One Inch 1st/ Old series 1798-1878 maps.
- "Glen Cottage" is shown on OS Six inch, 1830's – 1880's (county layers) map shows "Glen Cottage" within the project site at NS 69340 70468. This form is repeated in subsequent maps until OS Six Inch, 1888 – 1915.
- "Hydraulic Pumps" are noted on OS Six Inch, 1888 – 1915 at NS 69174 70449
- F.B (Footbridge) is noted on OS 25 Inch, 1892 – 1914 at NS 69308 70436
- None of the above features appear by OS 1:2,500 A ed., 1948 – 1974
- "Ponds" appear at NS 69445 70318
- "Dismantled Railway" Appears from OS 1:2,500 C ed., 1954 – 1973
- "Millbrae Nursery" appears on OS 1:10,000/1:10,560, 1949 – 1974 at NS 69214 70300

Water Environment

There is no SEPA publicly available data for Bothlin Burn section running through the site. The section of river downstream of the project site, at the confluence of the Bothlin Burn and the Garnkirk Burn is "moderate", with the Garnkirk Burn degrading from "good". The pressures on this section are mainly morphological due to physical alterations.

SEPA's aim is for this section is "good" by 2027.

Flooding

There is a high likelihood of river flooding along the river corridor running through the site, as well as areas with a high likelihood of surface water and small watercourse flooding. In addition to the surface water flood maps in the BBES we have included river flood maps below which show the extent of flooding from high

likelihood events.

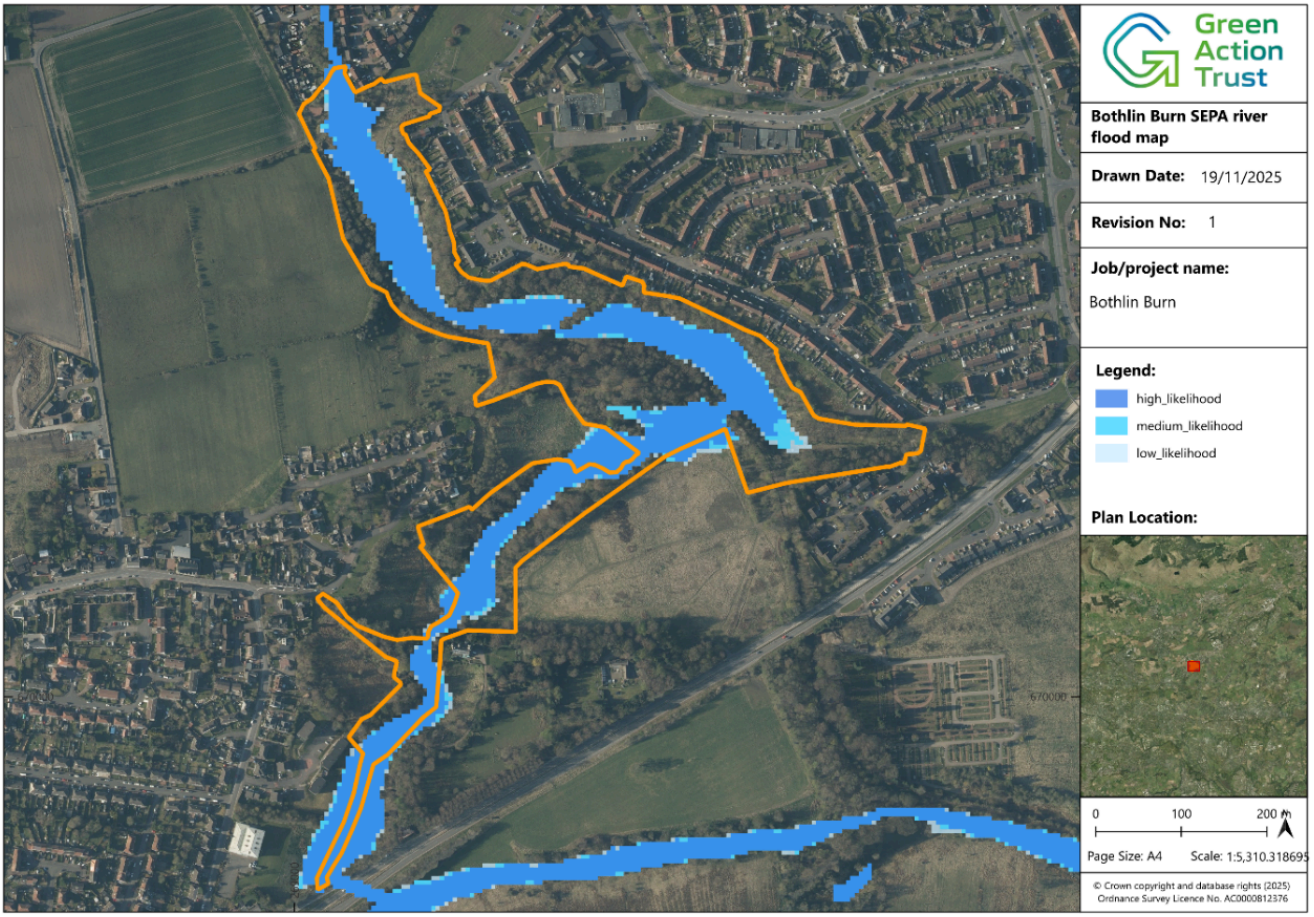


Figure 4: Bothlin Burn flooding risk map

River Reaches

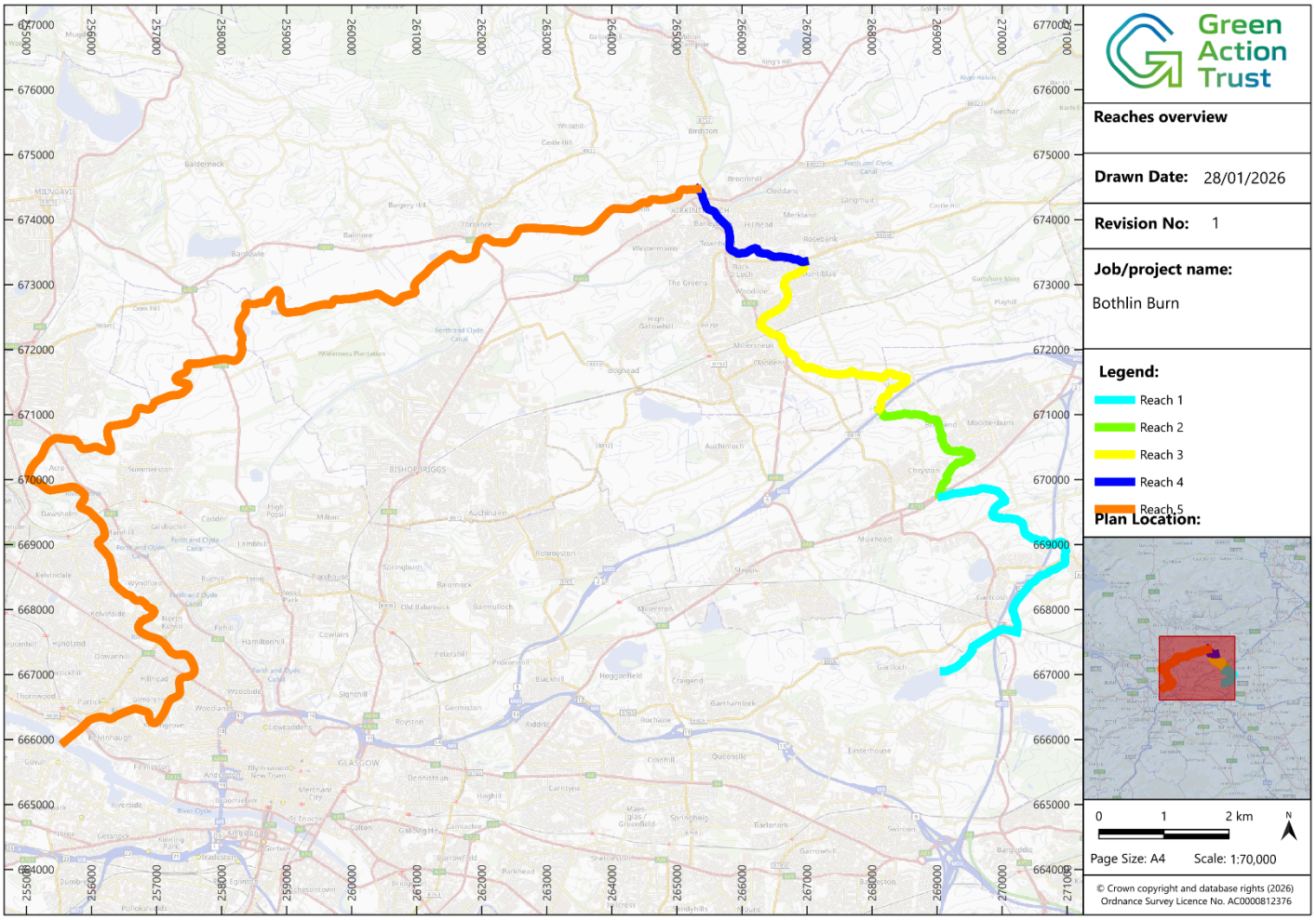


Figure 5: Bothlin Burn reaches overview

The above maps identify five distinct sections of the river, also referred to as 'reaches' with an overview of the SEPA water classification for these reaches in the table below.

Table 1: SEPA water classification

Reach number	River name/s	SEPA Water classification	Other details
1	Bothlin Burn source from Bishop Loch to the project site	No classification	
2	Bothlin Burn project site and beyond to the burns confluence with the Garnkirk Burn	No classification	
3	Bothlin Burn from Garnkirk confluence to Luggie Water confluence	Moderate	Score is 'Poor' for overall ecology and hydromorphology

4	Luggie Water from Bothlin Burn confluence to Glazert Water confluence and start of River Kelvin	Moderate	An increase in 2024 of reactive phosphorus was recorded and the parameter for aquatic plants and phytobenthos went from 'good' to 'moderate'
5	River Kelvin from Luggie Water and Glazer Water confluence to tidel limit	Moderate	Scores 'bad' on overall ecology and hydromorphology. Some physico-chemical levels increased to 'High' from 'Good; in 2022.

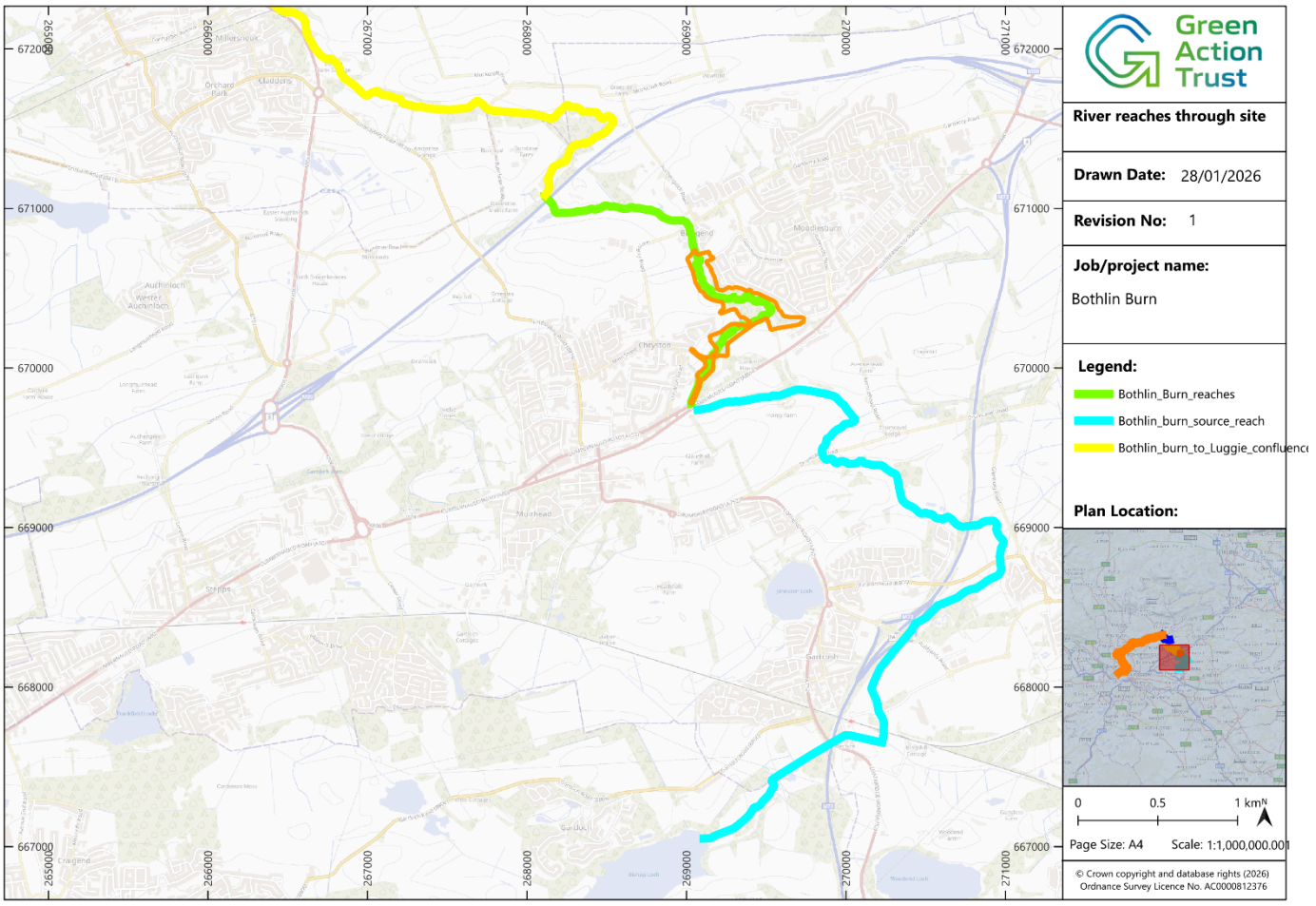


Figure 6: Bothlin Burn reaches site detail

The above detail of the reaches shows the Bothlin Burn project site outlined in orange.

Analysis of local policy and strategies to identify synergies and opportunities for this project

Documents consulted:

- North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan
- Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2027
- North Lanarkshire Active Travel Strategy 2021 - 2031
- Core Path Plan
- Climate Plan ACT2030
- Open Space Strategy
- Parks and Public Open Spaces Action Plan - 2020
- Woodland Action Plan 2022
- The River Basin Management Plan for Scotland 2021-2027
- Glasgow City Region (GCR) Green Network
- Clyde Metro (Transport Scotland's second Strategic Transport Review)

Findings:

National Planning Context
National Planning Outcomes – Planning Makes Scotland: a natural, resilient place – helping to protect and enhance our natural and cultural assets, and facilitating their sustainable use.

Strategic Planning Context
Clydebank Strategic Development Plan Delivery and Outcomes focus for Planning and Placemaking – Placemaking – Creating which are distinctive, safe, welcoming, adaptable, resource efficient and easy to move around. Communities reinvigorated by local activity. Places enable individual health and wellbeing where Green Networks connect urban and rural areas.

North Lanarkshire Partnership Community Plan
The Plan for North Lanarkshire – Improve the health and wellbeing of our communities
Vision – Spatial Strategy - Successful and safeguarded places: Policies are also included that address the environmental protection challenged facing North Lanarkshire. There is protection for the historic environment and for the natural heritage of the habitats and species. There is also protection for those green network assets that are people-centred and contribute to the well-being of communities.

North Lanarkshire Biodiversity Action Plan
Rivers and Burns - Proposed Objectives, Targets and Actions: (p96)

1. To protect and enhance the river and burn habitat associated riparian features, and water quality.
2. To increase public awareness of the wildlife and amenity value of rivers and burns.

North Lanarkshire Active Travel Strategy 2021-2031
Core Path: Route NL/141/1

The North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan and Post-Adoption Environmental Report Update (extract from Starling Learning report)
Various policies are detailed within these documents protecting ecology and the aquatic environment:
· HLO 1 Safeguard and enhance the environment through the protection of biodiversity;

· HLO1 To ensure the importance of aquatic habitats and resources is recognised and protected;
· HLO2 Protect, enhance and where necessary restore species and habitat;
· HLO2 To protect and enhance the water environment;
· HL03 Protect and enhance the water environment including coastal and river systems;
· SO1 Adopt practices which help maintain and enhance biological resources;
· SO2 To improve quality, accessibility and biodiversity of open spaces
· SO2 To halt the loss of biodiversity and continue to reverse previous losses through targeted action for species and habitats;
· SO3 To restore and enhance biodiversity in urban, rural and aquatic environments through better planning, design and practice;
· SO4 To develop an effective management framework that ensures biodiversity is taken into account in all decision-making;
· SO4 To improve overall water quality and enhance riparian habitat;
· SO5 Take practical steps to restore, enhance and manage protected and at-risk species and habitats;
· SO5 To manage the impact of invasive non-native species on the water environment;
· SO6 Identify new sites, monitor confirmed sites and create new sites for Action Plan species and habitats;
· SO6 To protect and enhance freshwater supplies, waterbodies and their catchments; and
· SO7 To protect and promote the greenbelt, SINCs, natural heritage and other locations of environmental significance

<u>Records for Protected Species in the area (extract from Starling Learning report)</u>
· Otter (Lutra lutra) within 1.5km.
· Badger (Meles meles) recorded within the site to the north.
· Daubenton's Bat (Myotis daubentonii), Common Pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus), Soprano Pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pygmaeus) and Brown Long-Eared Bat (Plecotus auritus) all recorded within a 5km radius.
· In addition, a bat survey carried out in 2023 recorded five species of bat on site, with a roost of Soprano pipistrelles in a Horse Chestnut tree.
· Other mammals: Brown Hare (Lepus europaeus), Roe Deer (Capreolus capreolus), European Hedgehog (Erinaceus europaeus).
· Various birds including Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis), Buzzard (Buteo buteo), Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea), Goldfinch (Carduelis carduelis). Record of nesting Tawny Owl in the Bedlay Castle area. Barn Owl (Tyto alba) recorded in adjacent Bedlay Cemetery; Site south of Bedlay Castle Bothlin Burn and Moodiesburn Glen.
· Great Crested Newts (Triturus cristatus) have been recorded approximately 1.5km southeast of the site at the Drumcavel Quarry ponds.
· The Bothlin Burn has been identified by the Clyde River Foundation as a watercourse of concern for fish population recovery. In one description of a restoration / resilience project, it's stated that "50 years ago this burn was full of native brown trout, but today there is hardly one to be found.".
· There have also been reported dead fish incidents (pollution events) in the Bothlin Burn (Moodiesburn area), suggesting that there were fish present to be affected.
· Invertebrates include Small White (Pieris rapae), Peacock (Aglais io), Common Carder Bee (Bombus pascuorum).

<u>Clyde Metro</u>

The council led Clyde Metro team are delivering a mass transit scheme in partnership with Strathclyde Partnership for Transport (SPT) and Transport Scotland, as a key recommendation from Tansport Scotlands second Strategic Transport Projects Review. Improved connectivity with the areas around Bothlin Burn are included in their strategy with a connection to Moodiesburn planned. Options have been proposed to connect Moodieburn to Glenboig via

Light Rapid Transit (LRT) as indicated in purple in the detail of a map below.

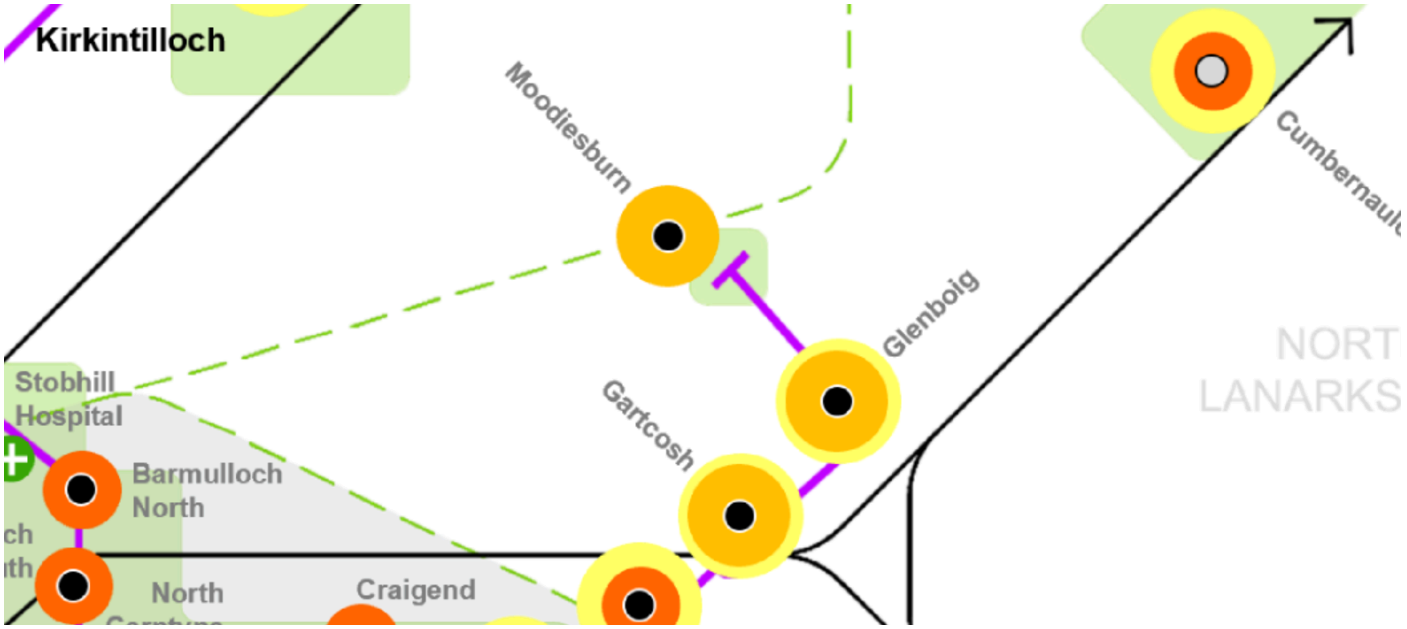


Figure 7: Detail from option A of Clyde Metro proposals

Nature Networks

General:
The Bothlin Burn site links to the Seven Lochs Wetland Park to the South, with the burn coming directly from Bishop Loch which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Seven Lochs Wetland Park is a significant urban park which is home to a wide range of wildlife including rare and endangered species such as the water vole and supports visitors including osprey.

GCV Nature Networks
The Glasgow City Region Green Network is a long term part of the region's drive to address the twin climate and ecological crisis to make the region a much more connected, resilient, liveable and sustainable place. It maps the Bothlin Burn as being a key connection for grassland in its Green Network Blueprint, showing strategic networks of connected quality greenspaces. Their ambition is that everyone who lives and works in the region is within a 5 minute walk of a quality greenspace, connected to the wider Green Network. Clyde Greenways, is one of the five initiative in the Blueprint, and proposes to expand and enhance the network of Greenways to make them an attractive option for everyday journeys, provide alternatives to on-road cycle routes, provide recreational opportunities and improve health and wellbeing.

The map below shows the Bothlin Burn area with the mapped grassland network running through the site.



Figure 8: Glasgow City Region Green Network – grassland mapping

Community Consultation

Methodology

Community Engagement was undertaken in March 2026 using in-person and online formats. In-person events included a litter pick session on the Strathkelvin Railway Path, making use of questionnaires to collect public opinions on the Bothlin burn site; and two walking group consultations at the end of March 2026. Online consultation was hosted using digital forms over the month of March 2026.

Additional conversations about the project were encouraged at the following meetings:

- Landowners Bedlay Estate Meeting on 12 March 2026
- Moodiesburn Community Action on 26 March 2026

Response rate

Participation to public consultation was spread across in-person and online methodologies with in-person events gathering the majority of responses. Response rates are as follows:

- Litterpick on the Strathkelvin Railway Path - 2 March 2026 – *7 attendees*
- Walking Group regular walkers on the Strathkelvin Railway Path - 23 March 2026 – *7 attendees*
- Walking Group regular walkers on the Strathkelvin Railway Path - 27 March 2026 – *10 attendees*
- Online Consultation in March 2026 – *29 participants*

Total participants: 53

Please note: due to the qualitative nature of data gathering, it is assumed participants responded once to events and online questionnaire without duplication. Data is gathered to collect themes for improvement rather than exact numbers, as such, any accidental duplication will not skew the results.

Insights

Key focus themes for the improvement of Bothlin Burn are summarised below. Please refer to Northern Corridor Community Volunteers (NCCV) report for full results:

- Site is seeing to have potential, however, it has seen gradual degrade over the years. Focus should be placed on the improvement of path surfaces and river, especially in terms of litter picking. Attention should also be given to woodland and habitat management (especially for birds and bats), and removal of invasive species. Signage should be considered in relation to ancient woodland significance of the site.
- The above themes were identified consistently on all consultation events.
- Attention was also placed on anti-social behaviour taking place on the site, and the importance of involving the community in site improvements to create more areas for families.
- NCCV recognises the importance of future partnership opportunities for the ongoing development of the site.

Recommendations

Summary of stage 1 outputs and activities

These activities are recommended to support and enhance the habitats in the context of several habitats of conservation significance having been identified in the BBES report and threats to these. These habitats are listed below.

Key to Table
Annex 1 - Annex 1 habitats, Habitats (listed on Annex I) of the Habitats Directive which occur in Scotland and for which Special Areas of Conservation are selected

SBL – Scottish Biodiversity List priority habitat, habitats considered by Scottish ministers to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland.

NLC -North Lothian Council Biodiversity Plan, Action Plans for priority habitats

Table 2: Habitats of conservation significance

Rivers Rivers and burns	Annex 1 SBL NLC
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	SBL
Wet woodland Alder woodland on flood plains	Annex 1 SBL
Ponds	NLC

Table 3: summary of output and recommended activities

Stage 1 output	**Activity recommendations**
Recognition of status as semi-natural ancient woodland	Include significance of this in interpretation.
Nature Networks and links to Bishop Loch SSSSI	Include information about this on interpretation including any maps. Detail species that might travel down from Bishop Loch,
Status as Local Nature Conservation Site	Include status on interpretation.
Historical uses for limestone quarrying, coal mining and small-scale agriculture	Include in interpretation noting where there are identifiable features.
Identification by Clyde River Foundation as watercourse of concern. Evidence of former healthy fish populations and recent pollution events. 2 CSO's present at Kelvin drive – Identified as Investment Priorities	Contact Scottish Water to find out when investment is planned for. Set up citizen science project to map, monitor and report on outfalls. Supports data collection to advocate for need of regulator intervention and investment. Eg FRT's Outfall Safari.

for sewage debris impact. Events can be seen on the Scottish Water Overflow Map.	This could be combined with a citizen science water quality monitoring through a programme such as Buglife's River Guardians. They offer training. Alternatively as simple campaign of raising awareness of identifying and reporting pollution incidents to SEPA through interpretation such as posters will help advocate need for intervention and investment. Make links with Clyde River Foundation to share information and knowledge about the health of the river, to inform the community and advocate more widely for action to improve the water quality.
Presence of invasive non-native (INNS) Himalayan Balsam (HB).	Remove and monitor. Following a plan this can be done manually with volunteers or chemically by a licenced consultant or trained and licenced volunteers. There have been and are currently trials taking place in Scotland using a rust fungus as a biological control of HB.
Presence of other INNS: Pick-a-back plant (Tolmiea menziesii), Canadian Goldenrod, Japanese Knotweed, Rhodedendron Ponticum and Snowberry as per survey target notes.	Plan removal and/or monitoring as per Monitoring Plan.
Presence of several ponds with standing water, one of which is heavily vegetated over.	Clearing of ponds to maintain open water and cutting back of scrub to let light in.
Huge amounts of rubbish found in burn	Remove rubbish with volunteers. Large items may need support from the local authority or contractors. Stronger relationship and more support from LA to support litter collection. This could be in the form of a service level agreement. Communication and education to reduce future littering and fly-tipping.
Fires, littering and vandalism of site including damage to trees, large number of bikes in the river and a burnt out car.	Community and youth engagement. Explore opportunities for meaningful youth engagement, training and employment opportunities using the site as an educational resource and classroom. This will help foster community connection with the site and allow the community to use it as a positive tool for change delivering tangible impact on individuals lives. Engagement activities should focus on the youngest in the community and develop with activities up until early adult as capacity allows. General impact on site demonstrates little care by the community, so this needs to be rectified by a strong demonstration of care to evidence need of and positive use of the site by community members. Building on this and collecting evidence of for example hours volunteered, will show that the site is valued by the community. Broken windows effect – neglect breeds neglect.
Presence of bats	The BBES survey indicates that there are many potential bat roost features. Maintain habitats such as standing deadwood. Consider installation of bat boxes particularly if and where this

	habitat is removed. These can be very simple designs that can be constructed by community volunteers or purchased. Bat boxes are known to be well used by bats and the Bat Conservation Trust have information on considerations and legal implications. Night time bat walks are an effective way of engaging and educating visitors to the site and local rangers may have monitoring equipment that they can loan out to groups or they may be able to direct support events with ranger attendance.
Presence of birds	The BBES report notes that the site provides a rich matrix of habitats suitable for nesting and foraging birds of a variety of woodland and riparian species. It notes that nest boxes installed in the woodland would benefit a variety of species. Research should be carried out on the suitability of boxes for target species and consideration of the design, visual impact, installation and maintenance of these. Boxes should not be nailed or screwed into the trunk of trees as this can introduce disease to the tree. No tree felling or ground clearance should take place within the main nesting period of March to August inclusive. Checks of ground nesting birds should be carried out if clearing Himalayan Balsam within the main nesting period.
Potential presence of Pine Marten	There was no presence of Pine Marten found in the BBES report but it notes the population is expanding and one suggestion in the report is to support his expansion with the installation of Pine Marten boxes. This species is a NLC LBAP species. While Pine Martens will make use of the boxes this should be weighed up with the visual and maintenance impact. Boxes should not be nailed or screwed into the trunk of trees as this can introduce disease to the tree. Research shows that they utilise nearly 200 different resting locations annually, so an artificial den may get only very occasional use and efforts might be better placed managing existing woodland to maintain habitat. If dens are built then these should be designed along the lines of the VWT-style boxes to be suitable for raising young as research shows these can be well used by females when there is a shortage of natural large cavities in ancient woodland. This would also provide a good opportunity for installing camera traps for monitoring and engagement and you can find further guidance for this online.
Water vole presence	No riparian planting should take place along riverbanks and encroaching scrub should be removed.

	Further research could be carried out to identify the sub species of water vole and possible links with a population of sub species at the Seven Lochs Wetland Park.
Presence of bees	The BBES suggests to consider installing bee banks in sunny positions.
Physical and visual disconnect from the river. Visibility of river reduced by pathside embankment and wall. Physical access is very poor due to distance of paths from river and height of paths above river. Banks down are very steep with no formal access. River is very hard to access and full of litter. Riverside is also boggy as it sits on a floodplain	Explore feasibility of improving path network and access to the river. Improving access would support peoples relationship with the river, making them feel more connected to it and able to care for it better by allowing collection of litter.

Monitoring and evaluation

Table 4: Monitoring and evaluation

Habitat Monitoring	item	Indicator	Data collection	Frequency	Responsibility
Invasive and Non-Native Species (INNS)	Japanese Knotweed	Presence of live plant	Visual mapping	Annually before treatment. After removal: 2 times per year: Late summer to Early autumn. For 3 growing seasons.	Volunteers
	Himalayan Balsam	Presence of live plant	Visual mapping	Annually before treatment. After removal: Annually in spring for 2 – 3 years.	Volunteers
	Rhodendron Ponticum	Presence of live plant	Visual mapping	Annually before treatment.	Volunteers

				After treatment: Re-survey every Sept – Oct until no regrowth then every 5 years.	
	Snowberry	Presence of live plant	Visual mapping	Annually before treatment.. After treatment: Annually in summer or autumn.	Volunteers
	Bracken – can take over large areas and suppress biodiversity if not managed.	Presence of live plant	Visual mapping	Annually	Volunteers
Invertebrates	Various species recorded	Number and variety	Kick sampling following standard methodology	Twice per year, in spring and autumn.	
Protected species monitoring					
Badger	Possible activity recorded				Trained Volunteers/contractor
Water Vole	Activity recorded				Trained Volunteers/contractor
Otter	Possible activity recorded.				Trained Volunteers/contractor
Bats: soprano pipistrelle, Daubenton's, Common Pipistrelle, Brown Long-Eared Bat.	Potential roost features found				Trained Volunteers/contractor
Amphibians	No evidence found but site suitable for	Presence of DNA	DNA sampling	Annually	Contractor

	several species inc Great Crested Newt				
Fish	Three-spined Stickleback recorded	Variety and size of fish sampled	E-fishing survey	Annually	Contractor
Birds: Kingfisher, Buzzard. Grey Heron, Goldfinch (possible Tawny Owl and Barn Owl nearby).	Various species recorded	Number of each individual bird and species identified	Sightings or identification of song	Annually in spring or summer.	Volunteers
Social impact	Item	indicator	Data collection	frequency	Responsibility
	How the community feels about the space	Number of hours volunteered	Volunteering event attendance records	At every volunteering event.	NCCV
	How the community feels about the space	Bags of rubbish removed/need for rubbish removal/willingness to remove rubbish	Number of bags of rubbish removed	At clearing events/annually collated	NCCV
	Usage of the space	Visitor numbers	Path counter already installed	Annually	NCCV

Further considerations

Further considerations, based on this report's information

Table 5: Further recommendations

Activity	Details
Landowner mapping	Further mapping in case of development
Mining Remediation Authority mapping	Further mapping in case of development
Utilities mapping	Further mapping in case of development
INNS control	Community and volunteer control

Signage and Interpretation audit	A survey of all the signage in the local area waymarking to the site and within the site to aid navigation. A review of existing interpretation and waymarking and identification of opportunities and desires.
Access audit and waymarking	Of the existing paths to in within the site, their specifications and state. Any existing way marking to and within the site. See above – may link to interpretation. Paths: Accessibility of river should be considered in the context of safety and erosion. It may be appropriate to consider improving access to certain areas to improve connectivity to the river, to increase communities feeling of connectedness which in turn fosters care and understanding. Erosion of steep banks can be mitigated by creating carefully designed areas of access to the waters edged, allowing other areas to recover.
Path improvements and formalisation	Alongside Bothlin Burn
	Connecting Communities of Chryston and Moodiesburn
Mammel surveying	
Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation plan	NCCV may wish to create a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan to cover planned activities as the project progresses

Appendices:

1. Consultation Form



Bothlin Burn Community Questionnaire

This questionnaire is for residents of Chryston and Moodiesburn and visitors to the Bothlin Burn and Moodiesburn Glen area.

Please let us know if you visit the site, even just on the route to somewhere else, what you care about most about the site and what you most like to see improved. Your response will be treated anonymously and you may decide at the end if you wish your details to be added to a mailing list for future volunteering opportunities with NCCV connected to this project.

This survey is being administered by Green Action Trust (GAT) on behalf of Northern Corridor Community Volunteers (NCCV) and your information will not be shared with any other organisations.

About me

Please give us a little bit of information about whether you live in the area or if you are a visitor.

1

Postcode or town of residence

Enter your answer



Do you currently visit the Bothlin Burn and Moodiesburn Glen area as shown in the map here?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

What do you feel about the Bothlin Burn and Moodiesburn Glen site currently?

3

Please put in order what you most care about on the site.

- Woodland
- River
- Paths
- Animals
- Plants



Paths - what would you like to prioritise?

- ◯ Improve connection between Moodiesburn and Chryston
- ◯ Improve surface of Strathkelvin Railway Path
- ◯ Create new paths alongside river
- ◯ Improve surface of all paths to reduce muddiness
- ◯ Other

River – what would you like to prioritise?



- Remove rubbish from the river
- Improve water quality/reduce pollution
- Improve access to the river for people and pets
- Create river dipping and access areas into water for people and pets
- Carry out works to reduce river bank erosion and reduce river bank access
- Create a plan for long term resilience against flooding

Woodland – what would you like to prioritise?

- Manage existing woodland and trees to support wildlife
- Manage existing woodland to improve visibility and safety
- Replace lost trees and extend woodland areas
- Work towards more protection for the woodland and Veteran Trees
- Tree planting to sequester carbon

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Animals - what would you like to prioritise?

- Manage habitat to naturally support birds
- Manage habitat to naturally support bats
- Manage habitat to naturally support mammals, such as red squirrel and pine martin
- Create, instal and maintain bat boxes
- Improve habitat for insects and pollinators such as bees

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Plants - what would you like to prioritise?

Removal and monitoring of invasive plants

Planting of wildflower seeds for pollinators

Plant ID and citizen science events

Foraging walks and plant remedies

9

How do you feel about the site currently?

Enter your answer

10

Would you like to see more information and signage around the site?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

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If 'Yes' then would would you like to see information and signage on?

- [ ] The ancient woodland and its significance
- [ ] The sites link to Nature Networks and the Bishops Loch Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- [ ] The sites status as a Local Conservation Site
- [ ] The sites historical uses, geology and archeology
- [ ] The plants and animals on and around the site

Would you like to get involved?

Please let us know here if you would like to volunteer to improve the site. Your email address entered here will be stored securely by NCCV solely for the purpose of informing you of future volunteering opportunities. NCCV will not share your data with any other parties.

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I would be interested in volunteering to...

- [ ] Monitor water quality
- [ ] Monitor invasive species such as Himlayan Balsam
- [ ] Assist with the removal of invasives such as Himalayan Balsam
- [ ] Clearing and maintenance of ponds for wildlife
- [ ] Litter picking and rubbish removal
- [ ] Bat surveying
- [ ] Building and installing of bat, bird or pine marten boxes.
- [ ] Clearing and maintenance of river banks for wildlife
- [ ] Building insect homes such as bee banks
- [ ] Assisting with tree maintenance
- [ ] Assisting with path maintenance
- [ ] Desk based volunteering with admin or fundraising
- [ ]

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I agree to being contacted on... (please enter your email address or preferred method of being contacted)

Enter your answer

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Microsoft Forms

2. References

SEPA objectives for the Bothlin Burn (Garnkirk Burn to Luggie confluence). Information Sheet.

Registers of Scotalnd – Land Information Services: https://scotlis.ros.gov.uk/map-search

Clyde Metro [Clyde Metro Progress Update & Next Steps]

Pine Marten boxes [Home Among the Trees: How Pine Martens Choose and Use Dens – NatureSpy]



Green
Action
Trust