

South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan

Adopted November 2012



South Lanarkshire
Core Paths Plan
November 2012

Map 26
Lanark North

Key

- Core Path
- Aspirational Core Path
- Wider Network
- Cross Boundary Link
- Core Water Path
- Water Access/Egress
- Aspirational Crossing
- SLC Boundary
- Neighbour Boundary

Core Path Numbering

- CR/97 Land
- UN/5775/1 Water

W1 Water Access/Egress Code

Map Locator

16 LANARKHALL	17 DARLUE	20 BRADSHAW
27 BLACKWOOD	26 LANARK	25 LEBENTON
32 LEBENHAGOW	33 DOUGLAS WATER	34 THORNTON

The spatial accuracy of route information on this map is suitable for reference purposes only. Due to scale, some path numbers are not displayed.

For further information contact the Access Officers at paths@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

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0 500 1,000 Metres

Enjoy Scotland's outdoors responsibly

Everyone has the right to be on most land and inland water for recreation, education and for going from place to place providing they act responsibly. These access rights and responsibilities are explained in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. The key things are:

When you're in the outdoors:

- take personal responsibility for your own actions and act safely
- respect people's privacy and peace of mind
- help land managers and others to work safely and effectively
- care for your environment and take your litter home
- keep your dog under proper control
- take extra care if you're organising an event or running a business.

If you're managing the outdoors:

- respect access rights
- act reasonably when asking people to avoid land management operations
- work with your local authority and other bodies to help integrate access and land management
- respect rights of way and customary access.

Visit [outdooraccess-scotland.com](https://www.outdooraccess-scotland.com) or contact your local Scottish Natural Heritage office.



**KNOW THE CODE
BEFORE YOU GO**

SCOTTISH OUTDOOR ACCESS CODE [outdooraccess-scotland.com](https://www.outdooraccess-scotland.com)

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Paths signs by Garvald



Big Bike Day event, Chatelherault Country Park



Main image: To the hills – Dungavel Hill (by Strathaven)
Inset top: Trail - Equestrian routes - Garvald
Inset bottom: Trail - running – Clyde Valley Woodlands

The South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan

Introduction

In January 2009 The Council in collaboration with the South Lanarkshire Outdoor Access Forum, published the first consultative draft version of the South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan. The document provided an opportunity for individuals and organisations with an interest in outdoor access to comment and make informal representation on the Council's proposals for the formulation, development and management of a network of access routes in accordance with the provision of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 (referred to hereafter as the Land Reform Act). In the light of the comments received the Council made revisions to the Plan to accommodate as far as it considered reasonable and practical the interests and opinions of a diverse constituency of outdoor access stakeholder interests. In November 2010 a final consultative draft version of the Plan was published following which there was a statutory 12 week consultation. In March 2011 the Plan was referred to the Scottish Governments Enquiry Reporters Unit for consideration and determination of the responses made. In June 2012 South Lanarkshire Council received confirmation that the Plan had received final approval from Scottish Ministers and that subject to a number of modifications and amendments was directed to adopt and publish the Plan. This document is the adopted Core Paths Plan for South Lanarkshire.

The Land Reform Act requires Councils and other access authorities to draw up a plan for a system of paths, known as Core Paths, sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable outdoor access throughout their area.

The Council recognises the importance of outdoor access (walking, cycling, horseriding and non-motorised water based activities like canoeing) for both the health and social well-being of communities and economic vitality of the area. The South Lanarkshire plan covers the entire local authority area and includes all urban and rural communities. The guidance provided by both Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage and Paths for All Partnership has been used in the preparation of the Plan.

The plan is divided into three parts. The first section provides a commentary on the development of the plan and includes the following components:

- its legal status;
- the policy context for the development of the Core Paths Plan;
- core paths, other paths and the general right of access;
- development of the South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan;
- criteria used for selecting routes;
- cross-boundary routes;
- public consultation;
- assessing the sufficiency of the network;
- managing and maintaining the network;
- strategic environmental assessment;
- community paths survey;
- network description;
- path definitions.

The second section takes the form of a series of maps identifying the system of core path routes and how they link to the wider access network. The third section lists all the core path links by district area, core water paths and water access points.

This document can be viewed in all South Lanarkshire libraries and selected Council offices. It can also be viewed online in PDF format at www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk. Online navigable mapping of the core path network is also available here.

If you wish to contact us on any aspect of the Plan you can write to, telephone or email the Outdoor Access staff at:


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Forest walks – Dungavel, Strathaven



Mountain biking – Clydesdale



Information and interpretation – Clyde Walkway by Bothwell Castle

What the Law says about Core Paths and Core Path Plans

The Land Reform Act creates a statutory right of non-motorised access to most land and inland water in Scotland, for the purposes of recreation and passage. In plain English this means that people can walk, cycle or horse-ride over most land, and take a canoe, raft, sailing boat or swim in most rivers and lochs, so long as they do so in a responsible way. There are however certain exceptions to this right on grounds of safety, security and privacy. The law recognises that most people wish to take access on paths, tracks or other easily identifiable routes and proposes the development of a network of 'Core Paths' to help facilitate and encourage responsible access. Although the

law says that any route, whether it physically exists on the ground or not, can be considered for inclusion as part of the Core Path Network the Scottish Government has issued local authorities with guidance to assist in the process of identifying a 'reasonable' network. The guidance suggests a series of criteria and characteristics for core paths and although it is not essential for routes to meet all the criteria in all circumstances, overall the network should provide for the needs of all legitimate users. The Act requires that all access authorities (be they local councils or national park authorities) must produce a Core Paths Plan.

The policy context for the development of the Core Paths Plan

The Core Paths Plan has six specific policy objectives:

- To provide a framework for the management, promotion and maintenance of the outdoor access network resource across South Lanarkshire.
- To contribute to the delivery of local and national transport policies by encouraging walking and cycling for short journeys.
- To protect and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of South Lanarkshire through the adoption of appropriate recreational and educational access management regimes.
- To assist social cohesion by creating and strengthening outdoor access links between and within communities through the creation and promotion of path networks.
- To encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyles by providing opportunities for individuals to more easily incorporate walking and cycling physical activity into daily life.
- To contribute to the economic vitality of the area by creating opportunities for outdoor recreation in which nature based tourism businesses can develop.

These objectives are underpinned by a range of relevant national, regional and local policy drivers as identified below. The formulation of the Plan and future development and management of the access networks is an important way of making sure that these policies and strategies deliver practical outcomes and benefits for South Lanarkshire communities.

National Policy Drivers	Regional Policy Drivers	Local Policy Drivers and Initiatives
National Planning Policy and National Planning Guidance	Glasgow and Clyde Valley (G&CV) Structure Plan	South Lanarkshire Local Plan and 'Connect' The South Lanarkshire Council Plan
Scottish Rural Development Programme	G&CV Regional Project Appraisal Committee	South Lanarkshire Rural Strategy 2007 - 2013
Single Outcome Agreement	G&CV Community Planning Partnership	South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership
Land Reform (Scotland) Act	Paths for All Partnership	South Lanarkshire Outdoor Access Strategy
National Transport Strategy	Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	South Lanarkshire Local Transport Strategy
Greenspace Scotland	Glasgow and Clyde Valley / Central Scotland Green Network Partnerships	SLC Countryside and Greenspace Service

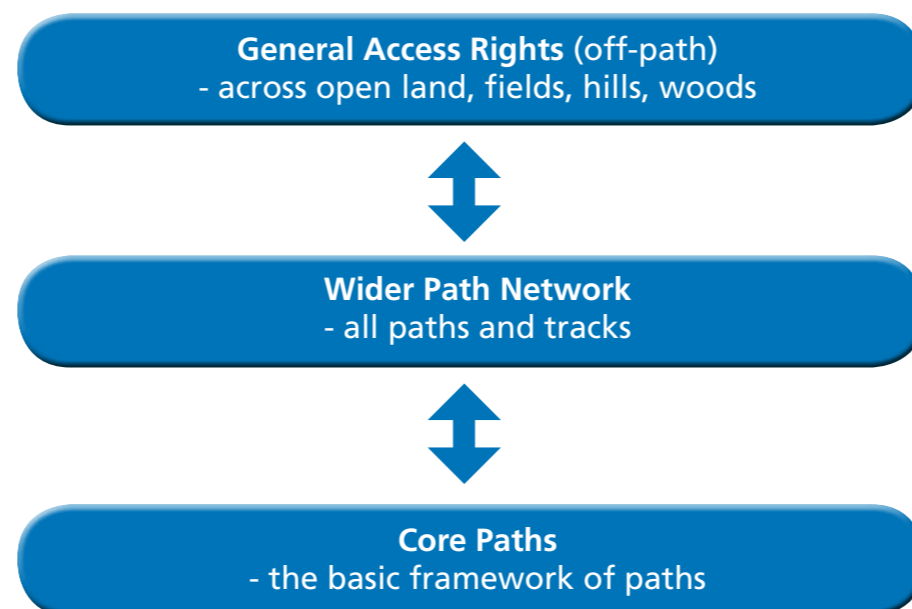
National Policy Drivers (cont.)	Regional Policy Drivers (cont.)	Local Policy Drivers and Initiatives (cont.)
Scotland's Tourism Framework	Regional Tourism Partnership	Lanarkshire Tourism Action Plan
Lets Make Scotland More Active NICE (National Inst. For Clinical Excellence) guidance on walking and cycling	NHS Lanarkshire – A 'Healthier Future' Strategic Health Plan 2012 -2020	Walk a Little Live a Lot / Routes Around Routes Programmes
A Sustainable Development Plan for Scotland		South Lanarkshire Sustainable Development Strategy 2012
Cycling Scotland - Cycle Strategy Sustrans (Scotland) - Cycle Strategy National Cycle Network Cycling Plan / local cycle network	Strathclyde Partnership for Transport - Active Travel Programme	South Lanarkshire Local Transport Strategy

Core Paths, other access routes and the general right of access

Scottish Government guidance defines the system of core paths as 'providing the basic framework of routes sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area'. It confirms that the 'core paths network should provide for all forms of recreational access' and should be 'signposted at key access points, with boundary crossings' (gates, stiles, gaps through fences, hedges and walls) 'in a safe and useable condition and the path surface serviceable for the anticipated uses'.

It is important to note that core paths are only one component of the overall outdoor access provision of the area. They will be supplemented by and linked to a more extensive network of access routes (non core paths) which might be considered as 'local' or 'community' paths. A third element is the general right of access provided for by the Land Reform Act which allows people to take more general access over open land (fields, hill, woods etc) so long as they do so in a responsible way. This three tiered approach

to outdoor access (illustrated on the diagram below) will provide a comprehensive framework in which communities can make use of and enjoy the outdoors.



Development of the South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan

We have used the guidance provided by both the Scottish Government and The Paths for All Partnership to help inform the development the South Lanarkshire plan. Considerable emphasis is given in this guidance to the need for community consultation at all stages to ensure that the plan meets the needs of the whole community including visitors. The core path system should contribute to achieving key public policy objectives including health, sustainable transport, social inclusion, urban and rural regeneration. The Scottish Government guidance places particular

emphasis on the need for core paths to be located close to where people live and where they can be used by visitors and tourists and that networks should be developed on the urban fringe where they can provide connections to the wider countryside. Equally, use should be made of 'green networks and corridors' and public open spaces within urban settlements to provide linkages within communities. Finally, the system should also link coherently across local authority boundaries.



National Cycle Route 74 – Connect2, Chatelherault Country Park



'Access for all' – walk, cycle, equestrian, mobility scooter (Whitelee Ranger Service)



Town routes - Lanark



Urban opportunities – James Hamilton Heritage Park, East Kilbride

Criteria used for the selection of Core Paths in South Lanarkshire

From the community consultation work undertaken and previous knowledge and information there is a very extensive network of paths, tracks and other routes from which the core path network has been identified. A set of seven criteria has been used to assist the process of selecting core path routes. It should be noted that it is not necessary for all the criteria to apply to all the routes.

The criteria are:

1. The path or route was identified during the first phase of public consultation or was previously identified by the Council;
2. The path or route is promoted and / or is maintained by South Lanarkshire Council or other agency, body or organisation;
3. The path or route is well-used as determined by its function and location;
4. The path or route is locally important for its primary function (transport link, tourism or recreational access route etc);
5. The path or route contributes to creating linked communities;
6. Paths or routes passing through sensitive environmental features or locations have been assessed against environmental screening criteria;
7. The path or route is either currently useable or is capable of being made so within 2 years of the draft plan being adopted.

It should be noted that for criteria 1, 5 and 6 the path or route identified may not currently exist.

Path usability and suitability

Although the core paths network needs to take account of the needs of all types of users it is not necessary for all routes to be useable by all categories of user. The definition of 'useable' will also vary according to situation and type of use expected, for example a hill path may only be of beaten grass with waymarkers and be considered useable for low intensity use by walkers. In other situations path construction is required to cope with higher intensity multi-use.

In selecting routes for inclusion in the core path plan we have had to consider the varied character of the communities the network is intended to serve, for example whether it is large or small, urban or rural. We have tried to include routes of varying length to cater for different categories and types of users and we have included 'on' as well as 'off' road routes. Wherever possible we have tried to join up and link routes although this is not possible in all circumstances.

Cross boundary routes to neighbouring access authorities

South Lanarkshire is bounded by the seven adjacent access authorities of West Lothian; North Lanarkshire; Glasgow City, East Renfrewshire; East Ayrshire; Dumfries and Galloway and Scottish Borders. Whilst there is some complementarity with adjacent authorities in identifying cross boundary core path routes, inevitably some mismatching occurs. This is mostly due to plans being developed at different times and the use of different criteria

in identifying potential core paths. Where this is the case and as part of the consultation process associated with the adoption of the Core Paths Plan it is hoped that the majority of the anomalies can be satisfactorily resolved. Access relations with the adjacent authorities is very good and there are a number of joint access initiatives currently underway which will help deliver improvements to both the core paths and wider access networks.

Public Consultation

In accordance with best practice guidance the Council has been keen from the outset to ensure that communities and other stakeholders have had the opportunity to participate in the development of the Plan. This has been achieved by using a number of approaches. In the first instance the South Lanarkshire Outdoor Access Forum has been fully involved at all stages in providing assistance, advice and guidance in the formulation of the Plan.

Stage 1: (Preliminary Consultation) Prior to preparing the first consultative draft version of the Plan in January 2009, 64 community consultation events were held at which the opinions and views of those with an interest in outdoor access (users, landowners, land managers and communities) were sought. A total of 722 individuals responded to the feedback questionnaire although double that number of people attended the various events. The findings from this consultation activity are contained in the 'Community Paths Survey Report' published in January 2007. This supplemented earlier participatory appraisal consultation work commissioned by the Council in the communities of Uddingston, Cambuslang, Cathkin, Cairns, Whitlawburn, Halfway, Lesmahagow, Douglas, Coalburn and Carluke.

Stage 2: (Informal Consultation) The Council published the first 'informal' consultative draft version of the Core Path Plan in January 2009. Copies of which were made available at 56 public venues (council offices, Q and A offices, libraries, community and leisure centres etc) as well as being widely distributed to a range of individuals, organisations and other stakeholders both within the Council and outside. The Plan was distributed to all 38 South Lanarkshire community council's, the 7 adjacent local authorities, 46 organisations with outdoor access interests and elected members of the Council. Information on the availability of the Plan was disseminated by mailings to nearly 1,000 South Lanarkshire members of The National Farmers Union for Scotland, British Horse Society and Scottish Land and Estates (formerly Scottish Rural Property Business Association). Information was also sent to 45 residents and tenants associations and 335 individuals who had previously registered to receive information about the Plan. The Plan was also made available on the Council's website.

In total 206 responses were received, comments varied from route specific to multiple responses on various aspects of the Plan including the 'sufficiency' of the proposed network. The Council prepared a document which summarized the representations made and provided a response to each representation. The document was made publicly available on-line. 66% of consultees were of the opinion that the

Plan achieved the objective of providing a 'sufficient degree of access throughout the area' and consequently met the required sufficiency criteria. A number of specific themes and issues were also identified:

- Sufficiency of the proposed core path network;
- Route user suitability - sufficiency for particular categories of users;
- Built and natural heritage issues;
- Route status, additions, and amendments;
- Network spread - variable density and distribution of network;
- Land management - agriculture, estate and forestry management;
- Curtilage - privacy and security;
- Access constraints;
- Resources and funding - network upgrading and route management;
- Water access;
- Safety, liability and responsible behaviour;
- Maintenance and route signage.

Stage 3: (Formal Consultation) In November 2010 the Council published the final consultative draft version of the Core Paths Plan. As with the stage 2 consultation the Plan was distributed widely and made available on-line. Following the statutory 12 week consultation period a total of 178 valid objections from 142 individuals or businesses relating to 22 candidate Core Paths were received by the Council. In March 2011 The Plan was referred on to the Scottish Government's Enquiry Reporters Unit for consideration of the representations made. In June 2012 the Council was directed by Scottish Ministers to adopt the Plan subject to deletion of 3 of the 22 candidate Core Paths on which representations were made to the Council.

In assessing the sufficiency of South Lanarkshire's core path system consideration has been given to the following factors:

- The extent to which it demonstrates a reasonable level of 'responsiveness' to the consultation information received;
- Its relevance and 'fit' to the policies and strategies of the authority and other appropriate agencies;
- The extent of the network in relation to the scale and character of South Lanarkshire and its communities.



Equestrian access – Whitelee Windfarm
(Whitelee Ranger Service)



'Walking' the dog – Whitelee (Whitelee Ranger Service)



ScotWays Heritage Path signage project (ScotWays)



VIVA walking group on Black Hill – by Auchenheath (VIVA - Villages in the Valley Association)

Managing and Maintaining the Core Paths network

As is the case currently with public Rights of Way the Council and landowners are not under a legal obligation to maintain or upgrade proposed core paths. However the Council acknowledges that there is an expectation that core paths will be maintained to a reasonable standard in line with Scottish Government guidance. Depending on the location, type and nature of a particular core path, there are a variety of mechanisms and funding sources available to maintain access routes. Within the Council responsibility for upgrading and maintaining paths is shared between Community and Enterprise Resources (Land, Fleet and Grounds Service; Roads and Transportation Service; Regeneration Services), Education Resources and Housing and Technical Resources. The South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture Trust is responsible for the management of the country parks and other Council owned outdoor recreational facilities which it operates for the Council.

Other public agencies and voluntary organisations including the Forestry Commission, Scottish Wildlife Trust, Scottish Natural Heritage, Sustrans, Scottish Water, Historic Scotland and National Trust will also have an involvement in maintaining core path routes on land for which they have responsibility. Similarly private landowners (farmers and woodland owners) can receive funding, through mechanisms including the Scottish Government's forestry grants and rural development contracts to maintain access routes crossing their land.

The Council has recently invested in 'The Countryside Access Management System', a computer based path management software system, to improve the monitoring and maintenance of access routes and networks including core paths throughout South Lanarkshire.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

As required under the provisions of the European Directive 2001/42/EC and Regulation 15 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) was undertaken as part of the preparation of the finalised core paths plan. The SEA identifies both positive and negative environmental impacts the Plan may have and provides a systematic process for reporting and where appropriate mitigating any negative impacts.

This assessment process will help ensure that the Plan takes account of sensitive habitats and environments and makes a positive contribution to both the area and its communities. The SEA Environmental Report forms a separate document which accompanies the Core Paths Plan.

Community Paths Survey

As part of the early development of the Core Paths Plan (preliminary consultation) the Council undertook a community paths survey, the purpose of which was to identify how people in South Lanarkshire use their local paths, what barriers there are to use and what improvements could be made to increase both the level of use and the quality of the network. The responses received indicated there is both a high level of usage of local paths and support for maintaining and improving the network. The survey confirmed that a large number of respondents use local paths on a regular basis for both functional and

recreational purposes including the following: commuting to work or school; going to the shops and accessing other local facilities; visiting or being with friends; dog walking; for exercise, health and well being. Some respondents felt that issues such as the poor condition of paths, concerns over safety, and lack of knowledge on the location of paths stopped them from using paths. Suggested improvements included better maintenance and more information. Overall, the responses in this survey suggest the local paths are well used and are a valuable asset to the communities of South Lanarkshire.

Core Paths Network Description

The access network identified in this plan extends to a total of 1426 miles / 2299 km. The following table shows how this is made up.

Category	District Area	Length	
		miles	km
Core Paths	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	42	68
	East Kilbride	110	178
	Hamilton	115	185
	Clydesdale	214	344
	Total	481	775
Aspirational Core Paths	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	4	7
	East Kilbride	34	55
	Hamilton	13	20
	Clydesdale	91	146
	Total	142	228
Wider Path Network	Cambuslang/ Rutherglen	35	57
	East Kilbride	155	248
	Hamilton	89	144
	Clydesdale	455	733
	Total	734	1182
Core Water Paths	River Clyde (Abington to Falls of Clyde)	30	49
	River Clyde (Crossford to Glasgow City)	28	46
	Avon Water (Glassford Bridge to Clyde / Avon confluence)	12	19
	Total	70	114

Water Access / Egress Points (No.)	River Clyde	22
	Avon Water	4
	Douglas Water	4
	Mouse Water	3
	Total	33

It is the Council's view that the identified network directly serves the needs of the majority of both urban and rural communities across South Lanarkshire. In accordance with guidance contained in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code the Council is neither recommending nor restricting use of individual parts of the network. It is for individual users, using their own judgement to determine whether a particular route can be used responsibly and in accordance with the provisions of both statutory access legislation and the outdoor access code.



Mountain biking – Clyde Valley Woodlands

Core Paths Maps and Map Legend Definition

The series of maps which appear in the following pages identify six separate but complementary elements of the South Lanarkshire access network. In summary these are: the Core Paths Network; Aspirational Core Paths; the Wider Access Network ; Cross Boundary Paths; the Water Access Network – Core Water Paths; Water Access Points.

It is considered essential to separately identify these components in order to demonstrate the totality and sufficiency of the overall network. To assist in understanding the Plan and the maps a definition of each of the categories of the network is given below.

Category	Definition
Core Path (solid purple line, sections numbered)	Paths within this category will include the key off road walking, cycling and equestrian routes on both public and private land which either currently meet the criteria for consideration as core paths or are considered capable of doing so. Included are pavements which form important links through and between communities.
Aspirational Core Path (broken purple line)	Paths within this category will include off road walking, cycling and equestrian links on both public and private land which do not currently exist or need substantial upgrading but which have been identified as being key components of the core path network. Each of these will fit into one of the following categories since they vary in description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • currently in use, requiring substantial upgrading; • may be little used or out of use, requiring substantial upgrading; • may be no evidence of use but route is considered worthy of possible future development as a useful addition to the network. (Routes in this category may have constraints of current land management and costs of making useable.)
Cross Boundary Link (broken red line)	Paths within this category are outwith South Lanarkshire but indicate linkage to neighbouring authorities' access networks. Routes shown may be core paths, aspirational core paths or part of the authority's wider access network.
Wider Access Network (solid green line)	Routes within this category will include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On road promoted cycle routes; • Other paths and tracks, closes, vennels, wynds, remote footpaths and pavements identified through participatory appraisal and community consultation activity but which are not considered as candidate core paths; • Rural roads (generally c class) which have been identified through community consultation as important elements of the local access network and which show evidence of having been used over a long period for access recreation purposes (signs, seating etc); • Rights of Way not identified as candidate core paths; • Promoted routes which are not identified as either candidate or aspirational core paths, including routes which have been in receipt of public funding grant assistance i.e. SGRPID / Forestry Commission / SNH etc.).
Core Water Path (solid blue line)	Sections of water courses (rivers) or open water bodies (reservoirs, ponds lochs) which are known to be used by canoeists and other non-motorised water users and considered suitable for inclusion.
Water Access / Egress Point (blue circle, with code)	Location of known access / egress points to rivers popularly used by canoeists and other water based recreational users.

NB For the purposes of the Core Path Plan 'off road' is defined as meaning off the vehicular carriageway. On the maps some Core Paths 'appear' to be on road but are in fact on pavements, (surfaced paths immediately adjoining the carriageway), paths, tracks or verges adjacent to or running parallel with the carriageway. In certain

circumstances a route may appear to have a dual status as both a candidate core path and part of the wider network. This occurs in situations where a pavement or roadside path is a candidate core path and the vehicular carriageway is itself a promoted cycle route and therefore considered part of the wider network.



Art in access – Sustrans Connect2 portrait bench, Chatelherault Country Park



Sign installation - encouraging responsible access, working with landmanagers

Core Path Numbering

For management purposes and to assist in locating specific routes the maps and list which follow identify each section of path with an individual route identification number. Consequently core path routes will comprise a series of individually numbered sections. The core path list also has a prefix of letters to identify the area district in which the

path is located, CR (Cambuslang and Rutherglen); EK (East Kilbride); HM (Hamilton) and CL (Clydesdale). It should be noted that due to the scale of mapping very short sections of path cannot have their code displayed. These can be determined by reference to the online mapping at www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Wider Access Network

It is recognised that there are many 'quiet' back roads in South Lanarkshire that are important routes for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. While some of these routes have

been shown it was felt that it would not be helpful to attempt to show all of them since this vast network of minor roads is largely identifiable on ordnance survey maps.

Core Paths on pavements in settlements

It can be assumed that pavements exist extensively in urban areas and that other settlements have at least a basic network. It was felt that it would be unhelpful to propose too extensive a network as core paths and so priority

has been given to showing the main strategic routes on pavements, along with the main off-road routes on other paths (away from road-sides, including those through greenspace).

Mapped Cross Boundary Links

The maps identify a series of cross boundary links (core paths, aspirational core paths and wider network routes) which extend beyond the Council's administrative boundary. Although these have been mapped to demonstrate the connectivity of the South Lanarkshire network with those

of the adjacent authorities this should not be interpreted as giving implied endorsement or status to routes outwith the South Lanarkshire boundary. Please refer to the relevant access authority's core path plan for confirmation of the status of the routes status within their area.

Water Access

The maps identify sections of the River Clyde and Avon Water as part of the core paths network together with access / egress points which are known to be used by canoeists. Some of the points are only suitable at certain times due to river conditions or only as exit points because of downstream hazards such as waterfalls, weirs and rapids. The fact that not all sections of the River Clyde or its tributaries or other open water bodies are identified as

part of the core paths network does not imply that water access is prohibited in these areas although substantial natural hazards or operational constraints may make them unsuitable or unsafe for access use.

For more information on suitable water access for canoeing and kayaking in South Lanarkshire go to www.canoescotland.org



Links to public transport for sustainable travel



Paddling on the River Clyde – core water path (Stuart Clark)

If you need this information in another language or format,
please contact us to discuss how we can best meet your needs.
Phone: 0303 123 1015 Email: equalities@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk