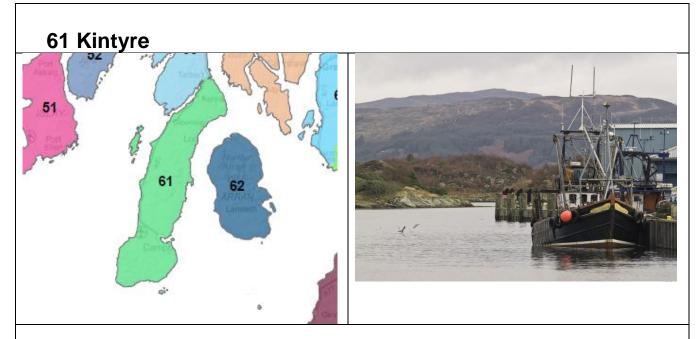
The Landscapes of Scotland



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| 67 | Lammermuirs and Moorfoots | 68 | Ayr Plain | | |
| 69 | Renfrewshire Hills and | 70 | Ettrick and Moffat Hills | | |
| | Clydesdale | | | | |

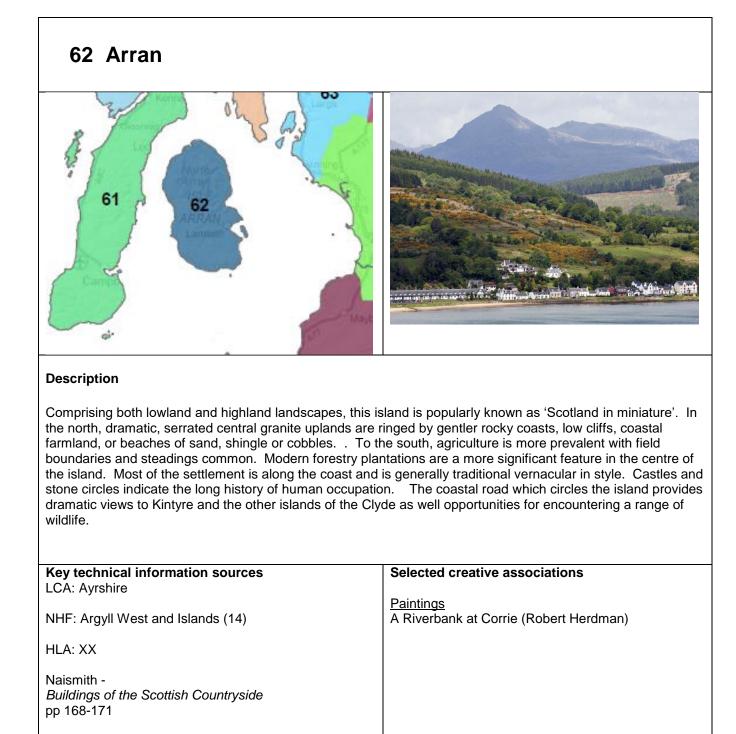


Description

Kintyre is often called the 'mainland Island'. A long central moorland spine is flanked by a mix of forestry plantations and small areas of open moorland, that fall gently toward the coast, with intimate glens cutting into the spine. Rocky stretches and sandy beaches provide a varied coastline, hugged by the main roads and giving dramatic views across the sounds to the islands of Arran, Gigha and Islay. Ruined forts and castles dot the coastline. South, towards the mull, the land flattens out and becomes more settled, with wide, open beaches and pastures. Campbeltown is the largest town. Here, with the airfield, runway and golf course at Machrihanish, have a more developed character, which contrasts with the rest of the peninsula.

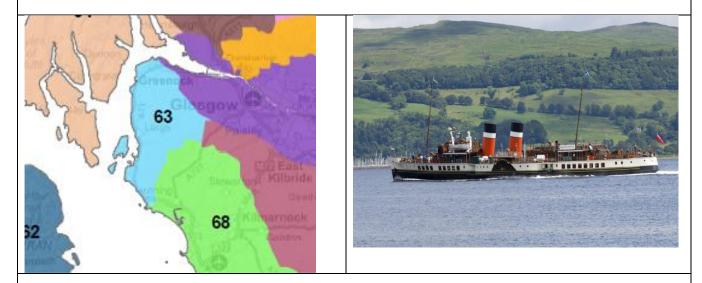
| Key technical information sources LCA: Argyll and Firth of Clyde | Selected creative associations |
|--|---|
| NHF: Argyll West and Islands (14) | Paintings Off to the Fishing (William McTaggart) |
| HLA: XX | |
| Naismith - <i>Buildings of the Scottish Countryside</i> pp 191-195 | |







63 Clyde Muirshiel



Description

An area of high coastal moorland that contrasts with the surrounding farmland, loch and wetland areas on lower ground. It has a surprisingly remote feeling for a place so surrounded by settlement and has extensive views over the Firth of Clyde. Steep, winding roads lead down incised glens towards the coast and the views from them are a feature of travelling through the area. The coast has a raised beach with occasional castles, and is surmounted by a wooded relict cliff. Marinas, settlements, power stations and road and rail links all occupy the busy coastal strip. Many of the costal villages and towns are popular day-trip destinations. Wind farms are common in the southern part of the area.

| Key technical information sources LCA: Ayrshire, Glasgow and Clyde Valley | Selected creative associations |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NHF: West Central Belt (17) | |
| HLA: XX | |
| Naismith - <i>Buildings of the Scottish Countryside</i> pp 171-176 | |



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Description

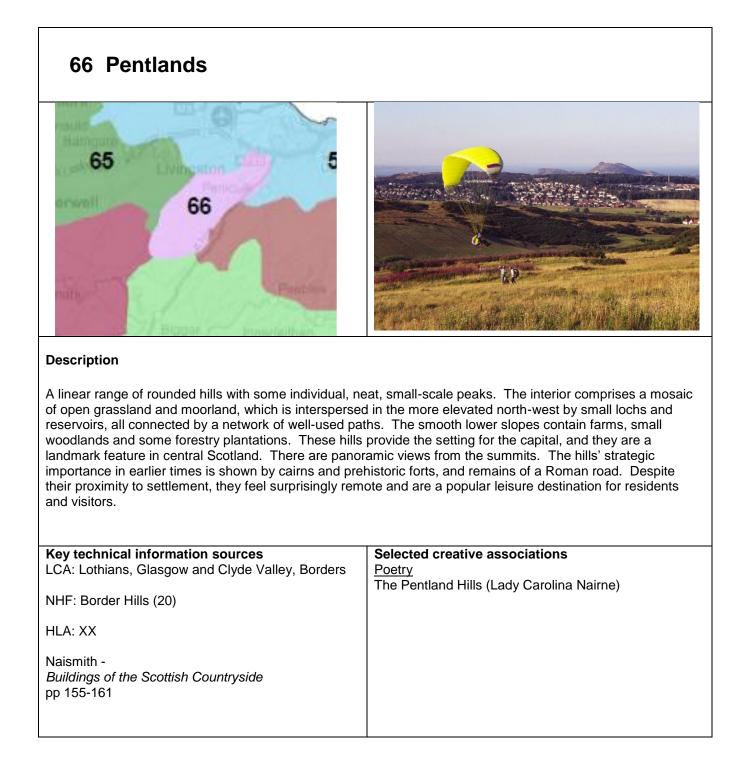
The great expanse of the Glasgow conurbation sits in a large alluvial plain, bordered to the north and south by low hill ranges. Built development in all its forms dominates, obscuring the underlying natural features, such as the hummocky drumlin landform. Even the River Clyde is generally seen only when viewed from its banks or from its many bridges. Major transport routes follow the river valleys. Evidence of earlier settlement can be seen along the length of the Clyde. The modern city includes a wealth of civic, industrial and residential buildings, following a grid-iron pattern in the centre. This, the industrial heart of Scotland, is busy and crowded, but the 'dear green place' is also known for its many parks and quiet pockets of greenery along its smaller rivers.

| Key technical information sources | Selected creative associations |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| LCA: Glasgow and Clyde Valley | Poetry |
| | Glasgow (Alexander Thomson) |
| NHF: West Central Belt (17) | |
| | Novels / writings |
| HLA: XX | The Slab Boys (John Byrne) |
| | The Trick is to Keep Breathing (Janice Galloway) |
| Naismith - | Young Adam (Alexander Trocchi) |
| Buildings of the Scottish Countryside | |
| pp 171-176 | <u>Film / TV</u> |
| | Comfort and Joy (Bill Forsyth) |
| | Ratcatcher (Lynne Ramsay) |
| | |
| | |

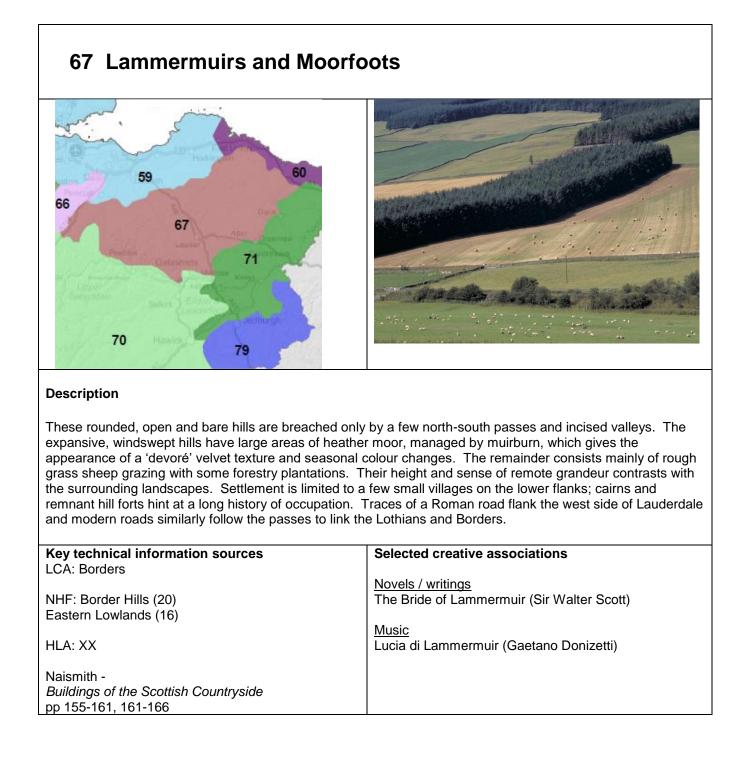


65 Slammanan Plateau 58 65 64 66 Description Slammanan is an area of exposed, sometimes bleak moorland, dotted with towns and villages with a strong mining and industrial heritage. The plateau lies between Cumbernauld and Falkirk, around the headwaters of the River Avon. It consists of peatland, wetland, rough and improved grassland. The pronounced north to south folds in the topography tend to restrict views to and from the plateau. It is crossed by minor roads, running from north to south, which connect the scattered settlements and farmsteads. Windswept tree belts and hedges often edge the fields and roads. Lowland crofts and some extensive tree planting are relatively new features in this landscape. Selected creative associations Key technical information sources LCA: Lothians, Glasgow and Clyde Valley Music NHF: West Central Belt (17) The Rose of Allandale (traditional) HLA: XX Naismith -Buildings of the Scottish Countryside pp 171-176

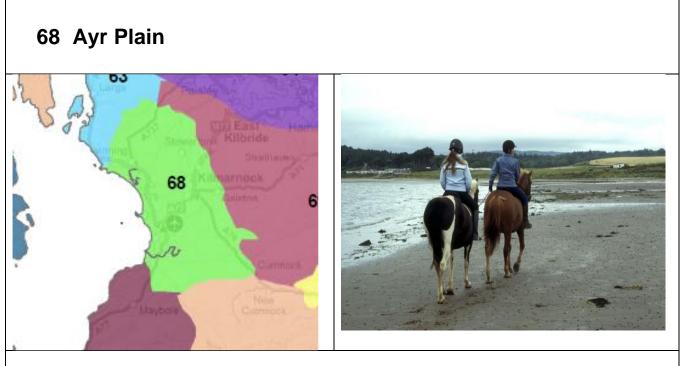










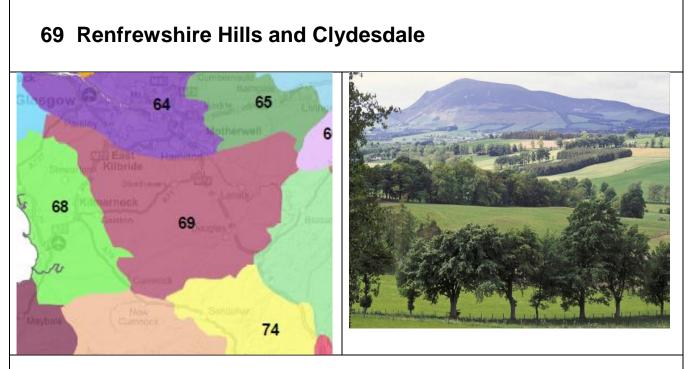


Description

A low coastal plain of gently rolling farmland and wooded river valleys, perhaps better known for its coast, seaside resort towns and ferry ports. Several of the small inland towns have weaving or mining histories. The settlements often have charming cottage-lined main streets or grand dark red sandstone civic buildings. There are splendid views west across the island-strewn Firth of Clyde where ferries, yachts and dinghies ply the waters. Thick, varied hedges of hawthorn, blackthorn, and beech enclose the pastures of brown and white dairy cattle. The area is associated with farm produce, golf, and its cultural links with Robert Burns, but there is also large-scale opencast coal mining and coastal industry, including a nuclear power station and a paper mill.

| Key technical information sources | Selected creative associations |
|---|---|
| LCA: Ayrshire | Poetry |
| | Farewell to the Banks of Ayr (Robert Burns) |
| NHF: West Central Belt (17) | |
| HLA: XX | <u>Novels / writings</u> The House with the Green Shutters (George Douglas Brown) |
| Naismith - Buildings of the Scottish Countryside pp 168-1 | Our Fathers (Andrew O'Hagan) |
| | |



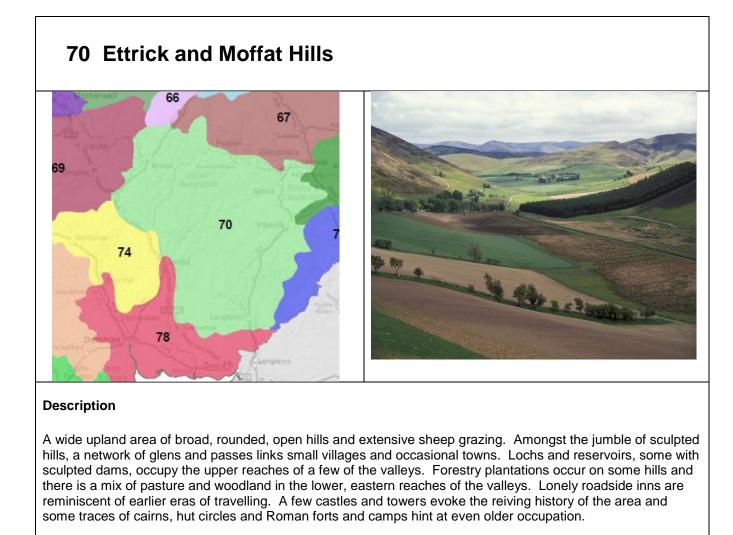


Description

The broad, fertile upper reaches of the Clyde valley contrast with the neighbouring low moorland and grassland hills that border the largest conurbation in Scotland. Upland farmland and unimproved grassland are dotted with thin, mature shelterbelts and hedges. Much of the area has an open aspect and is relatively accessible - roads follow the valleys, most obviously the main England-Scotland road and rail routes. Small towns are located in these river valleys, for example along the upper Clyde, an area including the World Heritage Site of New Lanark, but there are also some villages on higher ground. The Clyde Valley is renowned for market gardens and orchards, several of which remain. A few minor roads trek across the intervening moorlands, occasionally giving views of scattered forestry plantations and wind farms.

| Key technical information sources: | Selected creative associations |
|---|--|
| LCA: Ayrshire, Glasgow and Clyde Valley | Paintings |
| NHF: West Central belt (17) Border Hills (20) Western Southern Uplands and Inner Solway | The Falls of Clyde (Joseph Mallord William Turner) |
| HLA: XX | |
| Naismith - <i>Buildings of the Scottish Countryside</i> pp 171-176 | |





| Poetry Border Ballads (ed. Sir Walter Scott) |
|---|
| Border Ballads (ed. Sir Walter Scott) |
| |
| Ettrick Forest in November (Sir Walter Scott) |
| |
| Paintings |
| Rhymer's Glen, Abbotsford (Joseph Mallord William |
| Turner) |
| , |
| Music |
| Dowie Dens of Yarrow (traditional) |
| |
| |
| |