The mineral resource data presented are based on the best available information, but are not comprehensive and their quality is variable.

The abundance of suitable sandstones in Carboniferous sedimentary rocks provides the most common source. Sandstone, typically pale, is used for concrete and aggregate production the central belt of Scotland in association with the coal from opencast sites so the decline in the coal mining industry has had a significant impact on the sand and gravel sector.

The Quaternary glaciofluvial deposits of the Upper Clyde, Medwin and Avon valleys are the most productive in the region mainly for gravel, although some silica sand is extracted from some sites. The most important area is the Great Clyde Valley where large gravel pits are worked near Blantyre and Bothwell. Gravel from the Clydeside plain is used locally while additional quantities are used in the construction of the M74 and M8 motorways. Silica sands of known quality are extracted from the Douglas Muir Quartz-Conglomerate Member.

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The majority of Scheduled Monuments are plotted using a centred NGR symbol. Consequently the actual area and/or length of a monument is not accounted for. The positions of Scheduled Monuments were supplied by Historic Scotland on 29th November 2007. Monuments scheduled since the dataset version date are not reserved 2008. Data downloaded on 29th November 2007.

Alkane currently holds licence PEDL 104 in the Hamilton-Motherwell area for abandoned mine methane exploration. Published data from a well tested in the early 1980s with assistance under the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972 (MEIGA). No significant discoveries were made, and the well was abandoned. The Peace Legend Gold Ltd in 1991 drilled a test well (LH/01-3) in SE Lanarkshire, but no economic ore bodies were encountered. The well was abandoned 1992.

Gold

The largest gold occurrence in Lanarkshire is held in the Carseburn (LH/01-3) in SE Lanarkshire, held in the area in 1992. It is likely that exploration for such a target would be considered. However, indications of other baryte veins and possible mineralized zones are present at Shottland. The potential for other economic mineralization in the subdued areas of the area is low.