






# South Lanarkshire Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy









February 2016

7948 GIS 108

## Legend

-  SLC Boundary
-  Study Area 15km buffer
-  Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
-  Landscape Character Areas
-  Viewpoints

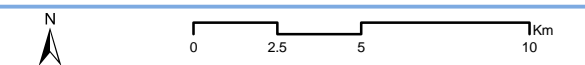
## No. of viewpoints visible (max total 25)

-  0
-  1
-  2
-  3
-  4
-  5
-  6
-  7

Landscape Character Types	
Code	Type
1	Urban Fringe Farmland
2	Incised River Valley
2A	Incised River Valley Broad Valley Floor
3	Broad Urban Valley
4	Rolling Farmland
4A	Plateau Farmland Forestry
5	Plateau Farmland
5A	Plateau Farmland Forestry
5B	Plateau Farmland Opencast Mining
5C	Plateau Farmland Windfarm
6	Plateau Moorland
6A	Plateau Moorland Forestry
6B	Plateau Moorland Forestry Windfarm
6C	Plateau Moorland Windfarm
6D	Plateau Moorland Opencast Mining
7	Rolling Moorland Foothills
7A	Rolling Moorland Forestry
7B	Rolling Moorland Windfarm
8	Upland River Valley
8A	Upland River Valley Incised
8B	Upland River Valley Opencast Mining
9	Broad Valley Upland
10	Foothills
10A	Foothills Forestry
11	Prominent Isolated Hills
12	Old Red Sandstone Hills
13	Southern Uplands
13A	Southern Uplands Forestry
13B	Southern Uplands Windfarm
13C	Southern Uplands Leadhills
14	Upland Glen

**Figure 4.4a**

**Visibility from Viewpoints  
of Areas at 1m Height**



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### Legend

- SLC Boundary
- Study Area 15km buffer
- Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
- Landscape Character Areas
- Viewpoints

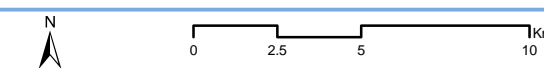
### No. of viewpoints visible (max total 25)

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- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

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5B	Plateau Farmland Opencast Mining
5C	Plateau Farmland Windfarm
6	Plateau Moorland
6A	Plateau Moorland Forestry
6B	Plateau Moorland Forestry Windfarm
6C	Plateau Moorland Windfarm
6D	Plateau Moorland Opencast Mining
7	Rolling Moorland Foothills
7A	Rolling Moorland Forestry
7B	Rolling Moorland Windfarm
8	Upland River Valley
8A	Upland River Valley Incised
8B	Upland River Valley Opencast Mining
9	Broad Valley Upland
10	Foothills
10A	Foothills Forestry
11	Prominent Isolated Hills
12	Old Red Sandstone Hills
13	Southern Uplands
13A	Southern Uplands Forestry
13B	Southern Uplands Windfarm
13C	Southern Uplands Leadhills
14	Upland Glen

**Figure 4.4b**

**Visibility from Viewpoints  
of Areas at 45m Height**









### Legend

- SLC Boundary
- Study Area 15km buffer
- Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
- Landscape Character Areas
- Viewpoints

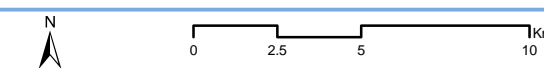
### No. of viewpoints visible (max total 25)

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Landscape Character Types	
Code	Type
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5A	Plateau Farmland Forestry
5B	Plateau Farmland Opencast Mining
5C	Plateau Farmland Windfarm
6	Plateau Moorland
6A	Plateau Moorland Forestry
6B	Plateau Moorland Forestry Windfarm
6C	Plateau Moorland Windfarm
6D	Plateau Moorland Opencast Mining
7	Rolling Moorland Foothills
7A	Rolling Moorland Forestry
7B	Rolling Moorland Windfarm
8	Upland River Valley
8A	Upland River Valley Incised
8B	Upland River Valley Opencast Mining
9	Broad Valley Upland
10	Foothills
10A	Foothills Forestry
11	Prominent Isolated Hills
12	Old Red Sandstone Hills
13	Southern Uplands
13A	Southern Uplands Forestry
13B	Southern Uplands Windfarm
13C	Southern Uplands Leadhills
14	Upland Glen

### Figure 4.4c

### Visibility from Viewpoints of Areas at 75m Height



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### Legend

- SLC Boundary
- Study Area 15km buffer
- Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
- Landscape Character Areas
- Viewpoints

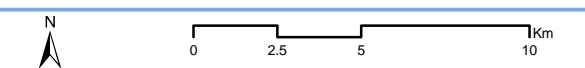
### No. of viewpoints visible (max total 25)

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Landscape Character Types	
Code	Type
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5A	Plateau Farmland Forestry
5B	Plateau Farmland Opencast Mining
5C	Plateau Farmland Windfarm
6	Plateau Moorland
6A	Plateau Moorland Forestry
6B	Plateau Moorland Forestry Windfarm
6C	Plateau Moorland Windfarm
6D	Plateau Moorland Opencast Mining
7	Rolling Moorland Foothills
7A	Rolling Moorland Forestry
7B	Rolling Moorland Windfarm
8	Upland River Valley
8A	Upland River Valley Incised
8B	Upland River Valley Opencast Mining
9	Broad Valley Upland
10	Foothills
10A	Foothills Forestry
11	Prominent Isolated Hills
12	Old Red Sandstone Hills
13	Southern Uplands
13A	Southern Uplands Forestry
13B	Southern Uplands Windfarm
13C	Southern Uplands Leadhills
14	Upland Glen

### Figure 4.4d

### Visibility from Viewpoints of Areas at 125m Height



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## APPENDIX 4: FACTORS AFFECTING LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL EFFECTS OF WIND TURBINES

### 4.1 Introduction

There are a number of overlapping and interacting factors which affect the potential landscape and visual effects of wind turbines. The three main turbine factors are:

- Size of turbine (also type/ design/ colour)
- Numbers of turbines (within groups and/ or single turbines spread across an area)
- Distribution of turbine groupings (spacing between groups and/or single turbines)

The effects of these factors will in turn differ depending on the character of the landscape in which the turbines are located.

### 4.2 Turbine Size

Turbine size is the first factor to consider in assessing the impacts of wind turbines. In particular, smaller turbines are considered to be more appropriate in lowland landscapes, which are usually smaller scale, more complex and varied than uplands, and where there are generally smaller scale features such as trees and buildings that provide a 'scale reference' against a turbine. Conversely, upland landscapes are generally simpler in character, larger in scale and there are fewer human scale reference features, meaning that larger turbines are more easily accommodated (refer to SNH guidance, Siting and Designing windfarms in the landscape, 2014).

Turbine size for installed or consented commercial onshore windfarms in Scotland varies from ca. 55m to blade tip at the original Hagshaw Hill to a current maximum of 147m at Calder Water (both in South Lanarkshire). Considerably smaller turbines are commonly installed for the non-commercial scale proposals typical of recent FiT schemes. In this study we have mapped five size categories which would have differing relationships with the scale and character of the landscape and with one another. These are listed in Table 5.2 below.

There is a significant range of available commercial turbines sizes. However even the smaller commercial turbines are very much larger than any other common vertical object in the landscape, such as a house or trees, with only electricity pylons (typically 25-50m tall) coming close in size. Even the mid size of turbine falls within this height bracket and is therefore much larger than most trees and buildings. Furthermore, by being kinetic structures, the visual prominence of turbines is increased relative to existing static features

The small domestic scale turbines (<15m) are however closer to the heights of common visual references such as houses and trees and their landscape and visual impacts tend to

be much more localised due to localised screening and backclothing by landforms and trees.

**Table 4.1. Turbine Size Categories**

Blade Tip Height	Typical Use
15m to <30m	Typically used for domestic and farm FiT schemes
30m to <50m	Typically used for farm and industrial FiT schemes
50m to <80m	Single turbine FiT schemes and smaller turbines used in commercial schemes
80m to <120m	Most commercial windfarms and some single turbines
120m and greater	Current commercial windfarms

SNH considers that smaller turbines can be used to mitigate landscape impacts in a lowland situation with a smaller scale landscape pattern and scale indicators. As it has to be balanced against losses in output, size reduction should be used in specific cases where a clearly identified benefit can be achieved. The following are criteria by which this may be judged:

- mitigating significant landscape or visual impacts on a valued or sensitive receptor;
- avoiding an adverse scale relationship with a landform or other key landscape element or feature;
- allowing an intervening landform and/or forest to screen views of turbines from certain receptors; or
- achieving a significant reduction in overall visibility by virtue of relationship to surrounding landform and trees.

Where reduction in impact would be a matter of degree rather than a clear quantitative change the benefits are less clear cut.

SNH guidance (Siting and Designing windfarms in the landscape, 2014) also recommends that where two or more developments are in close proximity to one another, turbines of a similar size and type should be used. The use of significantly different turbine sizes within a single windfarm or between two windfarms in close proximity can otherwise lead to adverse visual and scale effects which increase the appearance of clutter, or create odd perspectives when seen from certain viewpoints.



### 4.3 Turbine Design

Variations in size aside, the design of wind turbines can vary considerably. This is particularly the case with smaller turbines under ca. 50m in height. The main variations affecting appearance of wind turbines are:

- two or three bladed
- solid or lattice tower
- shape/ size of nacelle
- proportion of blade length to tower height
- hub faces into or away from the wind direction
- colour

Other factors such as tower and blade shape tend to be more subtle but in combination can lead to a significant difference in appearance, as the difference between the two turbines below demonstrates:



***Enercon and Siemens turbines have different nacelles, blades and towers leading to significant differences in appearance***

Colour is an issue that is a more important variable in smaller turbines. Colour choice for larger commercial turbines has settled on a neutral light grey with slight variations in lighter or darker shade between developments. It is generally agreed that this colour range is most likely to reduce the prominence of turbines when seen under the most prevalent atmospheric conditions.

In the case of smaller turbines there is more variation in colour and more likelihood of being seen against land rather than sky. In particular many small turbines are white, which increases their prominence when seen from a distance, particularly seen against land.



***A 47m high turbine seen from several kilometres distance reflects the evening light, contrasting with the dark backdrop of trees and grassland***

Choices of turbine design, including colour, are of potential significance when considering the effects of individual turbines or wider cumulative effects on the landscape.

### 4.4 Windfarm Size

There is no current 'accepted' classification of commercial windfarm sizes in Scotland. Existing and proposed onshore wind energy developments vary in turbine numbers and turbine sizes; from single small turbines to over 200 large turbines. Individual turbines vary in size from below 15m to more than 150m, with maximum outputs from a few kW to greater than 3MW.

For the purposes of this study, it is worth considering the wider Scottish context of wind energy development. The table below refers to small, medium, large etc. size wind energy developments. For clarity we have adopted wind energy development size categories related wherever possible to published guidance or planning application procedures. Most non commercial schemes are likely to fall into the smallest category of development.

The wind energy developments in South Lanarkshire vary across the size range. The largest windfarms, consented or proposed, within the study area are at Clyde (152 turbines with a 548MW maximum generating capacity) and Whitelee plus extensions (215 turbines with a 539MW maximum generating capacity but only partly in South Lanarkshire (42 turbines with 96.6MW)). There are many developments with only one turbine with height to blade tip ranging from 15m to over 100m.



**Table 4.2. Wind Energy Development Size Categories**

Size Category	Size Criteria	Planning Criteria/ Illustrative Examples
<b>Small</b>	A development of 3 or fewer turbines.	As defined by SNH guidance on assessment of small scale wind energy development ( <i>SNH 2012</i> )
<b>Small/Medium</b>	A windfarm of 4 or more turbines up to 20MW output	Formerly, SPP required Supplementary Guidance and Spatial Frameworks to guide windfarms over 20MW.  <i>Eg. Between 4 turbines over 50m and 10x2MW turbines or 6x3MW turbines</i>
<b>Medium</b>	A windfarm between 20MW and 50MW output	Windfarms up to 50MW are dealt with as local planning authority applications.  <i>Eg. Between 7x3MW and 16x3MW turbines</i>
<b>Large</b>	Windfarms greater than 50MW and up to 100MW output	Windfarms over 50MW are section 36 Applications dealt with by Scottish Ministers. Local Authorities are a statutory consultee.  <i>A minimum size of 20x2.5MW or 17x3MW turbines</i>
<b>Very Large</b>	Windfarms greater than 100MW output	<i>A minimum size of 50 turbines over 100m tall, but several developments with more than 100 turbines are now operational.</i>

**4.5 Turbine Numbers and Landscape Impacts**

Wind turbines considered out of their landscape context are usually simple, aerodynamic and functional structures that many consider to have a clear aesthetic of ‘form following function’ in their design. Landscape and visual impact issues relate primarily to their scale and potential incongruity in a landscape rather than to the aesthetics of the turbine design. In this case, the number of turbines in a wind energy development has a bearing on the visual image of the development that extends well beyond the proportion of a landscape area that is covered:

- Small clusters of turbines still express the aesthetics of the individual turbines and the blade movement of each turbine is discernible. The cluster is seen as a discrete item within a landscape, becoming a significant feature but generally not dominating or changing the character of a large area.

- In large groupings of turbines there is area coverage of the landscape, rather than a discrete grouping. The individual turbines usually become lost in a mass, blade movements are perceived across the whole area and there is a more ‘cluttered’ appearance.
- As turbine numbers increase it is increasingly difficult to design a wind energy development such that overlap and clustered alignments are avoided when seen from surrounding viewpoints. Design mitigation can become a matter of avoiding excessive clutter, skylining and proximity to sensitive receptors rather than creating aesthetically balanced groupings of individual turbines. However the windfarm can be broken up into groups, each relating to their surroundings and appearing overall as more than one windfarm, as is the case with Clyde windfarm.

It is recognised that these qualities grade into one another depending on the exact size of development (eg. 3, 6, 12, 20, 50, 100+ turbines) and on how the turbines are grouped (eg. in mass groupings or in lines along ridges). Nevertheless, to the extent that they are more easily contained and definable, smaller windfarms would have a disproportionately lesser influence on the landscape than large windfarms and are less likely to dominate areas and blur boundaries between landscape types.

In small groupings, odd numbers of turbines (ie 1, 3 or 5) usually present a more balanced composition than even numbers, unless there is a strong regular pattern or line in the landscape to which the turbines can be related.

In the study area there are extensive upland landscapes to which the larger size of development is most suited. To date the pattern of proposals has adhered to this with the largest windfarms and most turbines concentrated in these areas. However, there are nevertheless significant numbers of smaller turbines and groupings in the lowlands.

**4.6 Turbine Layout**

Another factor to be considered is the layout of turbines within a windfarm. Whilst the optimum layout, including turbine separation distances and position in relation to the prevailing wind will relate to maximising output, there will be other practicalities. Thus turbine layout may vary according to turbine numbers, the availability of land, topography, access and numerous environmental constraints. Once these factors have been taken into consideration the overall aesthetic of the windfarm can be considered.

Layouts will relate to landforms and patterns in the landscape as well as the need to present a coherent image from the surrounding viewpoints. Thus in lowland landscapes with a strong geometric pattern the turbines may be organised in lines of a grid, whereas in the case of a distinct landform such as a ridge or coastline they may be arranged in a curved line following the landform. In upland landscapes turbines may be arranged in a more organic pattern, following ridgelines or clustered around rounded hilltops. Attention should be paid to the relationship of outer turbines in large groups ensuring that there are no ‘outliers’ creating an untidy or disorganised appearance.



When two or more developments are in close proximity or a windfarm is being expanded there can be cumulative issues relating to site layout if these are clearly contrasting (eg. a geometric layout adjacent to an organic layout). Such developments should be designed to achieve a harmonious layout and relationship.

## 4.7 Windfarm and Turbine Distribution

### 4.7.1 Pattern of Development

When considering cumulative impacts of turbines and windfarms it is not just the number of turbines in the landscape that affects impacts but also the pattern of development. This has an effect on the ability of the landscape to absorb change and on visual receptors. The dispersal of the turbines in small groups or defined areas has some advantages in that each grouping is less dominant within the landscape and presents a less cluttered visual image. There is also less likelihood of 'swamping' landscapes and blurring the boundaries between different landscape types and features if there are distinct gaps between clusters of wind turbines. However, the increased number of windfarms or turbine clusters also means that there is an increased likelihood of seeing a windfarm or turbine, and at closer proximity than if the turbines were concentrated into fewer locations.

The trend in Scotland has been for the concentration of wind turbines into fewer, larger, windfarms. This arises initially via large windfarm proposals and then through the later extension of many existing windfarms or new proposals following precedent. The pattern may also play out on a wider regional scale or 'clusters and spaces' where groups of windfarms lie within large areas separated by significant areas without turbines.

However, the cluster and space pattern described above has become diluted by the recent proliferation of smaller FiT schemes including single turbines which relate more to the location of small scale consumers than to regional landscape patterns.

The pattern of existing and proposed development in South Lanarkshire now clearly reflects both trends: larger windfarms and clusters, all located in upland areas and scattered small groups or single turbines in lowland areas. Particularly the Clyde Basin Farmlands in northern South Lanarkshire show the more scattered distribution of smaller turbines typical of FiT projects.

### 4.7.2 Separation Distances between Turbines and Windfarms

Separation distance between turbines and windfarms has a bearing on how they are perceived together and within the landscape, particularly in relation to defining the limits of cumulative development. Whilst a clear visual separation between two or more windfarms may be achieved by a certain physical distance, this distance would depend on the size and number of the turbines or windfarms, the type of landscape(s) in which they are located and the degree to which they affect the character of the landscape.

Considering this in simple terms, turbines have both a direct effect on the landscape in which they lie and an indirect effect on the surrounding area. Therefore, although two turbines or windfarms may be separated by some distance and seen as clearly separate,

the landscape in which they lie may be considered to be characterised by turbines. Only when separated beyond a certain distance would the intervening landscape be considered to retain its original character, separating the two landscapes areas affected by turbines.

Table 2.1 in Chapter 2 of this report develops this concept further by considering the effects of multiple wind energy developments and describes cumulative development thresholds. Further to a capacity assessment, an acceptable level of development within a landscape area may be agreed (eg. *Landscape with Occasional Wind Turbines* or *Wind Turbine Landscape*). The capacity for development would then be utilised by a developing the accepted landscape type through a combination of turbine sizes, windfarm sizes and separation distances between groupings, relating to the scale and character of the landscape and of course the physical area which it occupies. As examples:

- A large scale upland plateau landscape accommodating a number of windfarms would be considered a *Wind Turbine Landscape* if the windfarms are large, the topography is subordinate in scale to the turbines and the windfarms are separated by distances less than their typical extents.
- If the topography has a relief that is clearly greater than the turbine heights, and/or the windfarms are smaller and the separation between the windfarms is clearly greater than their extents, the landscape may be considered a *Landscape with Wind Turbines*.
- A lowland landscape, smaller in scale with many small scale reference features, may easily be dominated by wind turbines. In this case the objective may be to limit development to a *Landscape with Occasional Wind Turbines* by allowing only small clusters of smaller turbines separated by substantial distances and with cumulative visibility reduced by localised tree or landform screening.

In each case different scales and patterns of landscape and development would require different turbine sizes, groupings and separation distances to lead to a particular windfarm landscape type. Such an approach has been adopted in this study and sizes and separation distances are recommended and explained in chapter 6.

### 4.7.3 Distribution in Relation to Landscape Type

As discussed above, some landscape types have less capacity for wind energy development than others. In this case it would be appropriate to consider the relative merits of guiding development to the areas most capable of accommodating development, or to directing different types and scales of development to the areas most suited to each. Subject to the specific impacts of any particular proposal, this would reduce the potential for the most significant and adverse landscape impacts. It would also restrict the wind turbine landscape typologies to a more narrowly defined range of landscapes, thereby reducing the perception of unplanned proliferation of wind farms throughout a local authority area.

In South Lanarkshire the largest operational and consented developments have been located in upland areas. Further significant proposals are also mainly located in upland landscapes. The consented and proposed developments in lowland areas mostly have single or low numbers of turbines of a significantly smaller size, although there are high



concentrations in some areas. There are relatively few consents or proposals in the valley areas and in the Southern Upland Foothills and Pentland Hills, and all are for smaller turbines.

In strategic terms the established and evolving pattern of development should be taken into consideration as it reflects a clear rationale driven partly by landscape, visual and amenity issues (sensitive or valuable landscapes, proximity to settlements and recreational areas) and partly by technical and economic issues (available land, available grid capacity, wind speed). The strategy for number, size and distribution of further developments should be considered very carefully in this context in order in to maintain differences in character between the uplands and the lowlands.

In addressing SPP's reference to potential limits posed by areas of cumulative development, consideration should be given to preserving areas in which no or minimal development is yet located or consented. Such areas provide significant gaps between cumulative clusters of wind turbines. This approach will reinforce distinctiveness between landscapes. Currently the area focused around the Southern Upland Foothills and the Pentlands provides separation between large cumulative clusters around Black Law, Clyde and Whitelee, as well as the Clyde Basin Farmlands.







## APPENDIX 5: WINDFARM DATABASE

This table lists only developments of 4 or more turbines higher than 50m to blade tip. See Fig 5.1 and 5.2 for locations of these windfarms and all other single, 2 or 3 turbine proposals. Listed developments in neighbouring local authorities are limited to those lying within 15km of the South Lanarkshire boundary.

LPA Area	Windfarm Name	Location	No. Of Turbines	Turbine Height to Tip (m)	Status	Landscape Character Type
South Lanarkshire (March 2015)	Andershaw Forest	South of Douglas	14	125	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Auchrobert	west of Lesmahagow	12	132	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Forestry / Rolling Moorland Foothills
	Bankend Rigg	s/w of Strathaven	11	76	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Black Law	near Forth	54 (48 in SL)	110	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland Windfarm
	Calder Water	near Drumclog	13	147	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland Forestry / Plateau Farmland
	Clyde Windfarm	near Abington adj to M74	152	125	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands Windfarm
	Clyde Extension	north east of Clyde Windfarm	54 (approx 51 in SL)	142	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands / Southern Uplands Windfarm
	Crookedstane	Adjacent to Clyde Wind Farm south, near Elvantfoot	4	126.5	Existing/Consented	Southern Uplands Windfarm / Upland Glen
	Dalquhandy	near Coalburn, north east of Douglas	15	126.5	Existing / Consented	Plateau Farmland Opencast Mining
	Dungavel	s/w of Strathaven	13	110 and 120	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Galawhistle	4km west of Douglas	22 (20 in SL)	122	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Foothills
	Hagshaw Ext	near Douglas	20	80	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Windfarm
	Hagshaw Hill	near Douglas	26	55	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Windfarm
	Kype Muir	south of Strathaven	26	132	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Lion Hill	Adjacent to Clyde Wind Farm south, near Elvantfoot	4	126.5	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands Windfarm
	Middle Muir	South of Douglas	15	136 and 152	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Foothills / Plateau Moorland
	Nutberry Hill	west of Coalburn	6	125	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Penbreck	near Glespin	9 (6 in SL)	125	Existing / Consented	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Stallashaw Moss (Muirhall)	near Tarbrax	6	125	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland Windfarm
	Stallashaw Moss (Muirhall) Extension 1 and 2	near Tarbrax	2 and 3	145 and 147	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland Windfarm / Plateau Moorland
	West Browncastle	south of whitelee windfarm	12	136.5	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland
	Whitelee Forest	south of East Kilbride	140 (42 in SL)	110	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland Forestry Windfarm
	Broken Cross	near Rigside, north west of Douglas	7	126.5	Application	Plateau Moorland Opencast Mining
	Glentaggart	south west of Douglas	5	132	Application	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Kennoxhead	south of Glespin	26	126.5	Application	Rolling Moorland Forestry / Rolling Moorland Foothills
	Kype Muir Extension	south of Strathaven	18	132	Application	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Leadhills (Windy Dod)	north west Leadhills	14	137	Application	Southern Uplands
	Cloburn Quarry	near Hyndford Bridge	5	130	Scoping	Foothills
	Cumberhead (Nutberry Hill Extension)	West, north west and east of existing Nutberry Hill Windfarm	6	140	Scoping	Rolling Moorland Forestry
	Douglas West	Douglas	up to 16	150	Scoping	Rolling Moorland Foothills
Heathland	Near Forth, north of Wilsontown	25	132	Scoping	Plateau Moorland Forestry	
Mosses	North of Carstairs Junction	Unknown	Unknown	Scoping	Plateau Farmland	

LPA Area	Windfarm Name	Location	No. Of Turbines	Turbine Height to Tip (m)	Status	Landscape Character Type
Dumfries & Galloway (Dec 2014)	Blackhill to Magheuchan Rigg	6km west of Sanquhar	12	130	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands and Southern Uplands with Forest
	Dalswinton	8km south east of Thornhill	15	125	Existing / Consented	Foothills with Forest
	Harestanes	10km south west of Moffat	68	125	Existing / Consented	Foothills with Forest
	Minnygap	East of Harestanes Windfarm	10	125	Existing / Consented	Foothills
	Whiteside Hill	7km south west of Sanquhar	5	121.2	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands
	Auchencairn	5km east of Thornhill	16	121	Application	Foothills with Forest
	Harestanes Extension	6km south east of Thornhill	7	126.5	Application	Foothills with Forest
	Land east of Blackcraig Hill	7km south east of Thornhill	5	140	Application	Upland Fringe and Foothills with Forest
	Sandy Knowe	6km west of Sanquhar	30	125	Application	Upper Dale (valley) and Southern Uplands with Forest
	Spango	3km north of Sanquhar	14	145	Application	Southern Uplands
	Twentysilling Hill	5km south of Sanquhar	9	125	Application	Southern Uplands
	Ulzieside	5km south west of Sanquhar	11	125	Application	Southern Uplands
East Ayrshire (Jan 2015)	Hare Hill	6km south west of New Cumnock	20	60	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands
	Hare Hill Extension	8km south west of New Cumnock	39	70-91	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands
	Sneddon Law	South west of Whitelee	15	130	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland with Forest
	Whitelee	see under South Lanarkshire	140 (25 in EA)	110	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland with Forest
	Whitelee Extension 1	see under South Lanarkshire	36	140	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland with Forest
	Whitelee Extension 2	see under South Lanarkshire	39	140	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorland with Forest
	Garleffan	3km east of Cumnock	9	135	Application	Plateau Moorland
	Whitelee Extension 3	North west of Whitelee	5	111	Application	Plateau Moorland with Forest
	Auchenlongford	8km west of Muirkirk	5	Unknown	Scoping	Plateau Moorland
	Blair Farm Fenwick	5.5km east of Stuarton	8	99.5	Scoping	Plateau Moorland with Forest
	Glenouther	3km east of Stuarton	20	126.5	Scoping	Ayrshire Lowlands
	Lethans	7.5km east of New Cumnock	39	152	Scoping	Plateau Moorland with Forest
East Renfrewshire (Dec 2014)	Neilston Community Windfarm	3km south west of Neilston	4	85	Existing / Consented	Rugged Upland Farmland
	Whitelee	see under South Lanarkshire	140 (72 in ER)	110	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorlands
	William's Hill, James's Hill, Laggan Hill Dod Hill	North of Harelaw	6	105	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorlands
North Lanarkshire (Dec 2014)	Blacklaw Extension	see under South Lanarkshire	23	126	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorlands
	Blacklaw Windfarm	see under South Lanarkshire	6	110	Existing / Consented	Plateau Moorlands
	Greengairs	4km north east of Airdrie	9	125	Application	Plateau Moorlands
	Blacklaw Extension 2	see under South Lanarkshire	11	126	Application	Plateau Moorlands
	Hartwood	3km west of Shotts	7	126.5	Application	Plateau Farmland / Plateau Moorlands
	Site North of Easterton	4km north east of Airdrie	8	125	Application	Plateau Moorlands
	Shotts Windfarm	1km south west of Harthill	9	133	Application	Plateau Moorlands
	Starryshaw Windfarm	2km south of Harthill	4	125	Application	Plateau Farmland
	West benhar Windfarm	1km south of Harthill	8	132	Application	Plateau Moorlands
	Hartwood	3km west of Shotts	9	133	Scoping	Plateau Farmland / Plateau Moorlands



LPA Area	Windfarm Name	Location	No. Of Turbines	Turbine Height to Tip (m)	Status	Landscape Character Type
<b>Scottish Borders (June 2014)</b>	Glenkerie	7km south west of Drumkelzer	11	120	Existing / Consented	Southern Uplands with Scattered Forest
	Earlshaugh	6km south of Glenbreck	22	125	Application	Southern Uplands with Scattered Forest
	Cloich Forest	6km north west of Peebles	18	115	Application	Plateau Outliers
	Glenkerie Extension	7km south west of Drumkelzer	6	100	Application	Southern Uplands with Scattered Forest
<b>West Lothian (Dec 2014)</b>	Blacklaw	see under South Lanarkshire	23	126.5	Existing / Consented	Urban Fringes
	Harburnhead	3km south of Harburn	22	126	Existing / Consented	Upland Fringes
	Pates Hill	4km south of Addiewell	7	110	Existing / Consented	Upland Fringes
	Pearie Law	4km south of Addiewell	6	125	Existing / Consented	Upland Fringes
	Tormywheel	3km south east of Fauldhouse	15	102	Existing / Consented	Upland Fringes
	Camilty Plantation	Harburn	6	132	Application	Upland Fringes
	Camilty Plantation	Harburn	14	130	Scoping	Upland Fringes





## APPENDIX 6: ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE CAPACITY FOR SOUTH LANARKSHIRE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

### 1. Urban Fringe Farmlands

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Medium, sometimes smaller. <b>Medium</b>
Landform	Mainly undulating but with areas of more complex landforms. <b>Medium</b>
Pattern	Original simple agricultural pattern is often inconsistent and broken up by other land uses. <b>Medium/ High</b>
Development	Signs of development throughout or adjacent. Particularly smaller scale housing but also larger scale such as pylons and mineral extraction. <b>Medium</b>
Quality	Variable quality. Some areas well maintained and vegetated. Other areas poor, degraded. <b>Medium</b>
Elements and Features	A complex mix of features. Many pylons and main roads. <b>Medium</b>
Context	Setting for many settlements. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Many residential receptors within or adjacent to these areas. Large travelling population. Areas of formal and informal recreation. <b>High</b>
Internal Visibility	Variable. Some views contained by vegetation or foreground topography but more open views on higher areas. Screening not large enough scale to contain views of large structures. <b>Medium/ High</b>
External Visibility	Generally quite visible areas of plateau with some lower areas. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Green belt. Designed landscape, Country Park. <b>High</b>
Community value	Areas used by local residential population for formal/informal recreation. Country parks, golf courses, footpaths. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of interest. <b>Medium</b>
Perceptual	Mixed qualities with areas of well maintained mature landscape and areas of degradation. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/ High</b>

**NB.** Larkhall, Ferniegair/ Calderglen LCA has a **High** landscape value due to a concentration of designed landscape and country park designations.

### 2. Incised River Valley

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Small to medium with some areas at an intimate scale. <b>High</b>
Landform	Sinuuous valleys, often with steep sides and some narrow gorges. Widest areas have a flat valley floodplain. <b>High</b>
Pattern	Sinuuous pattern of rivers and roads. Land varies from regular field patterns on floodplains to irregular landforms with semi-natural vegetation. <b>Medium/High</b>
Development	Varies from significant settlements and commercial development in the Clyde Valley to few signs of human intervention in gorges. <b>Medium/High</b>
Quality	Generally a higher quality landscape with scenic views although urban fringe effects and inappropriate suburban development detract. Orchards in decline. <b>Medium/High</b>
Elements and Features	Rivers and rapids, bridges, woodland, orchards, greenhouses and garden centres in Clyde valley. Villages, large houses with policy landscapes. <b>High</b>
Context	Incised into extensive farmland areas, providing landscape variety and visual contrast of enclosure. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>High</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Residents, recreational visitors, road users. <b>High</b>
Internal Visibility	Fairly large population. Narrow views restricted to short distances in many locations. Tall objects would be prominent. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Limited due to low lying nature although long views are occasionally obtained along the Clyde valley and there is a large surrounding population. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Extensively covered by SLA designation. Mostly in Green Belt. World Heritage site in Clyde valley. Many SAMs and listed buildings. Country Park. <b>High</b>
Community value	Valuable recreational/ amenity resource to those living in and around the valleys and visitors from further afield. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Historic landscapes and buildings including castles. Clyde orchards. <b>Medium/High</b>
Perceptual	Scenic, sheltered, tranquil, enclosed wooded valleys providing visual relief from surrounding areas of urban development, industry and farmland. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

### 3. Broad Urban Valley

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Medium with some smaller scale developed areas. <b>Medium</b>
Landform	Shallow flat bottomed valley with floodplain. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Pattern	Sinuuous river. Varied patterns on land due to extensive past and present development. <b>Low</b>
Development	Surrounded by urban development. Crossed by transport routes and pylons. Some areas of relict farmland/ scrubland remain. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Quality	Generally a degraded landscape but higher quality and maintenance in Strathclyde Park/ Hamilton racecourse area. <b>Medium</b>
Elements and Features	Varied urban infrastructure (roads, rail, pylons), development (business, industry, shopping, residential). <b>Medium/Low</b>
Context	Relict green corridor within an extensive conurbation. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/Low</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Residents and travellers. <b>Medium/High</b>
Internal Visibility	Fairly open with tall objects easily visible. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Distance views limited by surrounding urban development but overlooked by a significant population. <b>High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Green belt. Designed landscape at Hamilton. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Amenity/ recreation of local residents. Golf course/ country park. Clyde walkway/ cycleway paths. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Hamilton park/ mausoleum. <b>Medium/High</b>
Perceptual	Urban greenspace/ green corridor of varied quality/ accessibility. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

### 4. Rolling Farmlands

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Medium, often smaller. <b>Medium/ High</b>
Landform	Rolling or undulating with areas of complex landforms. <b>High</b>
Pattern	Fairly complex field and tree belt pattern relating to landforms. <b>Medium/ High</b>
Development	Development mainly in adjacent areas but scattered small settlements/ farms/ dwellings. <b>Medium/ High</b>
Quality	Generally higher quality well maintained farmland and tree belts. <b>Medium/ High</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly tree belts and landforms. Few stand-out features but occasional higher landforms particularly in Biggar area. <b>Medium</b>
Context	Attractive setting to country towns and villages. Surrounding southern part of mid Clyde Valley <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

**NB. Biggar and Dunsyre** LCA has a higher landscape character sensitivity due to its context close to the Pentland Hills and surrounding the town of Biggar.

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Moderate population of residential receptors scattered throughout these areas. Moderate travelling population. Areas of formal and informal recreation. <b>Medium/High</b>
Internal Visibility	Views contained by vegetation or foreground topography but more open views from higher areas. Screening not large enough scale to contain views of large structures. <b>Medium</b>
External Visibility	Generally quite visible from transport corridors and viewpoints on adjacent higher ground. <b>Medium/ High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/ High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Some areas of locally designated landscape, designed landscape, World Heritage Site and ancient woodland. <b>Medium/ High</b>
Community value	Areas used by local residential population and visitors for formal/informal recreation. <b>Medium</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of interest including towns and villages. <b>Medium</b>
Perceptual	Well maintained diverse and mature farmland landscape. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/ High</b>

**NB. Biggar and Dunsyre** LCA has a higher landscape value due to a perception as a more tranquil rural area.



**5. Plateau Farmlands**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Medium to large. <b>Medium/ Low</b>
Landform	Predominantly undulating. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Pattern	Fairly simple field and tree belt pattern. <b>Medium/ Low</b>
Development	Development mainly in adjacent areas but scattered small settlements/ farms/ dwellings. Motorways and main roads, electricity lines, railways. <b>Medium</b>
Quality	Generally well maintained farmland but often bleak with declining tree belts. <b>Medium</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly tree belts and landforms. Prominent towns and villages. Occasional farms. Occasional wind turbines. <b>Medium</b>
Context	Setting to some towns and villages and a number of river valleys. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

**NB. Central Plateau: Tarbrax; Libberton/Elsrickle and Newbigging/ Weston** LCAs are of **medium/high** landscape character sensitivity due to their limited areas and proximity to the Pentland Hills, Tinto Hill and Black Mount.

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Medium population of residential receptors adjacent or scattered throughout. Medium to large travelling population. <b>Medium/High</b>
Internal Visibility	Views partially contained by vegetation or foreground topography but more open views from higher areas. Screening not large enough scale to contain views of large structures. <b>Medium</b>
External Visibility	Generally quite visible from areas of population and transport corridors. <b>Medium/ High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/ High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Significant area in green belt, some SSSI and ancient woodland. <b>Medium</b>
Community value	Areas used by local residential population and visitors for formal/informal recreation. <b>Medium</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of interest including towns and villages. <b>Medium</b>
Perceptual	Landscape of variable interest with some areas well maintained diverse and mature, others declining and bleak. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

**NB. Central Plateau: Tarbrax; Libberton/Elsrickle and Newbigging/Weston** LCAs are of **Medium/ High** landscape value due to higher scenic quality and substantial overlap with SLAs.

**6. Plateau Moorlands**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Large. <b>Low</b>
Landform	Predominantly undulating. <b>Low</b>
Pattern	Fairly simple field and tree belt pattern at edges. Arrays of wind turbines. No clear patterns elsewhere. <b>Medium/ Low</b>
Development	Development predominantly windfarms. Scattered farms/ dwellings around edges. <b>Low</b>
Quality	Generally an uninteresting landscape significantly affected by past and present development. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly windfarms and conifer plantations on moorland. Occasional more prominent landforms and water bodies. Electricity lines. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Context	Background to Plateau Farmland. Viewed on horizon from some towns and villages and roads. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/Low</b>

**NB. Central Plateau: Forth, Tarbrax, West End, Broken Cross and Coalburn** LCAs are of **medium** landscape character sensitivity due to their limited extents.

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Low population of residential receptors adjacent. Medium to low travelling population. Occasional visitors. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Internal Visibility	Often wide open views in which larger structures are prominent. Screening by forestry. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Generally quite visible at a distance from areas of population and transport corridors although broader areas have more limited visibility in central parts. <b>Medium/Low</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/Low</b>

**NB. Central Plateau: Forth, Tarbrax, West End; Broken Cross and Coalburn** LCAs are of **medium** visual sensitivity due to their proximity to settlements and transport routes

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Few designated areas. <b>Low</b>
Community value	Some access to open spaces. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of archaeological/ historic interest. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Perceptual	Bleak areas of low landscape interest seen as substantially developed for wind energy. <b>Low</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/Low</b>

**7. Rolling Moorlands**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Large, high. <b>Low</b>
Landform	Undulating to rolling hills with frequent incised watercourses and valleys. <b>Medium</b>
Pattern	Fairly simple field and tree belt pattern at edges. Some rhythm to the rolling summits, ridges and valleys. <b>Medium</b>
Development	Low level of development, including opencast mining and windfarm. Scattered farms/ dwellings in more sheltered areas. <b>Medium</b>
Quality	Many areas relatively natural and unaffected by development. Other areas with commercial forestry in uniform hard edged plantations. <b>Medium</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly rounded summits, ridges and conifer plantations. Occasional more prominent landforms and water bodies. Windfarms increasingly common. Opencast coal mining on periphery. <b>Medium</b>
Context	Watershed forms extensive border with Ayrshire, forming high western skyline seen from S. Lanarkshire. Background to Plateau Farmland and Upland River Valleys. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Low population of residential receptors adjacent. Medium to low travelling population. Visitors including hillwalkers. <b>Medium</b>
Internal Visibility	Often wide open views in which larger structures are prominent. Landforms large enough to screen larger structures. Occasional screening by forestry. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Generally low visibility from areas of significant population. Moderate visibility from transport corridors and viewpoints although some remoter areas have more limited visibility. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Small area of local landscape designation. Significant area of SSSI/ SPA. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Community value	Access to open spaces via paths and tracks. Viewpoints <b>Medium</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of archaeological/ historic interest. <b>Medium</b>
Perceptual	Generally remote hill country with occasional wild qualities. Backdrop to settled lowland areas. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

**8. Upland River Valley**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Medium to small. <b>Medium/High</b>
Landform	Valley varying from more open, flat bottomed in lower reaches to narrower and more tightly enclosed in some upper reaches. <b>Medium/High</b>
Pattern	Sinuuous river form. Enclosed rectilinear fields on valley floor often with lines of trees along field boundaries/ shelterbelts. More irregular pattern of moorland and forest in higher reaches <b>Medium/High</b>
Development	Most valleys have small scale settlement with larger settlements in lower reaches. Roads. Crossed by electricity lines. Opencast mining. Disused railways. <b>Medium</b>
Quality	Varies from relatively undisturbed farmland and parkland landscape at Douglas Castle to areas affected by opencast mining and mineral extraction. <b>Medium</b>
Elements and Features	Small settlements, roads. Crossed by electricity pylons. Field boundaries and tree belts. <b>Medium/High</b>
Context	Settled river valleys set between upland areas. Transport routes between M74 and Ayrshire/ Dumfries and Galloway. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Residents including settlements and travellers often on main roads. Visitors to main settlements including some tourist attractions. <b>Medium/High</b>
Internal Visibility	Views along and across valleys from main roads and sometimes from populated areas. Tall objects would be very visible. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Visible from surrounding higher ground. Narrower areas more restricted but taller objects would project. <b>Medium</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Extensive areas lie within SLAs. Green belt in Avon Valley. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Setting to settlements and transport routes. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Historic communication routes. Some historic settlements. <b>Medium/High</b>
Perceptual	Settled valleys lying within upland settings. Transition between lowland and upland character when journeying west. Windfarms on the skyline. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>



**9. Broad Valley Upland**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Medium to occasionally large. <b>Medium</b>
Landform	Valley with broad floodplain floor. <b>Medium/High</b>
Pattern	Rectilinear field pattern on valley floor broken by meandering river and occasional mineral workings. <b>Medium/High</b>
Development	Settlements varying from small towns and villages to scattered dwellings and farms. Roads and railway. Occasional mineral extraction. <b>Medium/High</b>
Quality	Generally high scenic quality and good condition. Some areas of mineral extraction detract. <b>Medium/High</b>
Elements and Features	Small settlements, roads, railway. Field boundaries, woodland plantations and tree belts. Occasional mineral extraction. <b>Medium/High</b>
Context	Broad populated rural valley with main national transport routes set between upland areas. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Settlements and main transport routes including railway. A73 tourist route and cycle route. Hillwalkers on higher ground. <b>High</b>
Internal Visibility	Fairly open with views along and across valley in which tall objects would be highly visible. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Overlooked by higher ground on all sides but more distant views blocked. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Extensive areas lie within SLAs. SAMs and listed buildings. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Setting to several settlements and major transport routes. Recreational value of River Clyde. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Historic communication routes. Historic settlement at Biggar. SAMs and listed buildings. <b>Medium/High</b>
Perceptual	Extensive, broad, settled valleys with main transport routes. Passing through transition between lowland, foothill and Southern Upland areas. Windfarms visible on the skyline to S and W. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

**10. Foothills**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Large/medium. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Landform	Undulating to rolling hills of modest height with occasional small incised watercourses and valleys. <b>Medium</b>
Pattern	Variable with field and tree belt pattern in lower areas and to northeast. More open moorland to the south west. <b>Medium</b>
Development	Low level of development, including quarry. Scattered farms/ dwellings and small settlements in more sheltered areas. <b>Medium</b>
Quality	Many areas relatively natural and unaffected by development. Other areas with forestry but some of this native spp plantings. <b>Medium</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly rounded summits, ridges and plantations. Occasional more prominent landforms. Some mineral extraction. <b>Medium</b>
Context	Transitional area between lowland and upland areas forming backdrop to Upper Clyde Valley and foreground to Tinto Hill. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

**NB. Biggar Common/ Quothquan Law and Broomy Law LCAs are of medium/high landscape character sensitivity due to limited extent and high prominence.**

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Low population of residential receptors adjacent. Medium travelling population along Clyde Valley/ M74. Hillwalkers on Tinto/ Southern Uplands. <b>Medium/High</b>
Internal Visibility	Often wide open views in which larger structures would be prominent. Some landforms large enough to screen larger structures. Occasional screening by forestry. <b>Medium</b>
External Visibility	Generally low visibility from areas of significant population. Moderate visibility from transport corridors and viewpoints, particularly Tinto Hill and Southern Uplands. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Much of area under SLA designation. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Access to open spaces via paths and tracks. Crossed by A73 tourist route and cycle route. Community Woodland. <b>Medium</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of archaeological/ historic interest. <b>Medium</b>
Perceptual	Varied landscape. Some areas with remoteness qualities and others more pastoral. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

NB. Broomy Law LCA is of **medium** landscape value as it lies outside the SLA designation.

**11. Prominent Isolated Hills**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Large, High. <b>Low</b>
Landform	Steep rounded hills with occasional watercourses and small crags on Tinto. <b>Medium</b>
Pattern	Generally open hillside with occasional fences. Peripheral fields and plantations. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Development	No built development and little cultivation. Open hilltops. <b>High</b>
Quality	Prominent steep landforms. Important scenic elements appearing relatively natural. <b>High</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly topographic features including rounded summits and steep slopes. Small crags on Tinto. Occasional watercourses. Footpaths. Cairn on Tinto. <b>Medium/High</b>
Context	Prominent hills rising above lower Foothills and Broad Valley Upland, visible from extensive surrounding areas with a large travelling and static population. <b>High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Hillwalkers. Tourists, residents and travellers in surrounding valleys. <b>High</b>
Internal Visibility	Generally open but views sometimes restricted by convex landform. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Widely visible and prominent at close quarters and distance. <b>High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	All lie within SLAs. Tinto is a SSSI. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Distinctive landmarks. Tinto is a very popular walking destination. Backdrop to valley settlements. <b>High</b>
Cultural value	Occasional cairns but main value is as a backdrop to the settled valleys. <b>Medium</b>
Perceptual	Prominent landmarks in South Lanarkshire on the periphery of the Southern Uplands. <b>High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b> (Tinto <b>High</b> due to its scale and central location)

**12. Old Red Sandstone Hills**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Large with some medium. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Landform	Undulating to rolling hills with frequent incised watercourses and occasional steeper slopes. <b>Medium</b>
Pattern	Mainly open hills with little discernible pattern. <b>Medium/Low</b>
Development	Little development. Scattered farms/ dwellings around the edges. <b>Medium/High</b>
Quality	Many areas relatively natural and unaffected by development. Fairly monotonous in west but more prominent landforms in east/south. <b>Medium/High</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly rounded summits, Occasional more prominent/ steeper landforms and watercourses. <b>Medium</b>
Context	End of extensive unbroken chain of hills. Backdrop to views from the more developed Central Lowlands. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Low population of residential receptors adjacent but more at distance. Medium travelling population. Visitors including hillwalkers. <b>Medium</b>
Internal Visibility	Often wide open views in which larger structures would be prominent. Landforms not large enough to screen larger structures. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Visible from an extensive area. Generally low visibility from areas of significant population but moderate visibility from transport corridors and viewpoints. Backdrop to more distant views from NW. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Covered by local landscape designation. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Access to open spaces via occasional paths and tracks. Viewpoints. Backdrop to More populated central belt. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of archaeological/ historic interest. Little Sparta. <b>Medium/High</b>
Perceptual	Undeveloped hill country with occasional remoteness or wildness qualities. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>



**13. Southern Uplands**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Large, high. <b>Low</b>
Landform	Rolling hills with glacial features, frequent incised watercourses separated by sometimes deep valleys. <b>Medium</b>
Pattern	Some rhythm to the rolling summits, ridges and valleys. Fairly random pattern of open areas and forestry, partially relating to landform. Fairly simple field and tree belt pattern at lower edges. <b>Medium</b>
Development	Low level of development including small settlements and occasional farms. Historic mining. Power lines and M74. ATC system. Large windfarm in S and E. Scattered farms/ dwellings in more sheltered areas. <b>Medium</b>
Quality	Many areas relatively natural and unaffected by development. Other areas with commercial forestry in uniform hard edged plantations. <b>Medium</b>
Elements and Features	Mainly rounded summits, ridges and conifer plantations. Occasional more prominent landforms and water bodies. Extensive windfarm to the east at Clyde. <b>Medium</b>
Context	Watershed forms extensive border with Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway, forming high western and southern skyline seen from S. Lanarkshire. Background to Upland River Valleys, Broad Valley Upland and Upland Glens. <b>Medium/High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Low population of residential receptors adjacent. Medium to low travelling population. Visitors including hillwalkers. <b>Medium/High</b>
Internal Visibility	Often wide open views in which larger structures are prominent. Landforms large enough to screen larger structures. Occasional screening by forestry. <b>Medium/High</b>
External Visibility	Higher and peripheral areas extensively visible. Generally low visibility from areas of significant population. Moderate visibility from transport corridors and viewpoints. <b>Medium (to Medium/High in higher hills and peripheral areas)</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/ High</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Large area of local landscape designation. Area of SSSI. Southern Uplands Way LDP. Leadhills SAM. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Access to open spaces via paths and tracks. Viewpoints. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Some locations of archaeological/ historic interest incl. Leadhills. <b>Medium</b>
Perceptual	Generally remote and high hill country with occasional wild qualities in the west and south. Development of windfarms in the east detracts. <b>Medium/ High</b>

<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/ High</b>
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**NB.** Much of **East of Clyde/Daer** LCA is of **medium** landscape value due to lying largely outside local landscape designation, but the northern edge including the Southern Upland Fault and Culter Fell is within the SLA.

**14. Upland Glen**

Landscape Character Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Scale	Medium. <b>Medium</b>
Landform	Steep sided valleys with narrow flat bottoms and meandering watercourses. <b>Medium/High</b>
Pattern	Mainly dictated by landform. Rectilinear fields in some valley bottoms and lower valley sides. Rectilinear edges of conifer plantations. Open ground higher up. <b>Medium/High</b>
Development	Occasional farmsteads. Roads. Reservoirs. Electricity lines. Wind turbines frequently on periphery. <b>Medium</b>
Quality	Generally scenic upland character with a backdrop of hills. Plantations, pylons and wind turbines detract in some areas. <b>Medium/High.</b>
Elements and Features	Strong topographic influence of steep valley sides. Rivers, roads, reservoirs on valley floors. Field boundaries. Forestry plantations. Leadhills historic mining area. Visual influence of nearby wind turbines. <b>Medium/High</b>
Context	Steep sided enclosed valleys set in the Southern Upland hills. Some are key transport routes to the S and W; others remote dead ends. <b>High</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>

Visual Sensitivity Criteria	Characteristics and Sensitivity Level
Receptors	Mainly travelling receptors. Fairly low resident population. <b>Medium</b>
Internal Visibility	Short views across and narrow views along. Tall objects would be prominent. <b>Medium</b>
External Visibility	Generally quite hidden from wider view, although visible to hillwalkers on surrounding hills. <b>Medium/low</b>
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>	<b>Medium</b>

Landscape Value Criteria	Characteristics and Level of Value
Designations	Most lie within SLAs. SAMs including extensive Leadhills area. <b>Medium/High</b>
Community value	Backdrop to small settlements and transport routes. Southern Upland Way and hillwalking. <b>Medium/High</b>
Cultural value	Leadhills area of unique historic importance. Other more low key SAMs. Historic transport routes to W and S. <b>Medium/High</b>
Perceptual	Valleys with some wildness characteristics in sometimes remote and

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	secluded hill setting, Development of roads, pylons and windfarms detracts. <b>Medium/High</b>
OVERALL RATING	<b>Medium/High</b>