Explanation of Table 6.1

Key: ◯ **No Capacity** ◯ **Low Capacity** ◯ **Medium Capacity** ◯ **High Capacity**

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						**Analysis & Guidelines**
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
Landscape Character Area: ***Name of Landscape Character Area/ Sub-Area***																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◯	◯	◯			Brief description of consented wind energy developments (at time of report), including numbers size range, distribution, with key developments named.	Wind Turbine Landscape Type(s) within the area resulting from current consented levels of development (refer to **Table 2.1** for description of type and map in **Figure 6.2** for distribution of types across study area)	Proposed limits to future Wind Energy development expressed as a Wind Turbine Landscape Type (refer to **Table 2.1** for description of type and **Figure 6.3** for proposed distribution of types across the study area)	◯	◯	◯			**Landscape Analysis:** Brief description of key qualities and characteristics of the landscape character area/ sub-area affecting its capacity to accommodate different types of wind turbine development. **Development Capacity:** Brief comment on landscape capacity and on the effects of current developments and potential future proposals in relation to landscape capacity.
Assessment of landscape sensitivity and value of the landscape character area or sub-area (from detailed assessment in **Appendix 5**)				Assessment of landscape capacity for different turbine sizes derived from the sensitivity and value assessment and mapped in **Figures 6.1a-e**. This represents the 'underlying' capacity of the landscape and does not take into account the cumulative effects of existing/ consented wind energy development.							Residual landscape capacity for development of different turbine size categories. This is derived from the underlying landscape capacity and the proposed limits to future development by considering the extent to which current wind energy development already occupies the underlying landscape capacity						
											Max. Numbers in Group Suggested range/ maximum number of turbines in groupings to ensure capacity is not exceeded	*1-3*	*1-3*				
											Min Group Separation Distances (km) Suggested separation distance between turbine groupings to ensure capacity is not exceeded	*2-4*	*3-5*				

1. URBAN FRINGE FARMLAND

The *Urban Fringe Farmlands* are a lowland character type, located in the north and west of the study area, surrounding East Kilbride and Hamilton with smaller areas around Carluke and Larkhall. They mainly merge into *Plateau Farmland* areas on the upper edges (with which they bear many similarities) and *Incised River Valleys* and urban areas on the lower edges. The type is distributed across the northern part of South Lanarkshire, in the Clyde Basin Farmlands. There are three landscape character areas: **(i) East Kilbride and Hamilton; (ii) Carluke; (iii) Larkhall/ Ferniegair and Calderglen.**

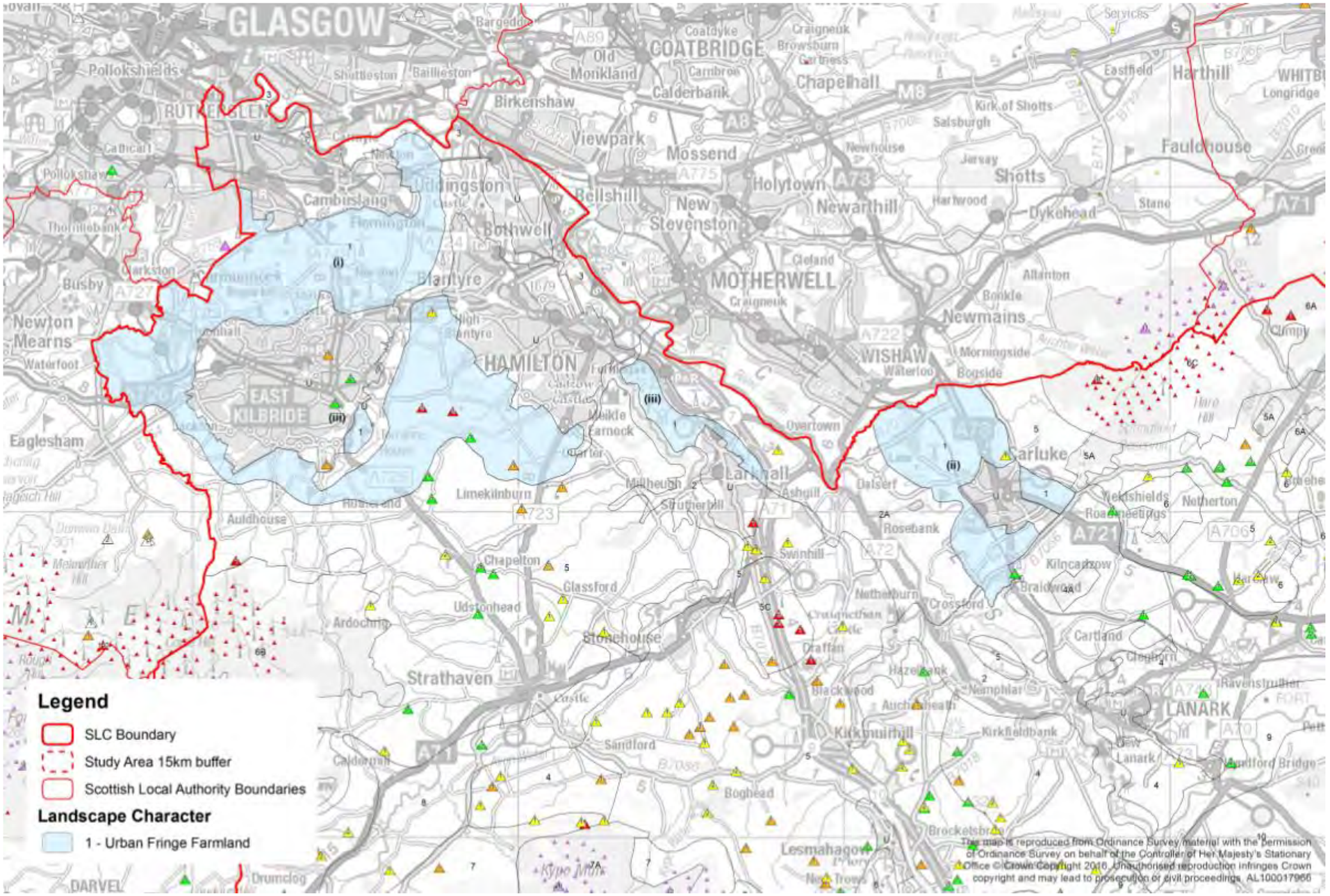


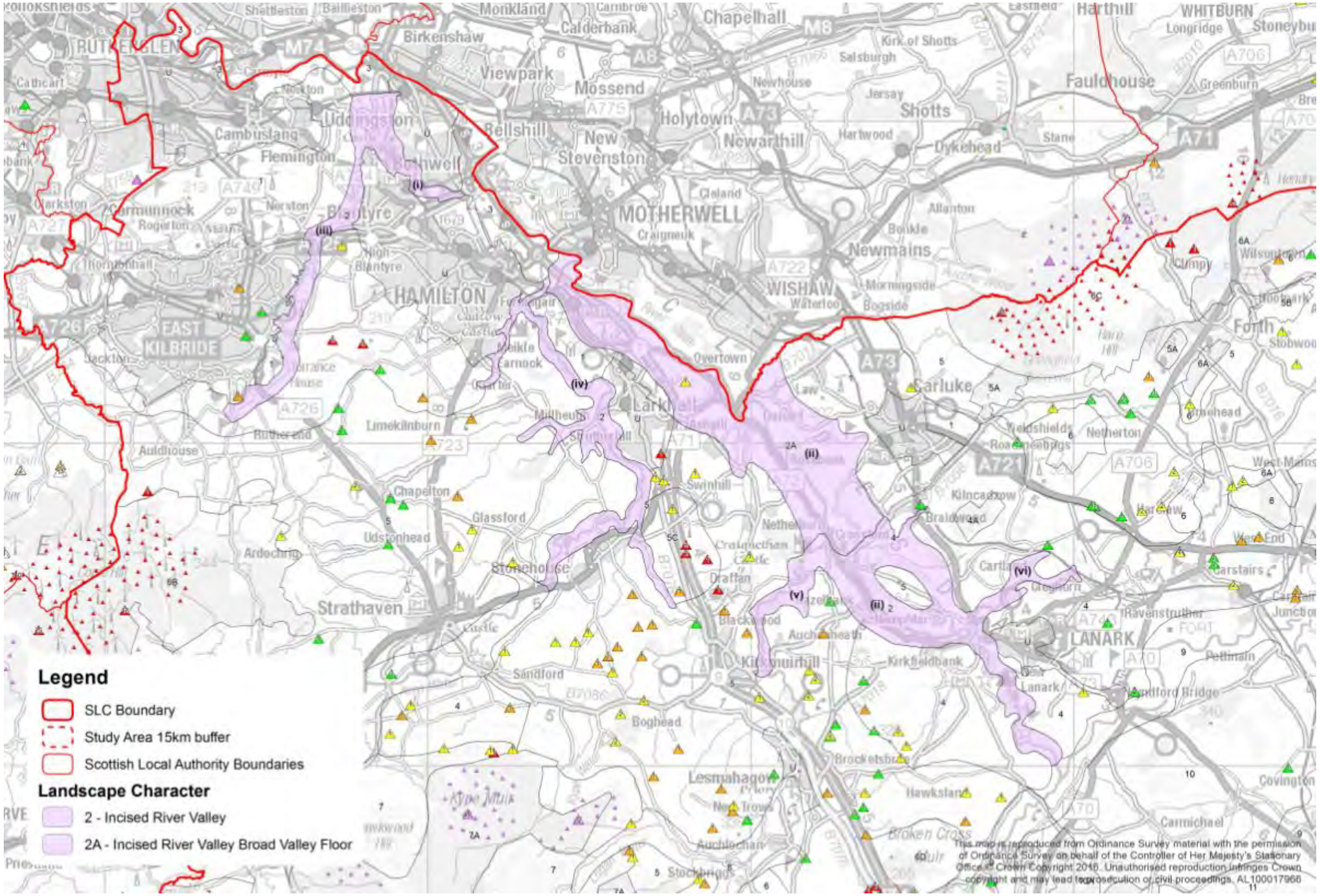
Table 6.1(a) Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Urban Fringe Farmland (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: ◯ **No Capacity** ◯ **Low Capacity** ◯ **Medium Capacity** ◯ **High Capacity**

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
1. Urban Fringe Farmland: *(i) East Kilbride and Hamilton*																	
Med	High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	●	◯	◯	◯	◯	Blantyre Muir has 6x115m turbines between East Kilbride and Hamilton. One125m turbine at Cathkin Braes N of East Kilbride is adjacent to the LCA. 7 or 8 other smaller single turbines (15-80m) in/ adjacent to southern edge of LCA.	***Urban Fringe Farmland with Wind Turbines/ with Occ. Wind Turbines/ with No Wind Turbines***	***Urban Fringe Farmland with Wind Turbines/ with Occ. Wind Turbines***	●	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** Most *UFF* have scale, landform and development characteristics suitable for turbine development. However they are relatively limited in area and close to urban areas so visually sensitive. Proximity to settlements and residential properties may be an issue for larger turbines. There are several large scale electricity transmission lines crossing this area, which have potential for cumulative effects. **Development Capacity:** Significant capacity between Hamilton and East Kilbride is occupied by Blantyre Muir and nearby single turbines creating an area of *UFF With Wind Turbines*. Any further significant development of larger (80m+) turbines should maintain a minimum 5km separation. Whilst there is capacity for smaller turbines, they should be sufficiently separated from Blantyre Muir to avoid creating a confusing visual appearance. Avoid proximity to areas with concentrations of electricity lines and give consideration to the potential for effects on nearby settlements and residential properties.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*3*	*3*	*3*	*1*		
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-3*	*3-4*	*5-8*		
1. Urban Fringe Farmland: *(ii) Carluke*																	
Med	High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	●	◯	◯	◯	◯	Two operational turbines. One operational 49.2m turbine N of Carluke and one operational 24.5m turbine near Braidwood. Black Law operational turbines are a prominent backdrop on skyline to NW at 2-3km distance.	***Urban Fringe Farmland with no Wind Turbines/ with Occ. Wind Turbines***	***Urban Fringe Farmland with Wind Turbines/ with Occ. Wind Turbines***	●	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** See above. This area is significantly smaller than area (i) and closer to built up areas. **Development Capacity:** With only one 30-50m turbine, there is potential capacity for further turbines below 80m height. Turbines of 80m or greater are not recommended.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*3*	*3*	*3*			
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-3*	*3-4*			
1. Urban Fringe Farmland: *(iii) Larkhall/Ferniegair and Calderglen*																	
Med	High	**Med/ High**	**High**	●	◯	◯	◯	◯	None within, although a 50-80m turbine lies 1km SW of Calderglen.	***Urban Fringe Farmland with no Wind Turbines***	***Urban Fringe Farmland with no Wind Turbines***	●	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** These areas are focused around Chatelherault and Calderglen country parks which are popular visitor locations and have two or more environmental designations including Lower and Middle Clyde SLAs and Chatelherault HGDL. **Development Capacity:** Not recommended for turbine development greater than single 30m, well separated, due to designations and recreational use.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-4*					

2. INCISED RIVER VALLEYS

The *Incised River Valleys* are a lowland character type. They encompass the main river systems of the Clyde and its tributaries located in the Clyde Basin Farmlands and are incised into the *Plateau, Rolling* and *Urban Fringe Farmlands.* They are characterised by steep, densely wooded sides, enclosure and smaller scale, with small settlements located in the wider areas of the Clyde valley. The lower parts of the valleys pass between the main urban areas in the north of the local authority area. Six landscape character areas are identified: **(i) River Clyde (Hamilton-Bothwell); (ii) Mid Clyde Valley; (iii) Rotten Calder; (iv) Avon Water; (v) River Nethan; (vi) Mouse Water.**



3. BROAD URBAN VALLEY

Broad Urban Valley is a lowland character type in the north of South Lanarkshire, encompassing the lower reaches of the Clyde in the Clyde Basin Farmlands as they merge into the Glasgow Conurbation. They are characterised by the meandering river and surrounding urban fringe farmland, housing and industry. The single landscape character area, comprising three fragments set between Hamilton, Motherwell, Cambuslang and Glasgow, is the **Lower River Clyde.**

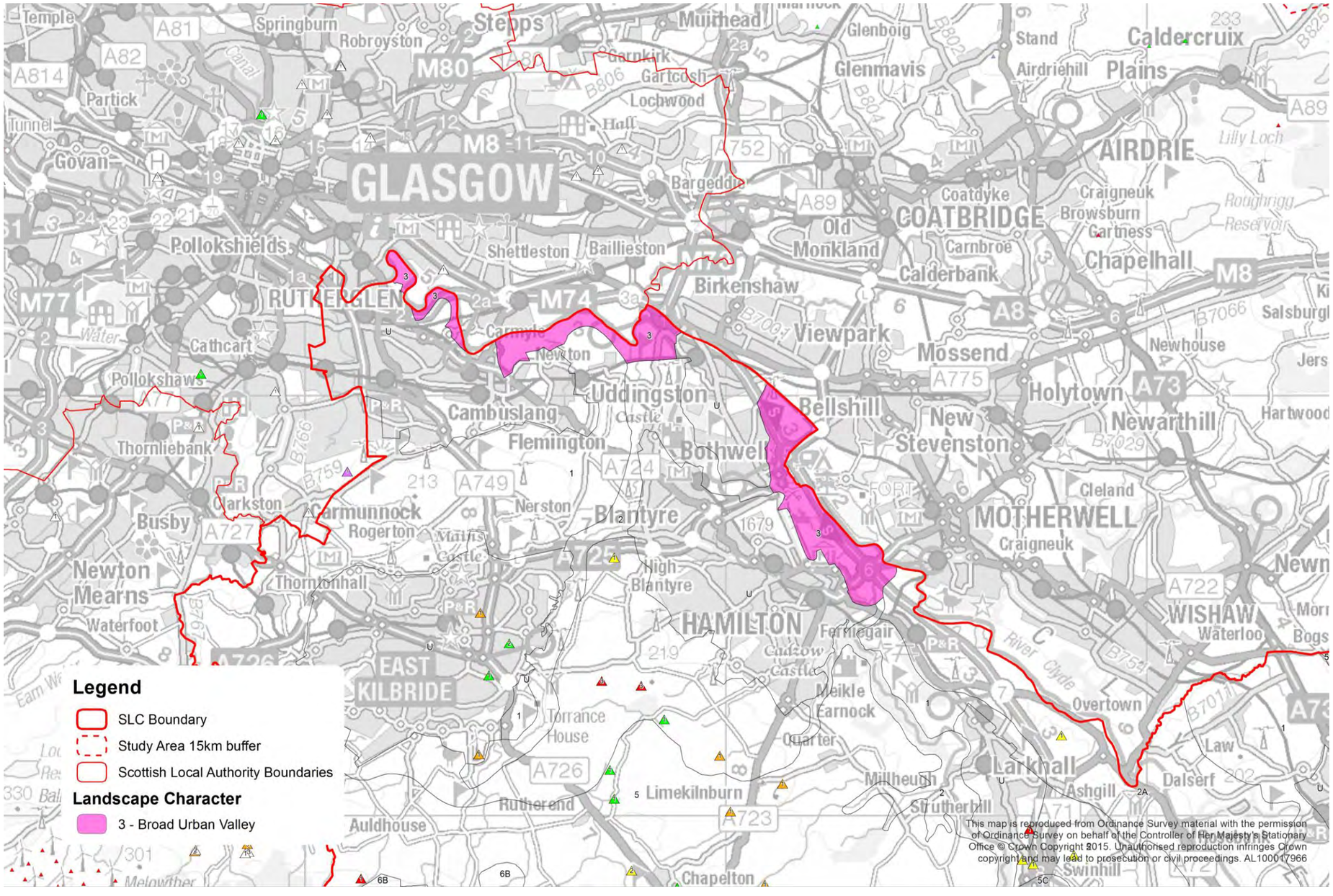


Table 6.1(b). Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Incised River Valleys and Broad Urban Valley (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: ◯ **No Capacity** ◯ **Low Capacity** ◯ **Medium Capacity** ◯ **High Capacity**

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
2. Incised River Valley: ***(i) River Clyde (Hamilton-Bothwell); (ii)Mid-Clyde Valley; (iii) Rotten Calder; (iv) Avon Water; (v) River Nethan; (vi) Mouse Water***																	
High	Med/ High	**High**	**Med/ High**	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Currently only one 30-50m height turbine within this type. Some visual influence on Calder Glen from Blantyre Muir turbines and one 50-80m turbine in East Kilbride. The LCT is mainly unaffected.	***Incised River Valley with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	***Incised River Valley with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** These areas are generally unsuited to larger turbine development due to deep, incised topography and small/medium scale but also due to sheltered nature. **Development Capacity:** Development currently well within capacity. Potential exists for smaller single turbines associated with development in wider valley bottoms such as the Clyde valley between Hamilton and Crossford. Any taller than 40-50m would adversely affect perceptions of valley scale. Larger turbines in adjacent areas may also adversely affect *Incised River Valleys*.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1*	*1*				
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*3-5*				
3. Broad Urban Valley: ***Lower River Clyde***																	
Med/ Low	Med/ High	**Med**	**Med/ High**	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	None	***Broad Urban Valley with no Wind Turbines***	***Broad Urban Valley with Occasional Wind Turbines***	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** This type covers a limited area between Hamilton, Cambuslang and Glasgow and is heavily influenced by the surrounding urban development. Overlooked by a significant residential and travelling population. **Development Capacity:** Suitable for limited development of turbines below 50m tall and very limited development of turbines up to 80m tall in the more industrial/ commercial locations.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1*	*1*			
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*3-5*	*4-6*			

4. ROLLING FARMLAND

The *Rolling Farmland* is a lowland landscape type primarily located in the Clyde Basin Farmlands either side of the Clyde Valley but also on the eastern edge of the Southern Upland Foothills north of Biggar. It is of a medium, sometimes smaller, scale with a rolling, often complex topography and smaller fields with more tree belts and hedges than the *Plateau Farmland*, giving it a greater sense of enclosure and shelter. Typically it is a more settled landscape more closely associated with settlements. Four landscape character areas are identified: **(i) North and East of Lanark; (ii) West of Lanark/ Clyde Valley; (iii) South of Strathaven/ Sandford; (iv) Biggar and Dunsyre.**

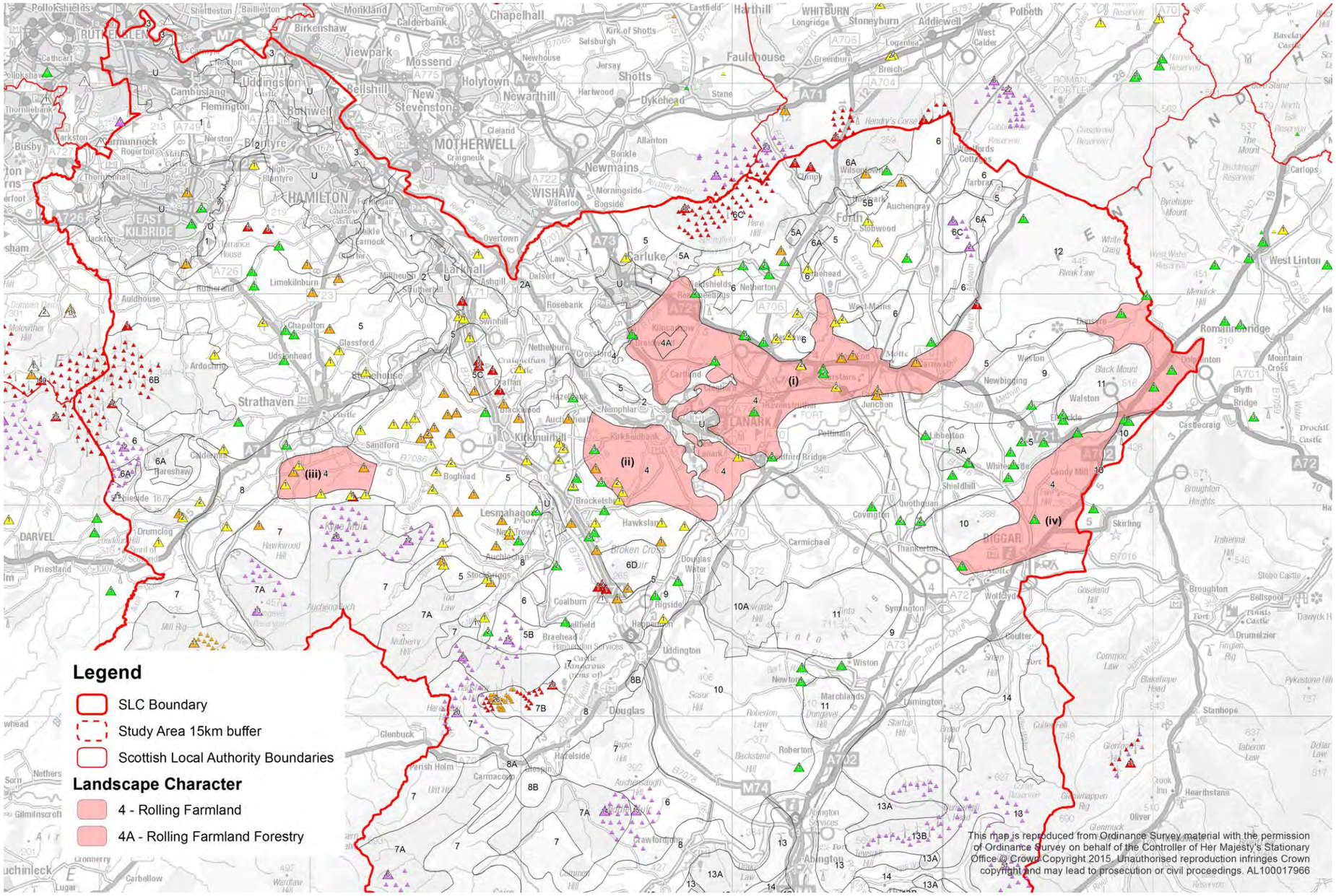


Table 6.1(c). Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Rolling Farmland (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: ◯ **No Capacity** ◯ **Low Capacity** ◯ **Medium Capacity** ◯ **High Capacity**

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
4. Rolling Farmland: *(i) North and East of Lanark; (ii) West of Lanark/ Clyde Valley*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Current development limited to occasional single/ small groups of turbines mainly between 15 and 50m tall. There are notable concentra-tions around Hawksland and Carstairs/ Carnwath. Near the latter there are several 50-80m turbines.	***Rolling Farmland with Wind Turbines/ with Occ. Wind Turbines/ with No Wind Turbines***	***Rolling Farmland with Occasional Wind Turbines/ with Wind Turbines***	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** This type is generally not suitable for the largest turbines due to the smaller scale, complex landform and detail of the landscape with smaller fields, tree groups and settlement. **Development Capacity:** There is capacity for occasional turbines up to 50m and very occasional turbines up to 80m tall. Further significant numbers of larger turbines added to current consented development would exceed capacity in localised areas such as around Carstairs and near Hawksland by creating areas of Wind Turbine Landscape.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1-3*	*1*			
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-5*	*5-10*			
4. Rolling Farmland: *(iii) South of Strathaven/ Sandford*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	4x 30-50m turbines and 2x 50-80m turbines within or adjacent. Kype Muir (26nr turbines at 132m) within 1km of LCA.	***Rolling Farmland with Wind Turbines***	***Rolling Farmland with Wind Turbines***	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** This LCA is the smallest of the type and lies between the Avon Valley to the north and *Rolling Moorland* with significant consented windfarm development to the south. The area grades into both and could be easily dominated by larger wind turbines. **Development Capacity:** Current consented development together with the influence of adjacent Kype Muir windfarm is close to capacity. Further proposals for larger turbines would exceed capacity
												1	*1*				
												1-2	*3-4*				
4. Rolling Farmland: *(iv) Biggar and Dunsyre*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Current development limited to several single turbines under 30m.	***Rolling Farmland with Occasional Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines***	***Rolling Farmland with Occasional Wind Turbines***	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	**Landscape Analysis:** This *Rolling Farmland* LCA is the most sensitive due to its close proximity to the Pentland Hills and Biggar and location within the Pentland Hills and Black Mount SLA. It lies within an extensive area of currently very limited wind energy development. **Development Capacity:** Not suitable for turbines larger than 30m. Current turbine development is within capacity.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-3*					

5. PLATEAU FARMLAND

The *Plateau Farmland* landscape character type occurs on the lower slopes of the *Plateau Moorland* and *Rolling Moorland* areas. *Plateau Farmlands* are characterised by their transitional location between the more sheltered landscapes of *Rolling Farmlands* and *Broad Valley Upland*, and exposed uplands and moorlands. The type is distributed across much of the northern part of South Lanarkshire, with six areas identified for the purposes of this study: **(i) Western Plateau: East Kilbride/ Strathaven/ Drumclog; (ii) Western Plateau Larkhall/ Lesmahagow/ Coalburn; (iii) Central Plateau: Carluke/ Forth/ Carnwath; (iv) Central Plateau: Tarbrax; (v) Southern Uplands Foothills: Libberton/ Elsrickle; (vi) Central Plateau: Newbigging/ Weston.**

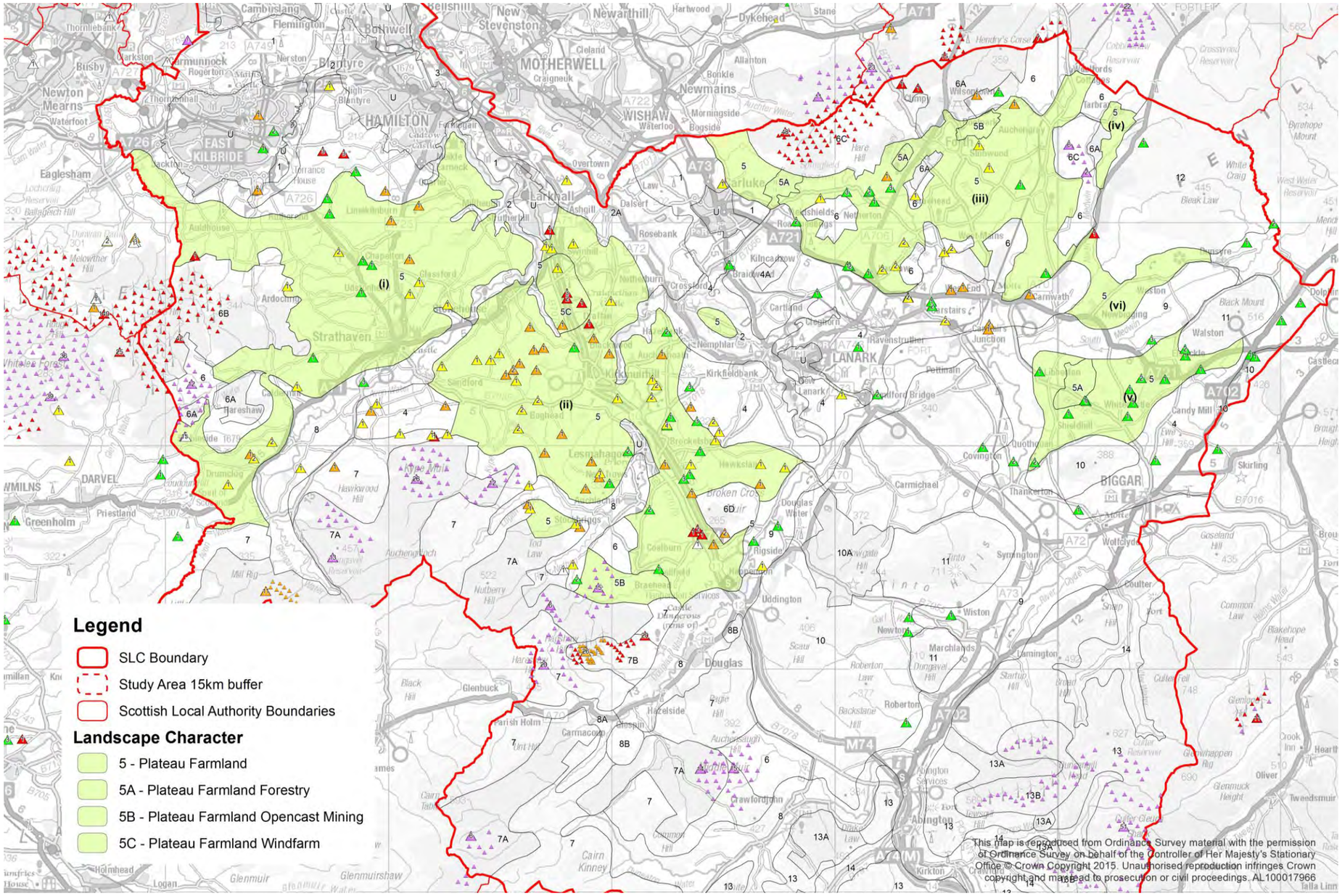


Table 6.1(d) Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Plateau Farmland (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: **No Capacity** ○ **Low Capacity** ◔ **Medium Capacity** ◑ **High Capacity** ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
5. Plateau Farmland: *(i) Western Plateau: East Kilbride/ Strathaven/ Drumclog*																	
Med	Med /High	**Med**	**Med**	●	●	●	◔	○	Current development within this LCA includes over 20 single or paired turbines between 15m and 80m height. Small areas of concentrated development lie near Chapelton, Glassford and Drumclog. Close proximity of extensive Whitelee/ Calder Water clusters and Blantyre Muir windfarm affects the N and W edges.	***Plateau Farmland with No Wind turbines/Occasional Wind Turbines/ with Wind Turbines/ Wind Turbines in Plateau Farmland***	***Plateau Farmland with Occasional Wind Turbines/ with Wind Turbines/ Wind Turbines in Plateau Farmland***	●	●	●	◔	○	**Landscape Analysis:** *Plateau Farmland* is the most extensive lowland landscape type. Generally suitable for most turbines, including well separated small~~er~~ groups of larger turbines, due to the simple large scale landforms and large rectilinear field patterns. Nevertheless larger groups would overwhelm other key elements of the character. Most of the LCAs are affected by proximity to *Plateau Moorland* and *Rolling Moorland* areas with significant windfarm development. This LCA is typical of the type.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-5*		
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*3-5*	*5-10*	*5-10*		**Development Capacity:** Turbines within LCA are mainly within capacity, but adjacent windfarms significantly affect the area around Drumclog. Smaller turbines should be consented singly or in clusters with significant gaps between. Applications for larger turbines should be carefully reviewed where close to sensitive areas (eg, settlements, smaller scale valleys, viewpoints) and to avoid visual coalescence with windfarms in adjacent moorland areas.
5. Plateau Farmland: *(ii) Western Plateau: Larkhall/ Lesmahagow/ Coalburn*																	
Med	Med /High	**Med**	**Med**	●	●	●	◔	○	Concentration of larger (80-120m) turbines between Larkhall and Blackwood in the N and a cluster to the S at Broken Cross. Many other (>40) single or paired turbines throughout this area. Consented Auchrobert and Kype Muir on *Rolling Moorland* to the W.	***Plateau Farmland with Wind turbines/ with No Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Farmland with Wind turbines/ with Occasional Wind Turbines***	●	◔	◔	◔	○	**Landscape Analysis:** This LCA is focused around the M74 corridor. It is characterised by proximity of settlements, significant areas of industry and coal extraction, although has a more open character to the W as it rises to *Rolling Moorland*. To the east it abuts the middle Clyde Valley and an area of *Rolling Farmland.*
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1*		
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*3-5*	*5-10*	*5-10*		**Development Capacity:** Existing turbines create an area of *Plateau Farmland with Wind Turbines* over much of the area. A significant further number of turbines could create areas of *Wind Turbines in Plateau Farmland,* which would exceed capacity.

Key: **No Capacity** ○ **Low Capacity** ◔ **Medium Capacity** ◑ **High Capacity** ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
5. Plateau Farmland: *(iii) Central Plateau: Carluke/ Forth/ Carnwath*																	
Med	Med /High	**Med**	**Med**	◑	◑	◔	◔	○	Over 30 single/ small group turbines between 15m and 80m in height located in or near this LCA with Black Law and Muirhall windfarms in close proximity affecting N and E edges.	***Plateau Farmland with Wind turbines/ with Occasional Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Farmland with Wind turbines/ with Occasional Wind Turbines***	◑	◑	◑	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** This LCA rises to the NE, lying between *Plateau Moorland* to the N and the Pentland Hills to the E. It is fragmented by areas of unimproved plateau moorland/ blanket bog. There is a significant backdrop of existing windfarm development to the north and east. **Development Capacity:** There is limited scope for further wind turbines of up to approximately 80m height singly or in small groups. Further significant development could potentially lead to visual coalescence between existing developments in the *Plateau Farmland* with windfarms and turbines in the adjacent *Plateau Moorland*, or create areas of Wind Turbine landscape in the *Plateau* and *Rolling Farmlands*.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-5*			
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*3-5*	*5-10*			
5. Plateau Farmland: *(iv) Central Plateau: Tarbrax*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◔	○	○	○	○	No turbines located in this area. Muirhall and extension lies within 1km W and Harburnhead 2.5km north.	***Plateau Farmland with no Wind Turbines/ With Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Farmland with no Wind Turbines/ With Wind Turbines***	◔	○	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** This is a small area of improved farmland between an area of *Plateau Moorland* and the Pentland Hills. It lies within the Pentland Hills and Black Mount SLA. Visual influence of Muirhall and extension, Harburnhead and to a lesser extent Pates Hill, significantly affects the character of the LCA. **Development Capacity:** Due to existing effects from nearby windfarms and presence of Tarbrax Village at N end of the area it is recommended that no turbines over 30m should be developed and none near the village.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*					
5. Plateau Farmland: *(v) Southern Uplands Foothills: Libberton/ Elsrickle*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◔	○	○	○	○	Current development includes 19 single or paired turbines at 15-30m height. Tree belts reduce intervisibility between the turbines	***Plateau Farmland with Occasional Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Farmland with Occasional Wind Turbines***	◔	○	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** This LCA has a more unspoiled rural character than much of the *Plateau Farmland* type. It is located between the Pentland Hills, the Southern Uplands and the River Clyde and between two prominent foothills (Black Mount and Biggar Common). **Development Capacity:** Very limited capacity for further development due to a significant concentration of existing turbines under 30m height. No turbines over 30m should be developed due to the prevailing development type.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*					

Key: **No Capacity** ○ **Low Capacity** ◔ **Medium Capacity** ◑ **High Capacity** ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
5. Plateau Farmland: ***(vi) Central Plateau: Newbigging/ Weston***																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◔	◔	○	○	○	Current development includes one consented 84m turbine and two single turbines below 15m.	***Plateau Farmland with Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Farmland with Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	◔	○	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** This LCA has a more unspoiled rural character than much of the *Plateau Farmland* type, lying at the foot of the Pentland Hills. It lies largely within the Pentland Hills and Black Mount SLA.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1*					**Development Capacity:** The area appears currently wind turbine free. The 84m Greens Farm turbine will dominate the NW part of this LCA, limiting further scope for all but the smallest turbines west of the North Medwin. No further turbines over 30m should be developed.
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*					

6. PLATEAU MOORLAND

Plateau Moorland is a large scale, undulating upland landscape covering areas on the northern and western fringes of South Lanarkshire and extending into neighbouring local authority areas. It comprises large unenclosed areas of moorland with extensive areas of commercial forestry plantation. More recently very large scale windfarms have become characteristic over much of this type. Its lower slopes merge predominantly with the *Plateau Farmlands*. There are two main areas; the Western Plateau (Clyde and Ayrshire Basin Moorlands) and the Central Plateau. Smaller fragments of *Plateau Moorland* are scattered across *Plateau Farmland* areas in the north and further small areas are located in the centre of the local authority area. Plateau Moorland is distinguished from the similar *Rolling Moorland* to the south due to its lower elevation and less dissected nature with fewer distinguishable hill landforms. Five landscape character areas are identified: **(i) Western Plateau: Whitelee Moor/ Calder Water (ii) Central Plateau: Black Law (iii) Central Plateau, Forth/ Tarbrax/ West End; (iv) Western Plateau, Broken Cross/ Coalburn; (v) Western Plateau, Red Moss/Middle Muir**

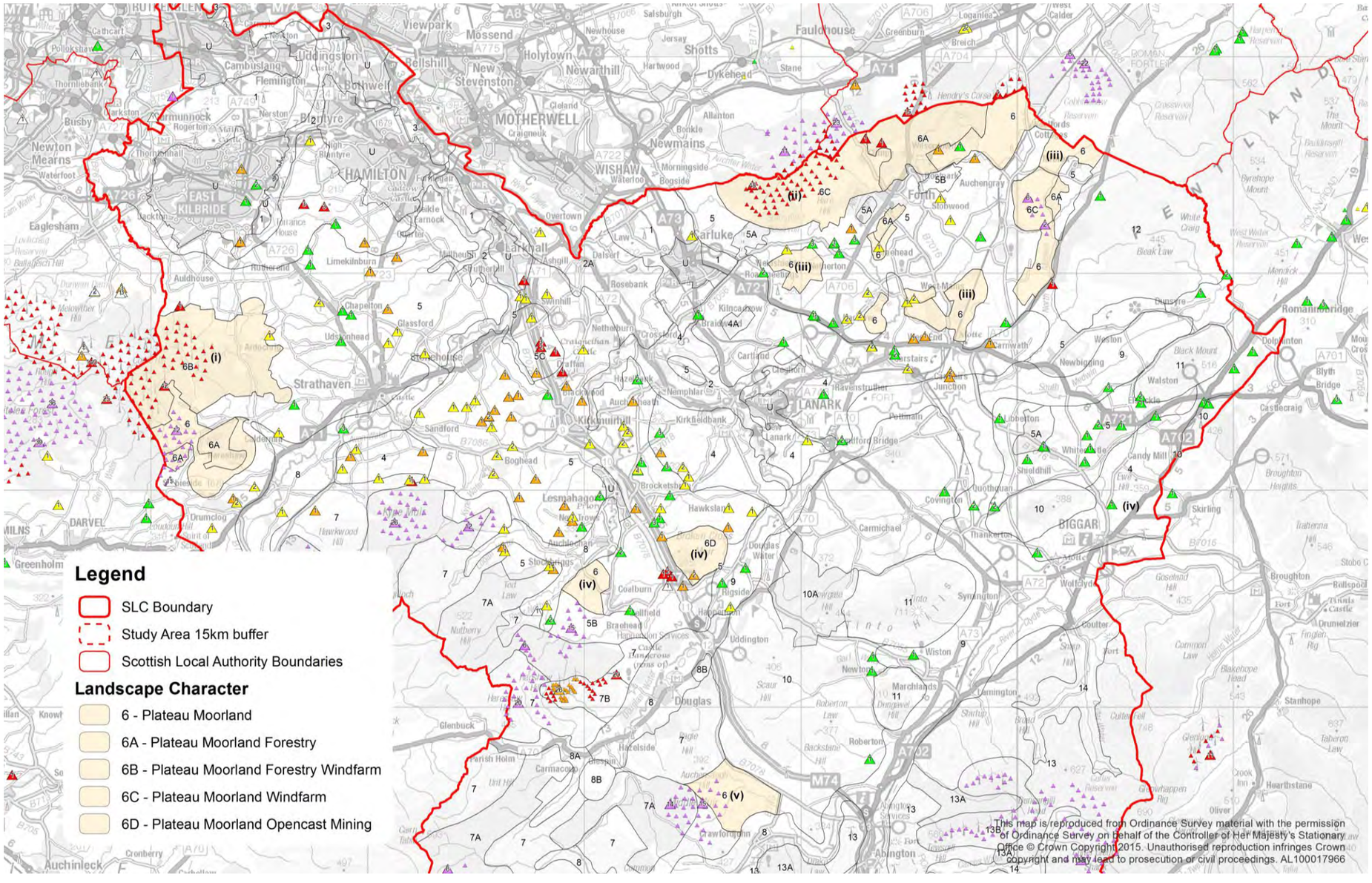


Table 6.1(e) Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Plateau Moorland (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: **No Capacity** ○ **Low Capacity** ◔ **Medium Capacity** ◑ **High Capacity** ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
6. Plateau Moorland: *(i) Western Plateau: Whitelee Moor/ Calder Water (ii) Central Plateau: Black Law*																	
Med/ Low	Med/ Low	**Med/ Low**	**Med/ Low**	○	◑	◑	●	●	Several very large/ large windfarms and some single larger turbines currently consented within these LCAs.	***Wind Turbines on Plateau Moorland/ Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines***	***Wind Turbines on Plateau Moorland/ Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines***	○	◑	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** These are the largest areas of *Plateau Moorland*, with a large scale undulating landform and commercial forestry, capable of accommodating extensive wind energy development. Individual commercial windfarm developments have coalesced to create areas characterised primarily by wind turbines, creating a backdrop to adjacent *Plateau Farmland*.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-5*	*10 +*	*10 +*	
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*3-5*	*3-5*	*0-1*	*0-1*	**Development Capacity:** Much of the high underlying capacity has been utilised by extensive development. However, further limited and carefully located development of turbines added to either of these areas would not significantly alter the landscape. In the Black Law area gaps should be left between windfarm clusters to the east of Black Law windfarm. Effects of proximity to settlements and other more sensitive LCTs should be considered. Extensive groups of smaller turbines would not be appropriate to this larger scale landscape: these should be separated from the main windfarms, restricted in number and located in lower more contained areas near farms and enclosure land.
6. Plateau Moorland: *(iii) Central Plateau, Forth/ Tarbrax/ West End*																	
Med	Med	**Med**	**Med/ Low**	◑	◑	◑	◔	◔	Currently two small/ medium windfarms (Muirhall, Pates Hill) and a few turbines of varied size within or adjacent to these areas. Harburnhead (22nr turbines) and Pearie Law nearby in W.Lothian have been consented.	***Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	◑	◑	◑	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** These LCAs have a higher landscape and visual sensitivity than the more extensive areas in (i) and (ii). They are smaller fragments of unimproved land set within a wider area of *Plateau Farmland*. They are closer to roads and small settlements, and are physically less able to accommodate extensive development.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-5*			
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-5*	*3-5*			**Development Capacity:** most of the underlying capacity has been utilised: Muirhall, Pates Hill, Pearie Law, Harburnhead, Tormywheel and Black Law with other single turbines create an area of *Landscape with Wind Turbines* across *Plateau Moorland* and intervening *Plateau Farmland*. Further significant development in the moorland areas would extend this effect, blurring the distinction between the two landscape types. The largest *Plateau Moorland* area in (iii) is largely occupied by Muirhall windfarm. Other areas are smaller and/or close to settlements, with the Hill Rig area close to Black Law. Turbine height and group size within remaining areas should be limited to approximately 80m.

Key: **No Capacity** ○ **Low Capacity** ◔ **Medium Capacity** ◑ **High Capacity** ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
6. Plateau Moorland: *(iv) Western Plateau, Broken Cross/ Coalburn*																	
Med	Med	**Med**	**Med/ Low**	●	●	●	◔	○	Currently up to 9 turbines between 50m and 120m consented within or close to Broken Cross area. Dalquhandy development (15x126.5m) adjacent to Coalburn is consented.	***Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	●	◔	◔	◔	○	**Landscape Analysis:** These LCAs are small in extent and close to settlements, roads and river valleys. Any wind energy development with 3 or more 80-120m turbines would dominate them and affect surrounding *Plateau Farmland* and valley landscapes. **Development Capacity:** Both areas have limited further capacity. The Broken Cross area already accommodates several turbines in or adjacent to the southwest and would become a wind turbine landscape if a significant development were consented within it. The Coalburn area is indirectly affected by the adjacent Dalquhandy development and the proximity of Coalburn village limits scope for further significant development.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-5*	*1-3*		
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-5*	*3-5*	*6-12*		
6. Plateau Moorland: *(v) Western Plateau, Red Moss/ Middle Muir*																	
Med	Med/ Low	**Med/ Low**	**Med/ Low**	◔	●	●	◔	◔	Consented Andershaw and Middle Muir windfarms adjacent, occupying *Rolling Moorland* to the west and the western part of this LCA	***Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines/ no Wind Turbines***	***Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines***	◔	◔	◔	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** This area is fairly limited in extent, but appears larger in scale as it is particularly featureless and merges with the more distinctive but large scale landforms of *Rolling Moorland* to the north and west. **Development Capacity:** Middle Muir turbines together with Andershaw make most of this area *Plateau Moorland with Wind Turbines,* limiting capacity for further development. Smaller single turbines may be located close to the boundary with the *Upland River Valley* of the Duneaton Water subject to the assessment of effects on residential receptors.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1-3*	*1*			
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-5*	*3-5*			

7. ROLLING MOORLAND

Rolling Moorland is an upland type that extends across a large part of western South Lanarkshire, being located in the Clyde and Ayrshire Basins Moorlands between the Avon valley and the Southern Uplands. This type is similar to the *Plateau Moorlands* but is a more dissected plateau, with greater elevation and more rolling topography, without being of such high elevation and steepness as the *Southern Uplands* to the south. Prominent hills include Cairn Table and Hagshaw Hill. This type is currently less developed with windfarms than the *Plateau Moorland*. The type extends extensively westwards into East Ayrshire. Two landscape character areas are identified for the purposes of this study: **(i) Hagshaw/ Dungavel (North of Douglas Water); (ii) Crawfordjohn/ Cairn Table (South of Douglas Water).**

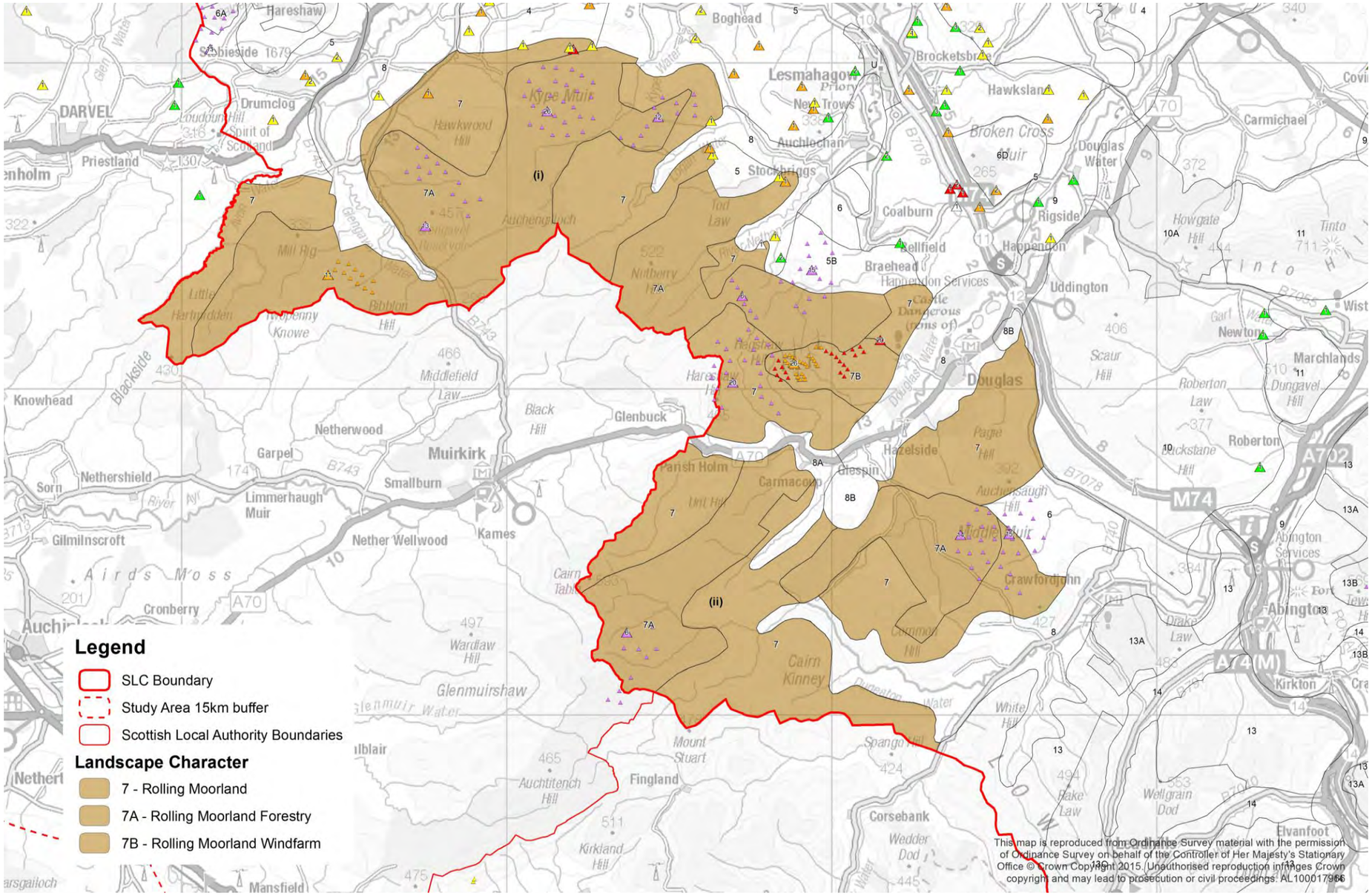


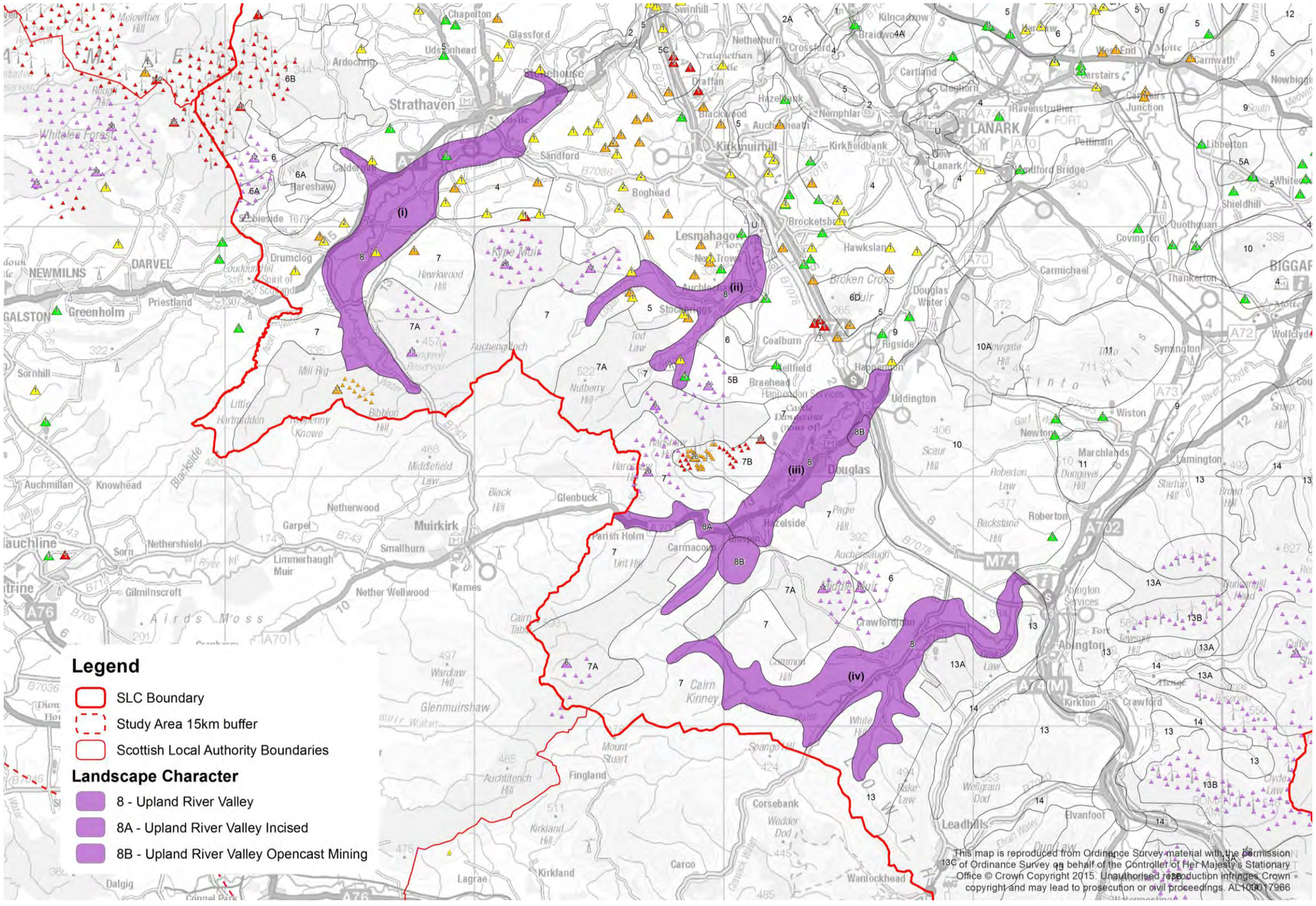
Table 6.1(f) Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Rolling Moorland (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: **No Capacity** ○ **Low Capacity** ◔ **Medium Capacity** ◑ **High Capacity** ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
7. Rolling Moorland: *(i) Hagshaw/ Dungavel (North of Douglas Water)*																	
Med	Med	**Med**	**Med**	○	◔	●	●	◑	4 windfarms south of Strathaven (Bankend Rig, Dungavel, Kype Muir and Auchrobert). 3 windfarms coalescing to form a large cluster of 74 turbines between 55 and 125m tall, west of Douglas (Hagshaw Hill, Nutberry, Galawhistle), with 15 Dalquhandy turbines close to the northeast. Several smaller single turbines (up to 80m height) located on lower edges of the LCT.	***Wind Turbines on Rolling Moorland / with Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines***	***Wind Turbines on Rolling Moorland / with Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines***	○	◔	◔	◔	◑	**Landscape Analysis:** Rolling landform, simple landscape pattern of moorland and forestry and low settlement density, extending west into Ayrshire. This LCT is similar to *Plateau Moorland* but more distinctive landforms are less suited to blanket coverage by wind turbines. They form the skyline for more settled *Upland River Valleys* and merge into *Plateau Farmland* to the E. **Development Capacity:** This landscape area has the underlying capacity to accommodate medium to large clusters of larger turbines. However consented developments have utilised much of the capacity and exceed capacity in some areas. There is some scope for further discrete developments in peripheral locations, well separated from existing windfarms. Careful consideration should be given to limiting turbine size in locations with more modest distinctions in landform.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1-3*	*1*	*5-20*	*5-20*	
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-5*	*3-5*	*5-10*	*5-10*	
7. Rolling Moorland: *(ii) Crawfordjohn/ Cairn Table (South of Douglas Water)*																	
Med	Med	**Med**	**Med**	○	◔	●	●	◑	Two adjacent consented medium/large windfarms at Andershaw and Middlemuir, forming one large windfarm. One small/medium windfarm at Penbreck on the western edge. No single turbines.	***Rolling Moorland with Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines***	***Rolling Moorland with Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	○	◔	◑	◑	◔	**Landscape Analysis:** Similar characteristics and capacity to the area north of Douglas Water but less inhabited. More limited in area. Cairn Table on border with Ayrshire is an important panoramic viewpoint. **Development Capacity:** Underlying capacity is partially utilised by the three consented windfarms. There may be capacity for discrete developments of limited size in areas well separated from these locations. The area around the key viewpoint of Cairn Table should remain free of turbines.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1-3*	*1*	*5-20*	*5-20*	
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*1-2*	*2-5*	*3-5*	*5-10*	*5-10*	

8. UPLAND RIVER VALLEY

Upland River Valley is an upland fringe type located in the west of South Lanarkshire, predominantly in the Clyde and Ayrshire Basins Moorlands. The type comprises river valleys draining north-eastwards from the *Rolling Moorlands, Plateau Farmlands* and *Southern Uplands* into the River Clyde. Four landscape character areas are identified: **(i) Avon Water; (ii) River Nethan (east of M74); (iii) Douglas Water; (iv) Duneaton Water**



9. BROAD VALLEY UPLAND

Broad Valley Upland is an upland fringe type located in the middle and east of South Lanarkshire, predominantly in the Southern Uplands Foothills. The type comprises broad meandering river valleys of the Clyde and its tributaries, draining northwards from the Southern Uplands, Pentland Hills and Clyde & Ayrshire Basin Moorlands into the Clyde Basin Farmlands. Three landscape character areas are identified: **(i) Upper Clyde; (ii) Medwin Water; (iii) Douglas Water**

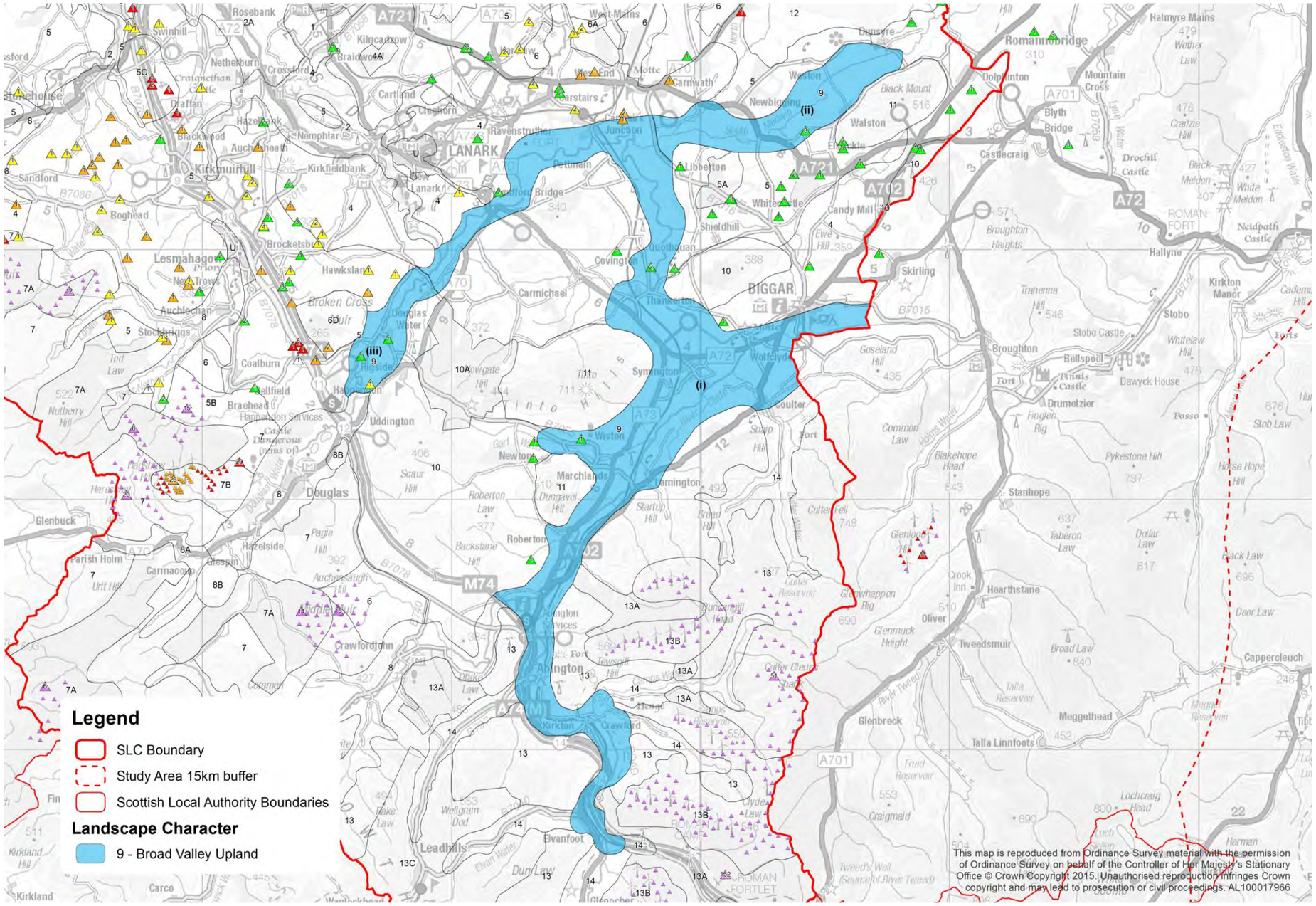


Table 6.1(g) Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Upland River Valley and Broad Valley Upland (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: No Capacity ○ Low Capacity ◔ Medium Capacity ◑ High Capacity ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
8. Upland River Valley: *(i) Avon Water; (ii) River Nethan (east of M74); (iii) Douglas Water; (iv) Duneaton Water*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◔	◔	○	○	○	Currently limited development of single turbines (between 15 and 80m tall) within or close to the LCT, but not in Duneaton valley. All 4 valleys affected to varying extent by turbines in surrounding moorland and farmland LCAs.	***Upland River Valley with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines/ With Wind Turbines***	***Upland River Valley with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines/ With Wind Turbines***	◔	◔	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** Relatively modest scale of valley sides and settled valley floors limits the scope for larger scale developments. Need to maintain difference between valley floors and surrounding upland areas which have underlying capacity for extensive development. **Development Capacity:** Capacity limited to occasional smaller turbines in small groups. Areas surrounded by/ containing a significant number of turbines (Upper Avon, Nethan and Douglas Waters) have limited remaining capacity.. Development around Douglas and the designed landscape around the Douglas Water should be strictly limited.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1-3*				
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*3-5*				
9. Broad Valley Upland: *(i) Upper Clyde; (ii) Medwin Water; (iii) Douglas Water*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◔	◔	○	○	○	Currently limited development of a few single/ paired mainly smaller turbines within or close to the LCT. Clyde turbines lie above Upper Clyde from Abington to Elvanfoot.	***Broad Valley Upland with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	***Broad Valley Upland with Occasional Wind Turbines***	◔	◔	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** Settled valley floors of medium-large scale with improved farmland; contrasting with surrounding uplands and foothills. All of the Clyde to Abington and the upper Medwin lies within SLAs. Upper Clyde from Abington to Elvanfoot affected by backdrop of Clyde turbines. **Development Capacity:** Development should be limited to single/ small group smaller turbines in scale with landscape and keeping contrast with adjacent developed areas in *Plateau Farmland* and *Southern Uplands*. The area lying between the Southern Upland Foothills and Pentland Hills should be limited to turbines of up to 30m height.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1-3*				
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*4-5*				

10. FOOTHILLS

Foothills is an upland fringe type located in the centre and east of South Lanarkshire, predominantly in the Southern Uplands Foothills, with the main area surrounded on three sides by the upper River Clyde. The type comprises lower hills transitioning between the Clyde Basin Farmlands and the Southern Uplands which lie south of the Clyde. The type comprises mixed moorland and improved upland fringe farmland character, with areas of forestry. Three larger *Prominent Isolated Foothills* have been distinguished from these lower hills. Three landscape character areas are identified: **(i) Carmichael/ Roberton (ii) Biggar Common/ Quothquan Law (iii) Broomy Law**

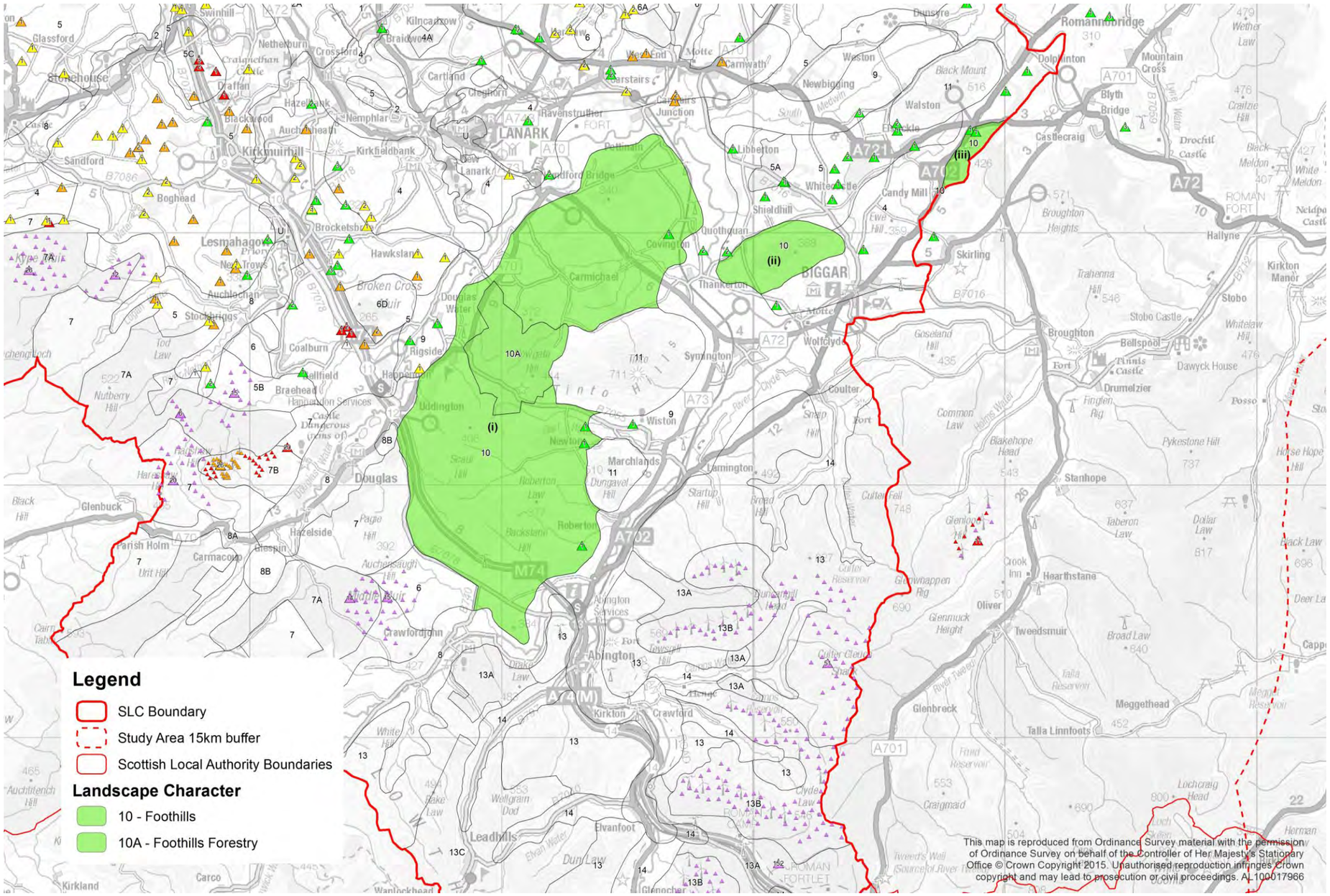


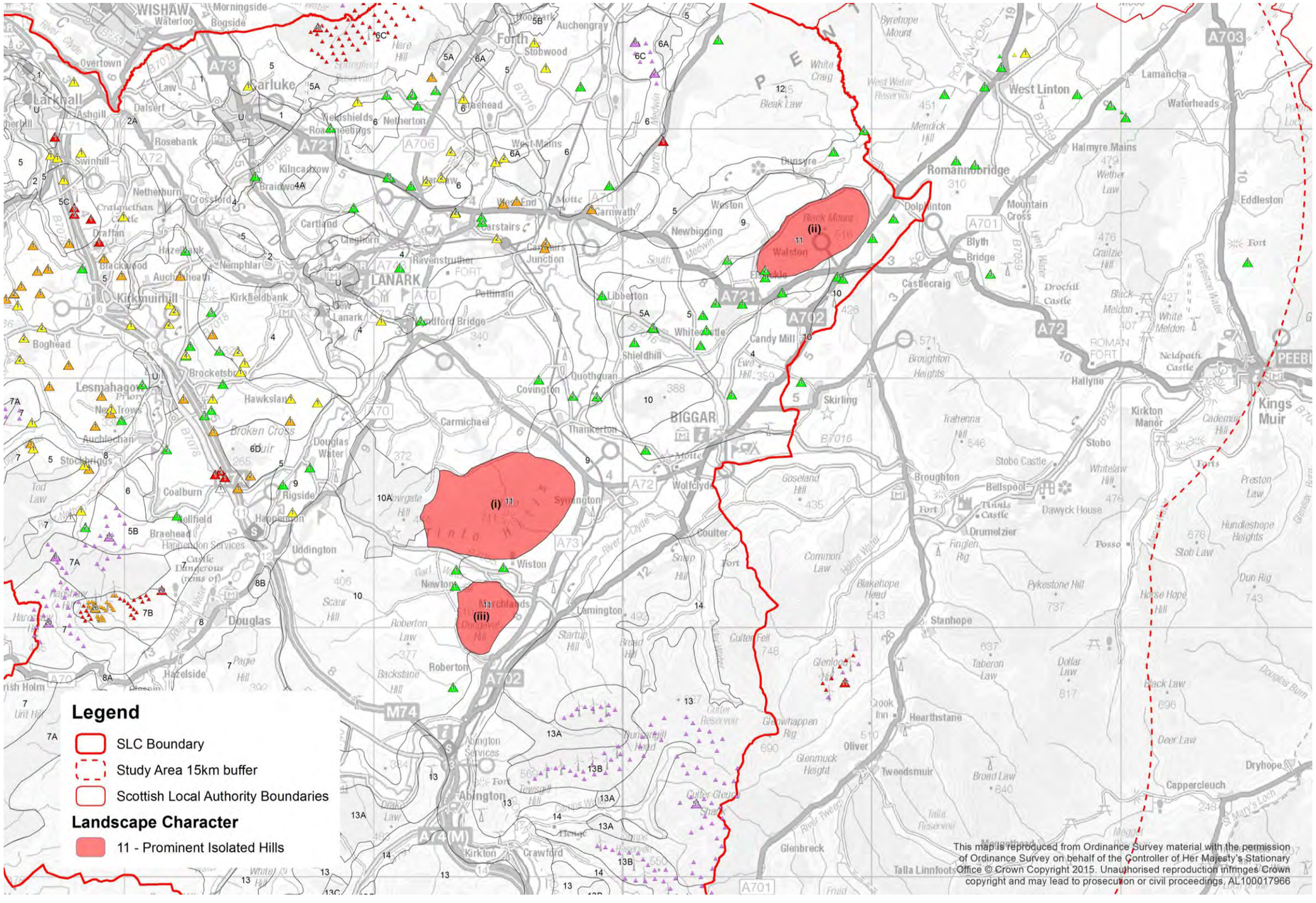
Table 6.1(h) Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development in Foothills (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: **No Capacity** ○ **Low Capacity** ◔ **Medium Capacity** ◑ **High Capacity** ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
10. Foothills: *(i) Carmichael/Roberton*																	
Med	Med/ High	**Med**	**Med/ High**	◔	◔	○	○	○	Current development comprises 4x 15-30m turbines on periphery of LCA.	***Foothills with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	***Foothills with no Occasional Wind Turbines***	◔	◔	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** The Foothills LCT comprises lower undulating hills north of the Southern Uplands with varied land use; from moorland to improved farmland and forestry. This extensive LCA lies between Clyde/ Douglas Water Valleys and Tinto Hill, a key local viewpoint. The northern part and area west of Rigside lie respectively within the Upper Clyde Valley and Tinto and Douglas Valley SLAs. Areas to the north, west and south all have extensive cumulative wind energy development. **Development Capacity:** This is part of a larger area of minimal development in the Southern Upland Foothills and Pentland Hills lying between areas of significant cumulative development in which commercial scale development should be discouraged. Smaller turbines should be closely associated with buildings and/ or backclothed by higher ground/ trees.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*	*1-3*				
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*	*4-5*				
10. Foothills: *(ii) Biggar Common/ Quothquan Law*																	
Med	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◔	○	○	○	○	2x 15-30m turbines on western periphery of LCA.	***Foothills with no Wind Turbines***	***Foothills with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	◔	○	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** This is a low *Foothill* area north of Biggar, providing a setting to the town and part of the Clyde. It lies within an SLA. Quothquan Law is small but prominent hill above the Clyde, with a hillfort located on its summit. **Development Capacity:** As with the other *Foothill* LCAs, this is part of a wider area with minimal development between areas of significant cumulative wind energy development. Significant commercial development should be discouraged, with turbines <30m only, associated with lower slopes and buildings. There is no capacity for development on the upper parts of the two hills.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*					
10. Foothills: *(iii) Broomy Law*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med**	◔	○	○	○	○	3x 15-30m turbines on/ close to periphery of LCA.	***Foothills with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	***Foothills with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	◔	○	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** A small but prominent foothill lying within South Lanarkshire, but part of a bigger area of similar landscape type (*Grassland with Hills*) lying to the west within Scottish Borders. Prominent phone masts on top of the hill. **Development Capacity:** As other areas within this type. There is no capacity for turbines close to the prominent hill top and communication mast cluster.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*					

11. PROMINENT ISOLATED HILLS

Prominent Isolated Hills is an upland type located in the centre and east of South Lanarkshire, within the Southern Uplands Foothills, intermingled with lower *Foothills, Plateau* and *Rolling Farmland* and lying above the *Broad Valley Uplands* of the Upper Clyde or the Medwin Water. The type comprises three prominent hills in the area transitioning between the Clyde Basin Farmlands and the Southern Uplands. These larger *Prominent Isolated Foothills* have been distinguished from the lower hills and farmland due to their scale and steep conical landforms and include Tinto Hill, one of the most distinctive features within South Lanarkshire. Three landscape character areas are identified: **(i) Tinto; (ii) Black Mount; (iii) Dungavel Hill**



12. OLD RED SANDSTONE HILLS

Old Red Sandstone Hills is an upland type in the northeast of South Lanarkshire, represented by the southwestern end of the Pentland Hills. It is surrounded by *Plateau* and *Rolling Farmland*. The type comprises undulating and rolling moorland hills that are lower and less steep than the Pentland Hills lying to the north; but form part of an unbroken chain of hills stretching northeast 30km to Edinburgh. . The single landscape character area is the **Western Pentland Hills.**

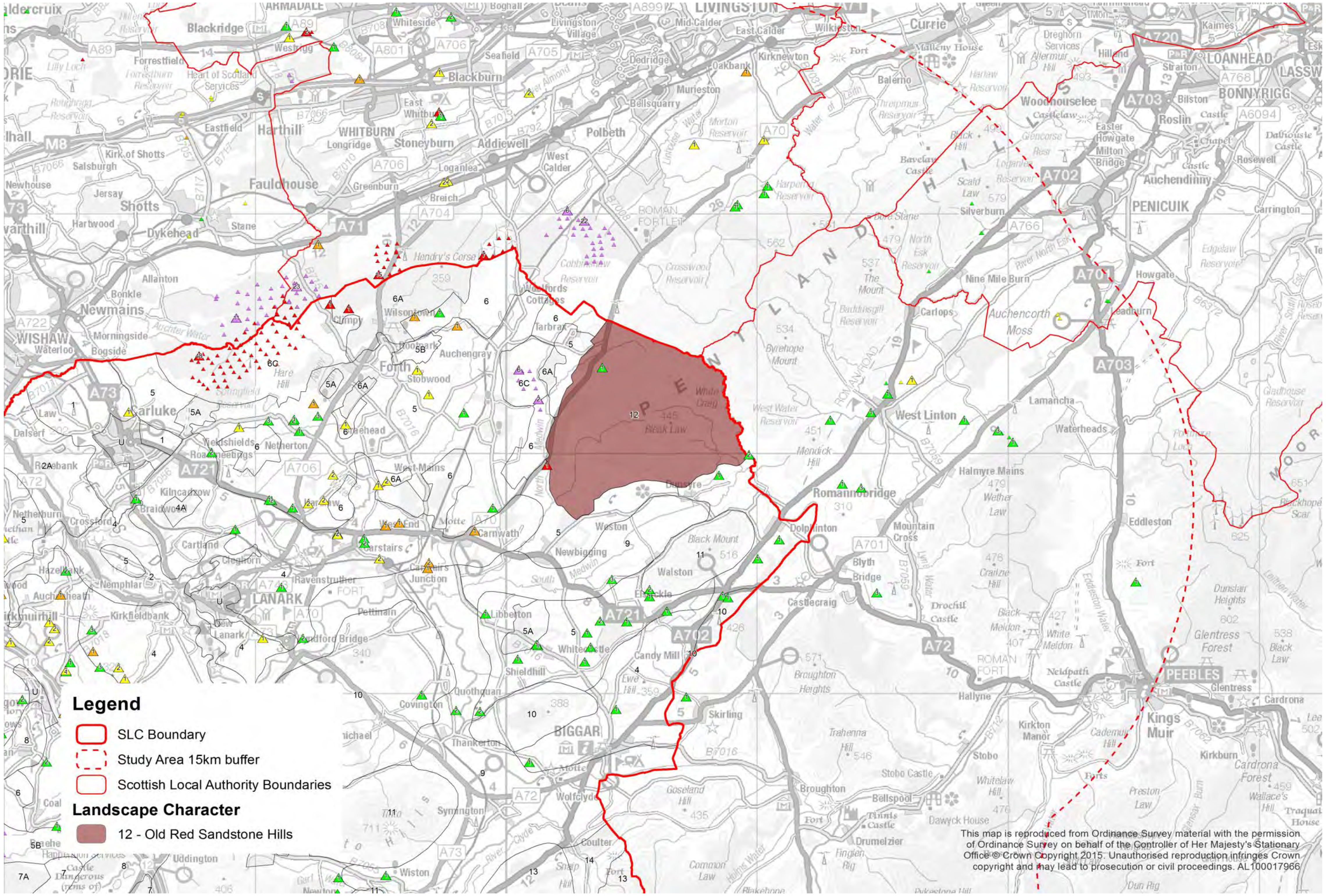


Table 6.1(i) Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development for Prominent Isolated Foothills and Old Red Sandstone Hills (see also Figures 6.1 to 6.4 for maps)

Key: No Capacity ○ Low Capacity ◔ Medium Capacity ◑ High Capacity ●

UNDERLYING LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)									**CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**		**PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)**						
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				**Landscape Capacity** (Related to turbine size)					**Existing/ Consented Developments (March 2015)**	**Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)**	**Remaining Landscape Capacity** (Relt'd to turbine size)					**Analysis & Guidelines** (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	**Landscape Sensitivity**	**Landscape Value**	**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**				**15-<30m**	**30-<50m**	**50-<80m**	**80-<120m**	**Over 120m**	
11. Prominent Isolated Hills: *(i) Tinto; (ii) Black Mount; (iii) Dungavel Hill*																	
Med/ High	High	**Med/ High**	**High**	◔	○	○	○	○	Currently a few 15-30m turbines close to or at base of hills.	***Prominent Isolated Foothills with no Wind Turbines***	***Prominent Isolated Foothills with no Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines***	◔	○	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** These LCAs comprise the three largest foothills north of the Southern Uplands, set within a wider area of foothills and farmland around the Clyde. These hills are very prominent and widely visible; particularly Tinto which is a key panoramic viewpoint and recreational destination. All lie within SLAs **Development Capacity:** These prominent areas are visually sensitive and should remain substantially free of wind energy development. Capacity only for turbines <30m located at the foot of hills, where clearly associated with built development/ enclosed fields and backclothed against trees and/or slopes.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*					
12. Old Red Sandstone Hills: *Western Pentland Hills*																	
Med/ High	Med/ High	**Med/ High**	**Med/ High**	◔	○	○	○	○	One 84m and 5x 15-30m turbines on periphery/ close to LCA. Muirhall windfarm (8 turbines 125-147.5m) lies 1-2km W	***Old Red Sandstone Hills with No Wind Turbines/ with Wind Turbines***	***Old Red Sandstone Hills with No Wind Turbines/ with Wind Turbines***	◔	○	○	○	○	**Landscape Analysis:** A landscape of open, undulating moorland and rolling hills with peripheral enclosures and forestry, forming the southwestern end of a much more extensive range of hills. Lies within the wider Pentland Hills and Blackmount SLA. This LCA forms the northern extent of an area without significant wind energy development but lies just southwest of significant operational/ consented commercial developments at Muirhall and Harburnhead (W. Lothian) which form part of a wider area of cumulative development and have an indirect effect on the NW edge of this LCA. **Development Capacity:** Two significant windfarm proposals east of the A70 have been refused at appeal. Any further development in this LCA should be limited to peripherally located, well-separated small turbines associated with residential/ agricultural development in areas backclothed by higher ground and/or trees.
											Max. Numbers in Group	*1-3*					
											Min Group Separation Distances (km)	*2-3*					