

Appendix 6.3 Viewpoint Assessment

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APPENDIX 6.3 Viewpoint Assessment

Introduction

This Appendix provides an assessment of the visual effects of the Revised Development from a selection of 20 viewpoints. For each of the assessment viewpoints a short description is given of the baseline view followed by a description of the features of the Revised Development which would be visible from that viewpoint. For each viewpoint there is a comment on how vegetation, buildings or topography would affect the visibility of the turbines. A comment on the sensitivity of the viewpoint, the magnitude of change experienced and the significance of visual impacts is given for each viewpoint. Finally, a judgement is provided regarding whether the overall effect for each viewpoint is considered to be significant or not in terms of the EIA Regulations.

A summary of the sensitivity of the viewpoint, magnitude of change in the view and significance of effect is given in Table A6.3.1 of this Appendix and is replicated at Table 6.7 of the LVIA (ES Volume 1, Chapter 6). Where a viewpoint is representative of more than one type of visual receptor, the significance rating carried forward to Table A6.3.1 (replicated at Table 6.7 of Chapter 6) is the rating that represents the most sensitive receptor group represented by the viewpoint. Each assessment viewpoint is illustrated in Volume 4 of the ES. In order to illustrate the potential cumulative situation, 360 degree cumulative wireframes have also been produced, illustrating all schemes in the local area which are operational, under construction, consented and the subject of a full planning application. The cumulative wireframes are presented in Figures 6.41 to 6.60.

Viewpoint 1 – Braehead, Coalburn

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the most open views from certain properties at Braehead, Coalburn, orientated in a southerly direction. Viewpoint 1, as illustrated within Volume 4a of this LVIA, was taken from the track at the easternmost part of Midfield Road.

Viewpoint 1 illustrates the views towards the Revised Development from a publicly accessible location where garden vegetation and fences do not completely obscure views of the proposed turbines.

From this viewpoint, the primary experience is that of a view across a remediated colliery landscape which has been restored to a semi-natural state and includes areas of rough grassland and newly planted coniferous trees. In the distance, large blocks of plantation forestry and existing wind turbine development can be seen along and atop of the hills, forming the skyline from this location. In the foreground there is a relatively flat area of unmanaged grassland which extends to the edge of the immediate plateau on which the housing is located before falling away into the former opencast coal site in the middle distance of the view. Vegetation primarily consists of rough, overgrown grasses and some scrub as well as an unmanaged row of deciduous trees. In the middle distance an area of plantation begins to rise up to the skyline beyond the land falling away to the south. In the far distance, Henry's Hill is visible and is covered in coniferous plantation. The Hagshaw Hill and Extension wind turbines are visible at the top of Henry's Hill and follow the contours of the hillside. To the south-west of the viewpoint, the existing Nutberry Wind Farm can be seen through the winter vegetation.

As the viewpoint represents the view from certain residential properties located at Braehead, Coalburn, it is considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint the Revised Development will be clearly visible; however, any of the associated infrastructure would be screened by the intervening landform.

At a distance of approximately 1,376 m from the nearest turbine, the proposed turbines would form prominent features in the view in a southerly direction. They would undeniably appear as taller structures than the existing Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines, but this in part is due to their closer proximity to the viewpoint. The Revised Development would also cover a large extent of the mid-ground of the view, with the furthest turbines, T12 and T13, being located over 2.5 km from this viewpoint.

Each of the hubs of the Revised Development is theoretically visible above the immediate ridge line in the view. Turbines 1 and 2 appear more prominent in the view due to the lack of intervening vegetation and the turbine hubs and blades are completely visible. The lower halves of turbines 3 to 13 are partially or heavily screened by the intervening landform and vegetation in the near landscape, reducing the level of visual impact. The Revised Development would be partially visible with views of most of the turbines heavily filtered during the winter months with visibility reduced due to intervening vegetation during late spring through to early autumn. It is noted that the view presented was selected as a representative view of residential receptors in the area. It has been assessed that views from the properties along the southern roadside of Midfield Road will include direct theoretical views towards the proposed turbines. However, rear garden fences and mature vegetation will limit the opportunities to view the proposed turbines. Views from first-storey windows would experience slightly clearer views above, and through, the lighter density vegetation of the tree canopies. Clearer views towards the Revised Development are available from the fence line of the local fields as seen in the photomontage for this viewpoint. Such views have been recognised as part of the assessment and considered when determining the overall magnitude of change and the worst-case scenario for the purposes of this LVIA.

The addition of the Revised Development would result in a worst-case high magnitude of change in the view from this location.

Significance of Effect

Analysis and professional judgment have been applied to this viewpoint location and it is considered that the Revised Development would result in a worst-case **major** level of effect on the views and visual amenity experienced by certain visual receptors at Braehead during the winter months. This level of effect is therefore deemed to be significant in line with EIA regulations. The overall level of effect would be slightly reduced during the summer months due to additional screening provided by tree foliage; however, the overall impact will remain significant.

Viewpoint 2 – M74 Overbridge

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views of transient users of the minor road crossing the M74 motorway. The photograph has been taken adjacent to the bridge which crosses over the M74 motorway, on the road which travels between the B7078 towards Douglas Water. This is to demonstrate the availability for clear views which can be gained in the direction of the site from the bridge.

This viewpoint was originally selected to assess the potential impacts of the Revised Development upon the M74 motorway. However, after analysis of the motorway route, and the anticipated low sensitivity and orientation of the driver's line of sight being away from the turbines resulting in limited opportunities to view the proposed turbines, it was decided that a greater effect would be experienced from the minor road crossing the motorway. When travelling in vicinity of the viewpoint in a northerly direction along the M74, the Revised Development site would be located behind the receptor. When travelling in a southerly direction, the site would be seen perpendicular to the road in a south-westerly direction. Beyond the immediate views of the motorway infrastructure, views extend towards a predominantly rural landscape with the landform undulating and rising towards hills in the distance. The intervening land in the direction of the site includes the recently regenerated opencast coal site. The vegetation cover consists primarily of grassland which appears to be a combination of managed and unmanaged fields. Individual trees and tree belts are scattered across the landscape. Plantations can be seen in the distance, and cover many of the hill tops in the far distance.

The B7078 runs parallel to the motorway, and although relatively quiet, fast moving vehicles can be seen crossing the landscape along this route as well as the M74. Telegraph poles and overhead wires follow the B7078, and extend into the distance. Several farmsteads are scattered across the landscape, many of which are protected by tree shelter belts. Evidence of quarrying/opencast activity is also visible in the middle distance. A site of large, commercial scale storage/distribution warehouses can be seen from the viewpoint and the Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines are clearly visible at the top of Henry's Hill. The Nutberry Wind Farm is also visible within the view.

As this viewpoint represents the view from a minor road, the receptors are considered to be of medium sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

Where gaps in roadside vegetation allow clear views towards the Revised Development along short sections of the road, all 13 turbines will be clearly visible. This viewpoint is situated approximately 3,358 m from the nearest turbine (T7).

The proposed turbines would appear evenly distributed around the northern extents of Arkney Hill with the Hagshaw Hill turbines located directly behind within a narrow angle of view. Nutberry Wind Farm is located to the south-west of the proposed turbines and the visual separation of this wind farm from the Revised Development will remain. The proposed turbines would form a prominent additional feature in the landscape and will be seen in combination with other features such as the large scale commercial storage/distribution warehouses and existing wind turbines. Some slight stacking is seen across some of the turbines in the eastern part of the site and ground workings and access tracks will be visible for the turbines situated in the clearing (illustrated at Figure 6.42).

At this distance, considering the angle of view in which the turbines will be seen from this elevated position, and in the context of the existing view, it is considered that there will be a high magnitude of change.

Significance of Effect

The Revised Development would result in a high magnitude of change resulting in a **moderate** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by people travelling along the minor road crossing the M74 motorway. This effect is deemed to be significant. This is primarily due to the orientation of the route, the nature of the view towards the site and the scale of the Revised Development when seen from this elevated position. It is however recognised that this is a relatively short stretch of the route from Douglas Water to the B7078.

Viewpoint 3 – Monument at Douglas Castle (Castle Dangerous)

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from parts of the Douglas Valley Special Landscape Area (SLA) where turbines would be visible. The ruin of Castle Dangerous is in close proximity to the location of this viewpoint; however, the viewpoint has not been taken at Castle Dangerous due to the vegetation surrounding the northern and western sides of the castle which restricts views towards the site.

From this viewpoint, views extend across managed grassland, across the Douglas Water valley, towards Long Plantation and above the Cameronian's Regimental Memorial which is surrounded by a green, metal fence and includes a path, areas of gravel, a bench and some planting. At the time this photograph was taken, the water table was relatively low with areas of regenerated grassland visible. When standing at the monument, the full extent of the Douglas Water can be seen cutting through the intervening landscape with eroded sandy banks visible on the far side. A line of telegraph poles and overhead wires run through the base of the valley.

The land gently rises from the Douglas Water to the north-west with areas of deciduous woodland seen breaking up the appearance of the grass slopes, growing in the shelter of the undulating landform. Areas of coniferous plantation encroach down the slopes and line the tops of the hill side. The existing Hagshaw Hill turbines are visible on the hill top to the west.

As this viewpoint is representative of an area which is used for recreational purposes and to also visit the ruin of Castle Dangerous, the receptors in this area are considered to be of high sensitivity.

Magnitude of Change

From the grounds of Douglas Castle ten of the proposed turbines will be visible to various extents above Long Plantation; the northernmost turbines would be completely screened by the coniferous trees. Although the ZTV suggests that all of the proposed turbines will be visible, in reality, the coniferous woodland of Long Plantation at the top of the valley slopes provides significant screening for all but the closest turbines. Six turbine hubs will be visible above the coniferous vegetation and blades of ten turbines will be seen above the vegetation. Three of the turbines are entirely screened by the intervening landform and vegetation. The nearest turbine to this viewpoint is T9 at approximately 1,743 m.

The Long Plantation is a mixed plantation which contains many attractive and mature trees (Scots Pine, Downy Birch etc.) within the forest which are not of commercial crop. It is understood that Long Plantation was planted by the Earl of Angus around the late 19th Century to screen the Lanark to Muirkirk railway line (which runs along the south eastern boundary of the site) from Douglas Castle and the village of Douglas. Long Plantation is today owned by the Douglas and Angus Estate and the Estate's Forest Plan (July 2012) was reviewed as part of this assessment. The Forest Plan confirms that there are no proposals to clear fell the Long Plantation but there are plans for localised thinning and felling of parcels of commercial crop within the forest over the next 20 years which will then be replanted. The overall screening effect provided by the Long Plantation will continue for the operational period of the Revised Development.

From this viewpoint location, the Hagshaw Hill turbines are clearly visible; situated in an elevated position within moorland to the west of the viewpoint. The proposed turbines will appear closer than the existing Hagshaw Hill turbines and will be evidently much taller in the view than the existing turbines.

Whilst most of the turbines would be clearly visible and prominent features in the view, the addition of the turbines to the landscape would not prevent an understanding and appreciation of the underlying and surrounding landscape, nor would they prevent an enjoyment of the characteristics of the local landscape that is clearly separated by Long Plantation as it runs along the ridge.

The addition of the proposed turbines would result in a high magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **major** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint which is deemed to be significant. However, there will be other views from within the recreational area of the Castle Grounds where the turbines are much less prominent features, screened or heavily filtered in views by Long Plantation.

Viewpoint 4 – Douglas

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from residential receptors located on the north-western edge of Douglas located on Crabtree Street. The photograph was taken at a publicly accessible location near St Bride's Church at the junction of Crabtree Street and Bell's Wynd. The viewpoint illustrates the clearest views towards the Revised Development from the village of Douglas.

Views extend in a north-westerly direction across well maintained playing fields beyond the small club house located in the foreground of the view. The grassy banks of the Douglas Water can be seen cutting through the valley bottom with the land on the other side of the bank gently rising up to Long Plantation. Blocks of deciduous woodland break up the rough grazing grassland. Long Plantation runs up and along the opposing valley hillside and extends along most of the sky line. The existing Hagshaw Hill turbines are visible to the west, as is the moorland in which it is situated.

As this viewpoint is representative of the views from residential properties, the receptors are considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

The ZTV suggests that up to all of the proposed turbines would be visible from this viewpoint. In reality, views of the turbines would be considerably more restricted than is suggested by the theoretical visibility figures. The nearest proposed turbine is T9 at approximately 1,610 m to the north-west.

As can be seen in the photomontage illustrated within Volume 4a of this ES, the majority of the turbines would be significantly screened by the vegetation of Long Plantation along the top of the hill side (see comments above in relation to forest plan for Long Plantation). Five turbine hubs and the blades of seven turbines would be visible above the canopy level of the trees. Five turbines would be completely screened from view by intervening landform and vegetation. The turbines that are visible will break the skyline and be viewed as a relatively evenly distributed row.

While the proposed turbines are located closer to the viewpoint than the existing Hagshaw Hill turbines, the Revised Development is screened to a greater degree by the vegetation of Long Plantation. However, it is acknowledged that the perceived large scale of the proposed turbines is maintained due to the visibility of the Revised Development above this vegetation.

From this viewpoint location there would therefore be a high magnitude of change to the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **major** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint. This effect is deemed to be significant; however, it is noted that the Revised Development would be clearly separated from the village and the intervening valley landscape of the Douglas Water and that this view is only representative of a small area within Douglas.

Viewpoint 5 – B7078 south of Lesmahagow

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views experienced by motorists travelling along the B7078 between Junction 11 of the M74 and Lesmahagow. This viewpoint is within close proximity to Lesmahagow and has been chosen as local route that is likely to experience some visibility of the proposed turbines.

The landscape between the viewpoint and the proposed site consists of rough grassland and scattered scrubby vegetation. In the distant views across the plateau farmland is the rising land which includes the Hagshaw Hill and Extension Wind Farm as well as the operational turbines at Nutberry and Auchrobert. As mentioned previously many of these hills are covered with large blocks of coniferous plantation.

From this viewpoint there are several man-made features within the local landscape. The road itself presents the primary focus of view for motorists with the site located in an oblique field of vision to the south of the road. Large electricity pylons cross the landscape directly behind the viewpoint and cross the B7078 further to the north.

As this viewpoint is representative of views from a local vehicular route, receptors using this road are considered to be of medium sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint location, clear views are available in the direction of the Revised Development. The ZTV suggests that there would be visibility of up to all of the proposed turbines; however, the nature of the route reveals that there will only be intermittent clear views available between intervening roadside vegetation. The nearest proposed turbine is located approximately 4,372 m to the south of this representative viewpoint.

The rotation of the blades would to some extent draw attention towards the turbines; however, with the site being positioned perpendicular to the road, the prominence of the turbines is reduced with the most effected views considered to be through gaps in the vegetation and in some locations above the trees for southbound users of the road. It is considered that the turbines would not prevent or detract from an understanding or appreciation of the underlying and surrounding landscape.

As can be seen in the photomontage illustrated within Volume 4a of this ES, the proposed turbines would break the skyline to varying degrees but would be viewed as an evenly distributed row. This viewpoint provides a snapshot of the proposed impacts and it is assessed that there would be some degree of stacking as motorists travel along the road. The proposed turbines will reinforce the existing human influence that is visible in this landscape, rather than introduce an additional human influence or feature into an otherwise natural landscape. The Revised Development will be seen in combination with the Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines and the Nutberry Wind Farm. The turbines at JJ Farm and the Harbro Feed Store (Birkhill) are primary focal points for drivers of this route due to their proximity to the road.

From this viewpoint it is considered that there will be a worst-case high magnitude of change in the view due to the distance between the route and the Revised Development.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a worst case **moderate** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and route when experienced by people using the B7078. This effect is deemed to be significant.

Viewpoint 6 – A70 Rigside

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the properties located on the north-western side of Rigside. The viewpoint has been taken from the nearest publicly accessible place to the properties which is on the A70 as it travels through Rigside village. In reality, views from the properties towards the Revised Development would be oblique, partially filtered and screened by adjacent intervening vegetation.

From this elevated viewpoint, views extend along the urban edge of the A70 towards the undulating agricultural land and pronounced ridgeline which includes the existing Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines. In terms of existing structures, there is a 48.5 m wind turbine at Newtonhead Farm in the foreground and a line of large pylons and overhead wires can also be seen crossing the landscape in the distance. In general, farmsteads are scattered across the landscape, with large associated outbuildings. An area of large storage/distribution warehouses are also visible in the middle distance at Poniel. The Nutberry and Hagshaw Hill turbines can also be seen from this location.

As this viewpoint is representative of the views of residents on the western edge of Rigside, the viewpoint is considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

People who are travelling along the A70 would gain similar views to those experienced by residents located along the A70. The views available from the A70 would be more direct than that of the properties. However, users of the A70 would be considered to be of low sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From the north-western edge of Rigside, the Revised Development would be clearly visible in the distance, as illustrated within Volume 4a of this ES. At a distance of approximately 5,709 m from the nearest turbine, it will not be possible to see the majority of the ground works associated with the site. The bases of most of the turbines are largely screened by intervening landform and vegetation, however the turbines situated in the western part of the site can be seen at the base and access tracks and associated infrastructure will be visible.

From this viewpoint location, the proposed turbines break the skyline of the distant hillsides to varying degrees as the landform undulates across the landscape. Where views are available in the direction of the proposed turbines, there would be the perceivable sense of separation from the Revised Development when considering the defining features of the landscape and visual differences between the local landscape and that of the site.

The proposed turbines will reinforce an existing human influence on the landscape rather than introduce a new human influence into an otherwise natural landscape. The proposed turbines would be seen behind the row of pylons and the large storage/distribution warehouses at Poniel, and it would also be seen beyond the consented heat and power park adjacent to the site. It is acknowledged that there would be a degree of stacking of turbine blades.

Overall, it is considered that the addition of the proposed turbines would result in a medium magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that for the residents located on the south-western side of Rigside (assessed as being of high sensitivity to change in the view), there will be a medium magnitude of change, resulting in a **moderate** level of effect. This effect is not considered to be significant due to the existence of comparable human influences and the clear separation between the local landscape and the landscape and context in which the turbines will be seen.

Viewpoint 7 – Black Hill

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the top of Black Hill, a scheduled monument which is a National Trust for Scotland specified viewpoint. Black Hill is the location of a fort and settlement, and its elevated position of approximately 290 m AOD, provides panoramic views across the Clyde Valley.

From the top of Black Hill, panoramic views of the surrounding landscape are available. The top of the fort includes limited vegetation and is covered by managed grassland. Clear views towards the Clyde Valley consist of primarily undulating pastoral farmland. The condition of this landscape varies with some areas appearing to express less management than others. The field pattern is quite large in size, and it is evident that hedgerows have been removed to increase their size. There is an overall sense that the surrounding area is a working and productive landscape.

Several farmsteads are scattered across the landscape, many of which express the local vernacular in appearance, being made of local stone while being seen in combination with large, modern farm sheds. Larger settlements can be seen scattered along the valley sides. In the direction of the site, several small scale wind turbines can be seen in the valley in the middle distance. Field boundaries are composed of broken hedgerows, and deciduous tree belts. In the distance, the undulating hills are clearly visible, some of which are covered in coniferous plantations.

From this vantage point panoramic views are available. On clear days it is possible to see many of the existing wind turbines in the distance which surround the Black Hill vantage point. Other human influences also occur within the landscape such as large electricity pylons and overhead lines which cross the land to the north. It is also possible to gain glimpses of the M74 motorway traffic as it passes to the west of this location.

As this viewpoint is a recognised vantage point and a historical feature, this viewpoint is considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint atop Black Hill it will be possible to see each of the proposed turbines. At a distance of approximately 10,527m from the nearest turbine, the majority of the proposed ground works will not be visible due to screening provided by the intervening landscape and vegetation. From this viewpoint location at the top of Black Hill, the proposed turbines would break the skyline of Common Hill located beyond the site.

The proposed turbines would be identifiable features and the rotation of the blades would attract attention to an area which includes existing wind turbine development. It is considered that this is not however, at the expense of the appreciation of the wider panoramic views which are available from the top of Black Hill. The Revised Development would be seen in combination with the other turbines in the panoramic view including Hagshaw Hill and Extension, and Nutberry.

From this viewpoint it is considered that there would be a medium magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **moderate** level of effect on the visual amenity experienced by people visiting the high point of Black Hill fort and settlement. This effect is not deemed to be significant in regards to EIA Regulations due to the intervening distance and existing wind farm development that is currently visible in the direction of the site.

Viewpoint 8 – Hyndford Bridge

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from Hyndford Bridge which forms a historical feature along the A73 and is identified as a recognised viewpoint within the *South Lanarkshire Spatial Framework*. The bridge includes footpaths on either side of a single lane of traffic, operated by a three-way traffic light system.

Views from Hyndford Bridge extend along the River Clyde valley looking across a predominantly rural landscape, comprising primarily of managed grazing land and unmanaged grassland. The River Clyde sweeps through the shallow valley, and is relatively wide at this point.

To the south there are views of the A70 as it travels through the River Clyde Valley with a few farmsteads including large agricultural buildings situated at elevated positions along the valley sides. A relatively large proportion of the surrounding land is used for grazing animals and blocks of woodland and belts of coniferous plantation run down the slopes to the south-west, providing texture and contrast to the landscape. In the far distance one hillside is framed by the slopes of the valley with the existing Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines situated on the nearside with the blade tips of some of the Nutberry Wind Farm also visible.

As a road which is used for its scenic qualities as part of the Clyde Valley Tourist Route, and as the bridge itself is a historical feature, this location is considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint location, the Revised Development would be framed in the distance by the hillsides of the immediate Douglas Water valley. Therefore, when receptors are located on the bridge, views are gained directly along the River Clyde to the Douglas Water valley and towards the far hillside where the proposed turbines are situated.

The ZTV suggests intermittent visibility of the site in the vicinity of Hyndford Bridge, but that up to all of the proposed turbines will be visible from the bridge itself. In reality at least six of the turbines will be screened up to hub height by intervening landform and vegetation. The hub and blades of the turbines situated in the eastern part of the site will be visible. The nearest proposed turbine is located approximately 12,495 m from this viewpoint location.

When crossing the Hyndford Bridge, receptors will experience a transient view of the bridge itself and the local landscape. The proposed turbines are situated almost perpendicular to the direction of the bridge and it is assessed that there will be a very low change on the visual experience of motorists. The worst case scenario will be experienced by pedestrians stopping at one of the turret style features along the south-western footpath to experience the views of Douglas Water valley and the distant hills.

When considering the existing nature of the view, the screening effect of intervening landform and vegetation, and the distance from the site, the addition of the proposed turbines in the view that already includes the Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines and Nutberry Wind Farm would result in a worst-case low to medium magnitude of change.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in no greater than a **moderate / minor to moderate** level of effect on the visual amenity of those travelling over the Hyndford Bridge. This effect is not deemed to be significant due to the distance between the bridge and the proposed turbines, as well as the layers of intervening vegetation and screening provided by the valley landform.

Viewpoint 9 – Tinto Hill

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the vantage point of Tinto Hill, which is located at an elevation of approximately 710 m AOD. Clear panoramic views extend across a gently undulating rural landscape.

In the direction towards the site, a large patchwork of plantation covers extensive areas of land in the surrounding landscape. Substantial tree belts also form boundaries to some of the fields. Whilst it is evident that some field hedgerows have been removed to create larger fields. There are farmsteads scattered across the landscape, some with large agricultural sheds. There is a significant sense that surrounding Tinto Hill, the wider area is formed by a combination of rolling moorland as well as a working and productive landscape.

Within the view to the west, towards the site, the existing Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines are visible on the top of Common Hill along with the Nutberry Wind Farm to the right of the view alongside Auchrobert Wind Farm. On clear days when long distance views can be gained, it is possible to see other existing wind farm sites in the far distance including Whitelee. Other features of the landscape include previously worked, regenerating and operational opencast coal sites and quarries.

As this viewpoint is representative of a recognised vantage point, receptors are considered to be of very high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint location, each of the proposed turbines will be visible in the middle distance. Due to the elevated nature of the viewpoint the entirety of each turbine will be visible.

The Revised Development would form identifiable features in landscape at a distance of approximately 12,495 m from the viewpoint to the nearest turbine. However, they would occupy a relatively narrow field of view and in the context of the wider panoramic views available with the principal sense of openness and scale remaining. The rotation of the blades would, to some extent draw attention towards them, but not at the expense of an appreciation or enjoyment of the surrounding landscape. The Revised Development will be located between the existing wind farms of Hagshaw Hill and Extension, and Nutberry and would be viewed as a distinctly separate development to both wind farms.

After analysing the existing view and assessing the addition of the Revised Development, people visiting Tinto Hill would experience a low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **moderate** level of effect on the view for visitors to the vantage point at Tinto Hill. This level of effect is not deemed to be significant in EIA terms, as the proposed turbines will be seen in conjunction with other wind farms and in the context of the broader landscape.

Viewpoint 10 – Motherwell Heritage Centre

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre, located in Motherwell. The centre provides a fifth floor viewing platform offering panoramic views across Glasgow and the Clyde Valley.

Foreground views are across a primarily modern, post 1950s townscape. Features include churches, high rise flats and supermarkets, car parks and a clock faced church tower. Some areas of woodland are encroaching into the urban area, with views to the south-west appearing quite green. In the far distance the hills of the Clyde Valley are visible beyond the urban edge. These long distance views are available on clear days and therefore may not be visible at all times. The baseline photography illustrates that on clear days, a number of existing wind farms are visible on the distant horizon including the Lochhead, Hagshaw Hill (and Extension) and Nutberry Wind Farms.

As this viewpoint is a recognised vantage point, the visitors to the viewing platform at the North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre are considered to be of very high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

The ZTV suggests that there will be visibility of the Revised Development. However, at a distance of approximately 24,451 m from the nearest turbine to the viewpoint, the proposed turbines will not form prominent features in the landscape.

As seen in the wireframe and photomontage illustrated within Volume 4a as part of this ES, the towers of all the proposed turbines will be screened from view by the intervening topography. With only the blades visible on clear days sitting just above the horizon line, a significant distance beyond the urban context.

From this viewpoint there will be a very low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result no more than a **moderate/minor** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by visitors to the North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre. This effect is not deemed to be significant due to the distance and limited visibility of the proposed turbines.

Viewpoint 11 – Culter Fell

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the top of Culter Fell which is located on the border of South Lanarkshire and the Scottish Borders. The viewpoint is located at the trig point at a height of approximately 748 m AOD. Culter Fell is the highest peak within 30 km of the Revised Development.

From this viewpoint long distance, panoramic views are available stretching across rolling upland, rough grassland and moorland hills. The majority of the surrounding landscape to the viewpoint, particularly to the west in the direction of the Revised Development, appears relatively remote with the elevation of the viewpoint providing a sense of separation from the small settlements and scattered farmsteads within the landscape.

On clear days when views are available to the west, some large areas of coniferous plantations are visible. In the lower parts of the various valleys of the pastoral farmland, some field boundaries are formed of substantial tree belts.

From this elevated viewpoint, the existing Clyde Wind Farm including the Extension are clearly visible to the south-west, extending across many of the high tops. Other wind farms are also visible in the immediate surrounding landscape and further afield. The existing wind farms in the vicinity of the site are not clearly visible and do not form prominent features when considering the expansive nature of the viewpoint and the distance at which they are located.

As this viewpoint is representative of an elevated position which may be enjoyed for recreational purposes, the visitors to Culter Fell are considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

At a distance of approximately 22,997 m from the viewpoint, the Revised Development will not form prominent features in the landscape. The proposed turbines would occupy a relatively narrow horizontal field of view, especially when considered in the context of the clear panoramic views that are available from this viewpoint.

On clear days when the turbines are visible in the distance, they would be seen in combination with the Hagshaw Hill and Nutberry turbines adjacent to the site. Existing turbines in the intervening landscape are far more prominent than the existing turbines in the vicinity of the site and it is assessed that the introduction of the proposed turbines will not impact on the experience of this elevated location.

The turbines would not prevent an understanding or appreciation of the surrounding landscape, nor would they prevent an enjoyment of the characteristics of the landscape.

It is assessed that from this viewpoint there would be a very low to low magnitude of change as a result of the introduction of the Revised Development.

Significance of Effect

It is considered that the Revised Development would result in no more than a **moderate/minor** level of effect on the views from this location and the visual amenity experienced by people visiting this high peak. This effect is not deemed to be significant due to the limited prominence of the existing wind farms in the vicinity of the site, the intervening distance and the existence of wind turbine development in much closer proximity to the viewpoint.

Viewpoint 12 – Southern Upland Way, Lowther Hill

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is located on the Southern Upland Way long distance route, which is a 340 km coast to coast route crossing Scotland. The viewpoint is located on the northern side of Lowther Hill where clear views in a northern direction can be gained.

In the vicinity of the viewpoint, the Southern Upland Way passes a large radar station which forms a prominent landmark along this section of the long distance route. Additional masts associated with this feature are also found in the immediate area. The access road which climbs up Lowther Hill to facilitate the Radar Station is another feature that reduces the overall sense of remoteness at this point along the route.

Views from Lowther Hill extend over a large, open, rural landscape composed mainly of rolling moorland. To the west, the steep sided hills are draped with grassland. To the north-west and north, rolling hillsides are covered with a patchwork of rough grassland, moorland, scrub and coniferous plantation. Some instances of farming landscapes can be seen in the bottom of some of the various valleys in the distance.

The village of Wanlockhead is visible from Lowther Hill and is nestled between the surrounding hills of Wanlock Dod, Black Hill and Stake Hill. In the distance the existing Hagshaw Hill and Nutberry Wind Farms are visible, however at this distance, they do not form prominent features in the landscape when considering the vast scale of the views available.

As this viewpoint is representative of users of a long distance trail, as well as a high point, the visitors to Lowther Hill are considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

The Revised Development will be visible in the far distance to the north of this viewpoint location. The proposed turbines would occupy a narrow horizontal field of view, and when considering the context of the intervening expansive landscape, the principal sense of openness and scale would remain unaffected. This viewpoint is situated approximately 21,754m from the nearest turbine of the Revised Development.

The proposed turbines will not break the skyline and will appear to be situated slightly lower in the landscape in the vicinity of existing wind farm sites which sit higher and break the distant skyline.

Although the Revised Development will form visible features in the landscape on clear days when long distance views can be gained from this viewpoint, the turbines would be seen in the context of existing wind farm development and would not detract from the primary characteristics of the intervening landscape.

It is worth discussing that people walking southwards along the route will not experience views of the Revised Development and that only those stopping to turn and view the landscape in the direction of the site and northbound walkers will experience views of the proposed turbines. From this viewpoint it is considered that there would be a very low to low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

People travelling north along the Southern Upland Way at this point on Lowther Hill would experience no more than a **minor to moderate/minor** effect on their visual amenity. This is not considered to be significant due to the intervening distance, the existence of wind farm development in the vicinity of the site and the existing infrastructure associated with the radar station at the top of the hill.

Viewpoint 13 – Coalburn Road, north of Coalburn

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from a minor road, namely Coalburn Road, which exits Coalburn to the north of the village. The location of this viewpoint is approximately 3,074 m to the north of the Revised Development site.

The viewpoint is located to the north of Coalburn between the farmsteads of Muirburn and Glaikhead. The viewpoint is located in a slightly elevated position where relatively clear views southward are available above the built form of Coalburn and towards the site and surrounding hillside.

To the immediate east of the viewpoint, there is a large spoil heap (Auchlochan No.9 Bing) which is a highly visible feature within the surrounding area.

Views to the south extend across a primarily rural landscape of rough grassland. Coalburn Road is lined with a post and mesh-wire fence as well as telegraph poles and overhead lines running along one side of the road. The road leads down to the village of Coalburn where many of the houses are visible amongst deciduous vegetation.

Common Hill is clearly visible above the rooftops of properties in Coalburn and on the visible northern side it is covered to a significant degree with coniferous plantation forestry. The existing Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines are situated at the top of the hill. To the right of the view the Nutberry Wind Farm is also clearly visible.

As this viewpoint is representative of a minor road, the users of the Coalburn Road are considered to be of medium sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint all of the proposed turbines will be clearly visible within the views experienced by southbound motorists as they travel into Coalburn. The turbines and rotation of the blades would be visible above the existing built form and vegetation associated with Coalburn. The proposed turbines will be seen in combination with the existing Hagshaw Hill wind turbines which appear beyond the village from this viewpoint location.

The towers of the proposed turbines situated in the south-eastern part of the site will be partially screened by the intervening topography and it is assessed that the extent of visibility will reduce as motorists drive into Coalburn and the surrounding built form prevents motorists from viewing the Revised Development.

From this viewpoint location, although the proposed turbines will be clearly visible, they would be seen in the context of existing residential and wind farm development.

From this viewpoint location it is assessed that there will be a high magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **moderate/major** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by people using this minor road. This effect is deemed to be significant in relation to EIA regulations due to the prominence of the turbines seen above the village. It should be noted that this effect is experienced up until the road drops down into the village and the immediate built form reduces the ability to clearly view the proposed turbines.

Viewpoint 14 – East of Glespin (on A70)

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the A70 to the east of Glespin. It should be noted that the viewpoint does not portray the view that would be gained from Glespin village itself. The ZTV demonstrates that Glespin does not fall fully within the ZTV, with varying levels of theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines, and therefore this viewpoint has been chosen to demonstrate when views are gained in the vicinity of the village.

This viewpoint is located to the east of Glespin, just east of Jeanfield Bridge, located on the minor road immediately adjacent to the A70. The viewpoint is located at a slightly elevated position overlooking the Douglas Water valley. Views extend past the main road of the A70, to rough pastures beyond. Scrubby vegetation sweeps through the valley floor. As the landform rises beyond the valley floor there is a band of deciduous trees that line the outer edges of the Long Plantation which sweeps up and covers the majority of the opposing hillside.

Some human influences within the landscape are visible and the primary focus for motorists will be the A70 and associated signposts, a post and wire fence runs along the road side, while telegraph poles and wires cross the landscape. A few lone farmsteads can be seen in the distance and the existing Hagshaw Hill turbines are also visible on the top of the clear moorland ridge to the west of the viewpoint.

As this viewpoint is representative of views from a road, receptors using this road are considered to be of medium sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint only 7 of the proposed turbines will be theoretically visible above the ridgeline on which Long Plantation is located. In reality this vegetation will screen the vast majority of the proposed turbines and the turbines that are visible will not form overly prominent features in the landscape. The proposed turbines will be less visible than the existing Hagshaw Hill turbines from this location and it is considered that at road level the effects will be reduced further due to the orientation of the route and the dense screening provided by the coniferous trees.

From this viewpoint location, although the proposed turbines may be glimpsed at a distance of approximately 2,797 m, they would not detract from or prevent an enjoyment of the surrounding valley landscape.

From this viewpoint location there will be a low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in **moderate / minor** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by people travelling along the A70 at this point. This effect is not considered to be significant.

Viewpoint 15 – Auchensaugh Hill

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from a high point located on Auchensaugh Hill, approximately 392 m AOD, to the south-east of Douglas. Views stretch across a gently undulating landscape, which then gently rises in the middle distance up to Common Hill. The landscape expresses a relatively clear, monochrome form, composed mainly of rough grasslands.

A line of pylons and overhead wires cross the large scale landscape and fields are separated by post and wire fences. Views towards the village of Douglas are screened by Pagie Hill while the coniferous plantation of Townhead Wood combine to reduce the visibility in this direction. To the north-west, the existing Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines are visible.

From this viewpoint location facing in an easterly direction it is possible to gain views of the B7078 and M74 as they pass through the landscape. A large row of pylons and overhead wires also cross through the landscape.

As this hill may be used for recreational activities and is accessed by a Wider Network path which forms part of the *South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan* (Nov 2012), receptors at Auchensaugh Hill are therefore considered to be of medium sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

The Revised Development would be visible from this viewpoint location at Auchensaugh Hill, however the turbines located in the east and north-eastern areas of the site will be partially screened by the intervening landform of Pagie Hill and the coniferous vegetation at Townhead Wood. At a distance of 5,659 m, the proposed turbines will appear closer than the existing Hagshaw Hill turbines which are seen in the same view.

As illustrated in the photomontage presented within Volume 4b of this ES, the proposed turbines would occupy a relatively narrow field of view in the context of the surrounding landscape and the sense of openness and scale would remain largely undiminished.

From this viewpoint on Auchensaugh Hill, there would be a medium magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in **moderate / minor** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by people visiting this location. This effect is not considered to be significant.

Viewpoint 16 – A721 near Kilncadzow

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the A721. The viewpoint is located adjacent to the Hill of Kilncadzow along the A721 which travels between Carluke and Carnwath. On a clear day, when long distance views can be gained in a southerly direction, views extend across a predominantly rural working landscape. From this viewpoint the land slopes away to the south to a relatively flat landscape, only rising in the far distance. The pastoral fields have clear straight boundaries, defined by post and wire fences, scattered trees and tree belts. Large blocks of coniferous plantations appear frequently throughout the landscape.

Farmsteads and villages can be seen throughout the landscape to the south-west, interspersed with deciduous and coniferous vegetation.

Broad views across the landscape are available from this elevated position on the A721, however there is a sense that the landscape is very much a working rural and productive landscape.

As this viewpoint is representative of a major road, the users of the road are considered to be of low sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

On clear days when views are available beyond the middle distance ridge line, the Revised Development will be visible. The turbines would occupy a relatively narrow field of view and in the context of the intervening broad landscape the sense of scale experienced from this elevated position would remain.

The proposed turbines will reinforce the existing human influence that is visible within the landscape, rather than introduce an additional human influence or feature into an otherwise natural landscape.

The rotation of the blades would to some extent draw attention towards the site, however at a distance of approximately 16,891 m; the turbines would not be so prominent in the landscape that they would prevent or detract from the understanding or appreciation of the underlying and surrounding landscape.

From this viewpoint there will be a low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **minor** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by people travelling along the A721 at this point. This effect is not deemed to be significant.

Viewpoint 17 – Forth

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from properties located on the southern side of Forth which experience clear views towards the site. In reality, the residential properties will experience predominantly oblique views towards the Revised Development.

Properties on the southern edge of Forth are situated at a slightly elevated position and as views extend past the urban edge of Forth the landform descends away to the south-east. A relatively large area of Forestry Commission woodland is located in close proximity to the south-eastern edge of the village, however, due to the sloping landform; views remain open and clear to the south and south-west.

Views beyond the coniferous plantation extend over a rural working landscape. Broken tree belts and hedgerows provide field boundaries to large scale pastoral fields. Farmsteads are dispersed across the landscape.

As this viewpoint represents the views of residential properties from the southern edge of Forth, the receptors are considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint location the Revised Development will theoretically be visible in the landscape. However, at a distance of approximately 23,797 m, the proposed turbines will not form prominent features within the landscape. The turbines would be seen within the visual envelope of the existing Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines, and Nutberry Wind Farm.

From this viewpoint there will be a very low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **minor** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by residents of Forth. This is not deemed to be significant.

Viewpoint 18 – Little Sparta

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from Little Sparta, which is a 2 ha registered garden at Dunsyre in the Pentland Hills. In reality the large amount of vegetation found inside the garden would significantly screen views out of the garden. Therefore, the view illustrated here is very much a worst case scenario.

The view experienced from this viewpoint extends across a rural and relatively remote landscape with few human influences. The foreground of the view is composed of rough grasslands in quite a sparse landscape. Field boundaries are defined by post and wire fences. Some telegraph poles are visible crossing the landscape and sheep can be seen grazing.

In the distance, mature vegetation is introduced to the landscape, sweeping through the valleys in the distance. This vegetation consists of large coniferous plantations and substantial tree belts. In the far distance, hills rise up to form the skyline. Some isolated farmsteads can be seen throughout the landscape.

As this viewpoint represents the view from the immediate vicinity of a registered garden, the visitors to the gardens are considered to be of very high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

On clear days when views are available towards the Revised Development, the proposed turbines will be visible as relatively small elements in the far distance. They are seen in combination with the Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines which sit higher on the ridgeline than the proposed turbines. The proposed turbines will be approximately 27,837 m from this viewpoint location. Intervening landform and vegetation will screen a significant proportion of the Revised Development.

From this viewpoint there will be a very low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effects

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in no more than a **minor** level of effect on the views from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by people visiting Little Sparta. This is not deemed to be significant due to the limited opportunities to view the wider landscape from the gardens.

Viewpoint 19 – Quothquan near Biggar Common

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the vicinity of Quothquan Law near Biggar Common. This viewpoint is located approximately 17,234 m to the east of the Revised Development and provides long distance panoramic views of the surrounding landscape.

The views of the intervening landscape in the direction of the Revised Development are notably influenced by human activity including the presence of the village of Thankerton and the mix of arable and pastoral farmland. The River Clyde forms a notable feature while the view towards Tinto Hill is a significant focal point from this location. Vegetation is relatively sparse but large blocks of coniferous woodland can be seen scattered across the landscape along with many isolated farmsteads.

The existing wind farms at Hagshaw Hill and Nutberry can be seen in the far distance; however, they are not particularly prominent from this distance.

As this viewpoint represents a local vantage point, it is considered to be of high sensitivity to change.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint location, the majority of the proposed turbines will be screened by the intervening landform. Slight additional screening is provided by coniferous plantation vegetation. It is assessed that the hubs of 2 turbines will be visible from this location at a distance of over 17 km.

The Revised Development would not form particularly prominent features in the landscape when observing the existing situation experienced which includes the Hagshaw Hill and Nutberry Wind Farms. The elements of the Revised Development would occupy a relatively narrow field of view and in the context of the wider panoramic views available with the principal sense of openness and scale in the landscape remaining. The rotation of the blades may, to some extent draw attention towards them, but not at the expense of an appreciation or enjoyment of the surrounding landscape.

After analysing the existing view and assessing the addition of the Revised Development, receptors visiting Quothquan Law would experience a very low magnitude of change in the view.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **minor** level of effect from this viewpoint and the visual amenity experienced by people visiting Quothquan Law. This effect is not deemed to be significant.

Viewpoint 20 – Brocketsbrae

Nature and Sensitivity of the Baseline View

This viewpoint is representative of the views from the vicinity of the properties at Brocketsbrae along Brocketsbrae Road.

The photograph presented within Volume 4b of this ES illustrates the availability for clear views towards the Revised Development site, where front garden and roadside vegetation does not obscure views.

From this viewpoint, the primary experience is that of a view across a rural landscape which includes fields of rough grassland pasture, wooden fence boundaries, telegraph poles with overhead wires and the built form of properties. An agricultural shed associated with Lesmahagow and some scattered farmsteads are also visible. Vegetation primarily consists of rough, overgrown grassland and some scrub. In the distance an area of plantation rises to the skyline as the land rises up to Henry's Hill. The Hagshaw Hill and Extension turbines appear to all be situated at the top of Henry's Hill and follow the contours of the hillside. Additionally, the Nutberry turbines can be seen as a uniform row.

As the viewpoint represents the view from residential properties located at Brocketsbrae, it is considered to be of high sensitivity to change in the view.

Magnitude of Change

From this viewpoint, the Revised Development will be partially screened by intervening deciduous vegetation and undulating topography.

At a distance of approximately 6,717 m from the nearest turbine the proposed turbines would form new features in the view in a southerly direction. They would be seen partially back-clothed by the hillside and coniferous plantation and in the context of existing wind turbine development.

Each of the hubs of the Revised Development are theoretically visible however, a combination of landform screening and vegetation filtering the view will reduce the level of visibility available of the Revised Development. The bases of the proposed turbines are screened by the intervening landform and it is assessed that the Revised Development would be partially visible with views of most of the turbines significantly filtered during the winter months with visibility reduced further due to intervening vegetation during late spring through to early autumn. The proposed turbines occupy a relatively narrow horizontal field of view which is interrupted by vegetation and the visible turbines will be seen as an evenly spaced row of turbines.

The introduction of the Revised Development would result in a worst-case medium magnitude of change in the view from this location.

Significance of Effect

It is therefore considered that the Revised Development would result in a **moderate** level of effect from this viewpoint. This effect is not deemed to be significant in EIA terms due to the distance between the site and the properties and the combined layers of intervening landform and vegetative screening.

Summary of Effects

Table A6.3.1 - Summary of Operational Effects on Assessment Viewpoints

| Name/Receptor | OS Grid Ref | Distance to nearest turbine | No. of hubs theoretically visible | No. of blade tips theoretically visible | Sensitivity | Magnitude of Change | Level of Effect | Significant |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Braehead, Coalburn | 281512 634519 | 1,376 m to T04 | 13 | 13 | High | High | Major | Yes |
| 2. M74 Overbridge | 284562 635389 | 3,358 m to T07 | 13 | 13 | Medium | High | Moderate | Yes |
| 3. Monument at Douglas Castle | 284119 631737 | 1,743 m to T09 | 11 | 13 | High | High | Major | Yes |
| 4. Douglas | 283541 631002 | 1,610 m to T09 | 9 | 13 | High | High | Major | Yes |
| 5. B7078 south of Lesmahagow | 283190 637213 | 4,372 m to T09 | 13 | 13 | Medium | High | Moderate | Yes |
| 6. A70 Rigside | 287701 635190 | 5,709 m to T07 | 13 | 13 | High | Medium | Moderate | No |
| 7. Black Hill | 283198 643547 | 10,527 m to T04 | 13 | 13 | High | Medium | Moderate | No |
| 8. Hyndford Bridge | 291447 641479 | 12,495 m to T07 | 13 | 13 | High | Low to Medium | Moderate/ Minor to Moderate | No |

| Name/Receptor | OS Grid Ref | Distance to nearest turbine | No. of hubs theoretically visible | No. of blade tips theoretically visible | Sensitivity | Magnitude of Change | Level of Effect | Significant |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 9. Tinto Hill | 295320 634369 | 12,860 m to T07 | 13 | 13 | Very High | Low | Moderate | No |
| 10. Motherwell Heritage Centre | 275004 657069 | 24,451 m to T01 | 2 | 10 | Very High | Very Low | Moderate/ Minor | No |
| 11. Culter Fell | 305283 629082 | 22,997 m to T07 | 13 | 13 | High | Very Low to Low | Moderate/ Minor | No |
| 12. Southern Upland Way, Lowther Hill | 288768 610954 | 21,754 m to T13 | 13 | 13 | High | Very Low to Low | Moderate/Minor to Minor | No |
| 13. Coalburn Road, north of Coalburn | 281184 636214 | 3,074 m to T04 | 13 | 13 | Medium | High | Moderate/Major | Yes |
| 14. Glespin (on A70) | 282048 628728 | 2,797 m to T13 | 7 | 9 | Medium | Low | Moderate/ Minor | No |
| 15. Auchensaugh Hill | 285337 627198 | 5,659 m to T10 | 12 | 13 | Medium | Medium | Moderate/ Minor | No |
| 16. A721 near Kilncadzow | 289047 648400 | 16,891 m to T06 | 13 | 13 | Low | Low | Minor | No |
| 17. A706 Forth | 294044 653642 | 23,739 m to T06 | 12 | 13 | High | Very Low | Minor | No |

| Name/Receptor | OS Grid Ref | Distance to nearest turbine | No. of hubs theoretically visible | No. of blade tips theoretically visible | Sensitivity | Magnitude of Change | Level of Effect | Significant |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 18. Little Sparta | 305250 648826 | 27,739 m to T07 | 4 | 9 | Very High | Very Low | Minor | No |
| 19. Quothquan near Biggar Common | 298822 638422 | 1,7234 m to T07 | 4 | 13 | High | Very Low | Minor | No |
| 20. Brocketsbrae | 282288 639824 | 6,717 m to T04 | 13 | 13 | High | Medium | Moderate | No |

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