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Appendix 6.3

Landscape Character Review

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Characteristics	*'Elements or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.'**
Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (CLVIA)	To identify, predict and evaluate potential key effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development to a theoretical baseline which includes the existing baseline situation of operational wind farms, those under construction, consented schemes and additionally wind farms currently being considered within the planning system that may or may not be present in the landscape in the future.
Direct effect	*'An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.'**
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a means of drawing together by the developer, in a systematic way, a description of the development and information relating to an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a proposed development
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 Regulation 5
Indirect effects	*'Indirect effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects., often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.'**
Key characteristics	*'Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place'**
Landcover	*' The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.'**
Land Use	*'What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.'**
Landform	*'The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.'**
Landscape	*'An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.'**
Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	*'A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.'**
Landscape character	*'A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.'**

Term	Definition
Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)	*'A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.'**
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	*'The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscape distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.'**
Landscape Character Types	*'These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.'**
Landscape effects	*'Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.'**
Landscape quality (condition)	*'A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.'**
Landscape receptors	*'Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal'**
Landscape value	*'The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.'**
Protected and designated landscapes	*'Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.'**
Receptors	*'See Landscape receptors and Visual receptors.'**
Scoping	*'The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.'**
Sensitivity	*'A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.'**
The Applicant	Fred. Olsen Renewables Limited
The Proposed Development	The proposed Scawd Law Wind Farm development
The Proposed Development Area	The development area within the red line boundary (application area) as shown in Volume 3 Figure 1.2: Site Layout.
Developer	In the event of the Proposed Development being granted Section 36 Consent, this is the Company developing the Project.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	*'A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.'**

* Taken from *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition*. 2013[1].

** Taken from *Visual Representation of Wind Farms, Guidance*. 2017[2]

List of Abbreviations

List and describe your abbreviations here.

Abbreviation	Description
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition
km	Kilometre
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LVIA	Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment
m	Metre
OS	Ordnance Survey
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

[1] Landscape Institute. Institute of Environmental Management. (2013) *Guidelines for Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition*. Routledge. London.

[2] Scottish Natural Heritage (2017) *Visual Representation of Wind Farms, Guidance*. Scottish Natural Heritage. Battleby.

A6.3.1 INTRODUCTION

A6.3.1.1 This Appendix of the EIAR reviews Landscape Character Types (LCTs) within the 45 km study area and identifies which LCTs to be assessed in the LVIA.

A6.3.1.2 Analysis of Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping (see Figures 6.2a – 6.3 and 6.6) established which of the LCTs within 45 km of the Proposed Development would potentially be affected and takes cognisance of the methodology detailed in Appendix 6.1: LVIA methodology.

A6.3.1.3 This Appendix should be read in conjunction with the following appendices and figures:

- Appendix 6.1: LVIA Methodology;
- Figure 6.2a: ZTV to Tip Height (A3 Size);
- Figure 6.2b: ZTV to Tip Height (A0 Size);
- Figure 6.3: ZTV to Hub Height (A3 Size); and
- Figure 6.6: Landscape Character with ZTV.

A6.3.2 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

A6.3.2.6 LCTs have been identified following a review of NatureScot's Landscape Character database (2019)[3]. Table A6.3.1 provides an overview of the extent of theoretical visibility within each LCT and justification for being scoped in or out of the LVIA.

Table A6.3.1: Review of Landscape Character Types

LCT Ref	Landscape Character Type	Extent of Theoretical Visibility	Included in the Assessment
90	Dissected Plateau Moorland	This LCT is located in three separate units within the study area covering the Moorfoot, Lammermuir and Pentland Hills. The Proposed Development is located within the Moorfoot Hills unit of this LCT where theoretical visibility would be widespread in elevated areas. The western part of the Lammermuir Hills is predicted to receive theoretical visibility of all 8 turbines at distances of 18.3 – 36.3 km. The Pentland Hills unit is also predicted to receive theoretical visibility of 1 – 8 turbines but to a lesser extent at distances of 24.9 – 30.3 km.	**Yes** – there is the potential for significant direct and indirect effects to the Moorfoot Hills unit due to the Proposed Development being located within this unit and the extent of theoretical visibility predicted.
91	Plateau Grassland – Borders	This LCT occurs as a single area to the north east of the Proposed Development at 8.2 km. The LCT covers the central part of the Moorfoot and Lammermuir plateau. Theoretical visibility of 8 turbines over elevated parts of the LCT between 8.6 – 20.6 km.	**Yes** – due to the widespread theoretical visibility predicted and proximity to the Proposed Development.
92	Plateau Outliers	Located in two areas between the Pentland Hills and Moorfoot Hills 12.0 km to the west of the Proposed Development. Theoretical visibility is predicted in scattered areas of both units of the LCT, mainly occurring on hill tops and upper east facing slopes ranging between 1-8 turbines.	**No** – due to the limited extent of the LCT affected by the Proposed Development.
93	Southern Uplands with Scattered Forest – Borders	Located 3.9 km to the south of the Proposed Development, this LCT covers three sub-units occurring east of Broad Law group including the Elibank, Traquir and Ettrick Forest areas, Cauldcleuch Head hill group and near Dun Knowe. The ZTV predicts that all three units are predicted to receive theoretical visibility mainly occurring on hill tops and upper north facing slopes. The Elibank, Traquir and Ettrick Forest would be the closest of these where the greatest extent of theoretical visibility is predicted. Within the Cauldercleuch Head and area near Dun Law, theoretical visibility is predicted to be less widespread and scattered at distances of 19.2 – 43.1 km to the south.	**Yes** – the Elibank, Traquir and Ettrick Forest unit of this LCT has been included due to its proximity to the Proposed Development and extent of theoretical visibility predicted. The remaining two units have not been included due to their distance from the Proposed Development.
94	Rolling Moorland	This LCT occurs west of Hawick, 16.6 km south of the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts intermittent theoretical visibility confined to elevated areas such as summits, ridgelines and north facing hill slopes.	**No** – this LCT has not been considered due to a combination of distance from the Proposed Development and limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted.
95	Southern Uplands – Borders	Covering a large part of the south western side of the study area, this LCT extends between 11.1 km and 40.8 km covering the Scottish Borders side of the Southern Uplands. The ZTV predicts limited theoretical visibility within the LCT occurring in elevated areas of all 8 turbines at distances of 11.1 – 36.5 km.	**Yes** – due to proximity to the Proposed Development.
96	Southern Uplands with Forest - Borders	This LCT covers Craik Forest and Wauchope/Newcastleton between 24.4 km – 45 km to the south west and south east of the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts very limited theoretical visibility within the LCT occurring in elevated areas at distances of 25.3 – 45 km.	**No** – both units of this LCT have not been considered due to a combination of distance from the Proposed Development, the very limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted and forested nature.

[3] NatureScot (2021) Scottish Landscape Character Types Map and Descriptions [Online] Available from https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/landscape/landscape-character-assessment/scottish-landscape-character-types-map-and-descriptions [Accessed August 2021]

LCT Ref	Landscape Character Type	Extent of Theoretical Visibility	Included in the Assessment
98	Rolling Foothills	Located 38.2 km to the south east of the Proposed Development covering the Fall Group of foothills, south and south east of Jedburgh. Very limited theoretical visibility is predicted within this LCT occurring in elevated areas at distances of 38.2 – 45 km.	**No** – this LCT has not been included due to distance between the Proposed Development and LCT and limited extent of visibility predicted.
99	Rolling Farmland - Borders	Located in five units between the Southern Upland Fault Line and the Pentland Hills to the north west north east (18.6 km), and south east (21.6 km, 34.2 km and 39.4 km). All five units of the LCT are predicted to receive theoretical visibility. This would be limited within the unit to the north west, but more widespread in the units to the east and south east where 8 turbines would be visible from elevated areas.	**No** – all five units have not been included in the assessment as it is not considered that significant effects would occur to the key characteristics due to the distance between each unit and the Proposed Development.
100	Plateau Farmland - Borders	This LCT is situated in two locations within the study area 41.4 km to the north east of the Proposed Development. The ZTV indicates a very limited area of theoretical visibility covering Blakerstone Moor comprising 1-2 turbines.	**No** – due to the limited area of theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
101	Rocky Upland Fringe	This LCT occurs in four units 24.7 – 35.9 km to the south east of the Proposed Development covering separate areas to the north, south and west of the town of Hawick. All four units of the LCT are predicted to receive theoretical visibility mainly occurring in limited areas of higher ground to the south of Hawick.	**No** – due to the limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
102	Upland Fringe with Prominent Hills	This LCT is located 15.8 km to the south east of the Proposed Development covering the margins of the Tweed Lowlands, the fringes of the Midland Valley, and further east the transition between Lammermuir and the eastern Merse. All three units are predicted to receive theoretical visibility of 8 turbines. Of these, the unit located to the east of Selkirk would be the closest to the Proposed Development ranging between 15.8 – 23.7 km. The remaining two units are located at distances exceeding 30 km and would not receive significant effects due to distance from the Proposed Development.	**No** – due to distance from the Proposed Development.
103	Undulating Upland Fringe	This LCT is a transitional zone between the valley landscapes and the upland plateaux. It is located in two areas east and west of the Gala Water. It is predicted by ZTV to receive theoretical visibility of between all 8 turbines over a scattered area mainly occurring in elevated locations between 4.9 – 20.3 km.	**Yes** – due to the extent of theoretical visibility predicted and proximity to the Proposed Development.
104	Upland Fringe Rough Grassland	This LCT is located 13.4 km in the north west of the of the Proposed Development on the low watershed between the Eddleston Water and the North Esk. Very limited theoretical visibility of 1-2 turbines covering east of the A6094 road near Leadburn.	**No** – due to the limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted within the LCT.
105	Upland Fringe Moorland with Hills	Located 29.8 km north east of the Proposed Development covering the Dirringtons. The ZTV predicts theoretical visibility in the south and west of the LCT of 8 turbines.	**No** – this LCT has not been included due to distance from the Proposed Development.
106	Lowland with Drumlins	Situated in an extensive area covering the lower reaches of the Tweed basin to the north of Kelso and Coldstream. This LCT lies 33.2 km to the east of the Proposed Development. Very limited theoretical visibility is predicted to the north of Kelso and Coldstream and at Greenlaw.	**No** – due to the distances involved and very limited theoretical visibility predicted.
107	Rolling Lowland Margin	Situated in two separate locations, this LCT covers Duns to the east, and an area to the east of Kelso. Widespread theoretical visibility is predicted in the unit covering the east of Kelso between 34.9 – 42.7 km, and none in the unit covering Duns.	**No** – This LCT has not been included due to distance between the Proposed Development and the LCT.
108	Lowland Margin	This LCT is represented by a single unit centred on the village of Gordon on the eastern margin of the Tweed Lowlands 23.2 km to the east of the Proposed Development. Widespread theoretical visibility is predicted at distances between 23.2 – 35.6 km.	**No** - due to the distance between the Proposed Development and the LCT.
109	Lowland Margin with Hills	This LCT comprises a single unit on the western margin of the Tweed Lowlands east of Earlston. Widespread theoretical visibility is predicted at distances between 21.4 – 34.9 km.	**No** - due to the distance between the Proposed Development and the LCT.
110	Coastal Farmland - Borders	Only a very limited part of this LCT is located within the 45 km study area at 44.9 km and is not predicted to receive any theoretical visibility.	**No**
113	Upland Valley with Pastoral Floor	This LCT comprises six units, including all the major rivers draining the Tweedsmuir Hills located to the west and south west of the Proposed Development between 10.9 – 33.7 km. Theoretical visibility is predicted to be very limited in all six units.	**No** – due to the limited theoretical visibility predicted on the fringes of the LCT.

LCT Ref	Landscape Character Type	Extent of Theoretical Visibility	Included in the Assessment
114	Pastoral Upland Valley	This LCT occurs in two separate locations within the study area covering the Gala Water 6.4 km to the east, and the Eddieston Water 10.1 km to the west. The ZTV shows theoretical visibility on elevated west facing slopes but very limited within the valley floor of the Gala unit. The Eddiston is predicted to receive very limited theoretical visibility on the northern slopes of Hamilton Hill.	**No** – due to the limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted.
115	Upland Valley with Mixed Farmland	This LCT is represented by the upper parts of the Leader and Whiteadder valleys. Very limited theoretical visibility is predicted in both units of the LCT mainly occurring to the east of Lauder at distances of 13.5 – 19.5 km.	**No** – due to the limited theoretical visibility predicted and distance.
116	Upland Valley with Woodland	Located in two units covering the Middle Tweed and the Lower Ettrick and Yarrow valleys to the south of the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts theoretical visibility in the upper reaches of the valley sides, in particular north facing slopes between 2.0 – 24.7 km. Very limited theoretical visibility is predicted in the Ettrick unit occurring north of Hartwoodmyres at 16 km.	**Yes** – this LCT is included due to its proximity to the Proposed Development and extent of theoretical visibility predicted in the Middle Tweed unit.
117	Pastoral Upland Fringe Valley	This LCT is located in two locations 17.5 km to the east and 26.5 km to the south covering the Leader Water and the River Teviot and Borthwick Water. The ZTV shows the theoretical visibility would be limited to the upper sections of the eastern side of the valley of the unit covering the Leader Water, and very limited area to the south of the River Teviot.	**No** – due to the very limited theoretical visibility predicted within the LCT.
118	Settled Upland Fringe Valley	This LCT is found at the centre of the Borders region where the Tweed emerges from the uplands to join with the Ettrick and Gala tributaries. Located 11.0 km to the south east, the ZTV predicts theoretical visibility in the elevated valley sides and within the bottom of the valley extending eastwards.	**No** – due to the limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted.
119	Wooded Upland Fringe Valley	Situated in five separate units extending between 21.5 km to 45 km to the north east and south east of the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts theoretical visibility occurring in the upper valley slopes of the LCT and would be very limited.	**No** - due to the limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
120	Lowland Valley with Farmland	This LCT occupies a large area in the south eastern part of the study area to the north and south of the River Tweed. Located 19.6 km to the south east of the Proposed Development theoretically visible would be scattered occurring on higher land between Newton St Boswells and Roxburgh, Longnewton, Smailholm and Nenthorn.	**No** - due to the limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development
160	Narrow Wooded River Valley – Dumfries & Galloway	This LCT is situated in two units within the study area covering the White Esk and the Meggat Water 37.5 km to the south west of the Proposed Development. The ZTV shows that no theoretical visibility would occur within this LCT in the study area.	**No**
163	Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway	A very small part of this LCT is located within the study area at 43.3 km to the south west of the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts no theoretical visibility within the LCT in the study area.	**No**
166	Upland Glens – Dumfries & Galloway	Located in the south west of the study area covering the Moffat Water, Mosspaul Burn, and the River Annan 29.6 – 45 km from the Proposed Development. The ZTV shows that theoretical visibility would be very limited within the LCT.	**No** – due to the very limited theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
176	Foothills with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway	A limited part of this LCT occurs in three separate units within the south western quadrant of the study area. These would be located 41.1 km from the Proposed Development. No theoretical visibility is predicted within each of the units.	**No**
177	Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway	Situated in five separate locations in the south western side of the study area. Ranging between 29.9 km and 45 km from the Proposed Development. Four of the units of the LCT are predicted to receive very limited theoretical visibility between 29.9- 45 km.	**No** – due to the very limited theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
178	Southern Uplands with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway	Located in the south west of the study area, this LCT covers the forested Southern Uplands situated on Eskdalemuir 34.1 km from the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts very limited theoretical visibility within the LCT along the northern periphery of the LCT.	**No** – due to the very limited theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
192	Coastal Hills - Fife	Located 44.3 km to the north west of the Proposed Development, covering the coastline to the east of the Queensberry crossing. Theoretical visibility is predicted to be widespread in the small part of the LCT within the study area. The ZTV indicates that theoretical visibility would be experienced south west of Aberdour, at Burntisland and at Kinghorn comprising 1-6 turbines.	**No** –due to the distances involved.

LCT Ref	Landscape Character Type	Extent of Theoretical Visibility	Included in the Assessment
196	Coastal Flats - Fife	Located 44.6 km to the north west, a very small part of this LCT is located within the 45 km study area. The ZTV predicts theoretical visibility of 1-6 turbines.	**No** – The introduction of the Proposed Development would not result in the key characteristics being adversely affected at the distance involved.
200	Rolling Farmland – Glasgow & Clyde Valley	This LCT is located 36.1 km to the west of the Proposed Development covering the eastern side of Lanark. The ZTV shows that theoretical visibility of 1 - 6 turbines would occur between Lanark and Carstairs Junction.	**No** – this LCT has not been considered in the assessment due to the distance between the Proposed Development and LCT.
201	Plateau Farmland – Glasgow & Clyde Valley	Located to the north east of Lanark, this LCT is located 27.1 km to the north west of the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts theoretical visibility in limited parts of the LCT south west of Garvald, south of Hare Law, and east of Braehead.	**No** – due to the limited theoretical visibility predicted and the distance between the Proposed Development and LCT.
208	Broad Valley Upland	Located approximately 29.1 km to the west of the Proposed Development, covering the River Clyde. Theoretical visibility would be limited and occur on the lower slopes of Dungavel Hill and to the south east and west of Carstairs Junction where 1-6 turbines are predicted to be seen.	**No** – theoretical visibility is predicted to be limited and experienced from a considerable distance.
209	Upland Glen – Glasgow & Clyde Valley	Located 32.6 km to the south west, this LCT occurs in two locations covering the Culter and River Clyde tributaries near Crawford. The ZTV predicts very limited theoretical visibility in the north of the Culter unit.	**No** – due to the limited theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
210	Undulating Farmland and Hills	Located 32.8 km to the south west of the Proposed Development covering two areas separated by the River Clyde north and west of Biggar. The ZTV predicts very limited theoretical visibility of 1-8 turbines covering south east facing slopes west of Dolphington, Biggar Common and Black Hill.	**No** – due to the limited theoretical visibility predicted and the distance from the Proposed Development.
212	Moorland Hills – Glasgow & Clyde Valley	This LCT occupies an area between West Linton and Forth within South Lanarkshire 24.7 km to the north west of the Proposed Development. Theoretical visibility would occur largely in the eastern part of the LCT covering the eastern faces of The Pike, Black Law, Cairn Knowe, Bleak Law and Mid Hill ranging between 1-8 turbines.	**No** – due to the distance from the Proposed Development.

LCT Ref	Landscape Character Type	Extent of Theoretical Visibility	Included in the Assessment
213	Plateau Moorlands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley	Situated in two locations 38.7 km to the north west and 43.1 km to the south west of the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts both units as receiving theoretical visibility beyond 40 km from the Proposed Development.	**No** - due to the distance and the small geographical area affected.
217	Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley	Covering a large part of the south western side of the study area, this LCT occupies the Southern Uplands in South Lanarkshire between Abington and the A701 road 31.3 km from the Proposed Development. The ZTV shows that very limited theoretical visibility is predicted to occur within this LCT on hill tops.	**No** - due to the distance and the small geographical area affected.
218	Rounded Landmark Hills	This LCT covers Tinto Hill and Dungavel Hill 38.0 km to the south west of the Proposed Development. The ZTV shows that the summits and east facing hill sides of this LCT would receive theoretical visibility of 1-8 turbines.	**No** – this LCT has not been included in the assessment due to distance between the LCT and Proposed Development.
266	Plateau Moorland - Lothians	This LCT occurs in two locations: the Lammermuir Plateau which defines the southern boundary of East Lothian 25.1 km north east of the Proposed Development, and the Moorfoot Plateau which is located 7.9 km north of the Proposed Development at the southernmost extremity of Midlothian. Theoretical visibility within both units of the LCT is predicted to be limited to the periphery or a few elevated areas within the interior.	**No** – this LCT has not been included in the assessment due to the limited extent of theoretical visibility predicted within both units of the LCT.
267	Plateau Grassland – Lothians	Located 13.6 km to the north east of the Proposed Development covering Fala Moor. The ZTV predicts that a considerable part of the central western side of the LCT would receive theoretical visibility of 8 turbines.	**No** – due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
268	Upland Hills – Lothians	This LCT forms the eastern reaches of the Pentland Hills. The hills extend south-westwards through Midlothian and West Lothian 24.3 km to the north west. Predicted by ZTV to show between 1-8 turbines in a very restricted elevated area.	**No** – due to the distance involved and limited theoretical visibility predicted.
269	Upland Fringes – Lothian	Located to the north of Scawd Law, this LCT forms a continuous narrow area extending 10.8 – 45 km to the north east and a separate area to the south of Livingston.	**No** – due to the distance involved and limited theoretical visibility predicted.

LCT Ref	Landscape Character Type	Extent of Theoretical Visibility	Included in the Assessment
		The ZTV predicts very limited theoretical visibility occurring due to screening from intervening landform.	
270	Lowland River Valleys – Lothians	This LCT occurs in five separate locations to the north, north east and north west of the Proposed Development between 14.9 – 42.9 km. Theoretical visibility is predicted to occur in four of the five units but limited owing to its valley landform comprising 1-4 turbines.	**No -** theoretical visibility is predicted to be limited within each unit of the LCT and distant and would not affect the key characteristics.
271	Lowland River Corridors – Lothians	Located 35.0 km to the north west of the Proposed Development, this LCT covers the Linhouse Water in Livingston. The ZTV predicts no theoretical visibility would occur within the LCT.	**No**
272	Lowland Hills and Ridges – Lothians	Located in four separate locations covering areas to the north of Livingston (43.6 km), south of Bonnyrigg (17.2 km), east of Dalkeith (16.3 km) and north of Haddington (33.5 km). The three locations to the north and north east are all predicted to receive theoretical visibility comprising 1-8 turbines at distances of 17.3 – 37.5 km.	**No** – this LCT has not been included in the assessment due to distance between the LCT and Proposed Development.
273	Lowland Plateaux - Lothians	Situated to the north west at 37.9 km from the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts no theoretical visibility occurring within the LCT.	**No**
274	Lowland Plain	This LCT stretches westward from the periphery of the City of Edinburgh across the lowland plain of West Lothian to Livingston and occurs in two units separated by urban development along the A70 road 29.8 km from the Proposed Development. The ZTV predicts no theoretical visibility occurring within the LCT.	**No**
275	Lowland Farmed Plain - Lothians	This LCT is located 18.9 – 45 km from the Proposed Development and occupies a considerable part of the north east of the study area. The ZTV predicts that 1-8 turbines would be visible to the west of Haddington, Gullane and Kingston. Elsewhere, theoretical visibility would be intermittent comprising 1-8 turbines across the LCT.	**No** – The introduction of the Proposed Development would not result in the key characteristics being adversely affected at the distances involved.
276	Lowland Hill Fringes - Lothians	Located to the north of Livingston and Uphall, this LCT is situated 42.0 km to the north west of the Proposed Development. No theoretical visibility is predicted within this LCT.	**No**
278	Coastal Terrace - Lothians	Situated in three locations between 31.9 km – 45 km to the north east of the Proposed Development covering the coastline between Cockenzie and North Berwick, and west of Dunbar. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of 1-8 turbines occurring in the section of coastline between Cockenzie and North Berwick.	**No** – the introduction of the Proposed Development would not result in the key characteristics being adversely affected due to the distances involved.
279	Settled Coastal Farmland	This LCT extends from the eastern margins of Edinburgh in the west to the eastern side of Port Seton in the east 26.5 km north of the Proposed Development. Very limited theoretical visibility is predicted in this LCT occurring in the north west and western side.	**No** – due to the limited theoretical visibility predicted and distance from the Proposed Development.
280	Coastal Farmland – Lothians	This LCT extends along the coast of the Firth of Forth in Lothian from the western edge of Edinburgh almost to Blackness 38.0 km from the Proposed Development. No theoretical visibility is predicted by the ZTV.	**No**

A6.3.2.7 Following the initial review of LCTs undertaken in the previous section, the LCTs scoped into the assessment include as follows:

- LCT 90: Dissected Plateau Moorland;
- LCT 91: Plateau Grassland – Borders;
- LCT 93: Southern Uplands with Scattered Forest – Borders;
- LCT 95: Southern Uplands – Borders;
- LCT 103: Undulating Upland Fringe;
- LCT 116: Upland Valley with Woodland.

A6.3.2.8 The baseline, sensitivity, and assessment of each of the LCTs scoped into the assessment are described in Chapter 6: Landscape and visual of the EIAR.