

**NORTH LANARKSHIRE LOCAL  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
MODIFIED PROPOSED PLAN**

**STATEMENT OF LANDSCAPE IMPORTANCE  
FOR THE KILSYTH HILLS  
SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA  
BACKGROUND REPORT**

**NOVEMBER 2018**



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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The Kilsyth Hills are located in the most northern part of North Lanarkshire, immediately north of the town of Kilsyth and extend to the boundaries of neighbouring local authorities of East Dunbartonshire to the west, Stirling to the north and Falkirk to the east.
- 1.2 This Statement of Importance explains why the Kilsyth Hills have been proposed for designation as a Special Landscape Area (SLA). The Statement provides a framework linked to policies in the North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan Modified Proposed Plan Policy Document for protecting and enhancing the distinctive landscape character qualities and for managing change by development within proposed SLA designated areas.

## **2. Policy Context**

- 2.1 The importance of landscape is acknowledged internationally by the European Landscape Convention, which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes.
- 2.2 The Convention provides a framework for Scotland's approach to landscape. It defines:
- "landscape" as an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
  - "landscape protection" is action to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.
  - "landscape planning" as strong forward-looking action to restore, enhance or create landscapes.
- 2.3 Scotland's landscapes are recognised as contributing to national, regional and local identities, adding to people's quality of life and providing attractive settings for social and economic development.
- 2.4 Landscape designations play an important role in Scottish Planning Policy in protecting and enhancing areas of particular value. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) encourages local, non-statutory designations such as Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) to protect enhance and encourage the enjoyment and understanding of locally important landscapes.
- 2.5 This Statement of Importance has been prepared within the context of other statutory and non-statutory Planning Guidance including references to protecting landscape quality in various sections of the National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) and specific guidance within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) regarding protection of the historic environment (s.137) and the natural environment and landscapes (s. 194 and s.197).
- 2.6 SPP (s.197) advises planning authorities that the purpose of areas of local landscape value should be to:
- safeguard and enhance the character and quality of a landscape which is important or particularly valued locally or regionally; or
  - to promote understanding and awareness of the distinctive character and special qualities of local landscapes; or
  - to safeguard and promote important local settings for outdoor recreation and tourism

## **3. Background and Study Approach**

- 3.1 The value of the Kilsyth Hills as an important and distinctive landscape has been recognised within planning guidance for many years. North Lanarkshire Council's Kilsyth Local Plan (1999) recognised and designated the area as part of a Regional Scenic Area (RSA) whilst conceding that small concentrated areas had been blighted by former and current hard rock quarrying activities. The North Lanarkshire Local Plan (2012) continued designation as an RSA and also importantly as a low-impact Tourism Development Area.
- 3.2 The Kilsyth Hills designation as part of a RSA originated from Strathclyde Structure Plan 1981. The Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan, (2012) provided less clear guidance however, indicating only that the RSA was a significant constraint when identifying broad areas of search for wind farm development.
- 3.3 In 2014 as part of preparation of the North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan Proposed Plan a review of local landscape designations was undertaken as part of wider action for landscape protection and management, to identify and provide an awareness of the special character and qualities of the designated landscape and to contribute to guiding appropriate future development to the most appropriate locations.
- 3.4 Designation of the proposed Kilsyth Hills SLA is considered particularly important given the prominent presence and perceived value of the landscape both locally and in a regional context and the landscape's limited capacity to change without adverse impact. Additionally the landscape is valued both locally and regionally as an important setting for outdoor recreation and low-impact sustainable tourism.

3.5 This Statement of Importance has been prepared following a number of key stages:

1. July 2014 - Landscape consultants (URS) were appointed by North Lanarkshire Council to evaluate the landscape character of the local authority area and assess any requirements for policy protection measures for highly valued landscapes within the emerging Local Development Plan, (LDP).
2. September 2014 –Meetings were held between planning staff from North Lanarkshire Council and East Dunbartonshire Council and landscape staff from Scottish Natural Heritage to discuss key characteristics and qualities of shared landscapes which crossed local authority boundaries such as the Kelvin Valley and Kilsyth Hills. East Dunbartonshire Council's input was considered particularly valuable due to similar landscape qualities within the adjacent Campsie Fells in East Dunbartonshire which were subject to similar proposals for designation of protective landscape status.
3. August to November 2014 – The consultants (URS) undertook a review of previous designations within previous development plans and previous landscape character assessments at a regional level, including those of Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)<sup>1</sup> and a wind farm capacity study undertaken at both a local planning authority and strategic city-region planning authority level by Land Use Consultants (LUC)<sup>2</sup>. Desktop assessments of landform and a series of landscape surveys, comprising visual assessments were implemented to identify and confirm boundaries of distinctive Landscape Character Areas.
4. November 2014 –A draft report “*Review of North Lanarkshire Local Landscape Character*” was published which advised of a number of local landscape areas (Local Landscape Units) of notable quality where future development would require careful design and landscape consideration. Two exemplar landscape areas were recommended for specific protection as Special Landscape Areas (SLA) supported by specific protective policies within the emerging Local Development Plan. These areas broadly correspond to areas formerly protected within previous local plans as the Kilsyth Hills Regional Scenic Area (RSA) and the Clyde Valley Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), although some amendments to existing boundaries were recommended.
5. April 2015 – Following further review, consultants completed a finalised version of the “*Review of North Lanarkshire Local Landscape Character*” recommending special landscape protection for the Kilsyth Hills and Clyde Valley areas.
6. October 2015 – North Lanarkshire Council Planning and Transportation Committee approved recommendations that the status of the Local Landscape Unit areas recommended for protection due to their high landscape quality within the *Review of North Lanarkshire Local Landscape Character* (ie. The Kilsyth Hills and Clyde Valley), be assessed as material considerations when determining future planning applications until the North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan was approved.
7. June 2016 – Statements of Importance prepared for public consultation as part of the supporting non-statutory supplementary planning guidance proposed for the North Lanarkshire Local Development Plan Proposed Plan.

#### 4. North Lanarkshire Landscape Character Area Appraisal and Assessment

4.1 The field survey and assessment of the local landscape character of North Lanarkshire was undertaken by landscape consultants (URS). This involved using an agreed standard pro-forma which made possible the identification of key features and characteristics, based upon assessment of the following criteria:

- Topographical characteristics;
- Openness and inter-visibility;
- Settlement patterns and man-made influences;
- Land use;
- Landscape pattern and field boundaries; and
- Landscape quality and condition.

#### Landscape Sensitivity

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<sup>1</sup> SNH Review 116: Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape Character Assessment (1999). Scottish Natural Heritage.

<sup>2</sup> Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Turbine Development in Glasgow and The Clyde Valley – North Lanarkshire (Land Use Consultants (LUC) June 2014).

4.2 An important part of the field assessment was to establish the landscape value and sensitivity of each area. The evaluation of landscape sensitivity involved consideration of the nature of the landscape and its ability to accommodate change without compromising its key elements or characteristics. Landscape sensitivity was defined through an appraisal of value and landscape susceptibility - the ability or otherwise of a landscape to accommodate change considering factors such as the nature, scale and complexity of the landscape.

4.3 Sensitivity criteria within the study were categorised as follows:

- High Landscape Sensitivity - Particularly highly valued landscape character and scenic quality, considered susceptible to relatively small changes e.g. within a designated landscape or recognised as an iconic or important feature of the North Lanarkshire landscape
- Medium Landscape Sensitivity - Landscapes of local value, quality or rarity, exhibiting some distinct features, considered tolerant of some degree of change e.g. within a landscape typical of much of North Lanarkshire or with landscape elements of local importance.
- Low Landscape Sensitivity - Landscapes of lower scenic quality, with few distinctive elements or valued characteristics and considered tolerant of a large degree of change e.g. within a degraded or heavily developed landscape.

4.4 The appraisal of landscape sensitivity identified an overall rating for each Local Landscape Unit.

### **Sensitivity to Future Development**

4.5 The value of the Kilsyth Hills local landscape character area (and proposed Special Landscape Area) is a result of its largely undeveloped nature and importance as a contrasting feature and backdrop to other landscape types. The character of the Local Landscape is therefore considered to be highly sensitive to development as the introduction of artificial structures could adversely affect the key characteristics and value of the landscape.

## **5. Statement of Importance**

5.1 Preparation of this Statement of Importance and supplementary guidance for the Kilsyth Hills follows SNH's *Guidance on Local Landscape Designations* which suggests (at section 5.2) that a description of approaches to selecting local landscape designations should be included in development plans or their supporting documents. Guidance suggests that a Statement of Importance for each designated area should provide information regarding the designation's location, landscape description, historic land-use character and qualities, including comments on existing developments, settlements, economic activity and features of natural or cultural heritage interest.

5.2 Additionally a description and justification for the boundary selected and identification of any significant opportunities for social and economic development and the scope for landscape enhancement through planning gain or support for agriculture or forestry should be provided.

5.3 Consultation should be implemented amongst the local community or communities and other stakeholders to gauge levels of support, if any, for the area to be designated. In this case this is done through consultation on the Modified Proposed Plan.

## **6. Kilsyth Hills Special Landscape Area**

### **Location and Landscape Overview**

6.1 The Kilsyth Hills are located in the most northern part of North Lanarkshire, immediately north of the town of Kilsyth and extend to the boundaries with neighbouring local authorities of East Dunbartonshire to the west, Stirling to the north and Falkirk to the east.

6.2 The area forms part of an elevated land mass of rugged moorland hills which are located on a generally west to east-north-east axis. The upland area is also comprised of the Campsie Fells (within East Dunbartonshire and Stirling local authority areas), the Fintry, Gargunnoch and Touch Hills (Stirling council area) and the Denny Hills (Falkirk council area). Each of these areas of hills share distinctive qualities which help define them. Bisecting the wider upland area, and separating the Gargunnoch and Touch Hills from the main higher mass of hills, which includes the Kilsyth Hills, is the broad, well-defined Carron Valley containing the Carron Valley Reservoir.



Fig. 1. Kilsyth Hills viewed from Croy Hill with the Kelvin Valley and Kilsyth in foreground. (Photo NLC)

### **Landscape Description and Character**

- 6.3 Rising steeply to the north from the Kelvin Valley, the hills create both a physical and visual enclosure for the north of North Lanarkshire. A ridge running west-east bisects the hills; to the south of this ridge is open moorland where wide panoramic views over most of North Lanarkshire are available. North of the ridge the land slopes gradually downwards into the Carron Valley. In contrast north facing slopes are heavily wooded mainly with historic Forestry Commission conifer plantations resulting in an increased sense of enclosure. The undeveloped and remote character of the hills provides a highly valued contrasting backdrop to the adjacent landscape units and settlements such as those in the Kelvin Valley and the more distant Glasgow and Clyde Valley conurbation.
- 6.4 The Kilsyth Hills lie along the northern boundary of North Lanarkshire and extend into the Stirling Council area at some locations. They are part of a larger expanse of basalt geology overlain by moorland soils, which has eroded in places to expose the basalt rock. The landscape is characterised by undeveloped rounded hills with summits approximately between 400-600m, this is in contrast with the adjacent settled lowland Kelvin valley and rolling farmland. The highest points within the Kilsyth Hills are the summits of Tomtain (453m) and Garrell Hill (459m).
- 6.5 There is archaeological evidence of historic settlement on many of the summits along the ridgeline. However at present there is very limited development on the hills, with the exception of the forestry plantations that, with the exception of a large plantation area to the north of Banton, are restricted to the north of the ridge. Other than these plantations, development is restricted to a largely single track road running north from Kilsyth, the “Tak-Ma-Doon Road”, forestry tracks, an overhead power line along the lower slopes and occasional farms that are generally on the lower slopes.
- 6.6 This very limited scale of development has resulted in the south facing areas of the landscape having a strong sense of openness and exposure particularly on the upper slopes. This character provides a contrasting background to the adjacent landscape character areas and settlements, and as such is viewed as a highly valued landscape.

### **Special Landscape Qualities**

- 6.7 The Kilsyth Hills form part of an area of transition and change from the settled urban and lowland farms of the Central Lowlands to a wilder more Highland landscape type. A key feature is how the Hills rise northwards from a lowland basin, which forms and contains the various watercourses of the wider Clyde Valley river basin, to dominate the skyline with a fairly continuous steep escarpment from Strathblane in the west to Denny in the east. North of Kilsyth altitudes are well over 400m in contrast to the floor of the Kelvin Valley which lies at approximately 50m to 80m. The Hills form part of a larger regionally important landscape and landscape feature.



- 6.8 The Kilsyth Hills have both commonality with the adjacent Campsie Hills and also distinctive features. Shared features include the remarkable and impressive long range views to the north with a predominantly rural outlook and distant views to the high peaks of the Southern Highlands and, to the south, a mixture of farmed lowlands, smaller settlements and the Clyde Valley conurbation.
- 6.9 In the case of the Kilsyth Hills, the special qualities include diversity of views, distinctive landform and recreational access. The distant views to the south and west include views towards Glasgow and the Firth of Clyde, whilst eastwards views extend over the Firth of Forth, the Forth Bridges and in the longer distance, Fife and to the north views are available over the Carron Valley to the Highlands beyond. There are also open views west along the hill ridge towards the summit of Meikle Bin and into the Campsie Fells. A distinctive features is that whilst the Campsie Fells section of the rugged moorland hills has a long undulating ridgeline and a distinctive dramatic escarpment of south facing cliffs, the Kilsyth Hills have more accessible, more gently sloping southern slopes and a more undulating ridgeline. The distinctly recognisable tops gradually decrease in height eastwards towards the Denny Hills within the Falkirk local authority area. Smaller scale distinctive features within the Hills include a corrie and gorges at Corrie Burn and the Garrell Burn, with waterfalls and rocky outcrops on the side of Tomtain. The gently sloping nature of the southern slopes allows more accessible walking approaches to the Hills and the adjacent Campsie Fells from Kilsyth and Queenzieburn and the Tak-Ma-Doon Road from the south and from the Carron Valley to the north.



Fig. 2. Banton Loch (in foreground) and Cumbernauld in middle distance. The southern slopes of the Kilsyth Hills offer long range views of the Kelvin and Clyde valleys and the Central Scotland Plateau. (Photo NLC)

### **Special Landscape Area Boundary**

- 6.10 As the Kilsyth Hills are part of a large extent of moorland hills that extend into other authority areas the western, northern and eastern boundaries are defined by the council boundaries with East Dunbartonshire, Stirlingshire and Falkirk council areas.
- 6.11 Running west to east the southern boundary starts at the waterfall in the Wham Glen on the boundary with East Dunbartonshire from here the boundary passes to the south of Burnhead Farm and east along Whin Loan skirting the north of Kilsyth and continuing on until reaching Beltmoss quarry. The boundary then heads north east around the quarry, crossing the Colzium Burn, until reaching Tak-Ma-Doon Road. Next the boundary heads south temporarily until reaching the quarry, heading along the northern boundary of the quarry then continuing south down its eastern edge until in line with the field boundaries at Riskend. Field boundaries are then followed heading towards Wester Auchinrivoch which is not included within the boundary and is bypassed to the north. From here the boundary heads towards High Banton Road, where it then follows the tree line north through

High Banton then south following the route of the Craigdouffie Burn until south of The Mailings. From here the boundary follows the field boundaries towards the council boundary, passing to the north of Drunty Wood.

- 6.12 The boundary marks a clear difference in landscape character, from pasture farmland and enclosed field patterns outside the boundary to a less intensely managed landscape of rough grassland, moorland hills and commercial forestry to the north within the proposed SLA. The forested area on the north slopes of the Hills is included due to its similar topographical nature and due to Forestry Commission Scotland's long-term Forest Design Plan whose objectives are to restructure the commercial plantations to have a significantly higher proportion and variety of native broadwood trees and more areas of open space.
- 6.13 Appendix 1 shows a map of the Kilsyth Hills Special Landscape Area Boundary

#### **Relationship to Neighbouring Local Authority Designations**

- 6.14 Adjoining local planning authorities have designated or are in the process of designating Special Landscape Designations or designations with similar status for the areas of elevated hills which includes the Kilsyth Hills.
- 6.15 East Dunbartonshire Council has submitted a Statement of Importance for an adjoining Campsie Fells Local Landscape Area (LLA) as part of its forthcoming Local Development Plan which was submitted for Examination to the Scottish Government in December 2015. A Report of Examination is expected from the Scottish Government Directorate of Planning and Environmental Appeals by September 2016.
- 6.16 Falkirk Council has a Special Landscape Area (SLA) designated for the Denny/Kilsyth Hills within its Local Development Plan (adopted July 2015) with Supplementary Planning Guidance which seeks to protect and enhance the distinctive landscape qualities of the area.
- 6.17 Stirling Council has a Local Landscape Area designated for its Southern Hills within its LDP (adopted September 2014) with accompanying Supplementary Guidance *Protecting Special Landscapes* (October 2014) which supports its LDP in protecting the character and special quality of nationally and locally valued landscapes.



Fig. 3. View north westward from northern slopes of Kilsyth Hills indicating commercial forestry (foreground), Carron Valley Reservoir (middle distance) and Southern Highlands beyond. The Carron Valley Forest Design plan promotes change to a more mixed forest containing more native species and areas of open space. (Photo NLC)

#### **Conservation and Opportunities for Landscape Change**



- 6.18 The *Review of North Lanarkshire Local Landscape Character* (URS, 2015) identified that the Kilsyth Hills Local Landscape Unit warranted specific recognition and protection, as its high landscape quality would be threatened and adversely affected by unsympathetic development within their boundaries.
- 6.19 The appraisal of landscape sensitivity stated that *'The value of the Kilsyth Hills local landscape character area (and proposed Special Landscape Area) is a result of its largely undeveloped nature and importance as a contrasting feature and backdrop to other landscape types. The character of the local landscape is therefore considered to be **highly sensitive to development**, as the introduction of artificial structures could adversely affect the key characteristics and value of the landscape.*
- It is therefore recommended by the Review that the Kilsyth Hills are identified as Special Landscape Areas within the Local Development Plan and supported by specific policy protection.'***
- 6.20 The Local Landscape Character review also noted that the Kelvin Valley Local Landscape Unit (area) had a distinct character with a strong connection to the adjacent Kilsyth Hills and therefore warranted a degree of specific policy protection to ensure future development related well to the character of the Kilsyth Hills, with a focus on smaller scale and tourist and visitor related facilities.
- 6.21 The Kelvin Valley landscape area will therefore also be subject to specific landscape protection measures but with a wider range of acceptable development types than the Kilsyth Hills.
- 6.22 As previously mentioned *The Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Turbine Development in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley – North Lanarkshire Report (LUC, 2014)* assessed the Kilsyth Hills area specifically regarding potential adverse landscape impacts from wind turbine development.
- 6.23 The report identified certain areas of North Lanarkshire where there had been wind turbine development which may have further capacity to absorb further development (subject to a cumulative impact assessments) such as landscape character types described as Plateau Moorland or Plateau Farmland but that currently unaffected areas of high sensitivity such as the Kilsyth Hills should not be subject to impact by dispersal of turbine development to prevent cumulative impact elsewhere. The study additionally recommended that sensitive landscapes such as the Clyde and Kelvin Valleys and the Kilsyth Hills be maintained as landscapes relatively free from large scale wind energy development.
- 6.24 The Rugged Moorland Hills Landscape Character Type (LCT) (Landscape Character Type 20 within the report), incorporates all of the proposed Special Landscape Area and additionally the village of Banton and northern areas of the settlements of Kilsyth and Queenzieburn. The sensitivity and capacity assessment for this Character Type advised of higher sensitivity to wind turbines. Key sensitivities identified were the higher level of recreational use within the area and its relative wildness in contrast to nearby urban areas to which proposed Special Landscape Area acts as a wild scenic background setting.
- 6.25 The steep scarp of the Kilsyth Hills contrasted with the Broad Valley Lowland Landscape Character Area and wider low-lying urban area immediately to the south. Wind turbines could interrupt this key relationship if placed on the edges and tops of the hills, which are therefore the most sensitive parts of the LCT.
- 6.26 Supplementary Planning Guidance will be guided by the Constraints and Opportunities section within the *Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Turbine Development in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley – North Lanarkshire Report (section 5.117 – 5.120)* which advises that large and very large turbine typologies, as defined in the report, are unlikely to be successfully accommodated within this landscape.
- 6.27 Opportunities for turbines are limited to single turbines or small groups of turbines in the small or small-medium typologies at sites at the fringes of the LCT, where the open upland gives way to enclosed farmland or, in some areas, on the edges of settlements. Even within these landscapes, proposals would have to demonstrate a high level of care in siting and design to reduce adverse visual impact.



Fig. 4. Supplementary guidance will aim to control development proposals with insensitive adverse visual landscape impacts on the essentially undeveloped rural landscape of the Kilsyth Hills. (Photo NLC)

- 6.28 Since the vast majority of the area proposed for Special Landscape Area status does not include the areas of enclosed farmland or the edges of settlements referred to in the Landscape Capacity Study it is unlikely that wind turbines would be acceptable within the proposed Special Landscape Area.
- 6.29 The following landscape conservation and positive opportunities for change have been identified:
- Promote the gradual transition to more natural, mixed woodland, particularly along the watercourses through woodland management.
  - Protect the strong sense of naturalness and remoteness.
  - Protect and promote the wide panoramic views offered.
  - Provide new native species woodland within the lower elevations of the SLA with linkages to existing green network habitats.
  - Encourage the retention, reinstatement and maintenance of traditional stone enclosure boundary walls and boundary trees to protect the remaining traditional enclosure pattern.
- 6.30 The following landscape constraints for the purpose of landscape protection have been identified:
- Wind turbines and solar energy developments are unlikely to be acceptable within the proposed Special Landscape Area due to the sensitivity and capacity assessment findings.
  - Telecommunications masts and associated telecommunications apparatus may be acceptable however this will be based on the scale of the proposal and an assessment of the landscape and visual impact of the development proposal.



Fig.5. Accessibility from nearby large population centres allows for a range of low impact tourism uses. (Photo NLC)

## 7. Other Interests

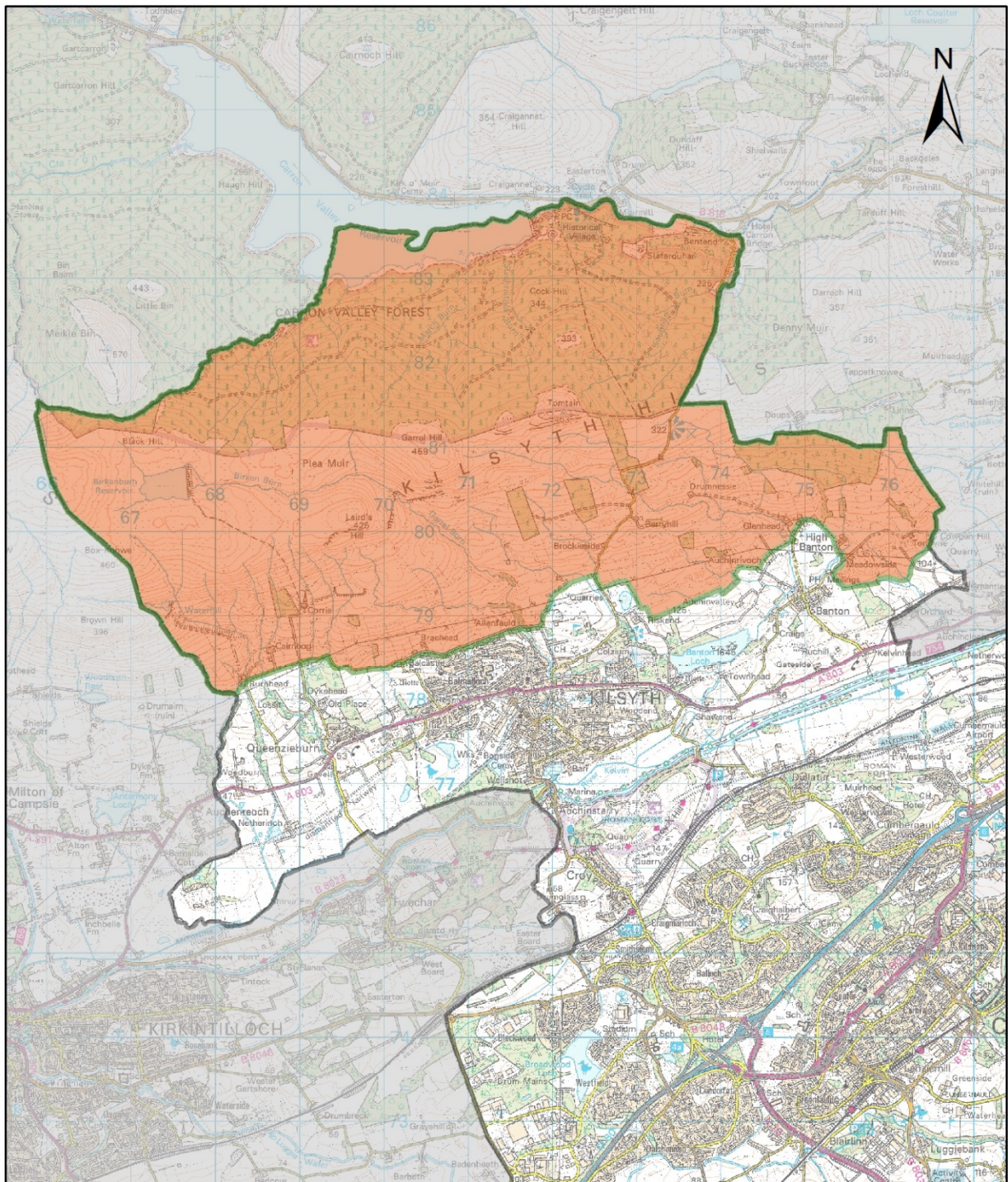
- 7.1 In addition to the importance of the Kilpatrick Hills in landscape terms, there are a number of other designations relating to their natural heritage and recreational use.
- 7.2 At a national level several sections of the Corrie Burn within North Lanarkshire and further sections on the shared boundary of North Lanarkshire and East Dunbartonshire have been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest for their geological value being stream and quarry exposures which provide a complete Lower Carboniferous rock sequence. The site is also key for its Dinantian and Namurian rocks which were formed around 300 million years ago. Red Jasper, a semi-precious gemstone has been found in the Kilsyth Hills with records of findings going back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.3 At a local authority level around twenty Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation have been designated along burns and other watercourses, on sections of upland moor, a meadow and the North Lanarkshire part of Carron Valley Reservoir.
- 7.4 Amongst flora and fauna, red deer are present in the Hills having expanded their range southwards over the past thirty or so years whilst roe deer are also present in wooded lower slopes.
- 7.5 There are a significant number of heritage footpaths such as the Chapman's Road (a chapman being a packman or trader) and the Laird's Loup which form part of an historic network of paths across the Campsie and Kilsyth Hills many of which have been recorded by the Heritage Paths project.  
<http://www.heritagepaths.co.uk/campsiefell.php> A number of these paths are now designated as Core Paths by North Lanarkshire Council under legislation contained in the Land Reform Scotland Act 2003.
- 7.6 The Carron Valley Forest has a number of mountain bike trails (approximately 10.5km) many originally designed and implemented by volunteer mountain bike enthusiasts of the Carron Valley Development Group using professional procurement and construction techniques and now managed by Forestry Commission Scotland. Additionally at the Carron Valley is the Duncarron Medieval Village and Fort constructed by the Clanranald Trust for Scotland which has been used as a setting for various television dramas and host various events. [www.duncarron.com](http://www.duncarron.com)



Fig. 6 The undulating and distinctive nature of the Kilsyth Hills when viewed from the Kelvin Valley (Photo NLC)



## Appendix 1 - Map of the Kilsyth Hills Special Landscape Area Boundary



0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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