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High Cumnock Wind Farm

Cultural Heritage

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High Cumnock Wind Farm

Cultural Heritage

10 CULTURAL HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

SUMMARY

This chapter presents an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Development on the cultural heritage resource of the site and the setting of heritage assets in the surrounding area.

The following effects have been assessed in full: construction (direct) effects on all cultural heritage assets (statutory and non-statutory) within the Development site; operational (indirect) effects on the setting of cultural heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL), Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (NIDL) and Non-Statutory Register Sites (NSR Sites) that have been identified from the ZTV to have theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines; and, cumulative effects on the setting of cultural heritage resources of the Development in combination with other wind energy developments that are operational, consented, under construction or at the application stage.

Mitigation is proposed for four sites: Lowesmuir farmstead (19), (for which a direct effect of moderate significance has been predicted); the surviving remains of a possible Roman road (3); a poorly preserved 19th century field boundary (12); and Lowesmuir Mount farmstead (22). Mitigation will include Standing Building Survey prior to the demolition of Lowesmuir farmstead (19) followed by an evaluation of the farm building foundations in order to ascertain the presence/absence, character and date of any pre-19th century remains; an evaluation trench excavation across the sections of the road (3) and relict field boundary (12) which would be disturbed by the construction of the Development, and the marking-off of Lowesmuir Mount farmstead (22) to prevent accidental damage during construction work.

A residual effect of moderate significance is predicted for Lowesmuir farmstead (19) as the proposed mitigation would offset, but not reduce, the significance of the effect upon the asset. The farmstead is a non-designated heritage asset of local importance.

No other significant direct or indirect effects are predicted.

INTRODUCTION

10.1 This chapter considers the effects on cultural heritage interests of the construction and operation of the Development, which is located between the towns of New Cumnock and Cumnock in East Ayrshire. Specific details of the Development are not provided within this chapter; refer to Chapter 3 (The Development) of this ES.

10.2 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within the Site boundary and assessment study area;
- Consider the Development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;

- Provide an assessment of the importance of the assets of areas of archaeological potential;
- Assess the effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Development on the cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidance; and
- Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects and assess residual effects taking this mitigation into account.

10.3 This chapter is supported by Technical Appendices 10.1-10.2 (Volume 2), and Figures 10.1-10.8 (Volume 3) which are referenced in the text where relevant.

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

Study Area

10.4 The cultural heritage study area consists of two parts:

- The Site for the Development: an area which covers approximately 276 hectares of land and within which the Development is located, was used for the assessment of direct effects from the construction of the Development. The Site is shown on Figure 10.1.
- A Wider Study Area: an area extending to 10km from the outermost turbines was defined as the study area for the identification of cultural heritages assets whose settings may be affected by the Development. The study area extent was agreed as being appropriate by Historic Scotland (HS) and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) and has also been used for the assessment of cumulative effects. Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Inventory Status Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 10km of the Development are all considered; assessment of effects on Category C Listed Buildings is restricted to those within 5km of the Development as these are all generally minor vernacular building types of the local historic environment, with localised geographical settings. Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (NIDLs) and Non Statutory Register Sites (NSR sites) identified in the relevant Local Authority archives and within 10km of the Development have also been taken into consideration.

10.5 Figure 10.1 shows the Site boundary, together with the cultural heritage assets and features identified within it. A gazetteer of these sites is provided in Technical Appendix 10.1.

10.6 Figure 10.2 shows the Development in its wider landscape setting with the blade tip height zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and the location of cultural heritage assets within 10km of the Development that in theory could have a view of the turbines. Technical Appendix 10.2 provides a list of those assets and a summary assessment of the predicted effects on their individual settings.

Scoping and Consultation

10.7 Responses to the EIA Scoping Request relevant to this assessment were received from HS, the Council and WoSAS.

10.8 Further, post-scoping consultation responses on cultural heritage matters were received from HS and WoSAS. A summary of the responses is provided in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Summary of Scoping and Consultation Responses

Consultee	Summary Response	Comment/Action Taken
Historic Scotland: Formal Scoping Response (01.05.12)	The EIA should assess the potential effects of the Development on the setting of cultural heritage assets including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyle Castle, (Index No. 3311) • Dumfries House (HB no. 14413-and associated A Listed buildings) • Dumfries House GDL Visualisations should be included in the EIA particularly showing the predicted views towards the Development from Dumfries House.	Effects on the settings of cultural heritage assets are assessed in Paragraphs 10.90-10.103. Wirelines have been included in the assessment. Refer to Table 10.9 for details.
Historic Scotland: Formal Scoping Response (01.05.12)	The EIA should assess the cumulative effects of the Development in combination with other developments in the vicinity .	The cumulative effects of the Development are assessed in Paragraphs 10.113-10.118.
The Council: Formal Scoping Response (14.08.12)	A number of specific ‘archaeologically protected areas’ within the Development site should be examined in more detail in advance of any development. Listed Buildings within Cumnock and New Cumnock, particularly the Conservation Area forming the central core of Cumnock, should be considered. The potential effect on the setting of Dumfries House GDL should be considered in the EIA.	Noted. The ‘archaeologically protected areas’ are planning consultation triggers, not a cultural heritage category. Effects on the settings of cultural heritage assets are assessed in Paragraphs 10.90-10.103.
Historic Scotland: Consultation letter response (20.09.12)	Viewpoints for Kyle Castle (Index No. 3311) should be taken from either the Castle itself or from a location to the northeast. Viewpoints for Dumfries House should be taken from either the front of the House, or from first floor level.	Wirelines from both Kyle Castle and Dumfries House have been included in the assessment. Refer to Table 10.9 for details.
WoSAS: Consultation letter response (01.10.12)	Consideration should be given to the potential effects of the Development on the setting of Fardenreoch Hill, cairn (WoSASPIN 8018).	The effect of the setting of Fardenreoch Hill, cairn is assessed in Paragraphs 10.101-10.103.

POLICY, LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE

10.9 This chapter was prepared with reference to the relevant statutory and planning frameworks for cultural heritage and informed by comments and data provided by HS; WoSAS, cultural heritage advisors to the Council, the Council and Dumfries and Galloway Council’s in house Archaeologist.

10.10 Relevant planning policy includes:

- National planning policy and legislation: Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP 2011), Scottish Planning Policy (SPP 2010), Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act), Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 42, 2011);
- Regional planning policy: Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan 2007 (November 2007); and,
- Local planning policy: East Ayrshire Local Plan 2010 (October 2012-2017).

10.11 Planning policies relevant to the assessment are identified and set out elsewhere and are discussed in more detail in the accompanying Planning Statement; refer to Chapter 6 (Planning Policy Context) of this ES.

10.12 Cultural heritage resources (hereafter cultural heritage assets) include sites, features and areas with statutory and non-statutory designations as set out in SSP and SHEP.

10.13 Assets with statutory designations that are relevant in the context of this assessment include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas; and
- Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

10.14 Assets with non-statutory designations and relevant in the context of this assessment include:

- Other Historic Environment Interests.

METHODOLOGY

10.15 The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct (IfA 2010), and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2011).

Desk Study

10.16 A number of information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment work. These include:

- Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Conservation Areas were downloaded, in GIS from the Historic Scotland Data Warehouse (Historic Scotland 2012a);
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland database (RCAHMS 2012a);
- WoSAS Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);

- Ordnance Survey maps (principally 1st and 2nd Edition), and other published historic maps held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland;
- Aerial photographs held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland;
- Published bibliographic sources, including historical descriptions of the area (including Statistical Accounts);
- The Scottish Palaeoecological Database (SPAD) (Coles *et al*, 1998); and
- The Historic Land-use Assessment Data for Scotland (HLAmap) (RCAHMS 2012b).

Field Survey

10.17 Reconnaissance field surveys of the Development site (equating to a RCAHMS Level 1 survey) were undertaken over two days in July 2012.

10.18 The aims of the field survey were to:

- Assess the present baseline condition of the known archaeology and heritage features identified through the desk-based assessment;
- Identify any further features of cultural heritage interest not detected from the desk-based assessment; and
- Identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded buried archaeological remains.

10.19 The positions of identified assets (and where appropriate, their extents) were logged using a Mobile Mapper GPS Navigator system accurate to around +/- 1-2m. The baseline condition of identified assets was recorded on pro-forma monument recording sheets and by digital photography.

10.20 Site visits to key assets in the wider area were carried out to aid in the assessment of impacts on setting. The site visits focused on cultural heritage assets most likely to receive significant impacts on their settings (i.e. those closest to the proposed wind farm and those specifically identified as requiring assessment by Historic Scotland, the Council and WoSAS, (see Table 10.1)). Where access was difficult or denied, publicly accessible locations as close as possible to the receptor were sought.

Impact Assessment Methodology

Assessing Significance

10.21 The importance of cultural heritage assets reflects the relative weight given to them in SPP and SHEP. Table 10.2 summarises the relative importance of cultural heritage assets within this assessment.

Table 10.2: Importance/Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Asset

Heritage Importance	Definition
National	Sites of national or international importance, including: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling; Category A Listed Buildings; Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites); Outstanding Conservation Areas (where this designation persists); Designated Wreck Sites; and Historic Battlefields (Inventory sites).
Regional	Sites of regional importance, including: Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance; Category B Listed Buildings; Undesignated archaeological sites and areas identified in Council SMRs as Non-Statutory Register Sites (NSR sites) ¹ , or Non-inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDL); and Conservation Areas.
Local	Sites of local importance, including: Archaeological sites of local importance; Category C Listed Buildings; and Unlisted buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics.
Lesser	Sites of little or no importance, including: Sites of former archaeological features; Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest; Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature.

Assessment of Construction (Direct) Effects

Criteria for Assessing Magnitude of Construction (Direct) Impacts

10.22 Criteria for assessing the magnitude of a direct (construction) impact, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of the heritage asset that could result from the construction of one or more elements of the Development, are presented in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3: Magnitude of Construction (Direct) Impacts

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the asset, leading to total loss or major alteration of character.

¹ NSR sites were identified in some Local Authority areas through a Historic Scotland funded project in the 1980s. In most cases the designations have not been verified by further field inspections and Historic Scotland does not rely solely, or mainly, on such designations when selecting sites for scheduling. Nevertheless, it is recognised that such designations denote potentially important archaeological sites and features and that they should be considered to be important assets. In recognition of this, assets with such designations (whilst they have no statutory protection equivalent to Scheduled Monuments) are considered in the assessment as being of regional importance and medium heritage value.

Medium	A material, partial loss or alteration of character.
Low	A slight, detectable, alteration of the baseline condition of the asset.
Imperceptible	A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

Criteria for Assessing Significance of Construction (Direct) Effects

10.23 The importance of the asset defined (Table 10.2) and the magnitude of the predicted impact (Table 10.3) are then used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the direct effect. Table 10.4 summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a direct effect.

Table 10.4: Significance of Construction (Direct) Effects

Magnitude \ Heritage Importance	High	Medium	Low	Imperceptible
National	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Regional	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Local	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Lesser	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

10.24 Major and moderate effects are considered to be ‘significant’ in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Assessment of Operational (Indirect) Effects

10.25 The HS guidance document ‘Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting’ (Historic Scotland, 2010) notes that “setting should be thought of as the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated. Setting often extends beyond the immediate property boundary of a historic structure into the broader landscape”. The guidance also suggests that if a Development is likely to affect the setting of a cultural heritage asset, an objective, written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions drawn should take into account the significance of the historic asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any detrimental effect. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case.

10.26 For each asset where a potential impact on setting has been identified, the assessment of possible effects should adopt a four-stage approach:

- Identification of the characteristics of the setting of the asset;
- Assessment of the sensitivity of that setting;
- Identification of how the presence of the Development will affect that setting (magnitude of impact); and,
- Assessment of significance of effect.

Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting

10.27 Sensitivity of setting has been assessed by considering two factors:

- The relative weight which statute and policy attach to the asset and its setting (Table 10.2); and
- The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation, and hence value, of the asset (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Asset

Contribution	Definition
High	A setting which makes a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. a prominent topographic location; surroundings that include related monuments in close association; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the asset was created.
Medium	A setting which makes some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of an asset such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development.
Low	A setting which makes little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of an asset, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape.
Negligible	A setting which does not contribute positively to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. immediate surroundings, such as of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or an industrial development, that are not relevant to understanding the context of the asset.

10.28 These two sets of criteria (Tables 10.2 and 10.5) are combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor

Contribution of Setting \ Heritage Importance	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
National	High	High	Medium	Low
Regional	High	Medium	Low	Low
Local	Medium	Low	Low	Low

Criteria for Assessing Magnitude of Impacts on Setting

10.29 Where it has been determined that the setting of an asset is such that there is no potential for it to be effected by the presence of the Development, the asset is not considered further in the assessment. For the remaining assets, the magnitude of impact on setting was assessed according to the thresholds set out in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7: Magnitude of Operational (Indirect) Impacts

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental material effect obviously changing the surroundings of an asset, such that its baseline is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	An effect discernibly changing the surroundings of an asset, such that its baseline setting is partly and materially altered.
Low	A slight, but detectable effect that does not materially alter the baseline setting of the asset.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

Criteria for Assessing Significance of Effects on Setting

10.30 The significance of an effect on setting depends on both the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity of the setting of the receptor. Table 10.8 presents the matrix that was used to inform the determination of the significance of effects on setting.

Table 10.8: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor

Sensitivity of Setting \ Magnitude of Impact	High	Medium	Low
	High	Major	Major
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Minor ²	Minor	Negligible
Imperceptible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

10.31 Effects considered to be of major or moderate significance are deemed to be significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Cumulative Assessment

10.32 The assessment of cumulative effects on cultural heritage assets is based upon consideration of the effects of the Development on the settings of assets with statutory and non-statutory designations within 10km of the Development, in addition to the likely effects of other operational, consented and proposed wind farm developments (at the time of application), (Figure 10.3). As a general rule, proposed developments at the scoping stage are normally excluded due to the uncertainty regarding the design and whether a planning application will actually be submitted.

² A non-material change to baseline conditions cannot by its nature lead to a significant effect. A significant effect arises from a material change to baseline conditions. This distinction explains why this particular significance assessment finding is not 'moderate'.

However, one scheme (the proposed Garleffan Wind Farm) has been included in the cumulative assessment due to its proximity to the Development site.

- 10.33 The assessment employed cumulative wirelines (Figures 10.7-8) and paired cumulative ZTV's (refer to Chapter 7 (Landscape and Visual Assessment) Figures 7.21/ 3, 5, 11-14, 17, 21 and 26-28) and takes into account the relative scales, (i.e. size, and number of turbines), of the various other developments, their distances from the affected assets, and the potential degree of visibility from the assets of the various developments.

BASELINE CONDITIONS

Within the Site

Designations

- 10.34 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the Site, and no part of the Development would lie within a Garden and Designed Landscape or a Conservation Area.

Desk Study and Field Survey

- 10.35 The SMR and RCAHMS database contain records for four heritage assets (2-5; Technical Appendix 10.1 and Figure 10.1) within the Site.
- 10.36 Examination of historical maps identified 13 additional heritage features that are not recorded elsewhere (1, 16 and 18-28), and provided further information on the Site. Pre-Ordnance Survey maps (Roy, 1747-55, and Thomson, 1832) depict two settlements or farmsteads which are later recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping (1860) - West Lowes/Calton (18) and Lowesmuir (19). The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1860, 1897) depict the land within the Site as largely enclosed and improved, with areas of enclosed woodland plantation and shelter belts that are still extant today (1 and 26).
- 10.37 Examination of aerial photographs from 1946 and modern photographic imagery (GoogleEarth™) did not identify any additional sites.
- 10.38 Documentary Sources (OSA, 1791-99; NSA, 1834-1845) provided further baseline information on cultural heritage features previously identified and general background information.
- 10.39 The Scottish Palaeoecological Database (SPAD) does not record any palaeoecological sites within the Site; the nearest former raised mire is recorded at Avisyard, approximately 1km to the northeast of the Development.
- 10.40 The HLAMap records that much of the land within the area of the Development has remained relatively undeveloped, and today is used largely for improved pasture and arable ground, together with areas of unimproved rough grazing within the central and north-eastern parts of the site. Two circular areas of post-medieval plantation, correspond to Highmount plantation (1) and Lowmount plantation (26), recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping (1860) and still extant today. Two areas of 20th century forestry plantation are shown within the centre of the Site following the same extents as those depicted on the current Ordnance Survey map (2001).

10.41 Field survey allowed the character and condition of the sites and features identified through the desk-based study to be assessed. Eleven additional features were recorded during field survey (6-15 and 17).

10.42 There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the Site. The majority of the sites and features recorded within the Site boundary relate to post-medieval farming and agricultural land-use. The cultural heritage sites and features identified by the study are discussed thematically below.

Medieval and Later Remains

Farmsteads

10.43 Three farmsteads - West Lowes/Calton (18); Lowesmuir (19) and Lowesmuir Mount (22) - have been recorded within the Site. Of these, at least West Lowes/Calton (18) has origins from at least the mid-18th century, a farmstead at this location being depicted on Roy's map (1747-55). An unnamed farmstead is also depicted on Roy's map at a similar location to that of Lowesmuir (19), depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, and this may indicate that an earlier farmstead was present at this location. The farms are all first shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860). The farms are shown, together with the mid-19th century field layout which is still largely intact today, defined by a combination of post and wire fences and dry-stone walls.

10.44 West Lowes/Calton (18) is still occupied and forms part of a working farm, although much of its 19th century farm layout has been altered or replaced by more recent farm buildings. Both Lowesmuir (19) and Lowesmuir Mount (22) are now ruinous, but show evidence of building alteration and additions from their mid-19th century layouts:

- Lowesmuir (19) comprises an unroofed U-shaped building (19a) of mortared sandstone with later brick additions and concrete flooring, surrounded by the remains of a dry-stone walled enclosure (19c), now heavily overgrown and much tumbled, and largely replaced by fencing (where visible). The remains of a sheepfold (19b) depicted on the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition map (1910) survive to the south of the building as mix of dry-stone walling and wooden fencing, together with two closely spaced parallel low linear turf banks (19d) forming part of an enclosure to the north of the farm building on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860).
- Lowesmuir Mount (22) comprises a tumbled, dry-stone walled rectangular building (22a) with a later rectangular addition to its north-western corner, and a 2m long fragment of wall representing the surviving remains of a small square building (22b) depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860), now overlain and truncated by a modern forestry track.

10.45 Collectively, the farms represent the survival of a relatively well preserved early-mid 19th century agricultural landscape, still largely unchanged and intact today. The origins of this agricultural landscape date back to pre-19th century, as evidenced on pre-Ordnance Survey mapping. Evidence of this pre-19th century agricultural landscape potentially survive in fragmentary form (8, 9, 12 and 15) within unimproved fields in the southern and western parts of the Development site (see below). The farmsteads are considered to be of local heritage importance.

Field Banks; Clearance cairns; Rig and Furrow

- 10.46 A tumbled dry-stone wall (12) forming the remains of a field boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860), but now no longer shown, were identified bordering an area of very denuded rig and furrow cultivation. The rig and furrow may be the relict remains of earlier land-use prior to the field layout from the mid-19th century depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The poorly preserved remains of the field boundary and rig and furrow are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.
- 10.47 Field survey identified the remains of three turf banks: a section of linear bank (8b) associated with the poorly preserved remains of a possibly sub-rectangular structure (8a), identified to the east of the ruinous farmhouse of Lowesmuir Mount (22); an L-shaped denuded and poorly preserved turf bank (9), possibly forming the remains of an enclosure; and a wide linear bank (15) associated with a possible former trackway or road (5). None of the banks or associated features are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) or subsequent editions and they are likely to form part of the pre-19th century post-medieval farming landscape. All the banks and possible structure are fragmentary and quite denuded in places, and are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.
- 10.48 Three clearance cairns (10, 11 and 14) were identified in areas of rough pasture on the lower contours to the southwest of Lowesmuir Mount (22). A fourth cairn (7) was identified on the edge of a field of rough pasture adjacent to Watston Burn. The clearance cairns are composed of similar material, medium sized angular stones, and were all free of vegetation and moss. It is therefore likely that they are of relatively recent origin, the latter cairn in particular contained modern farm rubbish within the stone matrix. The cairns are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.

Quarries

- 10.49 Six quarries were identified within the Development site (6, 13, 16, 17, 21 and 23). Two of these (21 and 23) are annotated as 'quarry' or 'old quarry' on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860), and a third (16) is depicted but not annotated. The remaining quarries (6, 13 and 17) were identified through field survey. Collectively these quarries indicate small-scale quarrying of the land within the Site from at least the early to mid-19th century; the stone probably being used for construction of local farm buildings and field walls rather than the quarries representing larger, more industrial scale, limestone quarrying and mining which is evident in the wider landscape (e.g Hall of Mansfield quarry and kiln, SMR No. 27617; Benston Limeworks, SMR No. 47784; Edge Hill bell pit and colliery (SMR No.61511). The quarries are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.

Roads/Tracks

- 10.50 Lonie and Newell (1973) record that a section of the 'Wiston to Patna' Roman Road (3) traverses the northern section of the Development site. Little was identified during the field survey pertaining to the road, other than a short section of 4m wide grassy terrace visible within an area of high vegetation cover. It is unlikely that the road is Roman, and it is more likely to be associated with farm access.
- 10.51 Lonie and Newell (1986) also record a road (or trackway) (5a) pre-dating the farm tracks and roads depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860). Parts of this road alignment, together with a rough bridge (5b) crossing an unnamed burn, were traced on the ground; visible as a shallow hollow way before petering out at a watercourse near the location of a spring (24). An associated fragment of bank (15)

was recorded demarcating the south-western side of the road at its southern end. Much of the road now forms a forestry track. The road and bridge are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.

- 10.52 A drove road (25) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860), associated with a marker stone (located just to the north of the Development site boundary). Much of the route of the former drove road was overgrown with high reeds and grass at the time of survey, but a section of the road was recorded as a 4m wide grassy terrace with slight turf banks on either side, aligned WNE-ESE. The drove road is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) as running on a northeast to southwest alignment outwith the Development and towards Cumnock, where presumably cattle from the farms in the vicinity of the road, including perhaps those recorded within the Site (18, 19, and 22), were driven to market. The drove road is considered to be of local heritage importance.

Miscellaneous

- 10.53 Lonie and Newell (1973) record two possible enclosures (2) overlain by field boundary wall. The features are, however, more likely to be natural hummocks and are considered to be of lesser heritage importance and negligible sensitivity.
- 10.54 Smith (1895) recorded a large mound (4), possibly of anthropogenic origin. No trace of the mound could be found in the field, or during previous Ordnance Survey visits. The location of the former mound is now truncated by a large drainage ditch. The mound is considered to be of lesser heritage importance.
- 10.55 A well (20) and a spring (24) are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1860); a third well (28) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1897) and is still depicted on the current Ordnance Survey map (2002). Both the wells and the spring are located in waterlogged and heavily overgrown areas, and could not be identified in the field. They are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.
- 10.56 Two circular woodland plantations (1 and 26) are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) and subsequent editions. The plantations, annotated as 'Highmount' and 'Lowmount' plantation respectively, are still extant today, the latter still enclosing several mature deciduous trees; the former, a combination of mixed woodland and forestry plantation pine. The plantations form part of the wider agricultural and estate-managed landscape developing during the post-medieval period and likely functioned as stands of managed woodland grown for particular purposes (e.g, construction material, habitat for prey animals etc), and are considered to be of local heritage importance.
- 10.57 A reservoir (27) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1897), and is shown on later editions (1910) as a dam and weir used by the Cumnock and Holmhead Council waterworks. Remains of a small stone-built dam were recorded in the field, although heavy tree cover along the watercourse impeded closer investigation of the weir/reservoir location. The remains are considered to be of lesser heritage importance.

Wider Study Area

- 10.58 Analysis of the ZTV (See Figure 10.2, and Technical Appendix 10.2) indicates that within 10km of the Development there will be theoretical visibility of the turbines from one Scheduled Monument, 5 Category A Listed Buildings, 30 Category B Listed Buildings, 20 Category C Listed Buildings, one Inventory Garden and Designed

Landscape, two Conservation Areas, 13 regionally important NSR sites; and four Non-Inventory Garden and Designed Landscapes.

Historic Landscape Character

- 10.59 The HLA map indicates that much of the surrounding landscape is similar to that of the Site, comprising a patchwork of moorland and rough grazing, 19th-20th unenclosed and enclosed improved pasture and arable land, and woodland and forestry plantation.
- 10.60 Two castles, 14th century Taringzean Castle (Category B Listed No. 14423, Figure 10.2)) and 15th-16th century Kyle Castle (Scheduled No. 3311, Figure 10.2)), both now largely ruined, lie within 10km of the Development . In addition, a possible 17th century castle or house is recorded at Borland Mains (SMR No. 8003), to the north of the Development. The Barony of Cumnock (SMR No. 12797), to the north of the Site, dates to at least the 14th century, with the now largely destroyed remains of Cumnock Castle (SMR No.9065) located in what is now New Cumnock, to the south. Excavations within the area of the former Cumnock Castle (SMR No. Ev1195), identified evidence of upcast from the Castle moat, together with an enclosure and structural remains tentatively dated to the early medieval period, while a possible moated medieval homestead (SMR No. 9045) is recorded to the northeast of the Site at Dornal. Borland Chapel (SMR No. 8002) a possible pre-reformation chapel and associated burial ground, is recorded as being still extant and visible until the early-mid 19th century (a chapel is annotated on Thomson's map ,1832). These remains attest to the historic strategic importance of controlling the area and to the long-lived history of settlement and land-use in the area.
- 10.61 Numerous farmsteads are recorded in the SMR and RCAHMS database surrounding the Site. Some of the farmsteads are shown as ruinous by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860), such as those at Taiglim (SMR No.47349), and High Burnside (SMR No.47340) to the west and southwest of the Site, and Dalblair (SMR No.47281) to the northeast. This suggests a widespread and established farming landscape from at least the late-18th century. In addition, references to the Benston Lime Works (SMR No.47784) and the Wellhill Brick and Tile Works (SMR No.48420) to the southwest of the development site, and Edge Hill Bell pit and colliery (SMR No.61511) and Hall of Mansfield Limestone Quarry and kiln (SMR No.22617) to the east and southeast, attest to the presence of post-medieval mineral extraction works in the area.
- 10.62 The wider landscape does contain a prehistoric element, largely in the form of records of Bronze Age cremation urn and cist burials, disturbed in antiquity and now no-longer extant. A former burial cairn on Coila Hill (SMR No. 9040), immediately to the north of the Site, was noted as having an urn underneath the body of the cairn when the stones were robbed to build field walls; other cremation urns have been recorded near Borland (SMR No.7996), at Whiteholm (SMR No.9047) and at Lochside (SMR No.9066), to the west, northwest and southwest of the Site respectively. In addition, a stone ball (SMR No.9067) and a Neolithic stone axe (SMR No.8006) were recovered from Muirfoot Burn to the southwest, and Borlands, to the west, providing some evidence for prehistoric burial and other activity in the wider landscape during the Neolithic and Bronze Age Periods.

10.63 [.]

Archaeological Potential within the Development Site

- 10.64 The Site lies in farmland forming part of Calton Farm and Watson Farm. The land is a mix of enclosed and improved pasture and arable, with rough grassland along the north-eastern and south-eastern boundaries, with two areas of modern forestry plantation located on the eastern and south-western boundaries. The landform rises from 200m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) where Watston Burn meets the A76 public road at the western boundary of the site, to 320m AOD near the summit of Avisyard Hill in the north east corner of the site.
- 10.65 Historically, the land has been used agriculturally (for grazing and arable farming), and to a lesser degree, for local quarrying, and retains some aspects of this landscape character today. Evidence from historic map sources, notably Roy's map (1747-55), suggest that prior to the 19th century, the Site was a mix of cultivated farmland surrounding several farmsteads in the western part of the site, and open land in the east. The farmsteads depicted, constitute the predecessors to several of the farms recorded on later mapping sources, including the farms of Watston and Calton (18), still working farms today. Although the historic landscape preserved today is largely one created in the 19th century, consisting of enclosed rectilinear fields with stands of mixed woodland and shelter belts, slight vestiges of the pre-19th century farming landscape still survive in areas of rough pasture in the east and southeast of the site, in the form of denuded turf banks and a small area of rig and furrow cultivation (8, 9, 15 and 12).
- 10.66 The wider area has been well settled from at least the 14th century, with the medieval core of Cumnock to the north of the Site and the castles of Cumnock, Kyle, and Taringzean in the surrounding landscape. The excavations undertaken at Castlehill in New Cumnock, revealed not just remains relating to the construction of Cumnock Castle moat, but also to an earlier archaeological horizon possibly dating to the early medieval period. Together with historic map evidence, this suggests a settled area, with a well developed agricultural landscape from at least the early to mid-18th century, and likely dating back to the medieval period or earlier.
- 10.67 There are no records of prehistoric activity within the Site. The wider landscape does contain some limited evidence of prehistoric burial activity, largely in the form of 19th century documented discoveries of Bronze Age urn burials and a cist.
- 10.68 Taking into account the present historic environment record, both on the Site itself and in the immediate landscape surrounding it, and the largely agricultural use of the landscape both historically and today, there is some potential for the Site to contain buried remains of archaeological importance. Much of the upstanding surviving remains occur in rough pasture and on the edges of improved fields. In these areas, including the higher ground in the east of the site, and near the location of the former Coila Hill cairn (SMR No. 9040). The archaeological potential of this part of the Site is assessed as being moderate.
- 10.69 Given the documentary evidence relating to the removal of Coila Hill cairn, it is likely that agricultural practices, including land improvement, ploughing and enclosure, may have removed or at least disturbed, any previously unknown archaeological remains. Documentary sources pertaining to the possible pre-reformation chapel (SMR No. 8002), note that human remains were disturbed during ploughing in the 19th century. During archaeological evaluation in 2006 (Ev3665) in advance of the Ligh Glen Coal Mine, to the north of the Development , only modern agriculture and drainage features were found. It is therefore considered that the archaeological potential in the more improved ground in the western half of the Site is moderate to low.
- 10.70 Although two quarries were recorded within a recently felled area of forestry, within the Site, the survival of any hitherto unknown, buried features in those areas will be

somewhat compromised by pre-forestry ploughing. In addition, it is considered that there is no potential for finding hitherto unknown buried sites within the recorded extent of any of the quarried areas.

10.71 Given the limited land-take required by the Development, the overall potential of encountering features of archaeological importance during construction is judged to be low.

Modifying Influences

10.72 Other than the construction and operation of the Development, there would likely be little or no change to the baseline condition of the various cultural heritage assets within the Site. It is assumed that ongoing forestry operations would follow current forestry guidelines (Forestry Commission, 2008) regarding any cultural heritage assets within the forested areas. Pasture grazing is likely to continue on the grassland outwith the forestry and only natural decay or erosion would affect the upstanding remains in those areas.

Information Gaps

10.73 It is assumed that all digital data obtained from Historic Scotland's data download, and supplied by the SMR, is up-to-date.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

10.74 The assessment of effects is based upon the Development description outlined in Chapter 3 (The Development) of this ES and the layout for the Development shown on Figure 10.1. The assessment is structured as follows:

- Construction effects of the Development: direct effects on all cultural heritage assets, either designated or non-designated, within the Site;
- Operational effects of the Development: effects on the settings of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets including:
 - o- Scheduled Monuments;
 - o- Listed Buildings;
 - o- Conservation Areas;
 - o- Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs);
 - o- Non-Statutory Register Sites (NSR sites); and,
 - o- Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDLs) that have been identified from the ZTV to have theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines within the Development.

10.75 Cumulative effects: effects on the settings of cultural heritage assets by the Development in combination with other existing or proposed wind energy developments.

Construction Phase

- 10.76 Any ground breaking activities associated with the construction of the Development (such as those required for turbine bases and crane hardstandings, access tracks, borrow pits, temporary compound, etc.) have the potential to disturb or destroy features of cultural heritage interest. Other construction activities, such as vehicle movements, soil and overburden storage and landscaping also have the potential to cause direct permanent and irreversible effects on the cultural heritage.
- 10.77 Using the criteria detailed in Tables 10.2 and 10.3, Technical Appendix 10.1 summarises the predicted direct effects on the assets identified within the Site.
- 10.78 In summary, five sites (3, 5, 6, 12, and 22) are predicted to undergo direct effects of no more than minor significance. One site (19), a non-designated heritage asset of local importance, is predicted to undergo a direct moderate effect which would be significant.
- 10.79 Construction of the proposed substation would result in a direct effect on the upstanding ruins of a farm building (19a) and associated enclosure (19c). The farmstead which is of 19th century date is considered to be of local heritage importance. Construction of the proposed substation will result in the loss of the farm building and a proportion of the enclosure, which surrounds the building, and the direct effect will be of high magnitude. The direct effect on the farm building and enclosure would be moderate and significant.
- 10.80 The construction of Turbine 1 would have a direct effect on the reputed route of a possible Roman road (3). Little of the road was identified during the field survey apart from a short section of terrace which is thought to unlikely be Roman but more likely associated with farm access and is considered to be of lesser heritage importance. Construction of the turbine would affect only a small section of the section of road that survives and the predicted effect would be of no more than imperceptible magnitude. The direct effect on the road remains would be negligible (not significant).
- 10.81 The main access road and Turbine 2 would overlies the route of a possible old road (5a), while construction of Turbine 2 would directly affect the road. The road is poorly preserved, the majority of which has been modified to form a forestry access track; the northern section of the road passes through the former Lowesmuir farmstead (19) and is a grassy farmer's track today. The road is considered to be of lesser heritage importance. The road is currently used as a forestry/farm access and would be upgraded to form part of the main access road for the Development. The predicted effect on the road would be of imperceptible magnitude. The direct effect on the road would be negligible (not significant).
- 10.82 A direct effect is predicted for a quarry (6) which lies within the area proposed for Borrow Pit 1. The quarry is of probable 18th-19th century date, providing a ready, local source of stone for building field walls and other agrarian structures and is considered to be of lesser heritage importance. Extraction work within the borrow pit area would result in the removal of the quarry and predicted effect is considered to be of high magnitude. The direct effect on the quarry would be minor (not significant).
- 10.83 A direct effect is predicted for the remains of a former field boundary (12) which would be crossed by the access track. The field boundary is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) and was probably constructed during the mid 19th century as the area was progressively enclosed and improved. It is considered to be of lesser heritage importance. Construction of the access track would affect only a small section of the former field boundary and the predicted effect would be no more than low magnitude. The direct effect on the field boundary would be of negligible (not significant).

10.84 The main access route crosses the location of a small former 19th century building (22b) associated with the main farm building (22a). The remains of the building are very poorly preserved, surviving only as a very small section of dry-stone wall which has been largely overlain/truncated by the present forestry track. The farmstead as a whole is considered to be of local heritage importance. Much of the building has already been removed by construction of a forestry track and the predicted impact on the remains of the building from the main access road would be of no more than imperceptible magnitude. The direct effect on the building would be negligible (not significant).

Operational Period

10.85 The assessment of magnitude of impact has been based on the analysis of the blade tip height ZTV, taking into account the distance of the asset from the Development, the number of blade tips visible and the present baseline setting of each asset. The ZTV model is, however, based on bare-earth surface topography and maximum blade-tip heights. It takes no account of obstructions to intervisibility caused by existing forestry and other vegetation or buildings and other man-made features. Therefore, professional judgement, has been used to assess the significance of effects informed by the ZTV.

10.86 Those assets that are judged to have the most sensitive settings have been assessed using wireframe visualisations, as well as those requested by HS, the Council and WoSAS to be specifically assessed (Table 10.1) have been discussed in detail in the following text. A list of those cultural heritage assets for which visualisations have been provided is given below (Table 10.9).

10.87 Technical Appendix 10.2 provides a summary assessment on a site by site basis, of the predicted effects on the settings of assets within a 10km radius where the blade tip ZTV indicates that there would be theoretical views of one or more turbine. The locations of these assets are shown on Figure 10.2. Technical Appendix 10.2 covers assets up to 10km from the Development, with the exception of Category C Listed Buildings, which have localised geographical settings that would not be adversely affected by the Development, and which are therefore only considered up to 5km from the Development.

Table 10.9: List of Cultural Heritage Visualisations

Asset Name	Status	Visualisation type and Figure no
Kyle Castle, (3311)	Scheduled	Wireline – Figure 10.4 Cumulative Wireline – Figure 10.7
Dumfries House (14413)	Category A Listed	Wireline – Figure 10.5 Cumulative Wireline – Figure 10.8
Cumnock	Conservation Area	Wireline – Figure 10.6

10.88 Analysis of the ZTV indicates that within 10km of the Development there will be theoretical visibility of the turbines from one Scheduled Monument, five Category A Listed Buildings, 30 Category B Listed Buildings, 21 Category C Listed Buildings, one GDL, two Conservation Areas, 13 NSR and 3 NIDLs (Technical Appendix 10.2).

- 10.89 There are no significant operational effects predicted. However, three selected assets are discussed further below as these were specifically highlighted by statutory consultees as part of the pre-application consultation process.

Predicted Operational (Indirect) Effects

Kyle Castle (Index No. 3311) (Figure 10.4)

- 10.90 The ruinous remains of Kyle Castle occupy an elevated position, approachable from the west, on the summit of a flat-topped promontory located between the Glenmuir Water and the Guelt Water, both of which would have provided some measure of defence for the castle during its occupation. The castle, of which only fragments survive today, would have formed a visible presence within the local landscape and would have commanded strategic views of the surrounding landscape, particularly along the Glenmuir and Guelt River Valley's to the north west and south east.
- 10.91 The current setting of the castle is largely sympathetic to the appreciation of both the surviving structural remains, and the strategic and elevated river valley positioning of the castle, although the presence of coniferous forestry plantation in the immediate vicinity of the castle remains detracts somewhat from these river valley views. A wireline produced for this monument (Figure 10.4) indicates that theoretically seven turbine hubs and one turbine tip would be visible in views from the castle to the southwest. However, the wireline does not take into account surrounding forestry which would screen all views of the Development from the castle.
- 10.92 Wider landscape views of the castle can be afforded from higher slopes particularly from the north east along the Glenmuir valley and the proposed turbines would be seen in these views in distant views beyond the castle. Taking this into consideration it is judged that the impact on the setting of Kyle Castle from the Development would be of imperceptible magnitude, resulting in a negligible (not significant) effect under current conditions. Should the commercial forestry blocking the view of the Development from the castle be removed, the proposed turbines would be visible beyond the skyline and would be a new discernible element in the wider landscape surrounding the castle. They would not, however, detract from the appreciation or understanding of the castle and its immediate river setting. In this case it is considered that impact on the setting of the castle would be of low magnitude, resulting in a minor effect which is not significant.

Dumfries House (Category A Listed 14413) and GDL (Figure 10.5)

- 10.93 Situated in the broad valley setting of the Lugar River valley, Dumfries House GDL comprises gardens, parkland and woodland planting dating to the at least the 17th century and is considered to be of outstanding historical, architectural and scenic importance in the Inventory (Historic Scotland 2012). The policies provide the setting for Category A Listed Dumfries House (14413), a fine example a mid-18th century Adam's style House, together with other architectural features present within the GDL such as Category A Listed The Temple (96); Avenue Bridge (14414) and the Dovecot (14416) and Category B Listed Taringzean Castle (14423). There is a good prospect looking north wards from Dumfries House itself, which is also a visible feature in the landscape when looking from the north side of the Lugar River valley. The GDL forms a significant contribution to the surrounding valley landscape, and is visible in views from both the north and south sides of the valley. Internally, the main approach to the house today is from the A70, leading to the front elevation of the House (south side); other elements of the designed landscape, such as the woodland stands, were contrived to create views from within the designed landscape.

10.94 The GDL and Dumfries House lie almost 7km to the north west of the Development. The wireline viewpoint from the front (south-facing) elevation of the house (Figure 10.5) shows that all eight turbines of the Development would be theoretically visible from the house, however the wireline does not take into account intervening woodland that would entirely screen views out from the house to the surrounding area and the Development. In addition, the main views within the GDL, particularly along the approaches to the house, would also not be affected again due to surrounding woodland. At over 7km away, the Development would not present a significant intrusion into longer distance views of the GDL, and Dumfries House, from the surrounding valley and it is considered that the wider landscape setting of the GDL and its contribution to the Lugar River valley landscape would not be affected.

10.95 The effect of the Development on the setting of Dumfries House and its GDL is assessed as being of no more than imperceptible magnitude. The introduction of the Development would not diminish or hamper appreciation of the character of the GDL as a whole, will not affect the relationship between the buildings or other designed features/structures in the GDL, nor affect any specific vistas or views within the GDL (See Figure 10.5). The effect on the GDL is considered to be negligible (not significant) and it is considered that there will be no effect on Dumfries House itself.

Cumnock Conservation Area (Figure 10.6)

10.96 Located on a plateau in a small valley formed by the Lugar and Glaisnock Waters, Cumnock Conservation Area comprises a historical medieval core centred on The Square, with an area of Victorian expansion to the south and southwest onto the Ayr Road. The Conservation Area provides the setting for over 30 listed buildings and has the character of an 18th and 19th century townscape. Much of the former medieval layout is preserved on the higher ground of the plateau in the form of irregular street plots and winding routes through the village core, while the later Victorian areas provide a more formal and regular arrangement. There are few clear views through the Conservation Area due to the irregular nature of the street/road layout; the main views identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal include the approach to The Square from Lugar Street to the north west, and looking out over the Glaisnock Valley from The Square to the south east.

10.97 The ZTV and wireline (Figures 10.2 and 10.6) indicate that there would be theoretical visibility of all eight turbines from the Conservation Area, in one of the key views over the Glaisnock Valley to the south east. However, the wireline does not take into account the surrounding buildings (within the village) which restrict views from the Conservation Area out to the surrounding landscape and which provide an enclosed and localised setting for the Conservation Area (Figure 10.6). The proposed turbines would not be visible in views from other locations within the Conservation Area due to screening from the buildings forming the immediate townscape and the predominantly north-south and east-west alignment of the main thoroughfares through the town.

10.98 The impact of the Development on the setting of Cumnock Conservation Area is assessed as being of no more than imperceptible magnitude, resulting in a negligible (not significant) effect. The Development would not affect the ability to appreciate the differing historic layouts and characteristics of the two main elements of the Conservation Area, nor the topographical and landscape setting of the medieval core.

New Cumnock, Listed Buildings (14246-49; 50128)

10.99 The village of New Cumnock lies at the junction between the River Nith and the Afton Water to the south south east of the Development and **approximately 2.5km** from the

nearest proposed turbine within the Development. The main road running through New Cumnock runs on a north-south alignment crossing the lower-lying floodplain areas of the River Nith, and provides the setting for three Category B Listed Buildings (14246-8) and two Category C Listed Buildings (14249, 50128) predicted to have theoretical visibility of the Development. The ZTV indicates that there would be theoretical visibility of all eight turbines from these listed buildings, visible in views to the north west; however, the predominant view from these buildings is to the east, looking out onto the A76 public road. Landscape and Visual photomontages (VP's 2/4b and 2/3b in particular) give some indication of the views from near the lower-lying location of the Listed Buildings within New Cumnock, and when looking from the higher ground to the south east of the Listed Buildings. These show the Development would be partly screened from view by buildings within New Cumnock, and that clear views of the Development would only be gained from outwith the main cluster of Listed Buildings in more long-distant views, where only the top of one of the Listed Buildings (the church tower (14246, Figure 10.2, Technical Appendix 10.2)), is clearly visible. The buildings all have localised settings, standing in New Cumnock which has a semi-urban character of modern shops and residential expansion to the east and south. When travelling through New Cumnock from the south, potential views of the Development, visible to the north west, would be largely screened by the village buildings present along the western side of the road. The historical character and appreciation of their architectural properties would not be affected by the presence of the Development in the landscape.

- 10.100 It is considered that the impact on the setting of the listed buildings within New Cumnock would be of imperceptible magnitude, resulting in a negligible effect (not significant).

Fardenreoch Cairn (WoSASPIN 8018; NSR Site Code C)

- 10.101 The very poorly preserved and heavily robbed remains of Fardenreoch Cairn, stand in moorland on a low, south east-facing slope above an unnamed burn. There are good views from the monument out over the wider landscape, particularly to south and east-north east across the lower-lying farmland and Nith River valley, although surface mining to south and commercial forestry to the west, detracts somewhat from this landscape setting. The cairn lies within a recently consented extension to the existing Greenburn Surface Mine and the current proposal for mitigation is for full excavation of the cairn (although this has not, as yet, been undertaken). Given this, and the poorly preserved nature of the cairn, the cairn has only limited aesthetic and experiential properties; most of its value now lies in any remaining archaeological potential of the site.

- 10.102 The ZTV indicates that there would be theoretical visibility of the Development in views from the cairn to the north east, along and across the Nith River valley, the closest turbine being 4.6km away. Although the Development would be a visible new element in the surrounding landscape of the cairn, at almost 5km away, the turbines would be visible only in distant views and would not significantly affect the setting of the cairn nor affect the ability to appreciate the archaeological context of the monument

- 10.103 Taking this into consideration it is judged that the effect of the Development on the cairn and its setting, as it currently stands, is considered to be of no more than **imperceptible** magnitude and of **negligible** significance.

Decommissioning Phase

10.104 No significant effects are predicted during the decommissioning phase of the Development, presuming that the same road infrastructure is used for the dismantling and removal of the built features of the Development. The removal of the wind turbines would reverse any of the operational (indirect) adverse effects of the Development identified in this assessment.

Micro-siting

10.105 The predicted effects on Lowesmuir farmstead (19) would be reduced to 'no effect' should the substation be micro-sited away from Lowesmuir farmstead (19). The predicted effects on site 22 would be reduced to 'no effect' should the main access route be micro-sited further north of the location of the remains of building 22b at Lowesmuir Mount.

10.106 Several sites (16, 19b, 21, 22a) lie in close proximity to elements of the Development infrastructure. There are no restrictions to micro-siting of infrastructure in the locations of three of these sites (16, 19b and 21):

- Sites (16 and 21) are quarries and considered to be of lesser heritage importance. Any direct effects on these two sites that would occur as a result of micro-siting infrastructure at these locations would result in direct effects of no more than minor significance.
- Site 19b is a sheepfold forming part of Lowesmuir farmstead (19). A significant direct effect has already been predicted for Lowesmuir farmstead (19). However, the sheepfold itself is constructed largely of modern materials (corrugated iron and wood), and is of relatively recent origin. Any additional direct effects on the farmstead that would occur as a result of micro-siting infrastructure crossing the sheepfold (19b) would not increase the overall significance of the direct effect on the farmstead as a whole.

10.107 Site 22a is the remains of the former farmstead of Lowesmuir Mount, considered to be of local heritage importance. Micro-siting development infrastructure towards the location of the farmstead should therefore be restricted. The farmstead will be marked out for avoidance during the construction and decommissioning period (see 'Mitigation' section below, paragraphs 10.119-123), to prevent accidental damage during these phases of work.

Cumulative Effects

10.108 Figure 10.3 shows the Development, the location of key cultural heritage assets within 10km of the Development from which there would be theoretical views of the Development and the location of other wind energy developments that are within approximately 15km of the Development. These are most likely, in combination with the Development, to have a cumulative impact on cultural heritage assets. These other wind energy developments include:

- Afton;
- Ashmark;
- Bank Farm;
- Burnhead;

- Garleffan
- Hare Hill and Hare Hill Extension;
- Penbreck;
- Pencloe;
- Sandy Knowes;
- Sanquhar;
- Ulzieside;
- Whiteside Hill; and,
- Windy Standard and Windy Standard Extension.

10.109 The Bank Farm single turbine application lies 15km to the north-northeast of the Site and would not, in combination with the Development, exert any significant cumulative impact on any heritage asset. It is therefore excluded from the assessment. The eight turbine Burnhead application lies 15km to the southwest of the Development and is visually separate from the other schemes considered by the assessment in views from key heritage assets other than Kyle Castle (3311), from which location it would lie well beyond the Development, in the same line of sight and would exert only a minimal (if any) theoretical cumulative impact on the setting of the castle remains. As such, this scheme is also excluded from further assessment.

10.110 The following other wind energy schemes are considered in the Cultural Heritage cumulative impact assessment:

- Two operational developments: Hare Hill (20 turbines) and Windy Standard (36 turbines);
- Two approved developments Whiteside Hill (11 turbines) and Windy Standard Extension (30);
- Six developments at the application stage: Afton (27 turbines); Ashmark (7 turbines); Hare Hill Extension (39 turbines); Penbreck (9 turbines); Sanquhar (18 turbines); and Ulzieside (20 turbines); and
- One development at the Scoping stage: Garleffan (9 turbines) which has been included purely on the basis of proximity to the Development site. (Two other developments at the scoping stage, Pencloe (33 turbines) and Sandy Knowes (27 turbines), do not yet have fixed layouts and are subject to change. These two developments have therefore been excluded from the cumulative assessment).

10.111 The majority of these other schemes are located to the south east of the Development (Figure 10.3 and [LVIA Figure 7.17](#)), running along the northern edge of the Southern Uplands between Bellsbank in the west, and Sanquhar in the east. Only one of the cumulative schemes under consideration - Garleffan Wind Farm –

would lie immediately adjacent to the Development should permission be granted and the scheme constructed.

- 10.112 The cumulative assessment focuses on those assets identified by HS and/or the Council and WoSAS to be specifically assessed for effects on setting (See Table 10.1 for details). Cumulative 360° wirelines from those assets of national importance and considered to have the most sensitive settings (Kyle Castle (3311) and Dumfries House (14413) and GDL; Figures 10.7 and 10.8).

Kyle Castle (3311)

- 10.113 The cumulative wireline (Figure 10.7) shows that from Kyle Castle there would be no theoretical visibility of the Development in combination with any of the operational or approved wind farm schemes within 15 km of the Development. Accordingly, there would be no cumulative effect on the setting of the castle from the current operational or approved wind farms.

- 10.114 The cumulative wireline (Figure 10.7) shows that the turbines (within the Development) would, theoretically, be visible along with the proposed Garleffan Wind Farm in a west to southwest arc of view from the Castle remains; the Garleffan Wind Farm and the turbines (within the Development) being seen together against the skyline and at roughly the same distance from the Castle. In addition, three hubs and two turbine tips of the proposed nine turbine, Penbreck Wind Farm would be theoretically visible from the Castle in views to the east, although intervening topography substantially limits views to this scheme. However, as has already been described in this chapter and as is clearly shown on Figure 10.4, views of the Development would be blocked by intervening commercial forestry plantation immediately to the west/south west of the castle. Comparison of this photomontage with the cumulative wireline (Figure 10.7) suggests that the proposed Garleffan Wind Farm turbines would also be screened from view. In the event that the forestry was to be removed, there would be joint visibility of the two developments, effectively seen as a single group. The cumulative impact of the two developments on Kyle Castle would be of low magnitude, resulting in a minor (not significant) effect.

Dumfries House (Category A Listed - 14413) and GDL

- 10.115 The cumulative wireline for Dumfries House (Figure 10.8) shows that from the front elevation of the house (south side), there would be theoretical visibility of the Development in combination with Garleffan Wind Farm (two hubs and a turbine tip), and Penbreck (six hubs). However, the visualisation from the House (Figure 10.5) shows that the Development would be screened by the woodland and parkland trees within the GDL. This woodland screening would also screen views of the Garleffan and Penbreck schemes. In the unlikely event that the tree screening was to be removed, the distance and degree of visibility of the individual developments, when combined, would be limited and they would not be visually prominent or dominant new elements into the vistas from the House. The cumulative impact of the three developments on Dumfries House would be of low magnitude, resulting in an effect that is minor and not significant.

Cumnock Conservation Area

- 10.116 The visualisation from the Cumnock Conservation Area (Figure 10.6), looking southeast out over the Glaisnock Valley from The Square (one of the main views identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal) shows that Development would be screened in views from the centre and highest part of the within the Conservation Area (adjacent to the Church) due to screening provided by the buildings forming the

immediate townscape and from trees along the river side, just outside the southern limit of the Conservation Area. The wireline shows that there would (in the absence of screening) be visibility of the Development on the skyline to the southwest. Garleffan Wind Farm would also be visible in this same view, alongside to the east of the Development and at the same distance (4.5km) and, on the basis of the view represented in Figure 10.6, would be visible beyond the Glaisnock River on the skyline beyond. However, there are few other clear views either through or out from the Conservation Area due to the irregular nature of the street and road layout. As such, the cumulative impact would be limited to particular locations; most notably, the view represented in Figure 10.6. The cumulative impact of the two developments on Cumnock Conservation Area would be of low magnitude, resulting in an effect that is minor and not significant.

New Cumnock, Listed Buildings (14246-49; 50128)

10.117 Paired Cumulative ZTV's (LVIA Figures 7.21.3, 5, 11-14, 17, 21 and 26-28) indicate that the group of listed buildings within New Cumnock would have theoretical visibility of the Development in conjunction with operational, approved, application and scoping schemes to the south east, in the opposing direction to the view to the Development. In addition, the Development would be seen in the same view as and alongside the proposed Garleffan Wind Farm, and at roughly the same distance (3km). The listed buildings all have localised, and low sensitivity settings, being within a later and semi-urban small townscape; mostly they are oriented with an easterly direction onto the main north to south aligned road through New Cumnock. When travelling north to south through New Cumnock, the Development would not be visible in combination with any of the existing, approved or scoped wind farms to the south or southeast. When travelling south to north through the town, the Development would be seen in the same view as and alongside the proposed Garleffan Wind Farm, extending the arc of view within which turbines would be visible. However, views from the Listed Buildings in this direction would be largely screened by the village buildings present along the western side of the road. The effect on the settings of the listed buildings within the town would not be substantially altered and their interrelationships would remain unaffected.

10.118 Overall, the cumulative impact on the settings of the individual listed buildings and their setting as a collective group, should the developments all be built, would be of low magnitude and would result in a minor effect (not significant).

MITIGATION

10.119 The results of the desk-based study and reconnaissance field survey were digitised and provided as GIS data shapefiles. Identified features were recorded as either point locations (given for small individual features such as wells (e.g. 20 and 24)); linear representation (for trackways and field boundaries (e.g. 3, 5a, 12)); and areas (where a number of related features form integrated sites, such farmsteads and the large quarries (e.g. 13 and 18). Appropriate buffer zones were to features taking account of the type of feature, its relative heritage importance, and the potential for buried remains to survive close by. The GIS data shapefiles and the buffer zones were used during the design phases, in combination with other on-site environmental constraints, to prevent direct effects (where possible) on the cultural heritage sites and features identified within the Site.

10.120 The emphasis in Scottish Government Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2) is the preservation of important remains *in situ* where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible. The mitigation measures presented below take account of this planning guidance and offer various

options for recording and ensuring that, where practical, surviving assets are preserved intact to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.

10.121 All mitigation works presented in the following paragraphs will take place prior to, or, where appropriate, during, the construction of the Development. All works will be conducted by a professional archaeological organisation, and the scope of works will be detailed in one or more Written Scheme(s) of Investigation (WSI). The WSI(s) will make provision for appropriate post-excavation analysis and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records. The WSI(s) will be developed in consultation with WoSAS on behalf of the Council.

Preservation in Situ

10.122 In accordance with the requirements of planning policy, where heritage assets lie in close proximity to one or more construction elements of the Development, they will be avoided to ensure their preservation in situ. Where appropriate, surviving heritage assets will be visibly marked-out to signal their presence to construction workers and to prevent accidental damage occurring to the remains during construction activities in the vicinity.

10.123 Sites to be marked off are:

- Lowesmuir Mount farmstead building (22a): appropriate high visibility temporary markers will be erected along the northern edges of the farm building where the main access route runs past the remains of the building. Where possible, a 10m buffer from the edge of the farm building will be employed, and retained throughout the construction phase to signal the presence of the farm building and to prevent accidental damage from either construction works or off-road activities (vehicle movements, material storage etc).

Recording, Excavation and Post-Excavation

10.124 If important discoveries are made during archaeological mitigation works and preservation *in situ* is not possible, provision will be made for an appropriate level of recording that may include excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered. Such provision will also include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publications of the results of the works, as appropriate.

10.125 Sites to undergo archaeological mitigation works include:

- Lowesmuir farmstead (19): Following consultation with WoSAS via email (10.10.12), an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation works would offset the direct (significant) effect on the surviving remains of this historic farmstead. As agreed through discussion with WoSAS, mitigation will include (but not necessarily be limited to) a Standing Building Survey of the upstanding building remains, followed by an evaluation of the farmstead foundations once the building has been demolished to foundation level. Further archaeological excavation work may be required, depending on the results of the recording and evaluation work. The purpose of the mitigation would be to survey the standing remains in sufficient detail to provide a permanent archive record of the surviving farm buildings prior to demolition, and to ascertain the presence (if any), date

and character, of sub-surface remains associated with possible pre-19th century occupation of the site.

- Wiston-Patna 'Roman Road' (3): An evaluation trench would be excavated across the section of the possible road where it is to be disturbed by the construction of Turbine 1 and the proposed access road. The purpose of this would be to ascertain the nature of the road and to provide any material evidence as to its date and function.
- Field boundary (12): An evaluation trench will be excavated across the section of former field boundary where it is to be intersected by the construction of the main access road. The purpose of this trench would be to ascertain the nature of the field boundary and to provide any material evidence as to its date.

Construction Guidelines

10.126 Written Guidelines will be issued for use by all construction contractors, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known sites. The Guidelines will be incorporated into the EMP/CMS (refer to Chapter 4 – Construction, Operation & Decommissioning of this ES for more details) and will set out arrangements for calling upon retained professional support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as building remains, human remains, artefacts, etc.) should be discovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. The guidance will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

RESIDUAL EFFECTS

10.127 A residual direct impact, of moderate significance, is predicted in relation to Lowesmuir Farmstead (19). This farmstead is an un-designated asset of no more than local heritage importance. Mitigation for the site has been agreed with WoSAS and embedded within the ES that would offset this effect. The completion of the programme of archaeological mitigation works as set out above (10.125) will compensate for the loss of the archaeological resource that would occur as a result of the construction of the Development.

10.128 The decommissioning of the Development and the ultimate removal of the turbines would return the landscape setting of heritage assets identified within 10km of the Development, to their predevelopment position. Careful management of the decommissioning phase will ensure that no further adverse impacts occur on assets already damaged by construction works.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

10.129 There is one predicted significant direct effect arising from the construction of the Development. This would be an effect of moderate significance on the surviving remains of Lowesmuir Farm (19), a non-designated heritage asset of local importance. The implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, which have been agreed with WoSAS and are embedded within the ES, would offset the direct effect and compensate for the this heritage asset.

10.130 The possibility that additional, buried and unrecorded remains of archaeological significance survive within the Site is considered to be moderate. Given the limited land-take of the Development it is judged that the potential for

encountering sites of archaeological significance during the course of construction would be low.

- 10.131 There are no predicted significant indirect effects on the settings of any cultural heritage assets arising from the operation of the Development.

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OS78-167	06.10.78	006-008	1:8000	OS78-167

APPENDIX 10.1: Cultural Heritage - Sites and Features within the Proposed Development Site

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	SMR no / RCAHMS no	Source	Description	Heritage Importance	Type of Effect	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
1	Highmount Plantation: enclosure		261362	61489		Historic maps; Field Survey	A circular woodland plantation is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860) and is annotated 'Highmount Plantation'. The plantation is also depicted on subsequent Ordnance Survey Editions. Field survey identified a circular enclosure defined by a ruinous drystone wall measuring 0.8m high by 0.6m wide and containing a number of mature deciduous trees.	Local	None	n/a	n/a
2	Avisyard Hill: Natural Feature	NSR Code N	260905	617595	9051 / NS61NW 8	SMR; RCAHMS; Field Survey	The SMR and RCAHMS database record that Lonie and Newall (1973) identified what they described as a sub-rectangular enclosure, crossed by a north-south boundary dyke. The enclosure was recorded as being approximately 26m square over a 5.5m to 6m wide turf mound, with traces of a ditch around the south and southeast. There was no clear entrance. The head of a square-sectioned nail came from a mole hill. On the northeast, immediately annexed and overlapping, an oval enclosure, 16.8m by 13m over all was also recorded. A visit by the Ordnance Survey (1981) recorded that the two features described by Lonie and Newall were natural hummocks, and occurred in a generally level area of rough pasture with low undulations. The Ordnance Survey reported that there is no evidence that they have been adapted to form enclosures, although it is possible that the dry, level top of the larger hummock may have been used as a stance. The ditch around the south and southeast is recorded by the Ordnance Survey to be a result of natural undulation. Field survey recorded a low grass-covered sub-rectangular raised area of ground measuring approximately 33m by 10m abutting a tumbled drystone wall, 0.8m-1m wide by 0.4m high. The raised area of ground appears to be a natural formation as described by the Ordnance Survey (1981)	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
3	Wiston-Patna Roman Road	NSR Code N	2600	6179	12385; 73246/ NS61NW 14	SMR; RCAHMS; Field Survey	The SMR and RCAHMS database record that Newall and Lonie (1973) identified a possible Roman road running from Wiston to Patna. Where it crosses the development site Newall and Lonie recorded the track as being faintly traceable from 2612 6177 to 2609 6176, but to the west develops as a cambered metalled road to 2603 6177. A hard track is then traceable to 2600 6179 but fades in cultivated ground. Field survey recorded a linear terrace, 4m wide and approximately 50m long aligned east-west across an area of rough pasture, from 26000 617907 to 261138 617706, and corresponding to the alignment of the road recorded by Lonie and Newall (1973). The feature identified is unlikely to be the remains of a Roman road and is more likely to be associated with farm access across the field. No other evidence of a continuation of the track was found along the recorded alignment as much of the area is rough pasture, covered with knee-high reeds and grass.	Lesser	Direct: Turbine 1 partially overlies extant line of road	Imperceptible: Only a small section of the surviving course of the road would be disturbed by construction works	Negligible
4	Lowesmuir: mound	NSR code N	260650	617350	9046 / NS61NW 3	SMR; RCAHMS; Field Survey	The SMR and RCAHMS database record that Smith (1895) identified a mound on the moor, near an old turf dyke, 800m south of Coila Hill. It was recorded as being 20m in diameter by 1.8m high. A visit by the Ordnance Survey (1955) found no trace of the mound on the moor immediately south of Coila Hill. A later visit (1981) reaffirmed the findings of the 1955 visit. The Ordnance Survey also record that nothing is visible on air photographs (CPE/Scot/UK176: 2212-3). Field survey found no trace of the mound in a field of rough pasture. A large drainage ditch cuts across the recorded location.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
5	Lowesmuir: Road	NSR code N	2612	6159	9042; 44689	SMR; RCAHMS;	The SMR and RCAHMS database record that Lonie and Newall (1986)	Lesser	Direct: Main access	Imperceptible:	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	SMR no / RCAHMS no	Source	Description	Heritage Importance	Type of Effect	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
					/ NS61NW 11	Field Survey	<p>identified a road, pre-dating the 1857 Ordnance Survey mapped route from Lowesmuir to Lowesmuir Mount. Lonie and Newall described the road (5a) as being traceable from just west of the stream south of the Mount, passing through the forest south of the later road to reach Lowesmuir, then passing to a now ruined bridge (5b) to the north (over the Watson Burn), at the approach to which deeply developed hollow ways run to the river on either side of the possible 18th century bridge. The road is described as being 8.6m to 10m wide.</p> <p>5a: field survey recorded a wide and grassy shallow, linear hollow, approximately 8m wide, running from 260978 616125 to 261085 616014, running along the line of bank (31). At its southern end, as the possible trackway nears and passes the location of a former spring (24), the hollow way becomes a steep cut, forming the sides of watercourse.</p> <p>5b: field survey identified now derelict roughly built dry-stone piers either side of the Watston Burn. Each pier measures roughly 2m-2.5m wide and 1m-1.5m high.</p>		route and Turbine 2 overlie course of road	Trackway in use as a farmer's track and has been modified as a forestry track.	
6	Quarry		260577	616353		Field Survey	Field survey identified a possible quarry measuring 15m by 20m by 0.8m-1m deep, within an area of felled modern forestry plantation.	Lesser	Direct: Within proposed area of borrow pit 1	High: Extraction works within the proposed borrow pit area would result in the loss of the former quarry	Minor
7	Clearance cairn		259766	617211		Field Survey	Field survey identified a clearance cairn, and an area of recent rubbish dumping, abutting the edge of a field of rough pasture and the southern edge of the Watston Burn valley. The area of field clearance measures 6m by 4m by 1.5m high (on the downslope side) and is composed of small to large angular to sub-rounded stones.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
8	Enclosure; bank		261263	616446		Field Survey	<p>Field survey identified the remains of a possible structure (8a) and a section of turf bank (8b) in an area of rough pasture.</p> <p>8a: (261263 616446) a poorly preserved sub-rectangular feature defined by a denuded turf and stone bank curving around the northern, western and part of the southern edge of a low knoll. The bank is 1m wide and 0.3m-0.5m high (on the down-slope side) and encloses an area measuring approximately 12m by 6m.</p> <p>8b: (261245 616456 to 261185 616491) a linear turf bank 60m long by 2m-2.5m wide by 0.7m high, aligned northwest-southeast.</p>	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
9	Bank		261390	616350		Field Survey	Field survey identified an L-shaped bank in an area of slightly improved pasture attached to the south-west edge of a circular plantation enclosure (1). The bank is 15m-20m long by 1.5m wide and 0.3m-0.8m high.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
10	Clearance cairn		261313	616157		Field Survey	Field survey identified a clearance cairn in an area of rough pasture. The cairn measures 4m in diameter by 0.4m-0.5m high and is composed of small to large angular to sub-rounded stones.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
11	Clearance cairn		261208	616134		Field Survey	Field survey identified a clearance cairn in an area of rough pasture. The cairn measures 4.5m by 2.5m by 0.3m high and is composed of small to large angular to sub-rounded stones.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
12	Drystone wall; rig and furrow cultivation		260810	260950		Field survey	Field survey identified the remains of a field boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860) but not shown on modern maps. The drystone wall remains are 0.4m-1m wide by 0.4m high and borders the east side of an area of much denuded relict rig and furrow cultivation. The rig has a wavelength of 3m-4m and is upstanding from 0.1m-0.2m high. The northwestern edge of the rig is bordered by a low possible bank or terrace 1m wide by 0.1m-0.2m high.	Lesser	Direct: Main access track crosses former field boundary	Low: Only a small section of field boundary would be crosses by the main access road.	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	SMR no / RCAHMS no	Source	Description	Heritage Importance	Type of Effect	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
13	Quarry		261213	616015		Field Survey	Field survey identified an area of quarrying in an area of rough pasture adjacent to a drystone wall. The quarry is approximately 40m in diameter by 1.5m-2m on the eastern side, where the most well-defined quarry edge is located.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
14	Clearance cairn		261137	615963		Field Survey	Field survey identified a clearance cairn in an area of rough pasture, close to the recorded location of a 'spring' (24). The cairn measures 5.5m by 4m by 0.4m-0.5m high and is composed of small to large angular to sub-rounded stones.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
15	Bank		260884	616178		Field Survey	Field survey identified a turf bank, 2m-3m wide by 0.7m-1m high, aligned northwest to southeast and running along the upper terrace of a slope in an area of rough pasture. The bank appears to demarcate the southwestern (down-slope) side of a possible former trackway (5).	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
16	Quarry		260791	617648		Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	A possible quarry is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th Edition maps (1860, 1897, 1910 and 1958). The possible quarry is visible on aerial photographs from 1946 as a water-filled feature. Field survey found a sub-circular water-filled depression measuring 35m by 25m by at least 1m deep.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
17	Quarry		260880	616029		Field Survey	Field survey identified an overgrown quarry pit cut into a south-east facing slope in an area of rough pasture. The quarry measures 16m by 7m by 1.5m deep. Clearance stones have been dumped along the northern and western edges.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
18	West Lowes / Carlton: farmstead		25946	616994		Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	An unnamed farm is depicted on Roy's map (1747-55) surrounded by rig and furrow cultivation. Thomson (1832) depicts a farm annotated 'West Lowes'. A U-shaped building attached to a square enclosure, with a small square roofed building to the northeast attached to a second enclosure, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860) and annotated 'West Lowes'. A similar layout but with two additional small buildings and an additional enclosure is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd (1897) and 3 rd (1910) Edition maps. The Ordnance Survey 1971 map depicts a similar layout, but the main U-shaped building has some additions and alterations and is now annotated 'Carlton'. A new layout to the farm is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1988 map. Field survey found the farm to comprise of several modern barns and buildings with at least one of the 19 th century buildings still extant and roofed with modern material.	Local	None	n/a	n/a
19	Lowesmuir: farmstead		260180	616977		Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	Roy (1747-55) depicts a farmstead surrounded by rig and furrow cultivation and annotated 'Little Lows'. The farmstead may be that of 'Lowesmuir' depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860). The Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860) depicts a U-shaped building and a smaller square building to the east, within a square enclosure; a rectangular enclosure attached to a larger square enclosure is shown to the north, and a small rectangular building within a triangular enclosure and a pond to the south. A similar layout is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd (1897) and 3 rd (1910) Edition maps, although the small building to the south is no longer depicted by the time of the 3 rd Edition map (1910) and a sheepfold is shown within the triangular enclosure. The Ordnance Survey 1958 and 1987 maps depict only the U-shaped farm building, the square enclosure and the 3 rd Edition sheepfold to the south. The farmstead is shown as unroofed on the 2002 Ordnance Survey map. The rectangular enclosure and larger square enclosure to the north are	Local	Direct: Proposed substation overlies farm building 19a and surviving parts of enclosure 19c; main access route crosses remains of enclosure 19c	High: Substation overlies remains of the main farm building and part of the surrounding enclosure and would result in a loss of a proportion of the farmstead	Moderate

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	SMR no / RCAHMS no	Source	Description	Heritage Importance	Type of Effect	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
							<p>visible on aerial photographs from 1946.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the farm building (19a), sheepfold (19b), square enclosure (19c) and larger enclosure (19d).</p> <p>19a: a heavily overgrown ruinous building measuring 18m by 26m and upstanding to 2.6m high. The southern wall of the building is of mortared squared sandstone construction with brick additions; elsewhere the outer wall comprises mortared quarried stone. The building has at least three compartments, which are now open to the north, and the most westerly of which contains concrete flooring. A large rubble pile is present on the eastern side of the buildings and along the western wall.</p> <p>19b: a sheepfold largely constructed of modern corrugated iron and wooden posts with one drystone wall on the northern side. The sheepfold has four compartments.</p> <p>19c: a square enclosure surrounding the former farm building. It is largely visible as a heavily overgrown tumbled stone bank measuring at least 1m high, with a post and wire fence in places.</p> <p>19d: two parallel turf banks, 1.5m wide by 0.2m high, are all that remains of the larger square enclosure attached to the north of the farmstead on historic maps, now located within improved pasture grassland.</p>				
20	Well		260926	616608		Historic Maps; Field Survey	<p>A well is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) and on subsequent editions (1860, 1897, 1910 and 1958). The well is marked as a 'spring' on the 1970 and 1987 Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>Field survey found no trace of the former well in an area of rough pasture covered with knee-high reeds and grass.</p>	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
21	Quarry		266592	616520		Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>A quarry annotated 'Whinstone Quarry' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) and on subsequent Editions (1897, 1910, 1958, 1970 and 1987).</p> <p>The quarry is visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and 1956.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the quarry as heavily overgrown within an area of felled forestry plantation. The quarry measures 40m by 25m by 1.5m-3m deep.</p>	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
22	Lowesmuir Mount: farmstead		261113	616486		Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>A rectangular, roofed building attached to a square enclosure, with a small square building to the northeast, and annotated 'Lowesmuir Mount', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860). Only the rectangular building and the enclosure are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Edition maps (1897, 1910 and 1949). The building is shown as unroofed on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map. Only the unroofed building is shown on the 1970 and 1987 Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>The unroofed building and the enclosure are visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and 1956.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the farmstead building (22a) and the remains a small square building (22b).</p> <p>22a: a rectangular building measuring 26m by 7m defined by tumbled drystone walls, 1.5m-2m wide by 0.5m-1m high. The building has at least two compartments, with an entrance on the southeastern side. A later addition abuts the northwestern side measuring 13m by 6m and defined by double skinned walls with a rubble core, 0.6m-0.8m wide by up to 1.9m high.</p> <p>22b: the very poorly preserved remains of the southwest corner of a small building, survive as a short fragment of wall 2m long by 1.2m wide by 0.4m high. The remainder of the building has been truncated and overlain by a</p>	Local	Direct: Main access route overlies recorded extent of building (22b)	Imperceptible: Much of the building has already been lost during the construction of a forestry track	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	SMR no / RCAHMS no	Source	Description	Heritage Importance	Type of Effect	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
							forestry track.				
23	Quarry		260896	616254		Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	A quarry annotated 'Whinstone Quarry' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860) and on subsequent Editions (1897, 1910, 1958, 1970 and 1987). The quarry is visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and 1956. The quarry lies within a dense modern forestry plantation and was not visited at the time of the survey.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
24	Spring		261128	615972		Historic maps; Field Survey	A spring is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860). Field survey identified only an area of general waterlogged and reed-covered ground at this location.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
25	Drove Road		n/a	n/a		Historic Maps; Field Survey	A trackway annotated 'Drove Road' is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860), on a roughly east to west alignment, to the south of Coila Hill. The drove road is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map (1897), but the northwesterly section is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 3 rd Edition map (1910), and is still shown and annotated (Old Drove Road) on the 2002 Ordnance Survey map. Field survey recorded a linear trackway, 4m wide, with slight banks on either side, traversing an area of rough pasture. The track is aligned WNW-ESE and runs from 260813 617765 to 261135 617717, and corresponds to the alignment of the drove road shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map. The trackway runs up to a gate in the drystone wall that borders the field to the east and which lead into an area of surface mining. The northern part of the drove road alignment could not be traced as here it runs through a field of rough pasture covered with knee -high reeds and grass.	Local	None	n/a	n/a
26	Lowmount Plantation: enclosure		261067	616246		Historic maps; Field Survey	A circular woodland plantation, annotated 'Lowmount Plantation', is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (1860). The plantation is depicted on all subsequent Ordnance Survey Editions. Field survey identified a circular enclosure defined by a ruinous drystone wall measuring 1m high by 0.6m wide and enclosing an area of scattered mixed scrub woodland.	Local	None	n/a	n/a
27	Reservoir		259707	617242		Historic maps; Field Survey	A reservoir, annotated 'Reservoir (Cumock Water Works)', is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map (1897). It is shown as a dam and weir and annotated as 'Coffer Dam (Cumnock and Holmhead Town Council' on the Ordnance Survey 3 rd Edition map (1910). Field survey found the reservoir to be silted up and overgrown, with trees on either side of the banks of Watston Burn. A small dam is located at the western end of the former reservoir. The dam is stone built and comprises two walls built into either side of the bank measuring approximately 1.5m wide by 2m high, with a 1.5m gap (the weir) between, and through which the burn flows. A metal bar crossing the gap between the walls is all that remains of the weir.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a
28	Well		260611	616987		Historic maps; Field Survey	A well is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map (1897). Two cisterns are shown at the same location on the Ordnance Survey 3 rd Edition map (1910). A well is still depicted on the 2002 Ordnance Survey map Field survey found no trace of the well in an area of rough pasture heavily overgrown with knee-high grass.	Lesser	None	n/a	n/a

APPENDIX 10.2: Cultural Heritage Assets within 10km of the Proposed Development

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
3311	Kyle Castle, 200m E Of Dalblair	Scheduled	264736	619206	4.2	8	7	National	Little left of castle. Located on knoll between Glenmuir and Guelt Waters, within wider rural setting Approach from west. Strategic position looking up and down river valleys. Forestry plantation to south and west which inhibits some of river valley views from remains of castle. Good surrounding views otherwise to high topography along river valleys. Some aesthetic, social and experiential value due to historical properties of former castle and rural location.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: forestry plantation blocks all views of development from location of castle itself, although development visible in views of castle from surrounding landscape (See Figure 10.4). Low (should forestry be removed): little now remains of castle so less able to appreciate importance of castle siting in landscape. Main approach is from west, not direction of development, which would be over 4km away. Main views are up and down river valleys. Localised rural setting and historical properties can still be appreciated.	Negligible (Minor)
96	Dumfries House, The Temple	Category A Listed	253908	621384	7.5	8	8	National	Pair of former lodges originally forming end of north axis associated with Dumfries House (14413). Localised setting within Dumfries GDL and largely obscured from view and screened by trees. Some limited aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and association with Dumfries House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible but views of development to southeast screened by woodland.	
14413	Dumfries House	Category A Listed	254141	620398	6.8	8	8	National	Fine example of an Adam's House dating to mid-18th century and built by 4th Earl of Dumfries. Located within extensive designed landscape (Dumfries House GDL) with main vistas from House to north and south. High aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and setting within GDL.	High	High	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible in views from front of House, but views of development screened by mixed woodland of GDL policies.	
14414	Dumfries House, Lugar Water, Avenue Bridge	Category A Listed	253798	620643	7.2	8	8	National	Three-arched bridge of impressive design and associated with Dumfries House (14413). Localised setting within Dumfries GDL with open east-west views along Lugar Water. High aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and association with Dumfries House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible but views of development to southeast screened by woodland.	
14416	Dumfries House, Dovecot	Category A Listed	253951	620350	7.0	2	0	National	Single chamber dovecote dating to 1671, within Dumfries House GDL. Localised setting within GDL and surrounded by trees. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and association with Dumfries House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: 2 turbines theoretically visible but views of development to southeast screened by woodland.	
24093	Cumnock, The Square, Market Cross	Category A Listed	256783	620132	4.5	8	8	National	Market Cross (not in original location), set within The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Very localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of cross, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting in Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
947	Auchinleck, Old Parish Church And Graveyard	Category B Listed	255136	621531	6.6	8	8	Regional/	Surviving walls of Kirk dating to 1685 and partly reconstructed in 1754. Localised setting within graveyard with woodland planting on west, south and east sides and Auchinleck to north. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views of development to south east screen by trees and Cumnock.	

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
970	Aird's Moss, Covenanters Monument	Category B Listed	264248	625946	9.0	8	6	Regional	Monument erected to memory of Richard Cameron, killed by dragoons in 1680. Located within open ground on a south facing slope with good surrounding views. Some aesthetic, social and experiential value due to historical links and landscape association.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines (6 hubs) theoretical visible, but at 9km away, development would be visible in views on very distant horizon. Development would not affect ability to appreciate historical properties or experiential value of site.	Negligible
971	Barony Colliery	Category B Listed	252748	621755	8.7	8	8	Regional	Large, early 20th century complex colliery which closed in 1989. Includes a Barony 'A' frame. Roadside location with fairly open rural views to south and west. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to surviving Barony A Frame and forming colliery association.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible in views to southeast, but largely screened from trees and at almost 9km away would be on distant horizon. Would not affect ability to appreciate historical properties, or aesthetic/experiential value	Negligible
6580	Highhouse Colliery	Category B Listed	254961	621602	6.8	8	8	Regional	One of few surviving early steam winding engines still in situ in Scotland. Roadside location adjacent to industrial estate with woodland to south and Auchinleck to east and north.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretical visible, but woodland screening in views of development southeast and setting already compromised by presence of industrial estate.	
14246	New Cumnock, Martyrs Parish Church	Category B Listed	261731	613510	3.1	8	8	Regional	Church dating to 1833 with original pulpit. Semi-urban setting within wider rural landscape. Main views are onto main road, which runs N-S through New Cumnock. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised semi-urban setting, which detract from original village setting church. Main views not towards development, but along main N-S road through New Cumnock. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building	Negligible
14247	New Cumnock, Castlehill, Old Church And Churchyard	Category B Listed	261742	613761	2.9	8	8	Regional	Surviving walls of 1657 T-shaped church extant with Gothic Windows. Semi-urban setting within wider rural landscape. Main views are onto main road, which runs N-S through New Cumnock. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised semi-urban setting, which detract from original village setting church. Main views not towards development, but along main N-S road through New Cumnock. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building	Negligible
14248	New Cumnock, River Nith, Nith Bridge	Category B Listed	261864	614069	2.6	8	6	Regional	Bridge with three low flat arches spanning River Nith. In use as road bridge. Localised semi-urban setting between Pathhead to north and New Cumnock to south. Distant views along Nith Valley to west.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible: Very localised setting in semi-urban landscape.	Negligible
14270	Gilmilnscroft House	Category B Listed	255960	625489	9.0	8	8	Regional	Early 19th century remodeling of 16th/17th century tower house with later 19th and 20th century additions and modifications. South-east facing, located on northern bank of River Ayr within wooded policies to rear within wider rural landscape. High aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and landscape setting.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretical visible in main views from house to south east, but at 9km away any views would be on very distant horizon and partially screened by intervening woodland in local rural landscape.	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
												Development would have no effect on ability to appreciate aesthetic, experiential and social values of house.	
14420	Dumfries House, Coach Houses	Category B Listed	253931	620481	7.1	8	5	Regional	L-shaped range enclosing courtyard located along main road and within Dumfries House GDL. Localised setting within GDL. Largely surrounded by trees. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and association with Dumfries House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible but views of development to southeast screened by woodland on rising ground in views.	
14421	Dumfries House, Westgates, Lodges And Gateway	Category B Listed	253623	620049	7.1	8	8	Regional	Pair of single-storey lodges flanking gateway to Dumfries House (14413) located along main road and within Dumfries House GDL. Localised setting within GDL. Largely surrounded by trees. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and association with Dumfries House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible but views of development to southeast screened by woodland on rising ground in views.	
14422	Dumfries House, Stockiehill, Lodges And Gateway	Category B Listed	254819	620203	6.1	8	8	Regional	Pair of single-storey lodges marking former eastern entrance to Dumfries House (14413) located within Dumfries House GDL. Localised setting within GDL. South-facing with open views but surrounded by mixed policy planting on medium-distant horizons. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural, historical properties and association with Dumfries House.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible but views of development to southeast screened by woodland on rising ground and main road to south.	
14423	Taringzean Castle	Category B Listed	255564	620506	5.7	8	8	Regional	Remains of medieval tower of former castle, situated on the summit of a knoll beside the River Lugar, and within Dumfries House GDL. Localised setting within Dumfries House policies. Fairly open views to west and northwest, views on other directions screened by mixed woodland forming boundaries to GDL policies. Main A76 road runs to west, and Sewage Works present to east. Moderate aesthetic, experiential and social value due architectural and historical properties and location within GDL.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views of development to southeast screened by woodland. Development will have little effect on ability to appreciate aesthetic, or experiential values of castle remains, nor the ability to appreciate historical properties of site.	
24092	Cumnock, The Square, Old Church	Category B Listed	256795	620156	4.5	8	8	Regional	Church of 19th century date, replacing earlier church of 1754. Forms focal building within The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting in Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	Negligible
24095	Cumnock, 3, 4, 5 The Square, Gospel Hall	Category B Listed	256811	620123	4.5	8	8	Regional	Mid-18th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	Negligible
24096	Cumnock, 6 The Square	Category B Listed	256804	620122	4.5	8	8	Regional	Mid-18th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
24097	Cumnock, 7-8 The Square	Category B Listed	256795	620120	4.5	8	8	Regional	Mid-18th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	Negligible
24101	Cumnock, 22 The Square	Category B Listed	256767	620142	4.5	8	8	Regional	Late 19th century 3-storey renaissance-style building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	Negligible
24102	Cumnock, 23 The Square, The Sun Inn	Category B Listed	256769	620152	4.5	8	8	Regional	18th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24104	Cumnock, 30 The Square, Clydesdale Bank	Category B Listed	256784	620191	4.5	8	8	Regional	Early 19th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24106	Cumnock, 40-43 The Square, Black Bull Hotel	Category B Listed	256823	620191	4.5	8	8	Regional	18th century 3-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24110	Cumnock, 61-63 Glaisnock Street	Category B Listed	256926	620061	4.3	7	3	Regional	Late 19th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24111	Cumnock, 65-67 Glaisnock Street, The Royal Bank Of Scotland	Category B Listed	256917	620050	4.3	7	3	Regional	Building dating to 1866, 2-storey, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24112	Cumnock, 54	Category B	256930	619978	4.3	8	8	Regional	Early 18th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock	Medium	Medium	None: 8 turbines theoretically	

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
	Glaisnock Street, Dumfries Arms Hotel	Listed							Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	(localised)	(localised)	visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Main view from building faces east. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24120	Cumnock, Car Road, St John's Roman Catholic Church	Category B Listed	257071	619609	3.9	8	8	Regional	Church dating to 1881-82, adjacent to main road. Localised urban setting in prominent elevated position with good views out over Cumnock to north, west and south west, and beyond to rural landscape. Views eastwards and southeastwards blocked by houses. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building in elevated position.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development screened by surrounding houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
24121	Cumnock, 21 Ayr Road	Category B Listed	256803	619919	4.3	8	8	Regional	Late 19th century baronially detailed villa. Single-storey building looking out Ayr Road, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24123	Cumnock, Ayr Road, Crichton Church Of Scotland	Category B Listed	256804	620019	4.4	8	0	Regional	Late 19th century gothic church looking out Ayr Road, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. More elevated views would only see turbine tips, rather than hubs. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	Negligible
24129	Cumnock, Lugar Street, Lugar Water, Lugar Bridge	Category B Listed	256680	620246	4.6	8	8	Regional	Early 19th century segmental arched bridge within Cumnock Conservation Area. Very localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of bridge, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings and very localised setting to Cumnock.	
24131	Cumnock, Auchinleck Road, Broomfield	Category B Listed	256321	620239	4.9	8	8	Regional	Late 18th century 2-storey building looking out onto Auchinleck Road. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings/trees. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24135	Cumnock, 47 Auchinleck Road, Lochnorris	Category B Listed	256383	620252	4.9	8	8	Regional	Late 19th century 2-storey building looking out onto Auchinleck Road. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, mainly for building association with Keir Hardie.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings/trees. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
44604	Holmhead, Glaisnock House	Category B Listed	257496	617929	2.8	8	8	Regional	Tudor revival style house dating to 1830 with later 19th century additions, located in low-lying location of Glaisnock Water river	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible for house in	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
									valley. Principal elevation and approach to east. Localised setting within NIDL of Glaisnock House, which provides mixed woodland screening in all directions other than to north/northwest. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings in designed landscape setting. (Used for education since 1948)			views from principal elevation. Views screened by mixed woodland of designed landscape associated with House. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building	
14249	New Cumnock, Mossmark Of Oldmill	Category C Listed	261679	613310	3.3	8	8	Local	Courtyard type farm, with old mill buildings to rear, with a 2-storey farmhouse facing the road. Localised semi-urban setting with within wider rural landscape. Main views are onto main road, which runs N-S through New Cumnock, and towards local topography towards north and northwest. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised semi-urban setting, which detract from original rural setting of farm. Main views not towards development, but along main N-S road through New Cumnock. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building	Negligible
14250	East Polquhirter	Category C Listed	263534	613207	4.1	8	8	Local	Courtyard type farm with 2-storey farm house bordering main road leaving New Cumnock to east. Localised rural setting with good views in northern directions, but local topography and tree-lined road blocking views southwards. Some aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings in rural location.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	Low: 8 turbines theoretically visible in open views to northwest. Would be a slight intrusion into these views, but farmstead has localised rural setting and change to distant views would not materially affect this baseline rural setting. Value lies in historic and architectural properties of building-development would not affect ability to appreciate these properties.	Negligible
24094	Cumnock, 1-2 The Square	Category C Listed	256823	620129	4.5	8	8	Local	Circa 1900 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24098	Cumnock, 9, 10, 11 The Square	Category C Listed	256789	620110	4.5	8	8	Local	Mid-18th 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24099	Cumnock, 18, 19, 20 The Square	Category C Listed	256765	620125	4.5	8	8	Local	Early 19th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24100	Cumnock, 21 The Square	Category C Listed	256765	620135	4.5	8	8	Local	Early 19th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out	

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
									Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.			towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24107	Cumnock, 44 The Square, The Royal Hotel	Category C Listed	256832	620168	4.5	8	8	Local	Mid-19th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24107	Cumnock, 46 The Square, The Royal Hotel	Category C Listed	256837	620155	4.5	8	8	Local	Mid-19th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24107	Cumnock, 45 The Square, The Royal Hotel	Category C Listed	256834	620162	4.5	8	8	Local	Mid-19th century 2-storey building looking out onto The Square, forming the heart of the former medieval centre of Cumnock, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting around Square in old Cumnock. Views out towards development screened by surrounding buildings. No visibility from Cumnock Conservation Area (see Figure 10.6).	
24108	Cumnock, 7 Glaisnock Street, Craighead Inn	Category C Listed	256855	620145	4.4	8	8	Local	Late 18th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24109	Cumnock, 55-57 Glaisnock Street	Category C Listed	256913	620071	4.3	7	3	Local	Late 19th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24113	Cumnock, 15 Glaisnock Street	Category C Listed	256881	620160	4.4	8	8	Local	Mid-18th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24114	Cumnock, 17 Glaisnock Street	Category C Listed	256865	620140	4.4	8	8	Local	18th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to	

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
												appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24115	Cumnock, 12, 14, 16 Glaisnock Street	Category C Listed	256851	620103	4.4	8	8	Local	Early 19th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24116	Cumnock, 18 Glaisnock Street, Public House	Category C Listed	256856	620091	4.4	8	8	Local	Late 19th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24117	Cumnock, 20, 22, 24 Glaisnock Street	Category C Listed	256861	620081	4.4	8	8	Local	Early 19th century 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24118	Cumnock, 1-3 Ayr Road	Category C Listed	256894	620039	4.3	8	2	Local	Late 18th century 3-storey Scottish baronial building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24119	Cumnock, Glaisnock Street, Town Hall	Category C Listed	256926	619927	4.3	8	8	Local	Late 19th century Free Renaissance 2-storey building, looking out onto Glaisnock Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Medium (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings. Development would not affect ability to appreciate architectural and historic properties of building.	
24125	Cumnock, 14 New Bridge Street, Strathclyde Regional Supplies Department	Category C Listed	256706	620006	4.5	8	8	Local	Early 19th century building looking out onto New Bridge Street, within Cumnock Conservation Area. Localised setting to Cumnock. Some limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of building, and location within Cumnock Conservation Area.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development blocked by houses/buildings and localised setting to Cumnock.	
24132	Cumnock, Barrhill Road, Cemetery	Category C Listed	257031	620301	4.4	8	8	Local	Cemetery dating to 1756 adjacent to road on rising ground. Localised urban setting within Cumnock. Mixed woodland present to north, and some screening of more open views southwards from trees and houses. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to historical properties and elevated position.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible in views to southeast, but largely screened from trees and nearby houses. Would not affect ability to appreciate historical properties, and would have limited (if any) affect on experiential value.	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
50128	15 And 17 Castle, Town Hall And Police Station	Category C Listed	261738	613536	3.1	8	8	Local	Building dating to 1888 with mid-20th century additions and possibly incorporating earlier fabric. Situated in prominent position on main road through New Cumnock. Localised semi-urban setting with within wider rural landscape. Main views are onto main road, which runs N-S through New Cumnock. Limited aesthetic and social value due to architectural and historical properties of buildings in rural location.	Low (localised)	Low (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised semi-urban setting. Main views not towards development, but along main N-S road through New Cumnock. Development would not affect ability to appreciate historical and architectural properties of building.	Negligible
Dumfries House	Dumfries House	GDL	254413	620411	6.6	8	8	National	GDL comprising extensive parkland, woodland and gardens dating back to at least 17th century. Situated in Lugar River valley, visible in wider landscape from north and south banks of valley. Considered to be of outstanding historical, architectural and scenic importance in the Inventory and provides setting for Category A Listed Dumfries House and several other Category A and B Listed architectural features.	High	High	Imperceptible/Minor: 8 turbines theoretically visible from GDL, but due to internal woodland planting and direction of many of views within GDL, clear views of development only on southern and eastern fringes, at almost 7km away. No visibility from Dumfries House itself (Figure 10.5).	Negligible
Cumnock	Cumnock	Conservation Area	256816	620078	4.4	8	8	Regional	Conservation Area comprising historical medieval core (layout only) and later Victorian expansion located on plateau between Lugar and Glaisnock Waters within modern Cumnock. Provides setting for several Category B and C Listed Buildings. Main views include approach to medieval core area, and view to southeast over Glaisnock valley. Moderate aesthetic, experiential and social value due to historical and architectural properties.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but Figure 10.6 shows that only view out from Conservation Area to development (to southeast) would be screened by buildings, and trees on the horizon.	Negligible
Lugar	Lugar	Conservation Area	259123	621290	3.9	8	8	Regional	Conservation Area centered on Lugar in Lugar Water river valley. Secluded topographic location within valley. With main views running northeast-southwest along the river. Provides setting for several Listed Buildings.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but only from northwest extent of Conservation Area, which is largely wooded. No visibility from Listed Buildings or River Valley floor.	
8018	Fardenreoch: Cairn	NSR Code C	256075	614640	4.6	8	7	Regional	Poorly preserved and heavily robbed remains of prehistoric burial cairn situated in moorland on a low southeast-facing rise above an unnamed burn. Good views out over wider landscape, particularly to south and ENE across farmland and Nith river valley, although surface mining to south, and commercial forestry to west detracts somewhat from setting. Within area fo consented extension to surface mining. Some social value due to archaeological potential.	Low	Low	Imperceptible: 8 turbines (7 hubs) theoretically visible from cairn, in views across lower lying ground and Nith river valley to northeast. However, at almost 5km away, turbines would be on distant horizon. Cairn itself is poorly preserved and setting already compromised by surface mining.	Negligible
8024	Little Rigend: Castle	NSR Code V	254165	611415	8.1	8	8	Regional	Poorly preserved rectilinear remains of baronial residence situated in fairly secluded location on lower north-facing slope adjacent to River Nith. Castle has been previously excavated. Main views would be along Nith river valley. Setting compromised by adjacent commercial forestry plantation and opencast surface mining to northeast.	Negligible	Low	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but views towards development partially screened by surface mine operations and forestry.	Negligible
9112	Wardlaw Hill/ Muirkirk: Cairn; Celtic Ring; Beacon-stance; Memorial	NSR Code V	268752	622590	9.4	8	8	Regional	Poorly preserved remains of cairn, excavated in 1920's on summit of Wardlaw Hill. Memorial cairn immediately adjacent constructed from cairn material. Good surrounding views, cairn may have been used as a beacon stance. High aesthetic, experiential and social value due to topographic location and archaeological links.	High	High	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible in views to southwest of cairn, but at almost 10km away, these views would be on the very distant horizon.	Negligible

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
9112	Wardlaw Hill/ Muirkirk: Cairn; Celtic Ring; Beacon-stance; Memorial	NSR Code V	268767	622588	9.4	8	8	Regional	Memorial cairn to Colonel Baird, located at summit of Wardlaw Hill adjacent to cairn forming remains of possible beacon stance. Some aesthetic, experiential and social value due to topographic location and historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible in views to southwest of memorial cairn, but at almost 10km away, these views would be on the very distant horizon.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	263211	623098	6.0	8	1	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting baryte veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	266140	621640	6.7	8	8	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting barite veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	265550	622000	6.5	8	8	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting barite veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	265720	621890	6.5	8	8	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting barite veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	265870	621750	6.5	8	8	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting barite veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	266240	621550	6.7	8	8	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting barite veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	265360	622100	6.4	8	8	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting barite veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
9114	Gass Water/Whiteyards: Barytes Mine	NSR Code V	266190	621543	6.7	8	8	Regional	Extensive mine remains exploiting barite veins from early 20th century, located along ridge above Gass Water. Some social and experiential value to due historical links.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but localised setting and development over 8km away.	Negligible
11235	Devil's Dyke, linear earthwork	NSR Code	268994	611924	9.1	8	8	Regional	Linear earthwork, some of which has Iron Age origins. Formerly thought to define medieval kingdom of Galloway, later discovered to be series of disconnected agricultural banks. Banks around Sanquhar define a medieval deer forest associated with castle. Some of earthwork destroyed in 1980's prior to surface mining. Located in rough pasture running along higher contours above A76 and along River Nith valley. Some aesthetic, experiential and social values due to upstanding remains, location and archaeological potential/historic properties.	High (localised)	High (localised)	Imperceptible: 8 turbines theoretically visible, but long range views not important to setting or understanding of monument as a form of land boundary or enclosure. Development would not affect its archaeological potential or ability to appreciate historic properties.	Negligible
Dalgain	Dalgain	NIDL	257972	626326	9.0	8	8	Regional	Area of former designed landscape, of 17th century date, located within Ayr River valley on either side of valey slopes. Identified from map sources. Rural setting, area now largely enclosed	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible from NIDL, but no visible remains in localised rural setting.	

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	Approximate distance to nearest turbine	No. of turbine tips visible	No. of turbine hubs visible	Heritage Importance of asset	Setting of Asset	Contribution of setting to importance/ sensitivity of asset	Sensitivity of setting	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
									farmland.				
Glaisnock	Glaisnock	NIDL	257088	618134	3.2	8	8	Regional	Area of former 17th century designed landscape, visible on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) as an area of woodland belts, planting and fields associated with Glaisnock House (44604), some of which still survives today. Rural setting, located on rising ground on ENE facing slopes of Glaisnock Hill. Cumnock to northeast.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: 8 turbines theoretically visible from NIDL in main direction of view from rising ground in west part of surviving NIDL. Glaisnock House itself has no intervisibility due to trees, but house with turbines in background possible from some locations within NIDL.	Minor
Glaisnock	Glaisnock (existing extent)	NIDL	257314	617954	3.0	8	8	Regional	Area of former 17th century designed landscape, visible on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) as an area of woodland belts, planting and fields associated with Glaisnock House (44604), some of which still survives today. Rural setting, located on rising ground on ENE facing slopes of Glaisnock Hill. Cumnock to northeast.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	Low: 8 turbines theoretically visible from NIDL in main direction of view from rising ground in west part of surviving NIDL. Glaisnock House itself has no intervisibility due to trees, but house with turbines in background possible from some locations within NIDL.	Minor
Logan	Logan	NIDL	259223	620627	3.2	8	8	Regional	Area of former designed landscape, located on rising ground between Lugar and Glenmuir Water. Identified from map sources. Rural setting, area now largely enclosed farmland.	Medium (localised)	Medium (localised)	None: 8 turbines theoretically visible from NIDL, but no visible remains in localised rural setting.	



Key

- Site Boundary
- 1 Wind Turbine
- Crane Pad
- Assembly Area
- Proposed Access Track
- Construction Compound
- Substation Compound
- Lay-by / Passing Place
- Borrow Pit Area
- Permanent Met Mast and Crane Pad
- Watercourse Crossing
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
- Drove Road (extant)
- Drove Road (course of)
- Old Road (extant)
- Old Road (course of)
- Rig and Furrow (possible)
- No. Cultural Heritage Asset (see Technical Appendix 10.1)

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Fig. No	Revision
10.1	

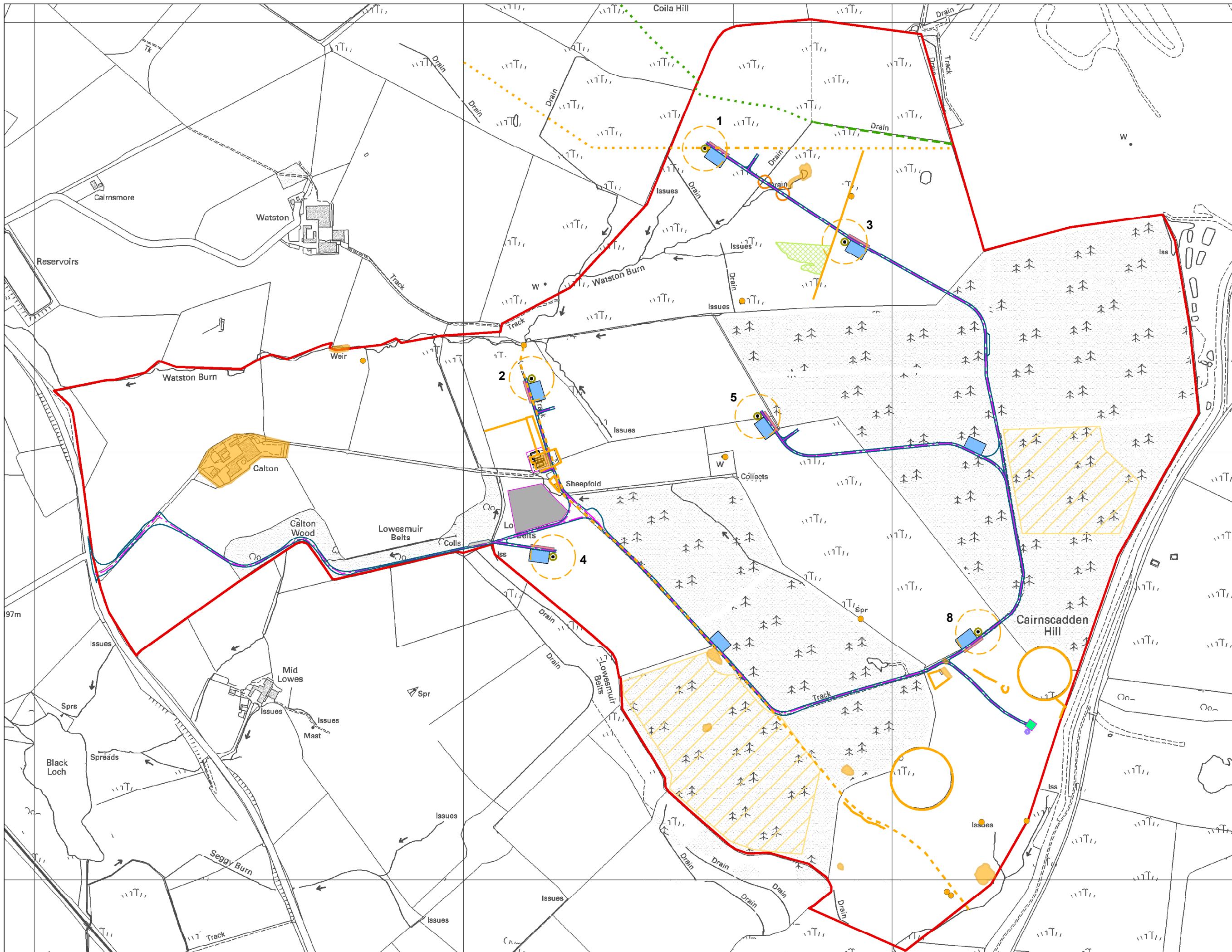
Title
Cultural Heritage Features within the Site Boundary

Project
High Cumnock Wind Farm

Scale at A3
1:8,000

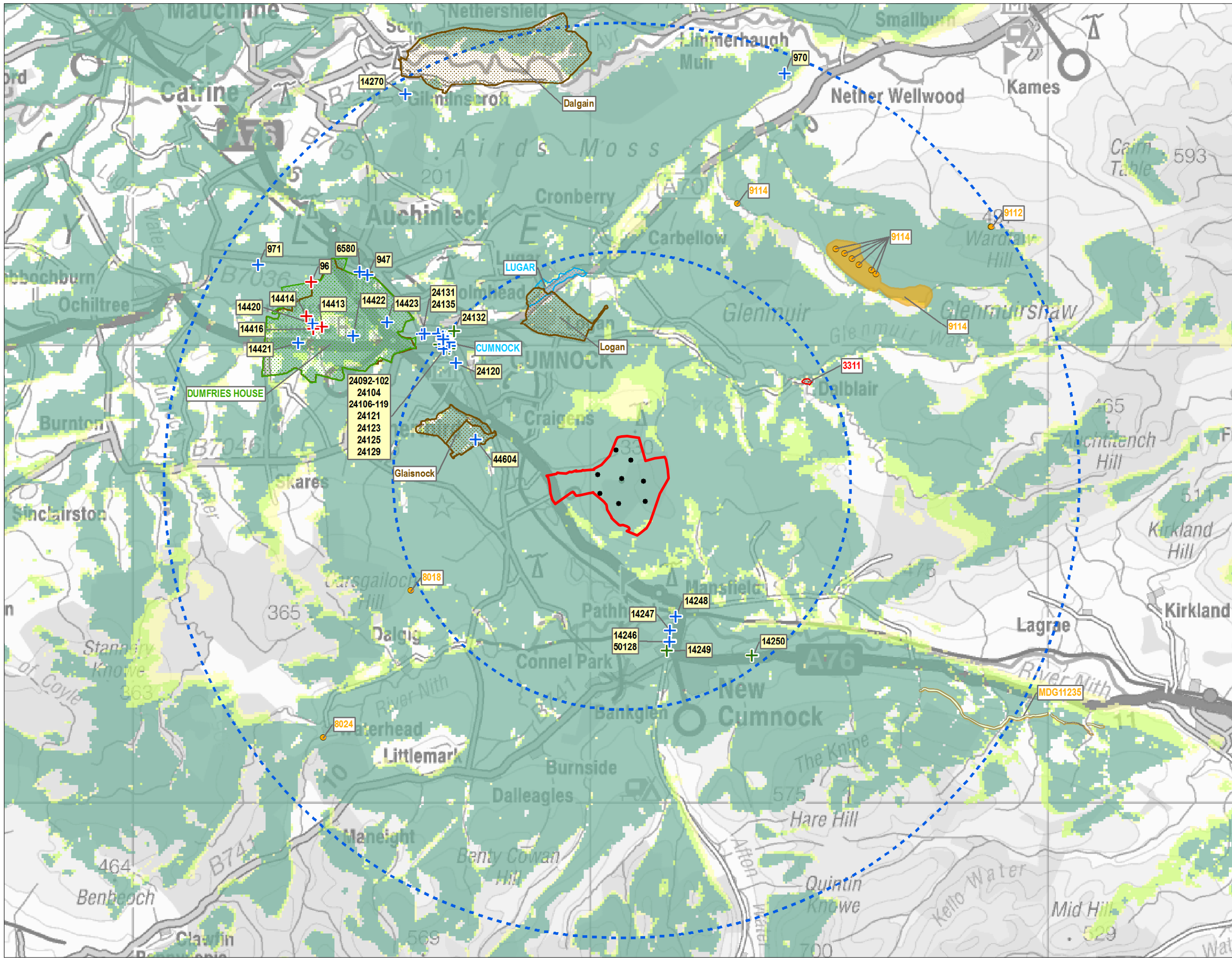
Client
Banks Renewables

Drawn by: SW
 Checked by: HG
 Report No:



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- Key**
- Turbine Location
 - 5km and 10km Buffer
 - ▨ Scheduled Monument
 - ✚ Listed Building Category A
 - ✚ Listed Building Category B
 - ✚ Listed Building Category C
 - NSR Site (point)
 - NSR Site (area)
 - ▨ Conservation Area
 - ▨ Garden and Designed Landscape
 - ▨ Non-Inventory Designed Landscape
 - 96 Scheduled Monuments/ Listed Building/ NSR site number (see Appendix 10.2)

- Zone of theoretical visibility (blade tip)**
- 1-2 turbines visible
 - 3-5 turbines visible
 - 6-8 turbines visible

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Fig. No	10.2	Revision	
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Title
 ZTV and Cultural Heritage Assets within 5km and 10km of Development Site

Project
 High Cumnock Wind Farm

Scale at A3
 1:75,000

Client
 Banks Renewables

Drawn by: SW
 Checked by: HG
 Report No:

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Key

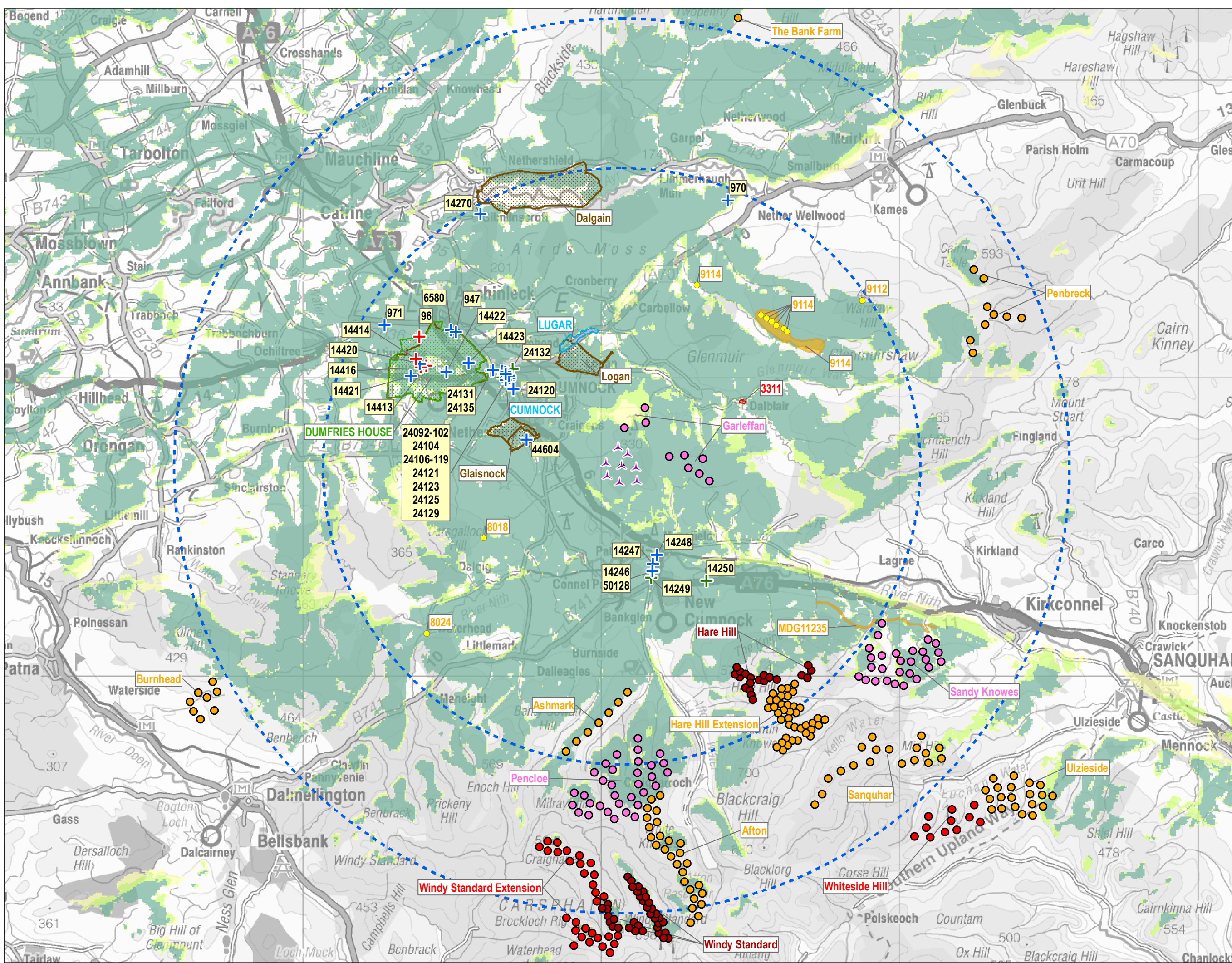
- Turbine Location
- 10km and 15km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building Category A
- Listed Building Category B
- Listed Building Category C(S)
- NSR Site (point)
- NSR Site (area)
- Conservation Area
- Garden and Designed Landscape
- Non-Inventory Designed Landscape

Zone of theoretical visibility (blade tip)

- 1-2 turbines visible
- 3-5 turbines visible
- 6-8 turbines visible

Cumulative Turbines

- Operational
- Approved
- Application
- Scoping



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Fig. No	10.3	Revision	
Title	ZTV and Cultural Heritage Assets within 10km of Development Site		
Project	High Cumnock Wind Farm		
Scale at A3	1:115,000		
Client	Banks Renewables		
Drawn by:	SW	Checked by:	HG
Report No:			

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