



Cloud Hill Wind Farm

Technical Appendix 9.4: Setting Assessment 5 – 15 km

August 2023

Project No.: 0669769



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CLOUD HILL WIND FARM TA9.4 Setting Assessment: 5-15 km **EIA Report**

SETTING ASSESSMENT (CHANGES TO SETTING THAT AFFECTS CULTURAL **SIGNIFICANCE**)

SUMMARY 1.

As detailed within Chapter 1 of the EIA, the proposed Development consists of up to 11 wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a generation capacity of up to 61.6 Megawatts (MW). A detailed breakdown of all key infrastructure is provided within Chapter 4 of the EIA along with figures showing the positions of all turbines, hardstanding, met mast, electrical infrastructure, access tracks, water crossings and borrow pits.

This Technical Appendix considers setting impacts to all designated heritage assets within the 5-15 km Study Area as a result of the Proposed Development, following the methodology presented in Section 9.3 of the EIA Chapter with consideration for guidance provided by Historic Environment Scotland^{1,2}. Nationally Designated Heritage Assets and Locally Designated Heritage Assets within 5 km are considered in Technical Appendix 9.2.

As reported in TA9.3, a sieving exercise was undertaken of all designated heritage assets located between 5 and 15 km from the Core Study Area (CSA) to identify heritage assets that had the potential for their settings to be affected by the proposed Development.

The sieving exercise scoped out 227 nationally designated heritage assets (26 scheduled monuments, 199 listed buildings, two Gardens and Designed Landscapes), six regionally designated conservations area and 19 Locally Designated Assets. All remaining assets within the 15 km Study Area have been included for the setting appraisal. The final selection includes 13 Nationally Designated heritage assets (two scheduled monuments, 11 Listed Buildings) as well as one regionally designated Conservation Area and two Locally Designated Assets of 'National Significance' (Table A9.4.1).

Assets have been assessed in groups based upon locational proximity and all plates are taken from Figure 9.8 in the EIA Report (found in Volume 2a) with references to specific visualisations cited within the assessment text. All visualisations can be found in Volume 2c: Visualisations.

A full summary of the heritage assets assessed is provided in Table A9.4.1 below.

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¹ Historic Environment Scotland, 2016 (updated 2020), Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting. [Online] Available at: https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549 [Accessed 28/06/2022]

² Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, (2018). Available at https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0[Accessed 28/06/22]

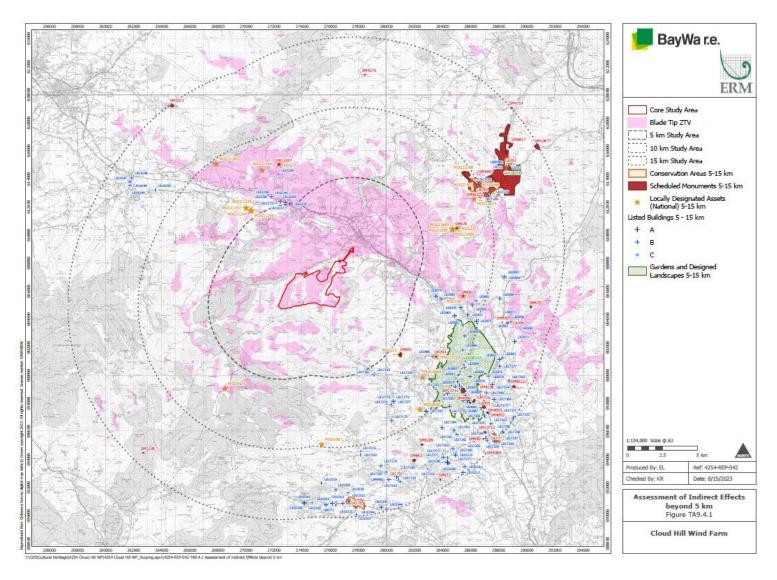


Plate 1: Assets assessed for indirect effects within 5-15km of the CSA, also showing ZTV

Table A9.4.1: Summary table of effects for assets assessed within 5-15 km

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Scheduled Monument	SM681		Kirkbride Kirk, Kirkbride	High	Negligible	Minor
Listed Building	LB3877	В	Kirkbride Churchyard, Excluding Scheduled Monument No 681, 'Kirkbride Kirk', Kirkbride	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Scheduled Monument	SM13747		St Connel's Church and graveyard	High	Negligible	Minor
Locally Designated Asset of 'National Significance'	MDG21369		Grieve Hill to Dumfries	High	Negligible	Minor
Locally Designated Asset of 'National Significance'	MDG9425		Shiel Burn / Colt Hill / Black hill	High	Negligible	Minor
Conservation Area	CA496		Durisdeer Conservation Area	High	None	None
Listed Building	LB3856	А	Durisdeer Village Durisdeer Parish Church, Queensberry Mausoleum, former school/vestry and churchyard	High	None	None
Listed Building	LB3870	С	Rose Cottage Durisdeer	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB3858	В	Durisdeer Village Glenview Mr Henson	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB3859	С	Durisdeer Village Hope Cottage	Low	None	None
Listed Building	LB3880	В	Coshogle farmhouse and steading	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB10237	В	Kirkconnel Village, Kirkconnel Parish Church & churchyard	Medium	Negligible	Negligible

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Listed Building	LB10238	В	Kirkconnel Village, Queensberry Hotel	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB13345	В	Kirkconnel village, old church house (former manse)	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB10239	С	Kirkland farmhouse	Low	None	None
Listed Building	LB10240	В	The Knowe farmhouse and steading	Medium	None	None

2. SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

2.1 Within SE Quadrant

Table A9.4.2: Kirkbride Kirk and Churchyard

SM681 Kirkbride Kirk, Kirkbride LB3877 Kirkbride Churchyard (Category B Listed Building)							
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monuments, 1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	g) High	Distance and Direction from CSA	8.5 km E		
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, Fig	gure 9.14 CH VP3, I	Plates 2-4	ı	1		
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	SM681 records the ruins of Kirkbride Kirk. The church of Kirkbride, dedicated to St Bride, Brigit, Brigid or Bridget, is said to have been founded by St Mungo, along with St Conal's at Kirkconnel, and was granted to the monks of Holyrood Abbey during the 13 th century. The current ruined structure is a probable 16 th century church serving the former Parish of Kirkbride. The ruins measure c. 15 m by 6 m and orientated east to west. The church held a congregation of c. 100 souls. The church sits within an associated churchyard listed under LB3877.						
	The churchyard co	quadrangular churc Intains some 17 th -20 Ided from this listing	th century stone				
		ed in pasture to the i oquhairn Burn, belo outh.					
	specifically its pote	cultural significance ential to provide info igh the Medieval an in Scotland.	rmation about tl	he Parish church a	nd the authority		
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The immediate setting of the Kirk and graveyard is the boundary of the churchyard, and the surrounding pasture, above the A76 Old Glasgow Road and between the river and the uplands to the north. The church was built to house monks in the early Medieval period and laterly became a Parish church, serving the wider Parish along the river valley below.						
		ne immediate fields sh. These views are		e site and south tov	vards the A/6		
	positive contribution the foundation of the	The setting of the Kirk and graveyard, within a rural landscape above the A76 plays a positive contribution to the cultural significance of the asset, aiding our understanding of the foundation of the Kirk, firstly as a remote place of worship for the monks of Holyrood Abbey and secondly as a Parish Church for the rural community of Kirkbride.					
Magnitude of Impact		ws take in the imme raphy blocks clear v					
Long distance views south towards the A76 take in the uplands south of the river These views contain turbines associated with the operational Twenty Shilling, Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Win Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines into this upl landscape, although less prominently and further away than those at the operatio					nilling, nsion Wind to this upland		
	Twenty Shilling Wind Farm. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distar uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the Kir Church yard, which is focused around the immediate upland pasture surrounding th Kirk and the relationship with the wider Parish immediately south in settlements alor the A76. Given the above, it is proposed that LB40565 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impact setting resulting from the introduction of new turbines of greater height and proximity into upland views to the south-west of the asset resulting in a reduced appreciation.						

the rural setting for residents and visitors to the Manse when looking south across the river valley.

Given the above, it is proposed that the Kirk and Church yard will undergo a negligible (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with any adverse impacts to setting resulting from the introduction of new turbines into upland views to the south-west of the asset resulting in a reduced appreciation of the rural setting for visitors to the site when looking south across the river valley.

Statement of Significance of Effect

As heritage assets of high sensitivity with an (adverse) negligible magnitude of impact, the effect upon the cultural significance of SM681 is minor.

As a heritage asset if medium sensitivity with a negligible (adverse) magnitude of impact, the effect upon the cultural significance of LB3877 is negligible.

These effects are **not significant** in terms of EIA Regulations.

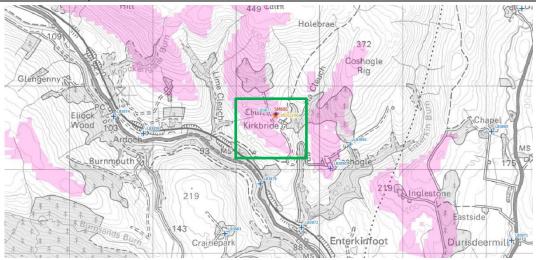


Plate 2: Location of asset in relation to the River Nith and associated settlements

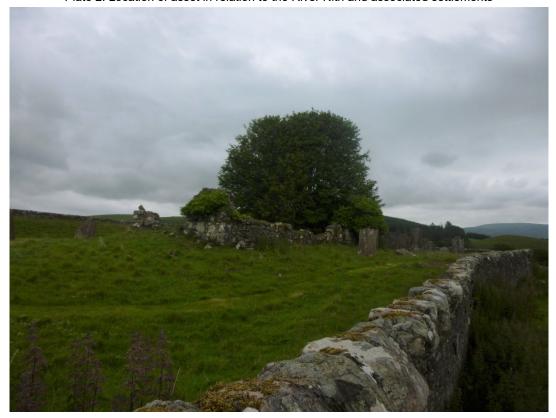


Plate 3: The Kirk and churchyard





Plate 4: Views south-west towards the distant upland south of the River Nith.



2.2 Within NW Quadrant

Table A9.2.3: St Connel's Church and graveyard

SM13747: St Connel's Church and graveyard								
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	7.8 km NW			
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, F	igure 9.24a-c Cl	H VP13, Plate 5					
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	SM13747 records the remains of the medieval parish church of St Connel, its graveyard and associated collection of carved stones. The church survives as turf-covered low walls. The carved stones are within a modern shelter located within the graveyard. The fabric of the church suggests that the building dates to the 12 th or 13 th century but carvings across the site date back as early as the 9 th century.							
	HES consider the archaeological a		lturally significant rounds:	on the following	historic,			
	contribution to ou ecclesiastical site	ur understanding e and Later Medi astical foundatior	nportance becaus or appreciation of eval parish church ns and religious pree.	f the past, as an E n. It adds to our u	Early Medieval nderstanding of			
	make a significat particular, there	nt contribution to s potential for the	al, architectural an our understanding preservation of be earlier churches a	g or appreciation ouried features ar	of the past. In			
	Connel's appears	s to have been a ktended period of	ple of a likely mul significant church time. It is therefo	in medieval Nith	sdale and was			
	e. The monument has research potential which could significantly corunderstanding of the past. It can help us understand much about eccarchitecture and the role of the church in Medieval and post-Reforma has the potential to make a significant contribution to our knowledge belief and religious practice and the development of places of worship extended time period. It can add to our understanding of the origins a development of places of worship in Scotland and the role of the church							
Medieval life. f. The monument makes a significant contribution to chistoric landscape by standing as a reminder of the Madministration. The church is located north of the Rive an important routeway in the past. The church is also routes heading northwest and northeast. The monum our understanding of the location and positioning of MScotland.					ial vould have been valley with important in			
	missionary active dedications sugg monument there	nonument has associations with the figure of St Connel, perhaps a lary active in the late 6 th / early 7th century. A number of sites and lons suggest St Connel was active in the southwest of Scotland. The left therefore contributes to our understanding of the development of large and the cult of the saints in the southwest of Scotland.						
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	community abov to the south, with links. The church south and the up	The setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the upland farming community above the River Nith, as well as settlements along the River Nith below to the south, with the River Nith valley the site of key local settlement and transport links. The church is located in rural farmland between the River Nith, located to the south and the uplands of Kirkland Hill to the north. The church and graveyard are set within pasture 2.5 km north of the nearest major settlement of Kirkconnel.						
	long distance vie	ws are to the sou	ate fields and woo ith and south-wes	st.	-			
			veyard, within a r tribution to the cu					



aiding our understanding of the foundation of the Kirk, firstly as a Parish Church for the rural community of Nithdale.

towards the River Nith valley. These views are retained although views of the River valley itself are screened by topography.

Magnitude of Impact

Short distance views take in the immediate fields associated with the farmstead located to the south-east. Topography blocks clear views towards the A76 and the River Nith valley.

Long distance views south towards the Nith valley in the uplands south of the river valley. These views contain turbines associated with the operational Twenty Shilling, Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines into this upland landscape, although less prominently and further away than those at the operational Sandy Knowe and Sanquhar Wind Farms (Figure 9.24 CH VP13).

Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the Church and graveyard, which is focused around the immediate upland pasture surrounding the Church and the relationship with settlements immediately south along the A76 beside the River Nith.

Given the above, it is proposed that the Church and graveyard will undergo a negligible (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with any adverse impacts to setting resulting from the introduction of new turbines into upland views to the south of the asset resulting in a reduced appreciation of the rural setting for visitors to the site when looking south across the river valley.

Statement of Significance of Effect

As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible (adverse) magnitude of impact the effect upon cultural significance is minor. This is **not significant** in terms of EIA Regulations.

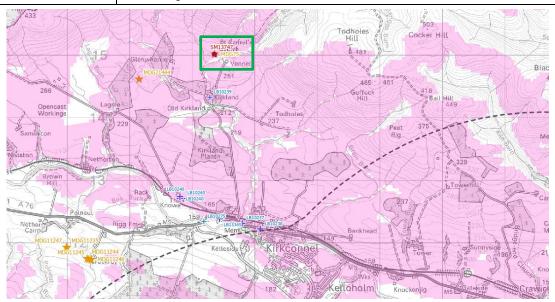


Plate 5: Location of asset in relation to Kirkconnel



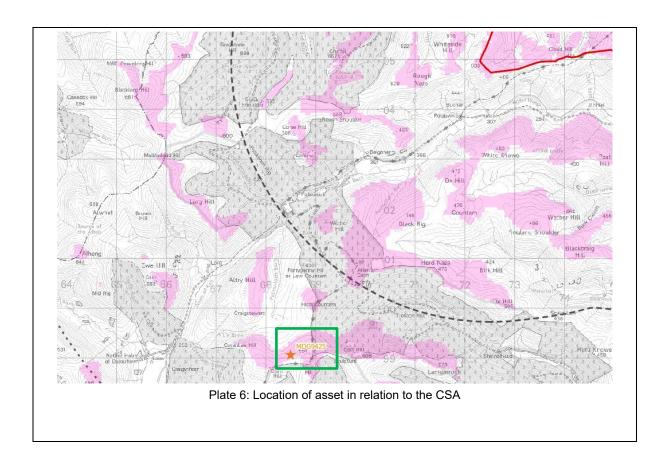
3. LOCALLY DESIGNATED ASSETS

3.1 Within SW Quadrant

Table A9.2.4: Shiel Burn / Colt Hill / Black Hill

MDG9425: Shiel Burn / Colt Hill / Black Hill Road							
Designation	1 x Locally Designated Asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	7 km SW		
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, F	Figure 9.25a-b Cl	l VP14, Plate 6				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	located within the to have Roman of survey has trace and onwards to be not obvious. The asset derive providing information in the survey of t	MDG9425 records the location of an historic road in the uplands south of the CSA, located within the vicinity of the current Southern Upland Way. The road is purported to have Roman origins, although this has not been proven. A previous walkover survey has traced the road NGR: NS 698 992, over the north shoulder of Colt Hill and onwards to Black Hill and Coranbae Hill. The descent to the Water of Ken was not obvious. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and archaeological value, providing information on transport routes through the uplands, south of the River Nith and retaining research potential to further refine chronologies about this asset.					
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	and remote local the Proposed De Due to the route forest, key views immediate rural I	e of Cairn Hill and evelopment of the road through are short distance andscape and hil	d Black Hill, both gh rolling hills witl se for most of the	the CSA, specific located some 7 k nin a landscape o length of this roa orientated rough	m south-west of f plantation d, taking in the		
	along the alignment of the road. The upland setting of this asset plays a positive contribution to the cultural significance of the asset, informing transport links across the uplands and adding to our appreciation of the remote uplands as a place visited by humans throughout history, if rarely permanently occupied.						
Magnitude of Impact	Much of the length of the known route of the road is outwith the ZTV of the proposed Development. Only a short section of the road around Cairn Hill and Black Hill falls within the ZTV of the proposed Development. Where distance views are possible they take in modern electrical infrastructure in the form of pylons located north of the asset and south of the Proposed Development. Views north also take in the operational windfarms at Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, and more distantly the operational windfarms of Galawhistle, Hagshaw Hill, Andershaw, Middle Muir and Clyde. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this landscape would introduce 11 new turbines at a comparable proximity and height to the established Whiteside Hill turbines. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands north of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these distance views are not considered integral to the setting of the road, which for large stretches has no distant views and a more in depth relationship with the local rural landscape of rolling hills and upland pasture which the asset traverses. Given the above, it is proposed that MDG9425 will						
	undergo a negligible (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to setting resulting from the introduction of new turbines into upland views to the north-west of the asset resulting in a reduced appreciation of the rural upland setting for visitors to the road when looking north.						
Statement of Significance of Effect		t upon cultural sig		ble (adverse0 ma r. This is not sig i			







3.2 Within NW Quadrant

Table A9.2.5: Grieve Hill to Dumfries

MDG21369: Grieve Hill to Dumfries							
Designation	1 x Locally Designated Asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	14.5 km NW		
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, F	igure 9.22a-d Cl	VP 11, Plate 7				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Cultural Menteith's Inclined Plane of c.1804-20, a horse-drawn wagonway which carried						
				istoric value, prov val industry north			
Definition of Setting and Contribution to			I by its relationshi ed quarries and o	ip tothe uplands o	f Corsencon		
Cultural Significance	Key views are no towards the Rive views take in act	orth-west to south r Nith Valley and	n-east along the length of the wagonway and south I associated transport/settlement sites. These quarry sites. Long distance views south of the				
	The setting of thi disused quarries	s asset within a la	andscape contain	ing the scars of a significance, helpi			
Magnitude of Impact	absent of moder	n infrastructure, b	eyond occasiona	s of the wagonwa I power and telec and pasture and p	ommunication		
	operation al wind Knowe, Hare Hill introduce 11 nev	I farms including s, and Hare Hills turbines into this those at the ope	Twenty Shilling, V Extension. The F s upland landscap	iver Nith valley tal Whiteside Hill, Sal Proposed Develop oe, although less nowe and Sanqui	nquhar, Sandy ment would prominently and		
	Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the wagonway, which is focused around the immediate upland and associated quarries north of the A76 and the River Nith. Given the above, it is proposed that MDG21369 will undergo a negligible (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to setting resulting from the introduction of new turbines into long distance upland views to the south-west of the asset resulting in a reduced appreciation of the rural setting for visitors to the wagonway when looking south across the river valley.						
Statement of Significance of Effect		t upon cultural sig		erse) negligible ma er. This is not sig i			



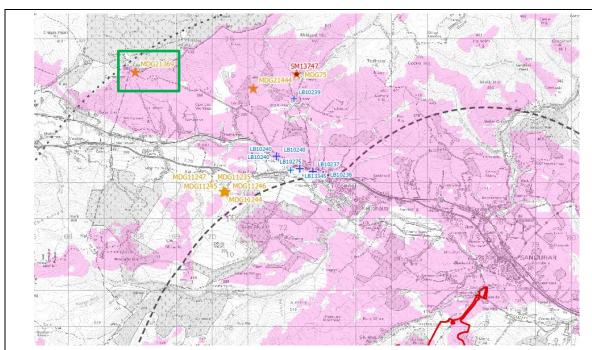


Plate 7: Location of asset in relation to settlements along the north bank of the River Nith



4. CONSERVATION AREAS AND LISTED BUILDINGS

4.1 Within SE Quadrant

Table A9.2.6: Durisdeer Conservation Area and Listed Buildings

CA496 Durisdeer Cons	ervation Area								
LB3856 Durisdeer Paris	LB3856 Durisdeer Parish Church and Mausoleum (Category A)								
LB3870 Rose Cottage (Category C)									
LB3858 Glenview (Category B) LB3859 Hope Cottage (Category C)									
Designation	1 x Conservation Area, 1 x Category A Listed Buildings, 1 x category B and 2 x Category C	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	12.8 km SE				
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, F	Plate 8							
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	the uplands of the medieval origins church, marked at the present-day 17th century home third Duke in the slightly earlier Quarge marble moderaved by Jan van The village consist The bulk of the reason agroup these architectural valuation of the properties of the p	e Ballencleugh L, with the first recast Dursdyire Kirk Georgian church e of the Duke of 1720s, to design ueensberry Aisle, nument to the sean Nost. This ists of a dozen or esidential dwelling assets derive the period in the assoce from their capacters.	I village located be aw hill range to the orded minister at in a 1654 map, wo (LB3856), that also Queensberry. Dures by James Smith burial place of the cond Duke (1662-so structures buings date to the mice ir cultural significated Douglas fancity to inform us also aggrandization the served in the links between the served in the links between the links	ne north-east. The Durisdeer dated to as demolished to so serves Drumla risdeer Church wan. Adjoining the che dukes, also by 1711) and Mary, alt either side of a 1-19 th century. Cance from their hen the village and hily, Dukes of Quebout the developing	e village has to 1394. The old make way for nrig Castle, the as rebuilt by the nurch is the Smith, with a his duchess, country road. historic and the nearby eensberry. They nent of Medieval				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this group is the Conservation Area and the immediate farmland around the village. There are historic links between the village and Drumlanrig Castle, located 6 km to the south-west, but no visual connection between the two sites. The village also has a relationship with the A702 which passes just south of the village, providing a key transport link to the Clyde Valley, located to the north-east. Key views are internal to the Conservation Area and south-east along the village road connecting Durisdeer to the River Nith Valley and the policies of Drumlanrig Castle. The setting of the asset within the uplands in and around the A702, the River Nith Valley and the Drumlanrig Estate plays a key role in understanding the relative wealth and prosperity of the village and the number of Listed Buildings contained within.								
Magnitude of Impact	the Conservation the Conservation	n Area and the im n Area are largely	ort distance, takin mediate rural land screened, with vi servation Area, wi	dscape. External in	views outwith eally possible at				

The proposed Development is located over 12 km south-west in the distant uplands south of the River Nith. The proposed Development would be visible from select locations on the edge of the Conservation Area in distant views towards across the River Nith Valley. These distant views contain existing operational wind farms at Twenty Shilling, Whiteside Hill and Sanquhar. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines into this distant landscape. However, this would not intrude onto key local views or erode the the relationship between the vaillage, Drumlanrig Castle or key local transport routes.

Given the above it is proposed that the Durisdeer Conservation Area and its listed buildings will undergo no (adverse) change to setting as a result of the Proposed Development.

Statement of Significance of Effect

As a group of high sensitivity with a no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is **not significant** in terms of EIA Regulations.

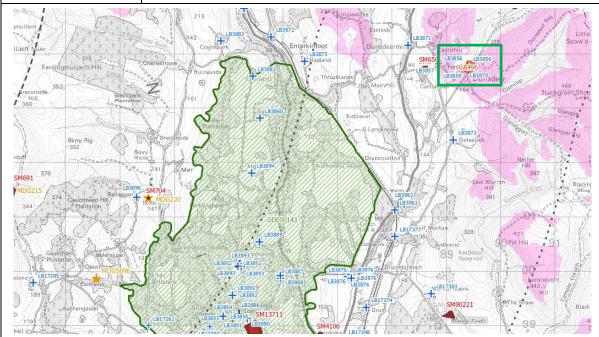


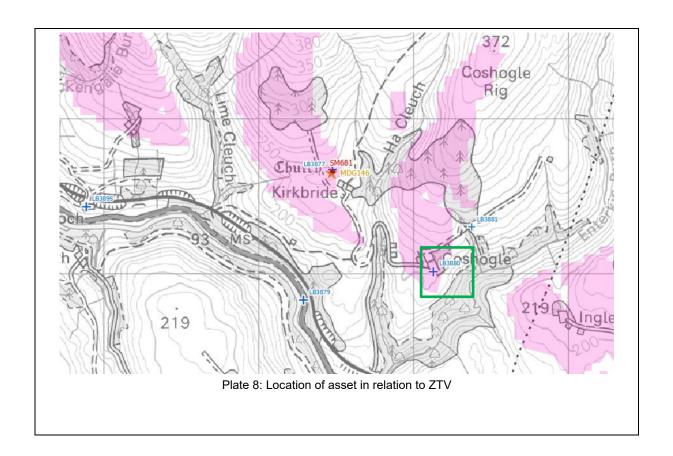
Plate 8: Location of asset in relation to Drumlanrig Castle



Table A9.2.7: Coshogle farmhouse and steading

LB3880 Coshogle farmhouse and steading (Category B)							
Designation	1 x Category B Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	9.5 km SE		
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, F	Plate 9					
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB3880 records a single-storey, three-bay farmhouse and large courtyard steading; circa 1830; with the house subsequently raised to two storeys in the latter half of the 19 th century. The house is attributed to Walter Newall, architect, based on its particular style. This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, being likely designed by a renowned local architect of the Dumfries region. The asset also derives value from its ability to inform about the development and aggrandization of rural settlements in the 19 th century.						
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its position on a low hill above the Nith Valley, surrounded by the Enterkin Burn to the south and East and Stroquhairn Burn to the west. The farmhouse and steading are partly enclosed by copse woodland with screened views. Key views are short distance over the surrounding pasture and woodland with occasional long distance views south towards the Nith Valley. The rural setting and retention of rural views contributes to cultural significance by allowing an appreciation of the farmhouse and steading in their original rural location, without interruption from modern development.						
Magnitude of Impact	The proposed Development is located over 9 km south-west of the asset and is only visible as distant uplands south of the River Nith. These distant views contain existing operational wind farms at Twenty Shilling, Whiteside Hill and Sanquhar, with, the Proposed Development introducing 11 new turbines into this distant landscape. However, this would not intrude onto key local views or erode the relationship between the asset and the immediate rural landscape it occupies. Given the above it is proposed that the farmhouse and steading will undergo no (adverse) change to setting as a result of the Proposed Development.						
Statement of Significance of Effect	As an asset of m cultural significar	edium sensitivity	with no changeto	setting, there is in	no effect to ons.		







4.2 Within NW Quadrant

Table A9.2.8: Kirkconnel village Listed Buildings

LB10237 Kirkconnel Pa	arish Church (Cat	egory B)						
LB10238 Queensberry Hotel (Category B)								
LB13345 Old Church House (Category B)								
Designation	3 x Category B Listed Buildings,	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	5.2 km NW			
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, F	igure 9.17a-c, C	H VP6, Plate 9					
Summary of Asset and Cultural	LB10237 records of Edinburgh.	s an early 18 th ce	ntury church alter	ed in 1896 by Ma	cGibbon & Ross			
Significance	Rev Perter Rae (a contemporary LB10238 records	(1671-1748),best history of the 171	manse of the chur known as an ear 5 Rising, and as a ntury, 2 storey ho	ly provincial printe author of the 'Rae	er, as author of Manuscript'.			
	details. This group of assets are all located adjacent to the Main High Street through Kirkconnel, within its historic core. Indeed, the village was made up of buildings along a single street until the 1890s and the opening up of a nearby coal pit, whereafter the village expanded.							
	As a group these assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, contributing to the understanding of the development of small rural villages in the area and their expansion during the industrial boom of the 19 th century.							
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this group is the High Street of Kirkconnel and the A76 (Old Glsgow Road) which these buildings abut. These assets are within the historic core of the village. Key views are along the High Street and over the immediate rural landscape around the village. The relationship of these assets to the wider rural landscape has been somewhat eroded by 20 th century commercial and residential development aound Kirkconnel. The church and church house remain on the rural periphery of the village. However, the hotel has now been surrounded by later commercial and residential development, severing the link to the surrounding rural landscape.							
	Key views from and to these assets are along the main High Street (A76) of Kirkconnel.							
	contribution to cu	ıltural significanc	the historic core e, informing the 1 lopment of the vill	9 th century limits	of the village			
Magnitude of Impact	The Proposed Development would not impinge on key local views along the High Street and the internal views of the village. Historic views of the immediate rural landscape around the historic core have been eroded by 20 th century development, with only the church and church house retaining a relationship to the wider rural landscape.							
	The proposed Development is located over 5 km south-west in the distant uplands south of the River Nith. These long distance views are screened from the Queensberry Hotel by buildings in and around Kirkconnel, with the Old Church House screened by a curtilage of trees, effectively creating a small private estate around the house. Views south-west across the River Nith valley are possible from the church however. These distant views contain existing operational wind farms at Twenty Shilling, Whiteside Hill and Sanquhar (Figure 9.10-13 Ch VP6), with the Proposed Development introducing 11 new turbines into this distant landscape. However, this would not intrude onto key local views or erode the relationship between the asset and the immediate rural landscape around the village.							

Given the above it is proposed that the LB13345 (hotel) and LB13345 (church house) would undergo no change in setting. LB10237 (church) would undergo a negligible (adverse) change to setting, with any adverse impacts the result of introducing new turbines into distance views from the asset, resulting in a reduced appreciation of the church and its semi rural position on the edge of the village.

Statement of
Significance of Effect

As a group of medium sensitivity assets LB13345 (hotel) and LB13345 (church house) with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance.

As a medium sensitivity asset LB LB10237 (church) would experience a negligible (adverse) magnitude of impact, resulting in a negligible change to cultural significance.

These effects are not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.

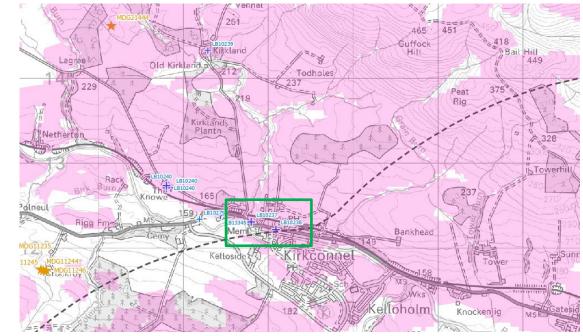


Plate 9: Location of asset in relation to Kirkconnel



Table A9.2.9: Kirkconnel farmsteads

LB10239 Kirkland farmhouse (Category c) LB10240 The Knowe farmhouse and steading (Category B)								
,								
Designation	1 x Category B and 1 x Category C Listed Buildings,	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	5.5 km NW			
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.10-13, F	Plate 10						
Summary of Asset and Cultural	LB10239 records			storey farmhouse	located to the			
Significance	LB10240 records Kirkconnel and v			armhouse located	d to the west of			
	As a group these assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, contributing to our understanding of the development of the rural economy and settlement throughout the 19 th century.							
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this group is within the immediate rural periphery of Kirkconnel. Both assets are located away from the urban development in areas of greenfield, surrounded by pasture and copse / plantation woodland. Their key relationships are with the surrounding farmland, the settlement of Kirkconnel and the A76 running north-west to south-east beside the River Nith.							
	plantation woodla	and which surrou	nds the farmhous	ing in views of upl se to the south and r Nith valley to the	d west. Views			
		relationship to the		bution to cultural i landscape and in				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views from LB10239 contain very little in the way of modern infrastructure, being sited in the uplands some distance from the A76 and the settlements along the River Nith valley. Short distance views from LB10240 take is modern power and telecommunication poles as well as the main east to west railway, located to the south of the asset.							
	Long distance views are screened by plantation woodland from LB10239. Long distance views south and south-west across the River Nith valley from LB10240 take in the uplands south of the river and the operational windfarms at farms at Twenty Shilling, Whiteside Hill and Sanquhar, with the Proposed Development introducing 11 new turbines into this distant landscape. However, this would not intrude onto key local views or erode the relationship between the asset and the immediate rural landscape around the farmhouses.							
	Given the above it is proposed that these assets would undergo no change in setting.							
Statement of Significance of Effect				change in setting terms of the EIA Re				



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