



Cloud Hill Wind Farm

Technical Appendix 9.2: Setting Assessment 5km

August 2023

Project No.: 0669769

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SETTING ASSESSMENT (CHANGES TO SETTING THAT AFFECTS CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE)

1. SUMMARY

The Proposed Development comprises up to 11 wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a generation capacity greater than 50 Megawatts (MW). A detailed breakdown of all key infrastructure is provided within Chapter 4 of the EIA along with associated figures showing the positions of all turbines, hardstanding, met mast, electrical infrastructure, access tracks, water crossings and borrow pits.

This Technical Appendix considers changes to the setting of all designated heritage assets within the 5 km Study Area because 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}. Designated heritage assets beyond 5 km are considered in Technical Appendices A9.3 and A9.4)

All designated assets within 5 km were considered for assessment. Nationally Designated assets within 5 km include the following:

- 4 Scheduled Monuments;
- 1 Conservation Area; and
- 45 Listed Buildings (of which there is 1 Category A Listed building, 23 Category B and 21 Category C).

In addition to Nationally Designated assets, Dumfries and Galloway Council have a series of Locally Designated assets, covered by policies HE4 (Archaeologically Sensitive Areas) and HE6 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) of the Dumfries and Galloway Council Local Development Plan 2 (DGLDP2), adopted 3 October 2019³. There are 30 Locally Designated assets considered within this setting assessment. The table below provides a list of these assets as well as a rationale for any excluded from further assessment.

Mon ID	Description	Importance/ Sensitivity	Duplicate of designated asset	Within ZTV	To be assessed	Rationale for exclusion
MDG12838	Deil's Dyke	National/High	No	Partial	Yes	-
MDG28	Kemp's Castle, Euchan Water	National/High	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG41	Sanquhar, High Street, Tolbooth / Town House	Regional/Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Duplicate of LB40540
MDG43	Cairn Hill	National/High	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG50	Sanquhar Castle	National/High	Yes	Yes	No	Duplicate of SM687
MDG55	Euchan Foot Ring Ditch	National/High	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG56	Euchan Foot Ring Ditch	National/High	No	Yes	Yes	-

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]

3 Dumfries and Galloway Council Local Development Plan 2 (2019) Local Development Plan (LDP2) - Dumfries and Galloway Council (dumgal.gov.uk) [Accessed 28/06/2022]

MDG60	Sanquhar Deer Park	National/High	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG27583	Sanquhar, war memorial	Regional/ Medium	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG105	Sanquhar Fortlet	Regional/ Medium	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG116	Bankhead Fortlet	Regional/ Medium	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG123	Tower Plantation Ring Ditch	Regional/ Medium	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG13383	Mill Knowe settlement	Regional/ Medium	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG19	Cruffell Beacon	Regional/ Medium	No	No	No	Distance to turbines and outwith ZTV
MDG241	Lochside Cairn	Regional/ Medium	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG49	Eliock estate	Regional/ Medium	No	Partial	No	Nearly entirely outwith if ZTV
MDG25663	Craigdarroch policies	Regional/ Medium	No	No	No	Associated LB fall outwith of the ZTV
MDG25662	Eliock policies	Regional/ Medium	No	Partial	No	Associated LB assessed separately but fall outwith of ZTV. Estate nearly entirely outwith ZTV.
MDG102	Sean Caer / Sanquhar	National/High	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG110	Black loch/ Crannog	National/High	No	Yes	Yes	-
MDG112	Orchard Cross	National/High	Yes	No	No	Duplicate of SM679
MDG11249	Deil's Dyke	National/High	No	Partial	No	Duplicate of MDG12838. Assessed as single asset
MDG11250	Deil's Dyke	National/High	No	Partial	No	Duplicate of MDG12838. Assessed as single asset
MDG161	Glengenny cairn	National/High	No	No	Yes	-
MDG40	Twenty Shilling Burn clearance cairn	National/High	No	No	Yes	-
MDG44	The Rig cairn	National/High	No	No	Yes	-
MDG47	Twenty Shilling Burn cairn	National/High	No	No	Yes	-
MDG63	Ryehill Mott	National/High	Yes	Yes	No	Duplicate of SM708
MDG69	Carlinstone bridge cairn	National/High	No	No	No	Distance to turbines and outwith ZTV
MDG11248	Deil's Dyke	National/High	No	Partial	No	Duplicate of MDG12838. Assessed as single asset

Of the two Locally Designated Gardens and Designed Landscapes (MDG25662 and MDG25663), the Designed Landscapes and their associated Listed Buildings fall almost exclusively outwith the ZTV of the Proposed Development and have therefore not been included for assessment. The associated

Listed Building for MDG25662 has been grouped with other listed buildings, whose settings assessments are presented in Table A9.2.15.

Two heritage assets categorised as 'Promoted Sites' within the HER data are included within the 5 km Study Area, these being MDG4377 and Allan's Cairn (Canmore ID 44674). MDG4377 is an existing Scheduled Monument, whose settings assessments is summarised in Table A9.2.2. Allan's Cairn (Canmore ID 44674) is thus the only asset within the Promoted Site category assessed here.

A total of 50 nationally designated assets, 18 regionally designated assets and single Promoted Site from within the 5 km Setting Study Area were thus taken forward to assessment. These 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.

Following assessment, 11 high value assets were identified as likely to undergo (adverse) low impacts to setting, resulting in a minor (adverse) effect to cultural significance that are significant in terms of EIA regulations. A further 42 medium value assets were identified as likely to undergo (adverse) low or negligible impacts to setting, resulting in negligible (adverse) effect to cultural significance that are not significant in terms of EIA regulations. The remaining 16 assets had no impact to setting with no effect to cultural significance.

A full summary of the heritage assets assessed is provided in Table A9.2.1 below.

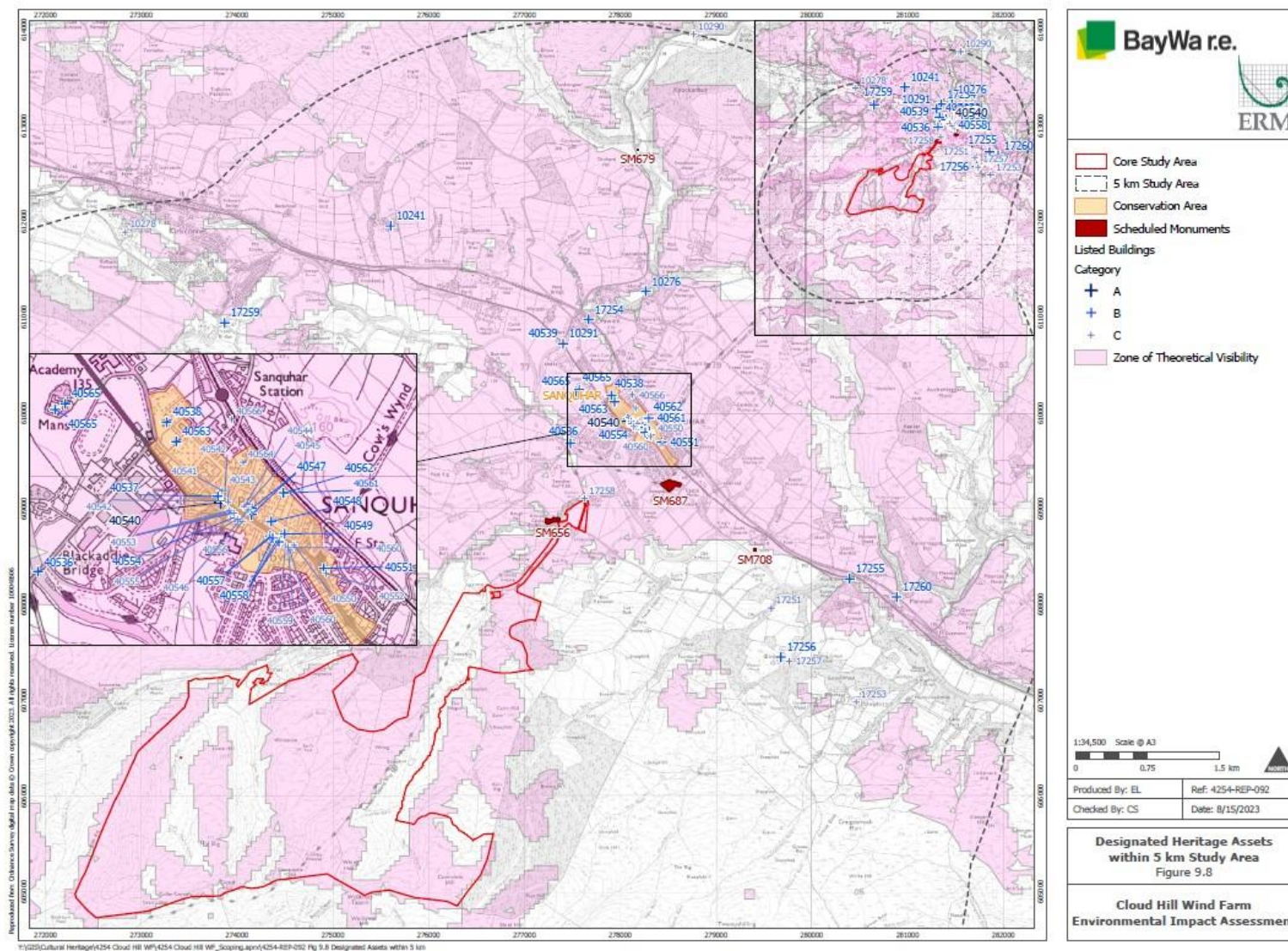


Plate 1: Assets assessed for Setting Impacts within 5km of the CSA, also showing ZTV

Table A9.2.1: Summary table of effects for assets assessed within 5 km

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Scheduled Monument	SM656	n/a	Kemp's Castle, Iron Age fort 320m SW of Euchan Bridge	High	Low	Minor
Scheduled Monument	SM687	n/a	Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle	High	Low	Minor
Scheduled Monument	SM708	n/a	Ryehill, motte	High	Low	Minor
Scheduled Monument	SM679	n/a	Orchard, cross socket	High	None	None
Conservation Area	CA326	n/a	Sanquhar Conservation Area	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB10291	B	Crawick New Bridge	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40537	B	Sanquhar, 2 Church Road	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40538	B	Sanquhar, Church Road, St Bride's Church	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40539	B	Crawick New Bridge	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40541	C	Sanquhar, 1, 3 High Street, Nithsdale Hotel	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40542	C	Sanquhar, 5-7 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40543	C	Sanquhar, 11, 13 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Listed Building	LB40544	C	Sanquhar, 27, 29 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40545	C	Sanquhar, 31, 33 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40546	C	Sanquhar, 35, 37 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40547	B	Sanquhar, 39, 41 High Street, Post Office	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40548	B	Sanquhar, 63 High Street, Bank Of Scotland	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40549	B	Sanquhar, 73 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40550	C	Sanquhar, High Street, Monument	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40551	B	Sanquhar, St Ninian's Church	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40552	C	Sanquhar, High Street, St Ninian's Manse	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40553	C	Sanquhar, 14-24 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40554	B	Sanquhar, 26 High Street, Royal Bank of Scotland	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40555	C	Sanquhar, 28-36 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40556	C	Sanquhar, 38, 40 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Listed Building	LB40557	B	Sanquhar, 74-76 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40558	B	Sanquhar, 78-86 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40559	C	Sanquhar, 100-102 High Street, Council Offices, 88 High Street	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40560	C	Sanquhar, 104 High Street	Medium	Low	Minor
Listed Building	LB40561	B	Sanquhar, Laurie's Wynd, Crichton School and Schoolhouse	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40562	B	Sanquhar, Laurie's Wynd, Crichton School and Schoolhouse	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40563	B	Sanquhar, Queensberry Square, School	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40564	C	Sanquhar, St Mary's Street, E.U. Congregational Church	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40540	A	High Street, Tolbooth/Town House	High	Low	Minor
Listed Building	LB40536	B	Blackaddie Bridge	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB17258	C	Euchan Bridge	Low	None	None
Listed Building	LB40565	B	Sanquhar, Sanquhar House and walled garden	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB40566	C	Sanquhar, Leven Road, Sanquhar Station and Stationmaster's House	Medium	Negligible	Negligible

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Listed Building	LB17260	B	Sanquhar, Mennoch, Viaduct	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Listed Building	LB17251	C	Back Burn Road Bridge	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB17253	C	Craigdarroch Farmhouse	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB17255	B	Mennoch, Eliock Bridge	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB17256	B	Eliock House	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB17257	C	Eliock House Bridge	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB10291	B	Crawick, Bridge	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB17254	B	Crawick, Viaduct	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Listed Building	LB10276	B	The Holm	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB10241	B	Tower	Medium	Low	Negligible
Listed Building	LB10278	C	Kirkconnel, Kelloside	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB17259	B	Kello Bridge	Medium	None	None
Listed Building	LB10290	C	Carco	Medium	None	None

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG12828	n/a	Deil's Dyke	High	Low	Minor
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG43	n/a	Cairn Hill: Cairn	High	Low	Minor
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG55	n/a	Euchan Foot: ring ditch	High	Low	Minor
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG56	n/a	Euchan Foot: ring ditch	High	Low	Minor
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG60	n/a	Sanquhar: deer park	High	Low	Minor
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG102	n/a	Sean Caer / Sanquhar	High	Low	Minor
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG110	n/a	Black Loch / Loch of Sanquhar	High	Low	Minor
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG161	n/a	Glengenny	High	None	None
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG40	n/a	Twenty Shilling Burn / Deil's Dyke	High	None	None
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG44	n/a	The Rig	High	None	None
Locally designated of 'National Significance'	MDG47	n/a	Twenty Shilling Burn	High	None	None
Locally designated of 'Regional Significance'	MDG27583	n/a	Sanquhar, war memorial	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Locally designated of 'Regional Significance'	MDG105	n/a	Sanquhar, fortlet	Medium	Low	Negligible

Asset type	Designation Reference	LB Category	Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Locally designated of 'Regional Significance'	MDG116	n/a	Bankhead, fortlet	Medium	Low	Negligible
Locally designated of 'Regional Significance'	MDG123	n/a	Tower Plantation, linear and ring ditch	Medium	Low	Negligible
Locally designated of 'Regional Significance'	MDG13383	n/a	Mill Knowe, prehistoric settlement	Medium	Low	Negligible
Locally designated of 'Regional Significance'	MDG241	n/a	Lochside, Cairn	Medium	Low	Negligible
Promoted Site	Canmore ID 44674	-	Allan's Cairn	Medium	None	None

2. SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN 5 KM OF CSA

2.1 Within 1 km

Table A9.2.2: Kemps Castle

SM656: Kemps castle, fort 320m SW of Euchar Bridge					
Designation	Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	0.02 km W
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Figure 9.26a-f: CH VP1 SM656 Kemps Castle, Plates 2-4.				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	SM656: Kemp's Castle. Iron Age/Medieval fort 320m south-west of Euchar Bridge. The earthwork remains of a defensive fort measuring 107m X 21m situated to the west of the Proposed Development. It occupies a strong defensive position on a promontory and is believed to be of Iron Age or Medieval origin. Whilst there is no surface evidence to suggest it was an Iron Age fort, the earthwork does have some characteristics of a motte. The asset is presently covered in copse woodland (Plate 2) and sits on high ground above the Euchar Water, a wood lined stream leading to the River Nith, which is located 600 m to the north-east (Plate 2). This monument derives its cultural significance from its potential to inform defensive and settlement sites on and around the River Nith and its associated water courses. The site is poorly understood in terms of chronology and retains research potential through further excavation to clarify its construction date, period of use and eventual abandonment.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of Kemp's Castle is defined by its lowland position on the western side of the Euchar Water valley near to its confluence with the River Nith. This valley floor, fields and associated watercourse runs south-west to north-east, adjacent to the northern edge of the Site, before joining the River Nith to the south of Sanquhar. Key historic views are to the south-west and north-east over the Euchar Water and along the length of the valley floor as it approaches the River Nith. Current views from SM656 take in copse woodland to the north and north-east, screening the River Nith valley and the course of the Euchar Water towards the river. Local views to the north-west, west, south-west, south and south-east take in the wooded valley floor of the Euchar Valley, surrounding green field pasture and scattered dwellings. Distant, Upland views to the south-west and west, above the Euchar Water valley take in a landscape containing plantation woodland and numerous turbines associated with the Eucharhead, Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar II, Sanquhar and Sanquhar Six Community Wind Farms. The lowland setting along the Euchar Water, with its strategic links to the River Nith, plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of this defensive site, and its strategic importance in controlling the movement of people and goods along these waterways and associated river valleys. However, it is worth noting that the growth of woodland within and surrounding the monument, has partially blocked views towards the Euchar Water and River Nith from the asset to the north, partially eroding our appreciation of the links between SM656 and these key waterways. In its current condition covered by and partially screened with copse woodland, it could be argued that the monument's research potential for excavation plays a greater contribution to cultural significance than its setting.				
Magnitude of Impact	Views west and south-west, following the course of the Euchar Water, currently take in upland views containing numerous turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 10 new turbines (turbines 1-7, and 9-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views just south of the Euchar Water from this asset, with turbines 7, 11, 9 and 5 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 3.7 km of SM656 (Figure 9.26: CH VP1). Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with turbines 4, 3, 6 and 1 effectively screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures.				

	Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of SM656, which is focused around the Euchan Valley base and the confluence with the River Nith to the north-east. Given the above, it is proposed that SM656 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Development, with adverse impacts to setting resulting from the introduction of new turbines of greater height and proximity into upland views to the south of the Euchan Water when looking south-west along its length, resulting in a reduced appreciation of the asset for some visitors when looking along the Euchan Water valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate rural position rather than any erosion of understanding.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact the effect to cultural significance is minor. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.

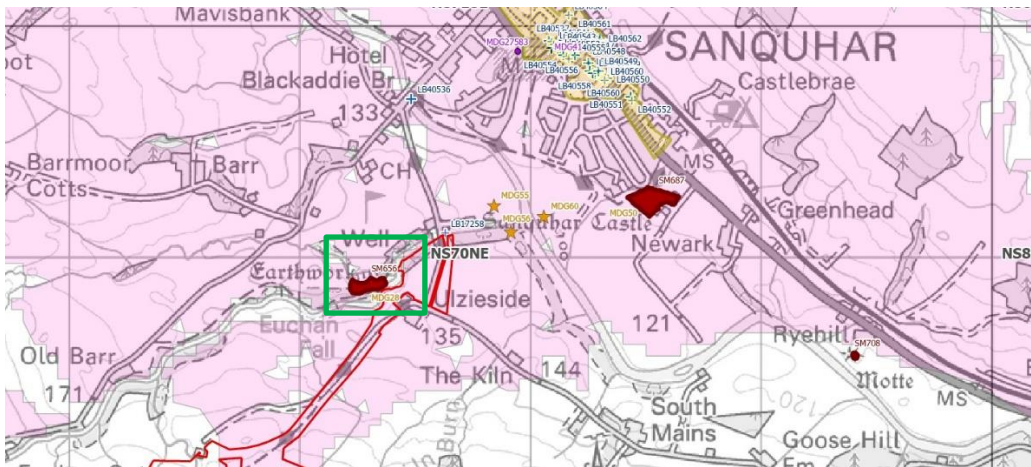


Plate 2: Location of asset in relation to CSA



Plate 3: View of SM656 from the north-west, showing the asset overgrown with trees



Plate 4: View south from SM656 over the Euchar Water below.

Table A9.2.3: Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle

SM687: Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle					
Designation	Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	0.8 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Figure 9.27a-f: CH VP2 SM687 Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle, Plates 5-7.				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	SM687: Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle comprises a 13th century medieval stone castle located on a defensive position on the south-east outskirts of Sanquhar, to the north of the River Nith. It has natural defences on all sides except on its east side, where a ditch is present (Plate 6). It is in a ruinous condition, but the remains of the 14th century tower, the north-east and north-west curtain wall and a 17th century rubble wall, are still visible above ground. An associated medieval deer park is recorded south of the castle towards the river. This monument derives its cultural significance from its historic value, namely its potential to provide information about medieval castles, their defensive and domestic use as well as their role within society during the medieval period. It also contributes to our understanding of medieval ownership and use of the land.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle is defined by its relationship to the settlement of Sanquhar, the river and the historic Galsgow Road, with the castle positioned to control and monitor movements along these key routes. The castle is located on the south-eastern edge of the village of Sanquhar above and overlooking the River Nith and the former Glasgow Road. Key historic views are north-west to south-east along the Nith river valley and south towards the former Deer Park and River itself. The historic Glasgow Road also follows this north-west to south-east orientation, passing through the historic core of the village. Views north-west over the historic core of Sanquhar are also key. Current views largely retain these key historic views, with the exception of views north-west, where expansion from Sanquhar in the 19th and 20th century has screened views towards the historic core of the settlement and the Glasgow Road. The setting of this monument in relation to the settlement of Sanquhar, the River Nith and the Glasgow road plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of this defensive site, and its strategic importance in controlling the movement of people and goods along these waterways and associated river valleys. It is worth noting that residential expansion from Sanquhar in the 19th and 20th centuries has eroded key views north-west over the historic core of the settlement and the Glasgow Road but not sufficiently to erode our understanding of the key relationship between castle and settlement. The retention of key views over large parts of the River Nith and the Glasgow Road adds to the cultural significance of the asset allowing for the appreciation and understanding of the castle in its historic context.				
Magnitude of Impact	Long distance views south-west, beyond the River Nith valley take in upland views containing numerous turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 4.9 km of SM687 (Figure 9.27: CH VP2). Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines 1, 6, 5, 9, 2, 10 minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of SM687, which is focused around the relationship with the the settlement of Sanquhar, the River Nith and the Glasgow Road, all located in short				

	distance views in the lowland zone in and above the River Nith river valley. Given the above, it is proposed that SM687 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking along across the valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, the effect to cultural significance is minor. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.

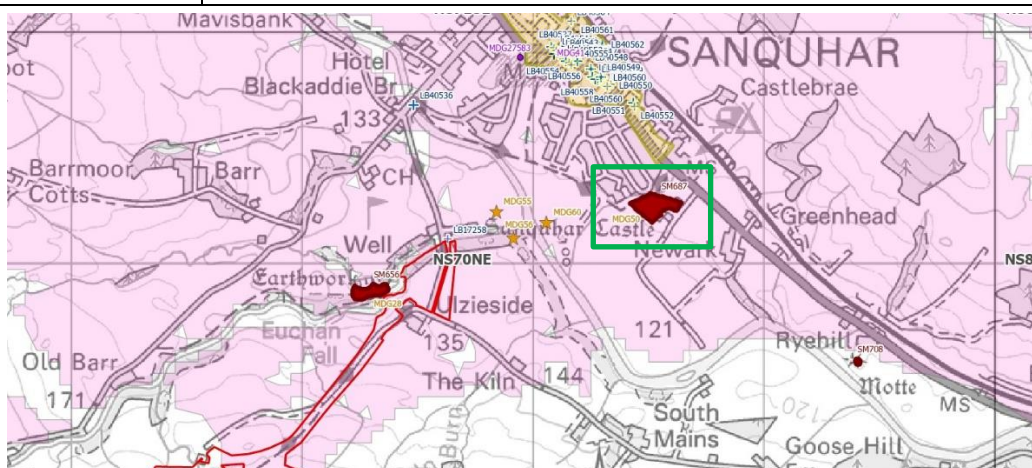


Plate 5: Location of asset in relation to CSA



Plate 6: Sanquhar Castle as viewed from the north



Plate 7: View towards the River Nith valley from the southern edge of SM687

2.2 Between 1 and 5 km

Table A9.2.4: Ryehill

SM708: Ryehill, Motte					
Designation	Scheduled Monuments	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	1.8 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Figure 6.22a-e LVIA VP6 Mennock, Plate 8				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	SM708 records a flat-topped motte which has been regularly scarped and measures 2.4 m to 3.0 m high. It was originally a fortification created by the Ross family, who settled in Ryehill at the end of the 12th century. It overlooks the River Nith, a strategic location within the surrounding landscape. This fortification was superseded by Sanquhar Castle in the 13th century. This monument derives its cultural significance from its historic value, namely its potential to provide information about medieval castles and fortifications, their defensive and domestic use as well as their role within society during the medieval period. It also contributes to our broader understanding of medieval ownership and use of the land.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of Ryehill Motte is defined by its relationship to the historic Glasgow Road and River Nith, positioned within agricultural fields adjacent to Glasgow Road and on land sited above the River Nith. Key historic views are north-west to south-east along the Nith river valley and south towards the River itself. The historic Glasgow Road also follows this north-west to south-east orientation, passing through the historic core of Sanquhar, 1.4 km to the north-west. Due to the rural location of this asset, in farmland away from the settlements of Sanquhar and Mennock, these key views have been retained with only electrical lines and the occasional building intruding into short distance views. The setting of this monument in relation to the settlement of Sanquhar, the historic Glasgow Road and River Nith plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of this defensive site, and its strategic importance in controlling the movement of people and goods along these waterways and associated river valley. The retention of key views over large parts of the River Nith and the Glasgow Road adds to the cultural significance of the asset allowing for the appreciation and understanding of the castle in its historic context.				
Magnitude of Impact	Long distance views south-west, beyond the River Nith valley take in upland views containing numerous turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 8 itself being located within 5.4 km of SM708. Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of SM708, which is focused around the relationship with the River Nith and the Glasgow Road, all located in short distance views in the lowland zone in and above the River Nith river valley. Given the above, it is proposed that SM708 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking along across the valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding				

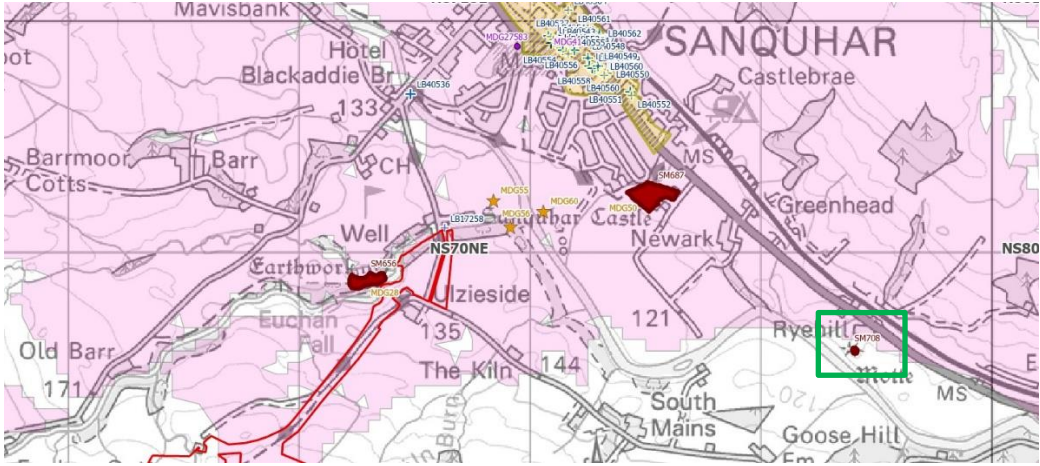
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, the effect to cultural significance is minor. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.
 Plate 8: Location of asset in relation to CSA	

Table A9.2.5: Orchard, Cross socket

SM679: Orchard, cross socket					
Designation	Scheduled Monument	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	3.2 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 9				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	SM679: Orchard cross socket compromises a cross-socket stone base of a freestanding cross and measures 1.06m X 0.9m X 0.43m. The stone base is square in shape and on the west side a crude cross has been carved beneath each mortice. It is also known as the 'Font Stone'. It stands at an inclined angle in a level pasture field. This monument is derives its culturally significance from its potential to inform about medieval standing crosses and their use along transport routes within the rural landscape. The monument also informs social and religious attitudes at the time and the prominence of Christianity in every day life.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of Orchard cross socket is defined by its position within farmland connected to Orchard Farmstead and its relationship to the B740, which provides a historic transport route south towards Sanquhar from the northern uplands. This location is within the valley of the Crawick Water. to the east is the of the B740. The locallandscape is dominated by agricultural fields and plantation woodland. Key historic views are from the road to the asset. These views are retained, although partially screened by roadside planting when approaching from the south. The setting of Orchard cross socket and relationship to the B740 plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of religious sites and monuments along historic carriageways through rural Scotland.				
Magnitude of Impact	The Proposed Development would not impact the relationship between this asset and its immediate rural setting beside the B740. The asset shares no historic links to the Proposed Development site and has no visibility of the Proposed Development, being outside of the ZTV. As such there is no change to the setting of this monument from the Proposed Development.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect upon cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

3. CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN 5 KM

3.1 Sanquhar Conservation Area

Table A9.2.6: Sanquhar Conservation Area

CA326 Sanquhar Conservation Area LB10291 Crawick New Bridge LB40537 2 Church Road LB40538 Church Road, St. Bride's Church LB40539 Crawick New Bridge LB40541 1, 3 High Street, Nithsdale Hotel LB40542 5, 7 High Street LB40543 11, 13 High Street LB40544 27, 29 High Street LB40545 31, 33 High Street LB40546 35, 37 High Street LB40547 39, 41 High Street, Post Office and House LB40548 63 High Street, Bank of Scotland LB40549 73 High Street LB40550 High Street, Monument LB40551 St. Ninian's Church LB40552 High Street. St. Nianians Manse LB40553 14 - 24 High Street (Even nos) LB40554 26 High Street, Royal Bank of Scotland LB40555 28 – 36 High Street LB40556 38 - 40 High Street LB40557 74, 76 High Street LB40558 78 - 86 High Street (Even numbers) LB40559 100 – 102 High Street, Council Offices LB40560 104 – 106 High Street, Library LB40561 Laurie's Wynd, Crichton School and Schoolhouse LB40562 Laurie's Wynd, Crichton School and Schoolhouse LB40563 Queensberry Square, School LB40564 St Mary's Street, E.U. Congregational Church					
Designation	1 x Conservation Area and 28 x Category B and C Listed Buildings	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	0.8 -1.4 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2 and 9.8, Figure 9.15a-c: CH VP4, Plates 10-12				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Sanquhar Conservation Area encompasses the historic core of Sanquhar, which includes the main road (A76) running south-east to north-west, and its surrounding buildings. It is situated adjacent to the Glasgow South Western Rail Line and extends to the west, ending just after crossing the A76. Sanquhar is located west of the medieval castle (SM687), immediately north and above the River Nith with extensive uplands to the north and south, divided by the northwest to southeast aligned River Nith terrace and valley. The village is a former Royal Burgh. The form of the historic core, with its line of structures fronting a main road through the village, reflects its medieval origins, with significant redevelopment and aggrandization of the village throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The conservation area is abutted by later 20th century commercial and residential development to the north, south and west. Predominantly dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, examples of Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area include the world's oldest Post Office (LB40547), opened in 1712, the High Street Tollbooth/Town House (LB40540), a number of 19th century				

	shops (LB40556; LB40555; LB40553) the 19th century St. Ninians Church (LB40551) and a 19th century library (LB40560). The Conservation Area also includes the Grade A listed LB40540 Tollbooth/Town House, located on the High Street. Given the Grade A listed status of this asset, LB40540 has been assessed separately below in Table A9.2.7. The Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings derive their cultural significance for their innate historical and architectural value and ability to inform the development of Sanquhar from a small medieval settlement through to a prominent Post-Medieval village along the River Nith valley, acting as a commercial and transport hub for the area. village
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the Sanquhar Conservation Area is defined by its relationship with the wider village and castle, to the A76 and the River Nith. As a local commercial and transport hub the setting of the Conservation Area extends south across the river to include rural farmsteads and dwellings on the southern river terrace. Key historic views within the Conservation Area are inward facing, running east to west along the high street and main road through the village (Plate 11). From the western edge of the Conservation Area, views extend south towards the River Nith and the main crossing across the river at Blackaddie Bridge (LB40536). Key external views towards the Conservation Area are north-west to south-east along the A76 and from the terrace south of the river. Later 20th century development to the north, south and east have eroded key historic views into the Conservation Area. Internal views along the A76 and main high street have been retained. The setting of the Conservation Area in relation to the wider settlement of Sanquhar and castle, the A76 (historic Glasgow Road) and River Nith plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of the development of the settlement from a small medieval village to a key local commercial and transport hub in the Post-Medieval period. However, the expansion of commercial and residential properties around the historic core of Sanquhar has eroded the relationships outwith the Conservation Area through the screening of key views. Internal views along the high street and between historic buildings are retained but setting plays a minor role in contributing to cultural significance, which it is largely derived from the innate architectural and historical value of its individual historic buildings.
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views around the Conservation Area take in modern commercial and residential development, which largely screen views south outwith the Conservation Area. Along the southern limit of the Conservation Area unobscured views south are possible. Long distance views south-west, beyond the River Nith valley take in upland views containing numerous turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 4.8 km of CA326 (Figure 9.15: CH VP4). Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines 1, 6, 5, 9, 2, 10 minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of CA326 or its associated Listed Buildings, which is focused around the relationship with the wider settlement of Sanquhar, its castle, the River Nith and the Glasgow Road, all located in short distance views in the lowland zone in and above the River Nith river valley. Given the above, it is proposed that CA326 and its associated Listed Buildings will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the Conservation Area for some visitors when looking along across the valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the Conservation Area in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding/appreciation around individual Listed Buildings.



Plate 12: View towards the River Nith valley from the very southern limit of the Conservation Area

4. LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 1 KM

4.1 Grade A Listed Buildings

Table A9.2.7: High Street, Tolbooth/Town House

LB40540: High Street, Tollbooth/Town House Category A Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat A Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	0.9 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Plates 13-14				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB40540 High Street. Tollbooth/Town House, an 18th century tolbooth, which has potential medieval origins. It was designed by William Adam and is in the Baroque architectural style. The stone used to build this tolbooth came from Sanquhar Castle (SM687: Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle). It is in good condition and is currently in use as a museum. Key architectural feature includes a set of joughs affixed to the wall by the side of a prison wall and an armorial insert. This asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic value. The key architectural features are a 1751 armorial panel inserted above the forestair, providing information about architectural fashion of the post-medieval era. It also has the potential to inform the local economy, travel routes and the re-use of medieval materials in later structures. The asset also derives some cultural significance from its communal value, being a museum, open to the public.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of LB40540: High Street, Tollbooth/Town House is defined by its relationship to the A76 and the main high street running through Sanquhar. It sits on the south side of the main road (High Street) running through the village. It occupies a prominent position at the junction between High Street and South Lochan Road (Plates 13 and 14). The main elevation faces south-east. It is surrounded on all sides by both residential and business buildings, which make up the centre of the village of Sanquhar. Key historic views include the view down the High Street to the south-east and up to the north-west. These key views are retained. The setting of LB40540 High Street, Tollbooth/Town House plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, informing the key relationship between the asset, the A76 and the main high street and allowing an appreciation of the asset in its historic context.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views south from the asset towards the Proposed Development take in 20th century infrastructure, commercial and residential development, largely screening long distance views south of the river and into the uplands beyond. Where long distance views are possible between buildings are visible, these views contain numerous turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 4.8 km of LB40540 (Figure 9.15: CH VP4). Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines 1, 6, 5, 9, 2, 10 minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of LB40540 which is focused around the relationship with the main high street of Sanquhar and the A76 (Glasgow Road), all located in very short distance internal to Sanquhar. Given the above, it is proposed that LB40540 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with				

	adverse impacts to 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 of the Listed Building for some visitors when looking across a the valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the Listed Building within the Sanquhar Conservation Area rather than any erosion of understanding/experience of the Tolbooth/Town House.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, the effect upon cultural significance is minor. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.



Asset within Sanquhar Conservation Area



Plate 13: LB40540 in relation to the asset and structures to the south

4.2 Grade B and C Listed Buildings within Sanquhar Parish

Table A9.2.8: Blackaddie Bridge

LB40536: Blackaddie Bridge Category B Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat B Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	0.6 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Plate 15				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB40536: Blackaddie Bridge comprises a 19th century stone bridge built by Murdoch and Weir, both of whom are buried in the Sanquhar Kirkyard. It has three segmental arches over the River Nith and is made of grey ashlar. It is recorded on the earliest six-inch and 25-inch OS maps from 1856. This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. This is due to its historic fabric its survival and its transport connections associated with 19th century Sanquhar.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of Blackaddie Bridge is defined by its relationship to the River Nith and the settlement of Sanquhar,. The asset is located south-west of the village, on a road heading into the western historic core, fording the north-west to south-east aligned river.To the south and west is pasture. Key historic views are north-east to south-west along the transport route to Sanquhar and north-west to south-east along the course of the River Nith. These views are retained. The setting of Blackaddie Bridge plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of the historic links to Sanquhar and its role as a key local transport route across the River Nith. The retention of key views allows the asset to be appreciated and understood in its historic context.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in 20th century infrastructure in the form of power and phone lines, as well as isolated dwellings. Trees and planted beside the roadway leading to Sanquahr, both north and south of the bridge partially, screening long distance views south of the river and into the uplands beyond. Where long distance views are visible, these views contain turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 4.4 km of LB40536. Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. 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 LB40540 which is focused around the relationship with the main high street of Sanquhar and the A76 (Glasgow Road), all located in very short distance internal to Sanquahr. Given the above, it is proposed that LB40536 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the bridge for some when looking across the river valley. Impacts are associated with an adverse experience of using the bridge, when crossing from the urban environment of Sanquahr into the wider rural landscape south of the river, with the introduction of new turbines creating new infrastructure south if the river and eroding rural views.				

**Statement of
Significance of Effect**

As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a (adverse) low magnitude of impact, the effect upon the heritage assets is negligible. This is **not significant** in terms of EIA Regulations.

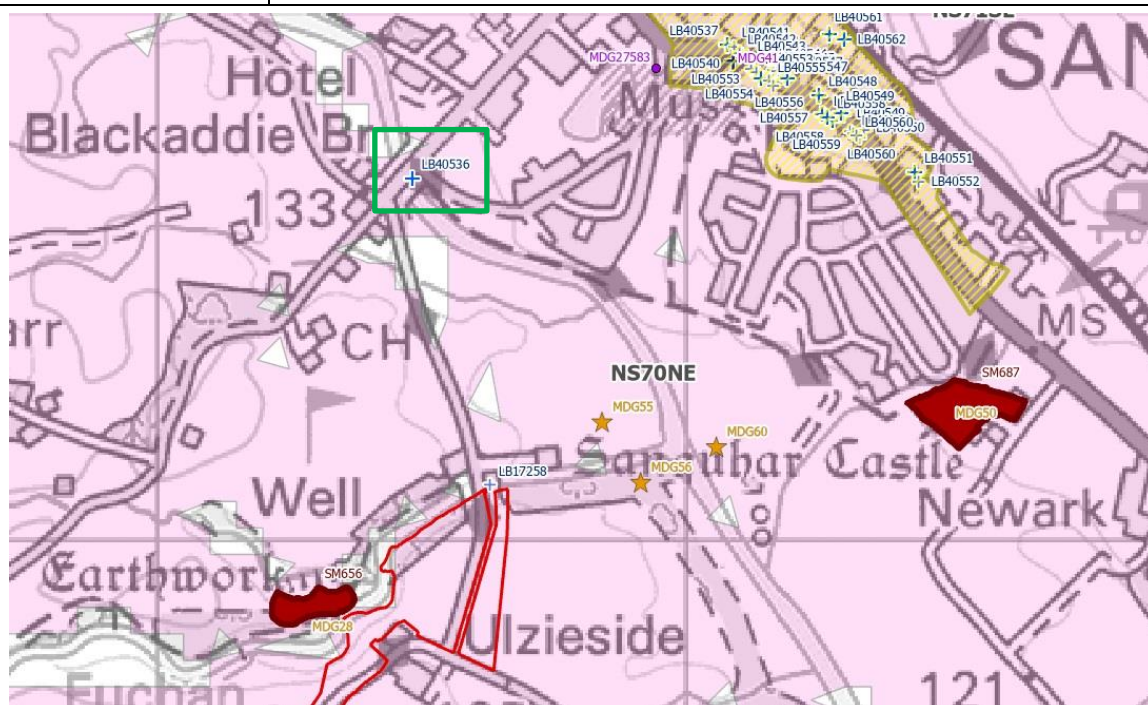
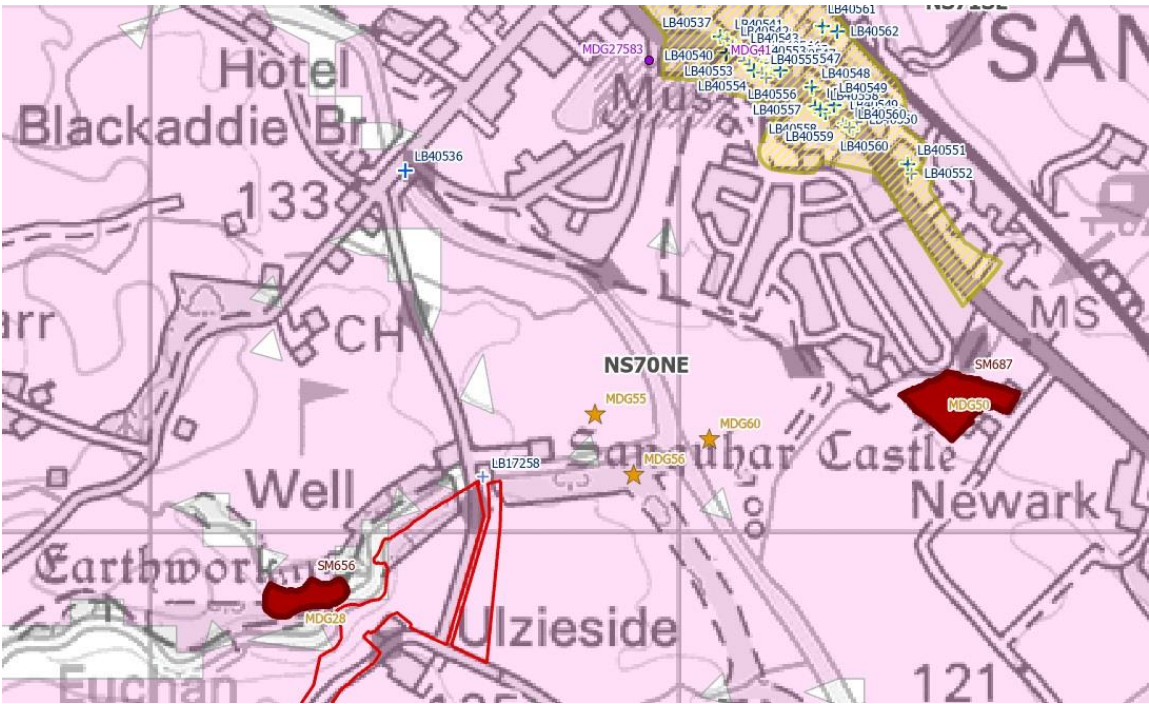


Plate 15: Location of asset in relation to CSA

Table A9.2.9: Euchan Bridge

LB17258: Euchan Bridge Category C Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat C Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	Just beyond northern edge of CSA
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Plate 16				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Euchan Bridge represents an early to mid-19th century road bridge with a single segmental arch over Euchan water. It is made of coursed, squared rubble with ashlar voussoirs and parapet coping. Its piers are square, and the parapets widen at the approaches. It is recorded on the earliest six-inch and 25-inch OS maps from 1856. This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural context but chiefly its historic fabric and importance in understanding the transport connections associated with 19th century Sanquhar.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of Euchan Bridge is defined by its relationship to the Euchan Water and country roads south of the River Nith. It is located on a rural road and crosses the Euchan Water, a small waterway which connects to the River Nith to the east. Historic views include the Euchan Water, Euchan Bridge Cottage, located at the bridge entrance to the north, and the pasture fields and tree which line the bank of the watercourse. These views are retained. The setting of Euchan Bridge plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of the historic links to Sanquhar for communities south of the River Nith and the key importance of local transport links to both trade and wider transport of people and goods. The retention of key views allows the asset to be appreciated and understood in its historic context.				
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	Short distance views take in 20th century infrastructure in the form of power and phone lines, as well as Euchan Bridge Cottage. Trees and planted beside the roadway leading to Sanquhar, both north and south of the bridge partially, screening long distance views south of the Euchan Water and into the uplands beyond. On the approach to the bridge from the north, long distance views are limited to views north and north-east taking in the River Nith valley, the settlement of Sanquhar and the distant uplands beyond. Screening prevents distance views on the bridge itself. When leaving the bridge in a southerly direction distance views are only possible to the east and south-east, taking in fields above the River Nith valley and distant uplands. Long distance views of the Proposed Development are not possible. Where long distance views are visible, these views contain turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 4.4 km of LB40536. Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. 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 LB40540 which is focused around the relationship with the main high street of Sanquhar and the A76 (Glasgow Road), all located in very short distance internal to Sanquhar. Given the above, it is proposed that LB40536 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the bridge for some when looking across the river valley.				

LB17258: Euchan Bridge Category C Listed Building	
	Impacts are associated with an adverse experience of using the bridge, when crossing from the urban environment of Sanquahr into the wider rural landscape south of the river, with the introduction of new turbines creating new infrastructure south of the river and eroding rural views. Given the above, it is proposed that LB17258 will undergo no change to setting as a result of the Proposed Development.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of low sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.
 Plate 16: Location of asset in relation to CSA	

5. LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN 5 KM

5.1 Sanquhar Parish

Table A9.2.10: Sanquhar House (Parish Manse) and Walled Garden

LB40565: Sanquhar House (Parish Manse) and Walled Garden Category B Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat B Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	1.1 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 17				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Designed by James Thomson of Dumfries and built in 1823 - 4, Sanquhar House is a category B Listed, former manse associated with St. Bride's Church. It is a 2 storey, 3 bay building with painted stugged ashlar and dressings. The former manse is believed to have been built on the site of a medieval building. This may be supported by the presence of two 13th – 14th century carved stones with dog-tooth decoration. This asset derives cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, which contributes to our understanding of how the site evolved between the 13th and 19th centuries, as well as informing 19th architectural style in religious buildings.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of LB40565 is defined by its location on the rural, western periphery of Sanquhar, somewhat removed from the hustle and bustle of village life. The Manse is located to the south of the main road leading to the village and 600m from St. Brides Church. The former manse sits within its own small estate surrounded by a thin band of trees, with a main driveway leading from the house, north towards the main road to Sanquhar. Key views are north along the driveway, with other external views largely screened by trees, giving the residence a degree of privacy. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, aiding our understanding of the function of a Manse House within the parochial life of the village, that is allowing a discrete location for visits by parisheners and a private retreat for the resident priest.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in woodland screening around the Manse, surrounding fields and the driveway leading from the house, north towards the main road to Sanquhar. Long distance views are largely screened by surrounding trees but some visibility of the Proposed Development may be possible when vegetation is thinner during winter months. Where long distance views are visible, these views contain turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 4.9 km of LB40565. Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. 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 LB40565 which is focused around the private wooded estate of the house and the wider relationship with the associated St Brides Church in Sanquhar. 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 impacts to 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 of the rural setting of the Manse when looking south across the river valley.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, the effect upon cultural significance is negligible. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.
Plate 17: Location of asset in relation to Sanquhar	

Table A9.2.11: Former Station, Stationmaster's House

LB40566: Former Stationmaster's House Category C Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat C Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	1.2 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 18				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Dated to 1850, the Former Stationmaster's house (LB40566) is an asymmetrical, one storey station/stationmasters house in the Tudor style. It has a T-plan form and is built of coursed stugged and squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Sash windows are another key architectural feature, with original lying-panes still present. Its roof is slate. It was used in association with Sanquhar Station, before it was shut in 1965. This asset derives cultural significance from its historical and architectural value contributing to our understanding of vernacular domestic railway buildings, as well as the domestic work lives of railway workers in the 19th to 20th century.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with and position beside Sanquhar railway station and the northwest- to southeast aligned section of track within the wider rail network. The Listed building is on the northern edge of Sanquhar outside of the historic core. Key views are along the northwest-to southeast aligned track and railway infrastructure. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, aiding our understanding of the key relationship to the station itself and wider railway network.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in the station and track as well as views south over the settlement of Sanquhar. Long distance views take in farmland to the west and south of Sanquhar as well as views of distant uplands. Where long distance views west and south contain turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 5.2 km of LB40566. Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. 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 LB40566 which is focused around the railway station and track within Sanquhar. Given the above, it is proposed that LB40566 will undergo a negligible (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a (adverse) negligible magnitude of impact, the effect upon cultural significance is negligible. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

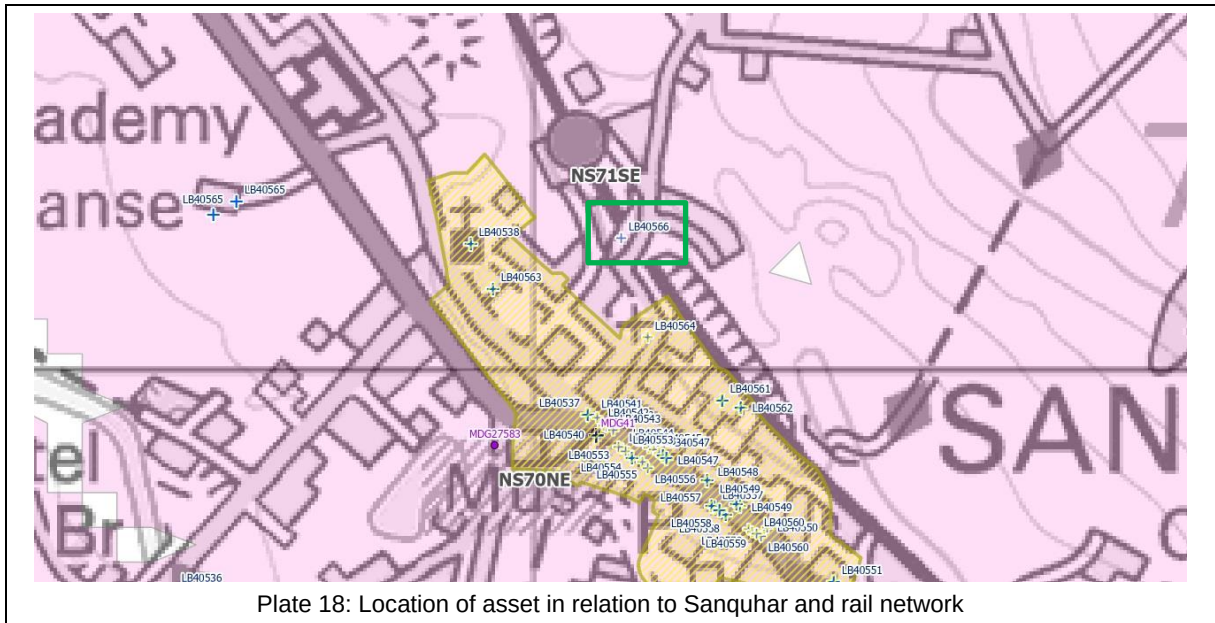


Plate 18: Location of asset in relation to Sanquhar and rail network

Table A9.2.12: Mennock Viaduct

LB17260 Mennock Viaduct Category B Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat B Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	3.4 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Figure 9.16: CH VP5, LB17260, Mennock, Viaduct, Plate 19.				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB17260 records a railway viaduct, engineered by John Miller for the Closeburn – New Cumnock line. It was opened in 1850 and has a group value with the Crawick Viaduct (LB17254). This asset derives cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, specifically in relation to mid-19th century railway design and infrastructure and the connection to John Miller, an 19th century engineer and politician. The asset also informs changes and improvements to the transport infrastructure in the mid 19th century.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset derives from its relationship with the Mennock Water and the wider rail network in and around Sanquhar. The Viaduct fords the Mennock Water and allows the Glasgow and South Western Line access to Sanquhar, the nearest station on the line. Key historic views are along the northwest-to southeast aligned track and railway infrastructure. Passengers currently using the rail network enjoy views south over the River Nith when travelling. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, aiding our understanding and appreciation of the expansion of the rail network in the mid 19th century and the engineering challenges these improvements entailed.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in the village of Mennock, the Mennock Water, the railway line and the A76, as well as surrounding farmland and uplands to the north. Long distance views take in the River Nith valley and uplands to the south of the aqueduct and rail line. These views south also take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill. Views travelling along the track also take in turbines from Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 8 new turbines of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbine 8 itself being located within 5.5 km of LB17260 (Figure 9.16: CH VP5). Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. 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 LB17260 which is focused around Mennock, the Mennock Water and the north-west to south-east aligned rail line. Given the above, it is proposed that LB17260 will undergo a negligible (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a (adverse) negligible magnitude of impact, the effect upon cultural significance is negligible. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

Table A9.2.13: Back Burn Road Bridge

LB17251 Back Burn Road Bridge (Over Back Burn) Category C Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat C Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	2.1 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 20				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB17251 records an early 19th century single-segmental arch road bridge with ramped parapets, corniced square terminal piers with pyramidal caps. It was built in 1819, and building materials include rubble with ashlar dressings. This asset derives cultural significance from its architectural and historic value, chiefly in the survival of its historic fabric and ability to inform transport connections around 19th century Sanquhar alongside the development of the wider transport network.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship to the Back Burn, a watercourse feeding into the River Nith. The bridge fords the watercourse which runs through a rural landscape of 19th century enclosures, copse and plantation woodland. The bridge is part of the rural road network south of the River Nith. Key historic views are of the Back Burn, the immediate road network and the surrounding woodland and pasture. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, aiding our understanding of local transport links south of the River Nith and the engineering challenges required to improve these links.				
Magnitude of Impact	Long Distance views towards the Proposed Development are screened by woodland to the south of the bridge and lining the road. The asset does not share any known historic association with the CSA and is outside of the ZTV of the Proposed Development. There would therefore be no change to the setting of this monument from the Proposed Development.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect upon cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

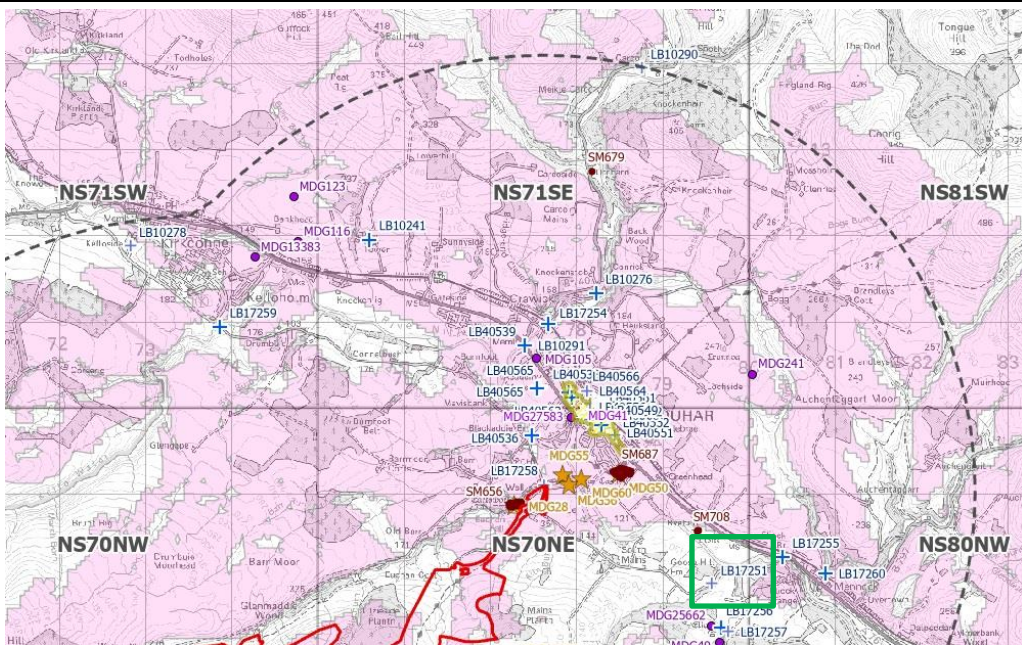


Plate 20: Location of asset in relation to CSA

Table A9.2.14: Craigdarroch Farmhouse

LB17253 Craigdarroch Farmhouse Category C Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat C Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	3.4 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 21				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB17253 records an early 19th century, two storey, three bay farmhouse with stugged red ashlar coursed masonry and polished dressings. The door is panelled and recessed, in a pilastered doorcase. Window designs include projecting bays on the ground floor, single 1st floor window opes with small-paned sash windows. Corniced end stacks are also present on the exterior, and it is roofed with graded slates. This asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural value relating to early domestic 19th century Scottish farmhouses, their plan and form.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by the immediate the rural farmland it occupies and relationship to Craigdarroch Estate, occupying land south of the River Nith and East of the Eliock Etsate. The asset is located within the low land adjacent to the River Nith. The farmhouse is sited within a landscape of pasture grassland with copse and plantation woodland. Key views are over the fields immediately adjacent to the farmhouse. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, aiding our understanding of the historic function of the asset and relationship to the the lowland agricultural zone adjacent to the River Nith.				
Magnitude of Impact	The Proposed Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its immediate rural setting. The asset does not share any known historic association with the CSA and is outside of the ZTV of the Proposed Development. There would therefore be no change to the setting of this monument.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect upon cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

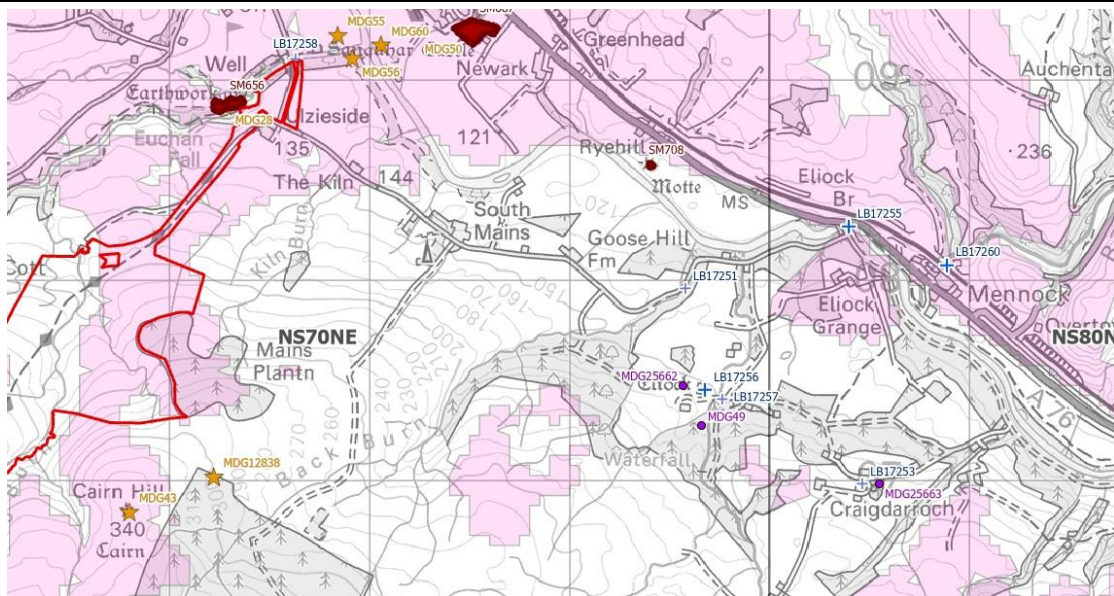


Plate 21: Location of asset in relation to the CSA

5.2 Eliock estate

Table A9.2.15: Eliock Estate

LB17255: Mennock, Eliock Bridge Category B Listed Building LB17256: Eliock House Category B Listed Building LB17257: Eliock House Bridge Category C Listed Building					
Designation	2 x Cat B Listed Buildings and 1 x Cat C Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	2.7 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 22				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Eliock House (LB17256) is a 17th century mansion incorporating a potential 16th century tower. It has an H-plan form and a courtyard to the west. It was originally part of the Eliock Estate, which also included the category C Listed building of Eliock House Bridge (LB17255). This bridge was constructed in 1855, by Messrs. Hair of Sanquhar. The bridge was one of two which approached the estate lands as shown on an estate map from 1767. The Eliock House Bridge (LB17257) was also a part of this estate and consist of a roadbridge, built 1859, which carries the main drive up to Eliock house over Garpal Burn, a small watercourse located to the east of the main house. The 6" OS Map of 1888 records the main drive and a series of formal walkways through the Eliock Estate and into Wester Wood to the west. These assets derive their cultural significance from their historical and architectural value contributing to the understanding of the organisation of post-medieval Scottish estates, their land and their development into the 20th century.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of LB17256 (house) and LB17257 (bridge) is defined by their relationship with the former Eliock Estate, taking in fields and woodland as well as the Back Burn and Garpal Burn watercourses. Eliock House sits within open fields surrounded by copse and plantation woodland, forming a private retreat for owners and their guests as well as defining the former estate. The estate is surrounded by farmland to the south of the River Nith. Key views from the house are east and west, along the drive and walkways of the former estate. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, helping to demonstrate the importance of privacy to the owners of these large rural estates and sense of being distinct from the surrounding farmers. The setting of LB17255 is defined by its relationship with the River Nith, which it fords and the surrounding road network. Key views are east to west along the course of the river and north to south along the associated roads. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, aiding our understanding of local transport links south of the River Nith and the engineering challenges required to improve these links.				
Magnitude of Impact	The Proposed Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate setting. The assets do not share any known historic association with the CSA and assets LB17257 and LB17256 are outside of the ZTV of the Proposed Development. LB17255 is within the ZTV, although surrounded by sufficient woodland to make views towards the Proposed Development completely screened. Given the above, there would be no change to the setting of these monuments.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a group of heritage assets of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

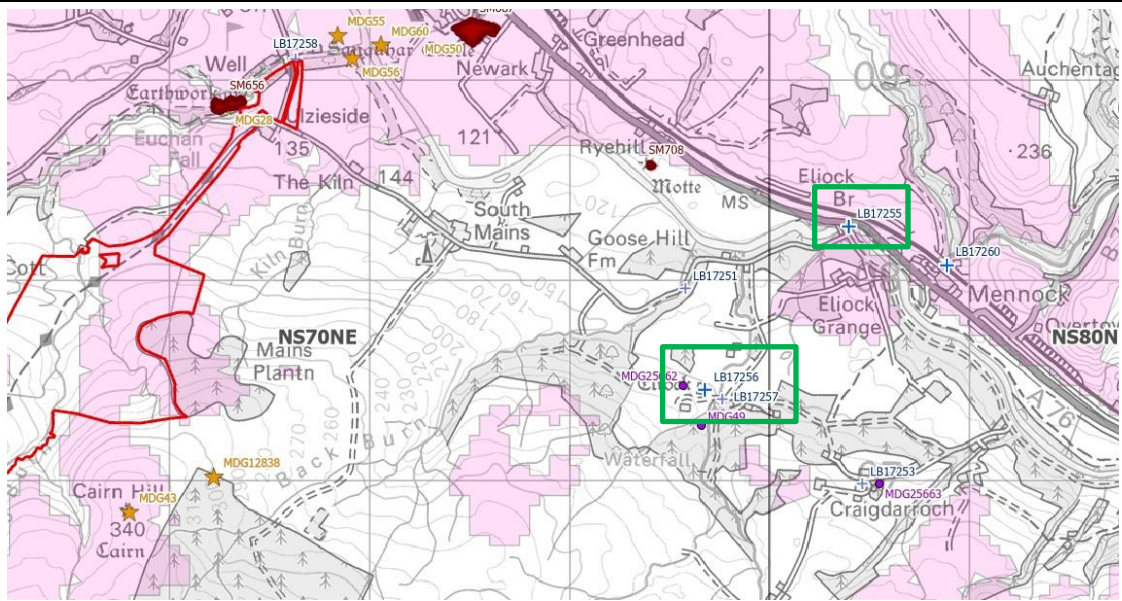


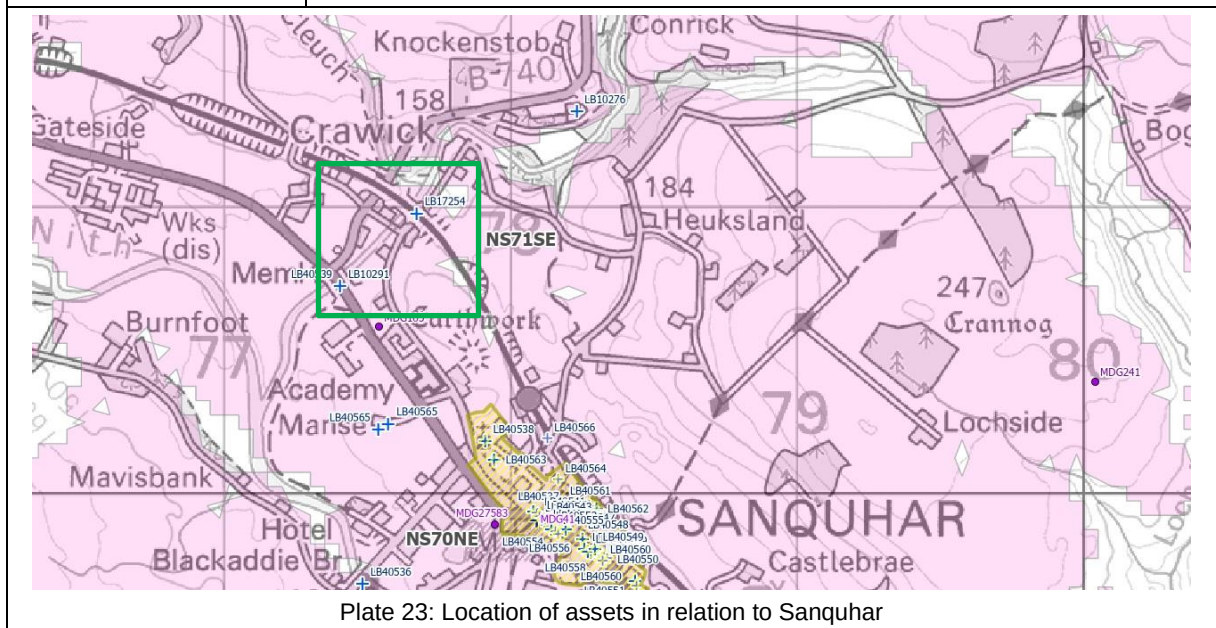
Plate 22: Location of assets in relation to CSA

5.3 Crawick

Table A9.2.16: Crawick Bridge and Crawick Viaduct

LB10291: Crawick Bridge (A76 over Crawick Water) Category B Listed Building					
LB17254: Crawick Viaduct Category B Listed Building					
Designation	2 x Cat B Listed Buildings	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	1.7 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 23				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB10291 records a road bridge with 2 segmental hood moulded arches over Crawick Water, a stream flowing south into the River Nith. Two datestones are present at opposite ends of the parapet and date to 1825. LB17254 records a railway viaduct on the Closeburn-New Cumnock Line, which was engineered by John Miller and opened in 1850. These assets derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural value, specifically relating to mid-19th century railway design and transport infrastructure and their connection to John Miller, a 19th century engineer and politician.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of these assets is defined by their location on the western edge of Sanquhar and relationship to Crawick Water. The assets were constructed to facilitate the movement of people and goods to and from this key local settlement. Specifically, the setting of LB10291 is the road network west of Sanquhar and the fording of the Crawick Water. The specific setting of LB17254 is the north-west to south-east aligned railway network running to the north of Sanquhar, linking the area to the wider rail network. Key views are north to south along the length of the Crawick Water and east to west along the respective alignments of the road/rail network. These views are retained. The setting of these assets plays a positive contribution to their cultural significance, helping to inform the improvement to transport networks around Sanquhar in the 19th century and the engineering challenges involved in achieving this end.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views from these assets take in the Crawick Water, modern transport infrastructure and pasture from nearby fields. Long distance views take in the River Nith valley and uplands to the north and south of Sanquhar. The views south also take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from these assets, with turbine 8 itself being located within 5.2 km of LB10291. Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. 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 either asset which is focused around the Crawick Water and transport network west of Sanquhar. Given the above, it is proposed that these assets will undergo a negligible (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development.				

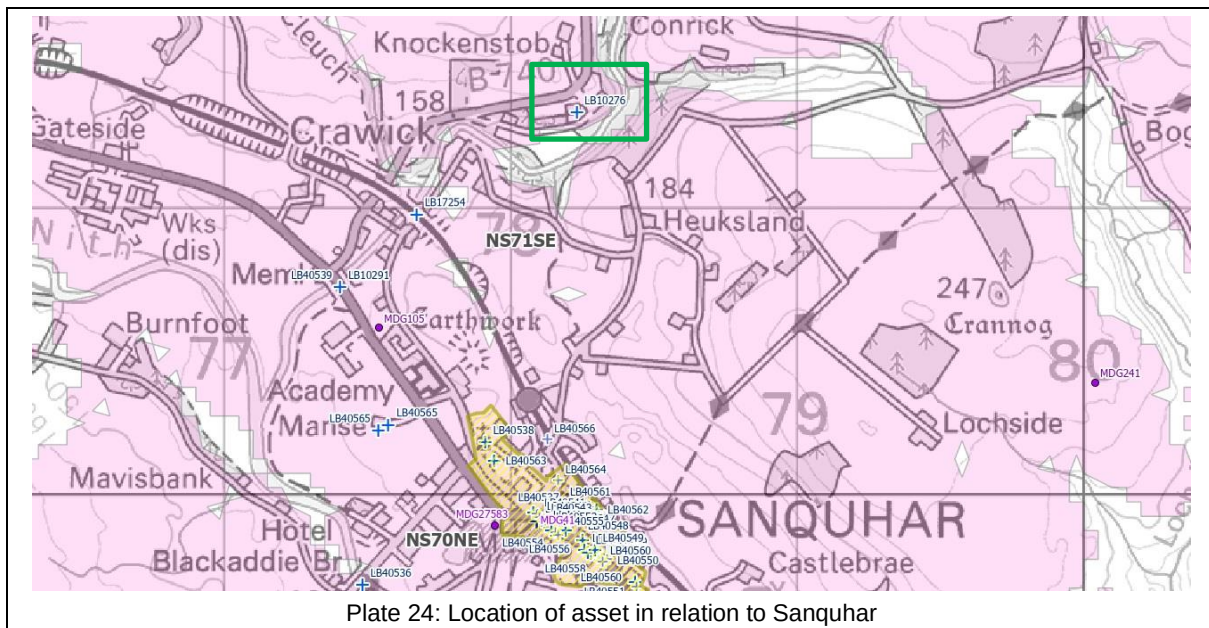
Statement of Significance of Effect	As heritage assets of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, the effect upon cultural significance is negligible. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.
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5.4 The Holm

Table A9.2.17: The Holm

LB10276: The Holm category B Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat B Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	2.3 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 24				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB10276 records a late 18th / early 19th century stable block. It was built on the Queensbury estate as stables for a shooting lodge, which has since been demolished. It was built in 1858 and building materials include rubble with ashlar dressings. It is two storeys high and is roofed with graded slates. To the south is a quadrangular walled garden on sloping ground, with rubble-built walls, railings and a gateway. It is clearly labelled on the 1856 six-inch OS map. This asset derives cultural significance from its historical and architectural value contributing to the understanding of the Queensbury estate, its ownership and the use of the surrounding landscape around Sanquhar.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its rural position within the former Queensbury Estate, located 1.4 km north of the historic core of Sanquhar. The asset is located between the B740 and the Crawick Water, with woodland to the south, north and east, which formerly defined the estate. Key historic views are south towards the former main house and west along the driveway connecting to the road south to Sanquhar. This rural setting and views has largely been retained and aids the understanding of this asset within a private wooded estate while also within the rural periphery of Sanquhar. The loss of many of the associated estate buildings has eroded the significance of this setting and now the cultural significance is largely derived from the building's historic and architectural value, chiefly the retention of its historic fabric and associated historic records.				
Magnitude of Impact	Whilst within the ZTV of the Proposed Development, trees planted to the south of the building largely obscure views south to the uplands beyond the River Nith. However, the Development may be partially visible when trees hold less vegetation in winter and this screening thins. The Proposed Development would add new turbines to the south-west but it is not thought that this would alter the appreciation or experience of this asset. Importantly, the Proposed Development would not affect the relationship between the asset and its immediate setting within the former Queensbury Estate. The asset does not share any known historic association with the CSA. Given the above, there would be no change to the setting of this asset.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				



5.5 Kirkconnel Parish

Table A9.2.17: Tower Farmhouse and Kelloside

LB10241 Tower Farmhouse Category B Listed Building					
LB10278 Kelloside Category C Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat B Listed Building and 1 x Cat C Listed building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	3.5 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Figure 9.17a-c: CH VP6, Plate 25				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Tower Farmhouse is an early 19th century 2 storey farmhouse, consisting of coursed, squared rubble with ashlar dressings. The south elevation is three bays wide and symmetrical, with a corniced square central porch. A south facing block pediment is also present above a 12-pane sash window. It has corniced end stacks and a piended slate roof. To the rear are some lower ranges, with a small porch on the west wall. The interior is modernised. It is also labelled on the six—inch and 25-inch OS maps from 1856. Kelloside is a 19th century 2 storey farmhouse in an L plan with a low rear wing. It has a date stone which is decorated with either '1870' or '1876'. Building materials include stugged and snecked ashlar. These assets derive their cultural significance from their historical and architectural value contributing to the understanding of post-medieval farmsteads and their associated farmhouses.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	Both assets are defined by their position on the rural periphery of the settlement of Kirkconnel, with LB10241 located to the east of the settlement and LB10287 to the west. Both buildings sit within farmland currently used as pasture, within a wider rural landscape of post-medieval enclosures and copse/plantation woodland. The rural setting of LB10241 is largely intact and views of the surrounding fieldss have been retained. The setting of LB10278 has been eroded by residential encroachment from Kirkconnel, although views to the south and west have been retained. Whilst the rural setting of these assets does provide some contribution to cultural significance, these asset's chief value lie in their architectural and historic value, chiefly the surviving historic fabric and records of the rural farming economy.				
Magnitude of Impact	LB10278 sits outside the ZTV of the Proposed Development. The asset has no historic links to the Development site. As such there will be no change to setting and no effect to cultural significance. Long distance views from LB10241 take in the River Nith valley and uplands to the south of Kirkconnel. The views south also take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill and Sanquhar Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset (Figure 9.17: CH VP6), with turbine 9 itself being located within 5.7 km of LB10241. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south of the asset, these upland views already contain turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of LB10241which is focused on the rural periphery of Kirkconnel. Given the above, there will be a negligible change to setting and a negligible effect to cultural significance, with any adverse impacts to setting resulting from the introduction of new turbines into upland views to the south of the farmhouse resulting in a reduced appreciation of the asset for some visitors when looking along across the river valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate rural setting rather than any erosion of understanding.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a negligible (adverse) magnitude if impactg, there is a negligible effect to cultural significance for LB10241. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations. As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to the cultural significance of LB10278. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

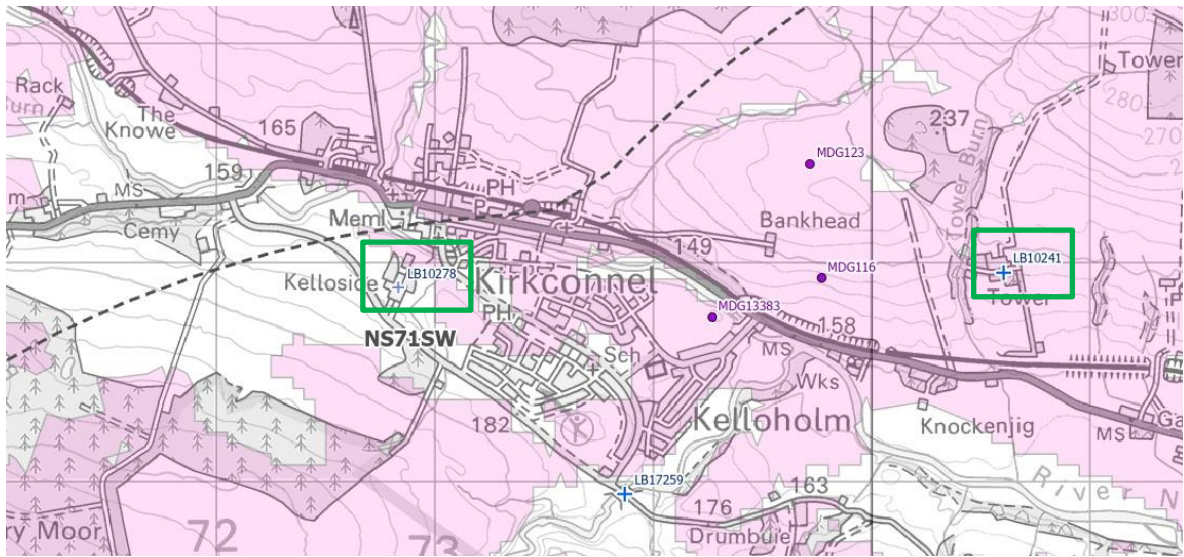
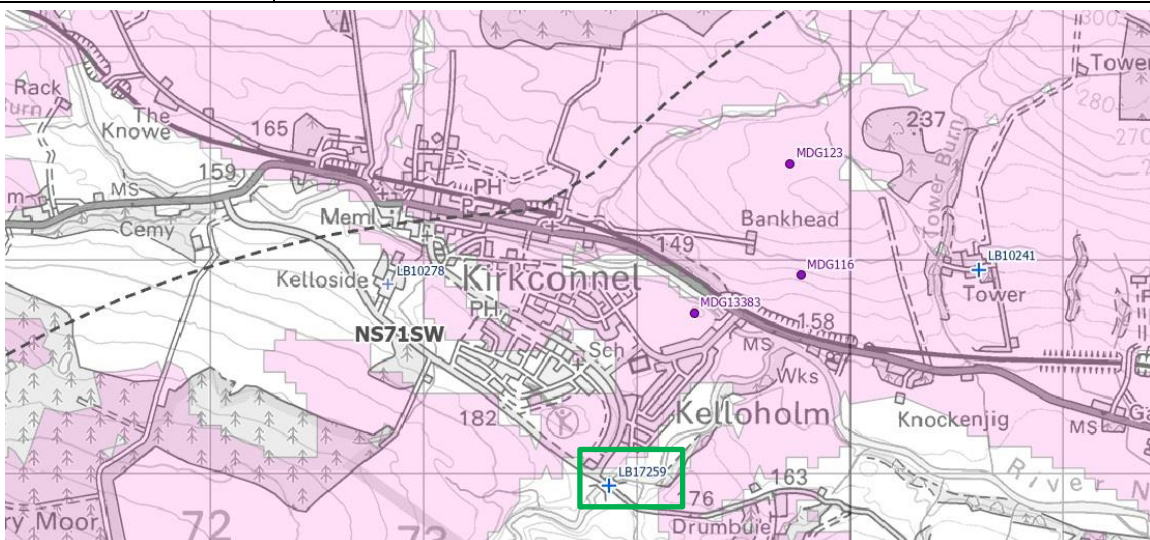
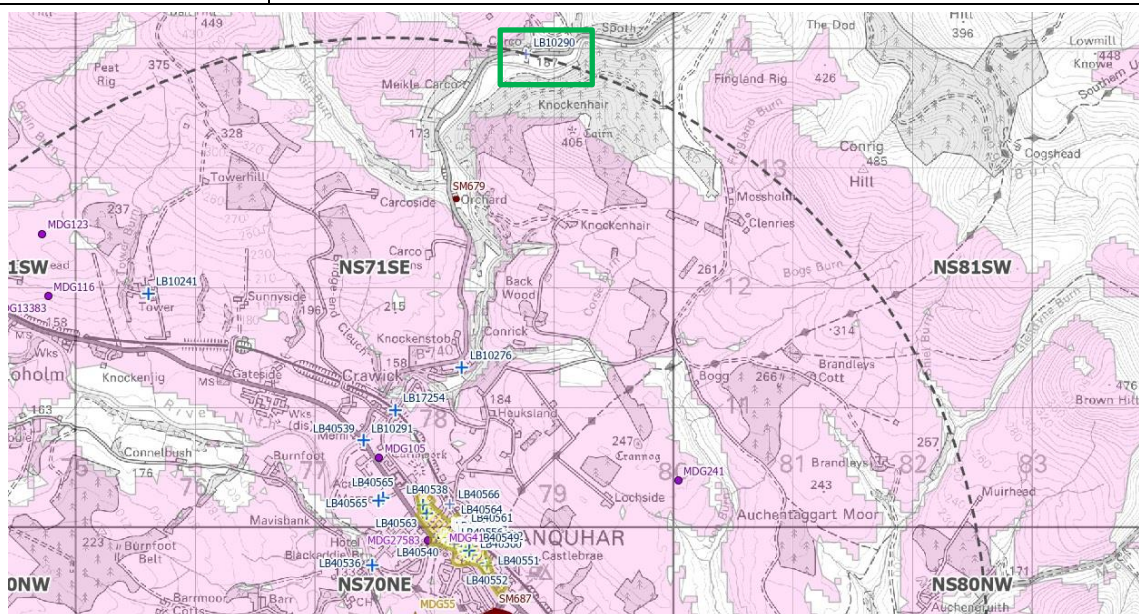


Plate 25: Location of assets in relation to Kirkcannel

Table A9.2.18: Kello Bridge

LB17259 Kello Bridge Category B Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat B Listed Buildings	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	4 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 26				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Kello Bridge is an early to mid-19th century road bridge with a modern fenced pedestrian way. It has a high single segmental arch which spans across Kello Water, and building materials include grey ashlar. The parapets widen at the approaches and continue as low walls to the west. This asset derives cultural significance from its historical and architectural value contributing to our understanding early 19th century engineering and the development of local transport links.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with the Kello Water, which it fords and the Blackaddie Road. The asset is located south of the settlement of Kirkconnel, specifically the stretch of road spanning the Kello Water, a stream feeding into the River Nith, located 1 km north. The bridge forms part of the wider rural road network south of the river and the settlement of Kirkconnel. The setting of Kello Bridge plays a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding our understanding of local transport links around the settlement of Kirkconnel and improving our understanding of the engineering solutions employed in improving these transport links.				
Magnitude of Impact	The asset is outwith the ZTV of the Proposed Development and has no historic links to the Proposed Development site. As such there will be no change to setting and no effect to cultural significance.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				
					
Plate 26: Location of asset in relation to Kello Water and Kirkconnel					

A9.2.19: Carco Farmhouse

LB10290 Carco Farmhouse and Steading Category C Listed Building					
Designation	1 x Cat C Listed Building	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	4.9 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 27				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	LB10290 records an early 19th century single storey 3 bay cottage with a courtyard steading to the rear. The farmhouse is rubble built with ashlar dressings and the courtyard steading is a single storey L-plan range linked to the rear wing of the main house. A detached tall barn is present to the east. This asset derives cultural significance from its historical and architectural value, contributing to the understanding of early 19th century farmsteads, their associated buildings and their contribution to the local economy.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its location in the rural uplands to the north of Sanquhar and the relationship with the local transport network, namely the B740, connecting the uplands north of Sanquhar to the settlement below. Key historic views are east to west along the B740 and over the surrounding rural landscape containing rolling pasture and plantation forest. These views are retained. This setting plays a positive contribution to the assets cultural significance, aiding our understanding of the historic function of the farmhouse, its role in the local economy and relationship to the nearest market town at Sanquhar.				
Magnitude of Impact	The Proposed Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its immediate upland rural setting. The asset does not share any known historic association with the CSA, nor is it within the ZTV of the Proposed Development. As such the Proposed Development would introduce no change to the setting of this monument.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				
					
Plate 27: Location of asset in relation to Sanquhar					

6. LOCALLY DESIGNATED ASSETS

6.1 Assets of 'National significance'

Table A9.2.20: Deil's Dyke

MDG12838 Deil's Dyke					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	Within CSA
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Figure 9.18a-b CH VP7, MDG11250 Deil's Dyke, Plate 29-31				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Deil's Dyke is a linear earthwork which runs east from Afton Water near New Cumnock to Burnmouth, over a distance of some 5 km. It is believed to date back to the Iron Age / Early Medieval period. A short section of the earthwork runs through the CSA around Ulzieside Plantation (Plates 29-30). Within the CSA the nearest turbine is located 1.8 km to the south-west. Whilst no longer one continuous earthwork, where the Dyke is still present, it comprises an earthen bank of rounded profile from 2.0-4.0m wide and up to 0.7m high, of scraped earth construction (Plate 31). Ditches are present along some of its extent, with an average depth of 0.4 m and an average width of 0.5 m on the uphill side. No defensive qualities have been recognised, however due to its 'ragged' it has been theorised that the Dyke represents a political border of some sort. It has also been theorised that it could be an agricultural border as well, as its course divides upland pasture from lowland arable. Some parts of the earthwork have been designed or later utilised as a head-dyke, with rig and furrow extending up to, but not beyond it and some of the direction changes appear to have been deliberate detours in order to enclose a lot of more favourable arable land. This asset derives cultural significance from its historic and archaeological value which can contribute to our understanding of later Prehistoric to Early Medieval land use and management.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its location in the rural uplands to the south of the River Nith, running north-west to south-east above the River Nith valley and terrace but below and south of Cairn Hill, Kirk Hill and White Hill. The asset is not particularly prominent in views from lowland areas around the River Nith but is visible cutting across fields and valleys when looking down on the asset from upland areas, particularly around Cairn Hill. Views from the asset take in the uplands south of the River Nith and views down into and across the River Nith Valley. The asset sits within a rural landscape of rough upland pasture, which, whilst significantly changed from the Late Prehistoric and Medieval periods, remains largely free from intensive development that would block views, and as such these key views are retained. The setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, its clear position on the boundary of the upland and lowland zone above the River Nith informs our interpretation of this feature as a historic landscape boundary marker.				
Magnitude of Impact	The asset runs for some 5 km north-west to south-east below upland hills to the south and the River Nith valley to the south. Sections of the asset running within the CSA and immediately around Cairn Hill fall within the ZTV of the Proposed Development. Within this part of the landscape, views towards the asset from the south take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Hare Hill, Hare Hill Extension and Sandy Knowe Wind Farms. The Development would introduce 11 new turbines of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset (Figure 9.18, CH VP7). Views from upland areas to north overlooking the asset would not contain views of turbines and would take in the asset and the River Nith valley below. Views from upland areas to the east, such as on Cairn Hill would take in peripheral views of turbines when looking down on				

	Deil's Dyke. These views from the north and east are the key views from which Deil's Dyke is most prominent as a landscape feature. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the upland zone south of the asset, these upland zones and views from the south towards them already contain turbines from operational wind farms. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting and understanding of Deil's Dyke, which is focused on the relationship and boundary between upland and lowland zones at lower elevations to the Proposed Development. The remaining sections of the dyke, north around the Euchar Water valley and south-east of Cairn Hill are largely outside the ZTV of the Proposed Development and as such will not be subject to any (adverse) change in setting. A small section of the asset within and around the CSA will undergo a (adverse) medium impact to setting, with the turbines highly visible in views from the south when looking towards Deil's Dyke and peripheral in views from the east. However, taken as a monument in its totality, and noting that large tracts of the monument are outside of the ZTV with no immediate relationship to the uplands of the Proposed Development site the 5 km long asset will be subject to an (adverse) low impact to setting/magnitude of change.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with an overall (adverse) low magnitude of impact, there is a minor effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.

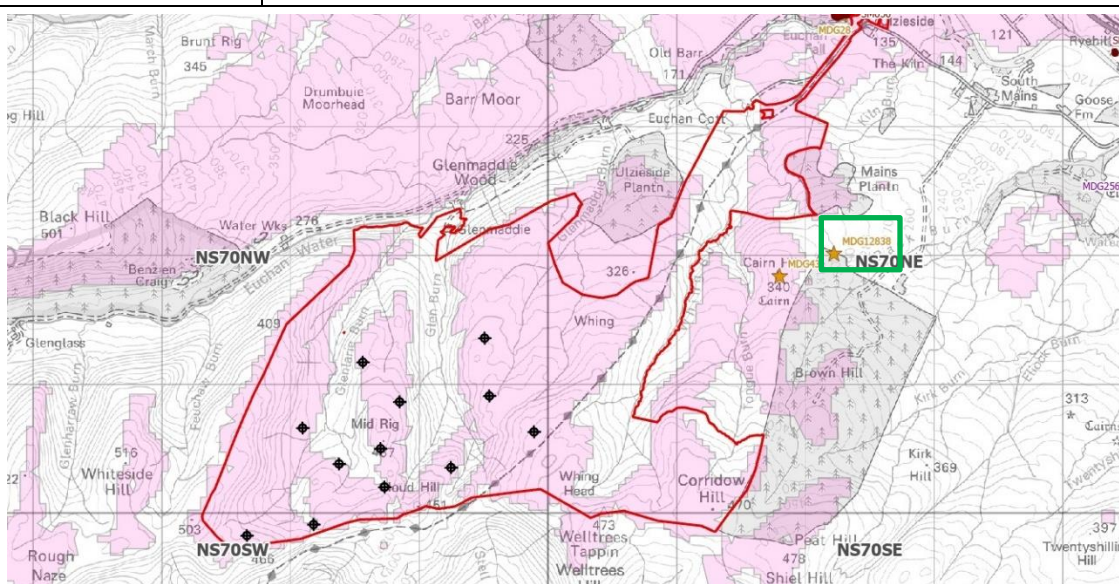


Plate 29: Location of asset in relation to CSA and turbines

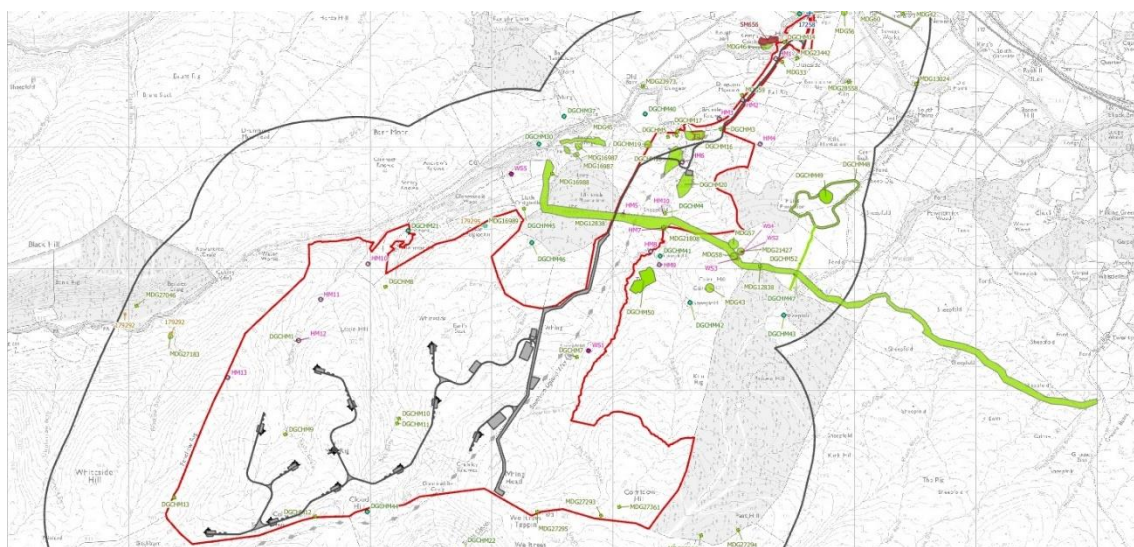


Plate 30: Extract from Desk Based Assessment figures showing location of asset across the landscape



Plate 31: A localised section of Deil's Dyke running south-east towards Cairn Hill

Table A9.2.21: Cairn Hill

MDG43 Cairn Hill: Cairn					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	650 m E
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Plate 32-33				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The asset records a partially grass-covered funerary cairn measuring some 20.0m in diameter and 1.0m in height (Plate 33). There is no trace of a kerb and no evidence that the interment has been disturbed. The asset is likely to be of Bronze Age date. A modern marker cairn has been built upon the cairn. The asset is also the purported location of a temporary Roman Camp. However, there is no sign of a Roman or other earthwork in the vicinity. The asset sits atop Cairn Hill, located some 650 m east of the CSA and some 2.25 km north-east of the nearest turbine of the Proposed Development. This asset derives cultural significance from its archaeological value, contributing to understanding the later Prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape. The asset also retains some research potential, with the possibility of further excavation to refine chronologies for funerary monuments in the Late Prehistoric period.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its location atop Cairn Hill, with fine views all around, specifically over the River Nith valley, located to the north. Contemporary late prehistoric settlement is focused around the lowland river valley. Associated cairns are located on Twenty Shilling Hill to the east and Cairnkinna Hill to the south. The upland rural character around this asset has largely been retained, preserving key views over the river valley to the north and associated cairns dotted around the surrounding hills. This upland rural setting, highly visible from much of the surrounding landscape adds greatly to understanding the cultural significance of this asset.				
Magnitude of Impact	The Proposed Development would be visible and prominent in views to the south-west from the asset, with the nearest turbines located 2.25 km distant. However, no associated assets are located in this upland zone nor in upland views beyond the Proposed Development to the south-west. In addition views towards south-west from the asset take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill and Sanquhar Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would also be visible in views towards Cairn Hill from the northern lowlands of the River Nith, which contain associated and possibly contemporary Late Prehistoric settlement. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines of greater proximity and height to neighbouring wind farms, within upland views from the River Nith valley. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the upland zone south of the asset, these upland zones and views from the south towards them already contain turbines from operational wind farms. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting and understanding of MDG43, which is focused on the contemporary late prehistoric settlement around the River Nith and associated cairns located on Twenty Shilling Hill to the east and Cairnkinna Hill to the south. As such, it is proposed that MDG43 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the cairn for some visitors when looking over the surrounding hilltops. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate upland setting rather than any erosion of understanding/erosion of key views to associated late prehistoric assets.				

**Statement of
Significance of Effect**

As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with an (adverse) low magnitude of impact, there is a minor effect cultural significance. This is **not significant** in terms of EIA Regulations.

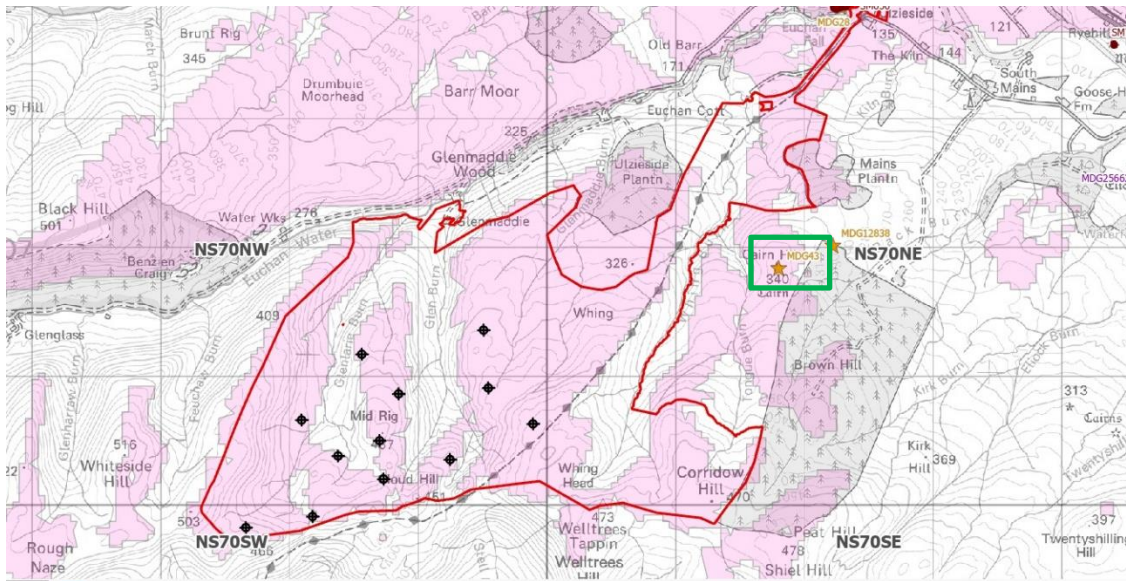


Plate 32: Location of asset in relation to CSA and turbines



Plate 33: Asset overlooking Ulzie side Plantation, CSA and existing turbines to west

Table A9.2.22: Euchan Foot Ring Ditches

MDG55 Ring Ditch MDG56 Ring Ditch					
Designation	2 x Locally designated asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	250 m NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Plate 34				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The group of assets records the location of a pair of ring ditches, indicative of Late Prehistoric settlement or funerary/ritual activity within the lowland zone around the River Nith, likely an area of occupation during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. These assets are likely to date to the Bronze Age. These assets are not visible as upstanding earthworks but survive as below ground remains. These assets derive cultural significance from their archaeological value, contributing to understanding the later Prehistoric settlement landscape. The asset also retains some research potential, with the possibility of further excavation to refine chronologies around the River Nith in the Late Prehistoric period.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of these assets is defined by their position in pasture within the lowland zone and their relationship with the Euchan Water and River Nith, both key transport and travel routes. Short distance views would have been north-east towards the River Nith and north-west to south-east along the river terrace and length of the river. The southern uplands contain several cairns which may also have held significance to the Late Prehistoric population, with long distance views towards these assets also of value. These views are retained. This lowland setting within the River Nith valley makes a positive contribution to the cultural significance of these assets, helping to inform settlement patterns along the length of the River Nith and the relationship to the river for local populations.				
Magnitude of Impact	Whilst the introduction of post-medieval field enclosure has changed the character of the landscape since these assets were built, the rural character in the river valley around these assets has largely been retained with only very limited development undertaken. The retention of this rural setting has preserved key views to the river valley to the north and the hilltop cairns dotted around the surrounding hills to the south and south-east. The Proposed Development would be visible peripherally in views towards Cairn Hill from the lowlands of the River Nith. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines to the south-west of Cairn Hill but would not screen views of this asset or other upland cairns to the east. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the upland zone, this is a part of the landscape which already contain turbines from operational wind farms. Furthermore, the upland views south-west of MDG55 and MDG56 are not considered integral to the setting and understanding of these assets, which is focused on the River Nith valley and associated cairns located on Cairn Hill, Twenty Shilling Hill to the east and Cairnkinna Hill to the south. As such, it is proposed that MDG55 and MDG56 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the cairn (notably the cairn on Caorn Hill) for some visitors when looking up to the surrounding hilltops from MDG55 and MDG56. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of associated Late Prehistoric assets in its immediate upland setting rather than any erosion of understanding/erosion of key views associated with MDG55 and MDG56.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a pair of heritage assets of high sensitivity with an (adverse) low magnitude of impact, there is a minor effect upon the cultural significance of these assets. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

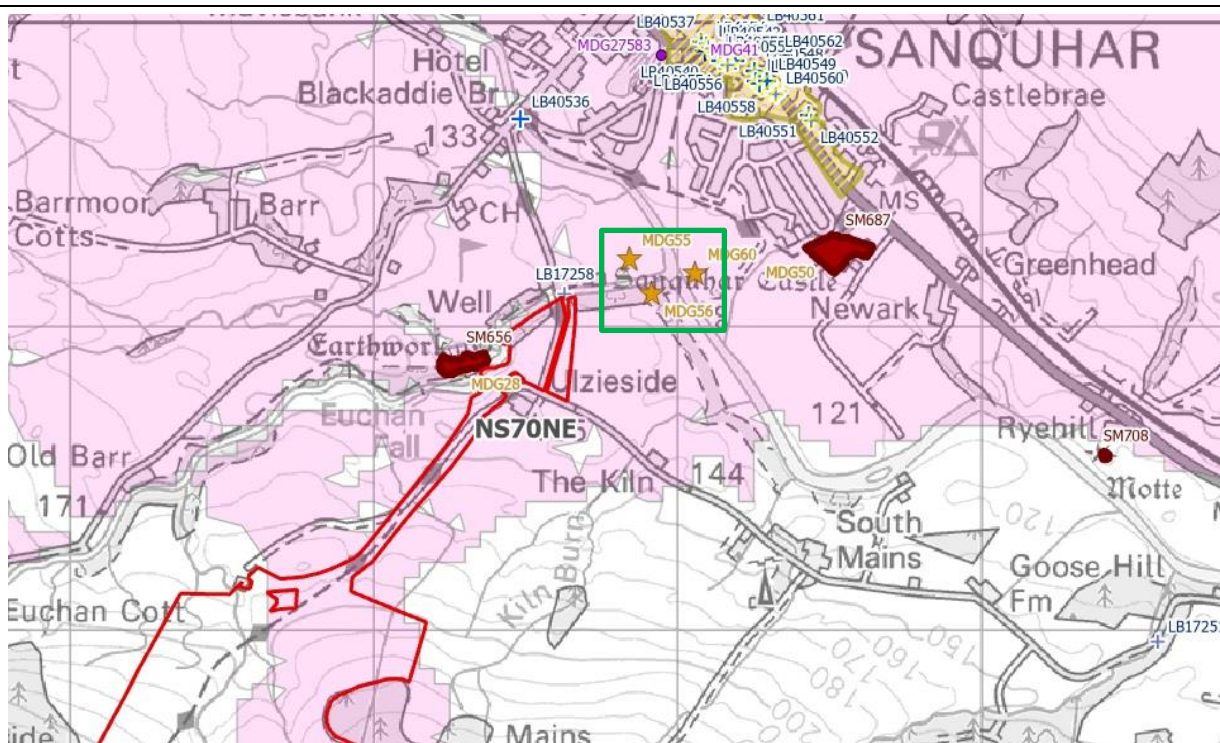


Plate 34: Location of asset in relation to CSA and the River Nith

Table A9.2.23: Sanquhar Castle Deer Park

MDG60 Deer Park					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	400 m NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Figure 9.27a-f: CH VP2, Plate 35				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The asset records the location of a deer park associated with the Medieval Sanquhar Castle (See Table A9.2.3). The deer park was enclosed by a high, dry-built, coursed rubble wall, of which the greater portion, though in ruins, remained extant in 1938 (a modern housing scheme now covers part of the line). The park was maintained after the castle was deserted. In 1740-5 there are records of repairs to deer park walls, deer house, and a dovecote. The former boundary wall of the park is visible as earthworks in short sections. Otherwise the asset survives as below ground remains. This asset derives cultural significance for its historic and archaeological value which can contribute to understanding land ownership by the ruling elite in Medieval and Post-Medieval society.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with the River Nith (to the south), Sanquhar Castle (to the north) and Sanquhar village to the north-west. Key local views from the asset are north to the castle and north-west to the settlement. These views have been largely retained, although the expansion of Sanquhar village east through the 20th has screened views to the historic core of the village. Key views from the castle and village are south and south-east taking in the Deer Park, surrounding fields and the river. Long distance views do not make a notable contribution to setting. The setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to the cultural significance of this asset by reinforcing the historic associations between the Deer Park, Castle and village at Sanquhar.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views from the asset contain limited modern infrastructure in the form of a water treatment plant on the northern bank of the River Nith, to the west of the Deer Park. These views also contain modern residential development at the eastern edge of Sanquhar village as well as modern power/telecommunication lines. However, the rural character around this asset has largely been retained with only limited development undertaken. Long distance views to the uplands south over the River, from the Deer Park itself as well as from the castle and Sanquhar village take in views containing numerous turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset, with turbines 7, 10, 9, 5, 11, 7 and 8 most prominent, turbine 9 itself being located within 4.7 km of the Deer Park (Figure 9.27: CH VP2). Partial screening of the new turbines is currently provided by the Ulzieside Plantation, with masts for turbines 1, 6, 5, 9, 2, 10 minimally screened by woodland. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the Deer Park, which is focused around the relationship with the castle, the settlement of Sanquhar and the River Nith. Given the above, it is proposed that MDG60 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the				

	asset for some visitors when looking along across the valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a minor effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.

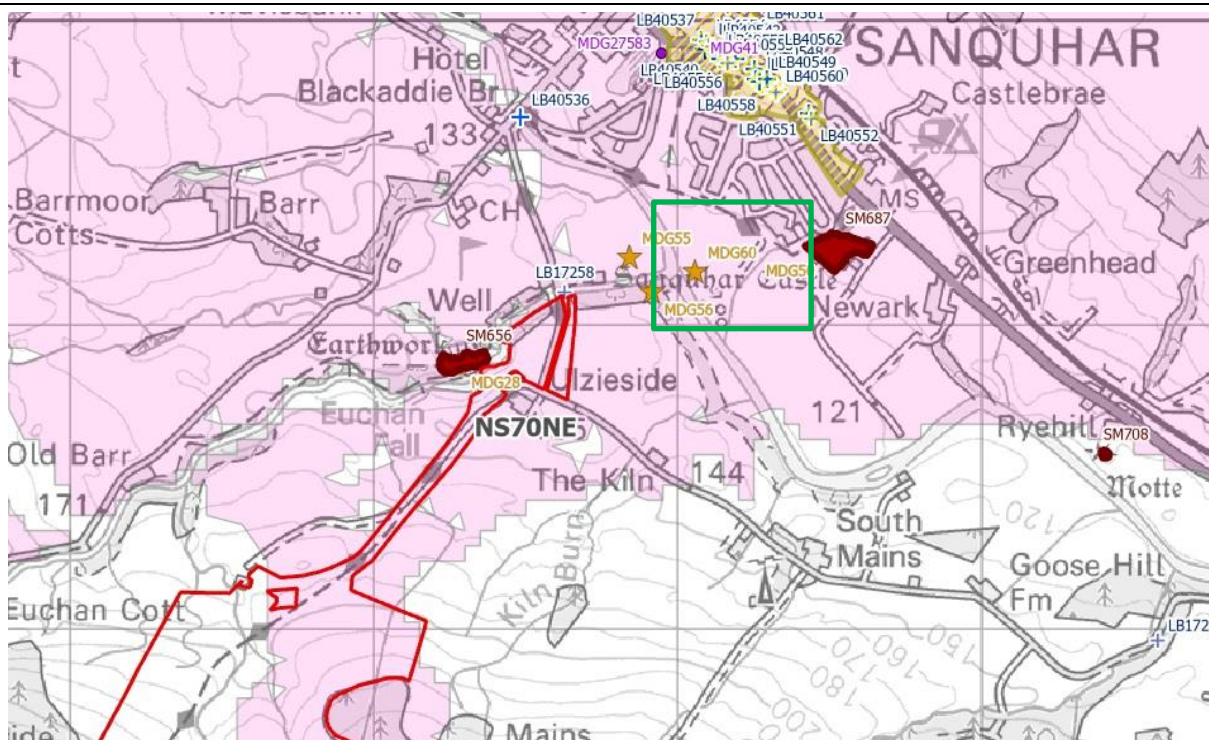


Plate 35: Location of asset in relation to Sanquhar Castle and the River Nith

Table A9.2.24: Sean Caer / Sanquhar

MDG102 Sean Caer / Sanquhar					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	1.5 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plates 36-38				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The assets records the location of the 'Old Fort' to which the village of Sanquhar owes its name. The earthwork is located on a hillock on Broomfield farm, standing 6.10 m high, on a ridge across which are the remains of a broad, deep trench now ploughed down. The earthwork is likely to be Medieval in date. This asset derives its cultural significance for its historic and archaeological value which can contribute to understanding land ownership by the ruling elite in Medieval and post-Medieval society. The site also retains research potential to help refine chronology towards dating this asset.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with the village of Sanquhar, the Old Glasgow Road (A76) running through the village and the River Nith to the south, with the asset located on the western edge of the village on its rural periphery, sited on a strip of grassland between the A76 and the railway to the north. Key historic views are south to the A76 and the river, and east to the historic medieval village. These local views to the A76 and the river are largely retained. Views east to the historic core of Sanquhar are largely screened by Post-Medieval and modern development, but later additions to the village are visible, retaining the link to the settlement. The setting of this asset positively contributes to its cultural significance, reinforcing the relationship between the A76, the village of Sanquhar and the River Nith and informing the key historic role the asset played in controlling movement along these key trade and transport points. Its historic setting would have been on a low hill in a rural location overlooking the River Nith valley, located to the south and a strategic transport route in the area. Whilst this historic setting has been eroded by the encroachment of residential development to the east, as well as modern infrastructure, key views over the river and much of the surrounding farmland are retained. Whilst the introduction of post-Medieval field enclosure and the expansion of Sanquhar has changed the character of the landscape since this asset was constructed, a semi-rural character around this asset has been retained. The retention of a semi-rural setting has preserved the key views. This rural setting, beside the settlement of Sanquhar and the River Nith adds greatly to understanding of why this asset is located where it is and as such adds to the cultural significance.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views from the asset take in modern residential and commercial development on the rural periphery of the village of Sanquhar as well as electrical and telecommunication infrastructure. Views also take in pasture, playing fields and St Brides Church and graveyard located on the western edge of Sanquhar village. Views to the river and along the A76 are retained despite this limited modern development. Long distance views south over the River Nith and beyond to the uplands south of the river, take in numerous turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that Ulzieside Plantation would be removed prior to construction. However, there is an area of more recent forestry planting to the south of Ulzieside and owing to its recent establishment, it is assumed that this forestry will be present during the 35 year lifespan of the Proposed Development and may gradually come to provide some screening as the planting matures.				

	Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already contain numerous turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset, which is focused around the relationship with the A76, the settlement of Sanquhar and the River Nith. Given the above, it is proposed that MDG102 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking along across the river valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding.
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a minor effect upon cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.

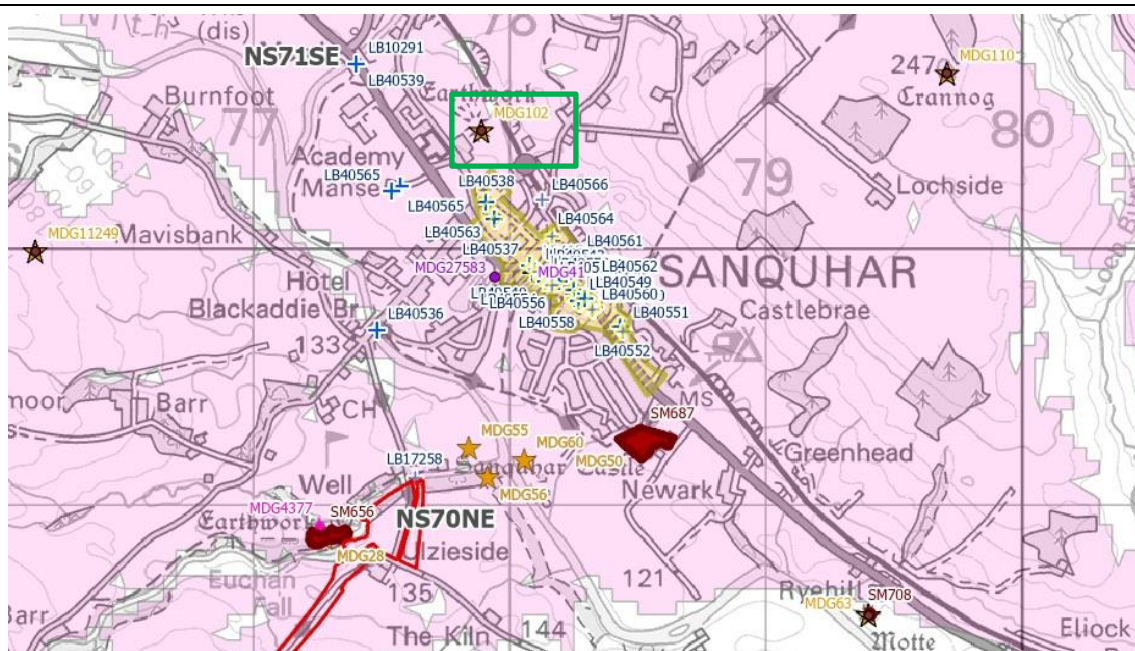


Plate 36: Location of asset in relation to Sanquhar and the River Nith



Plate 37: Asset MDG 102



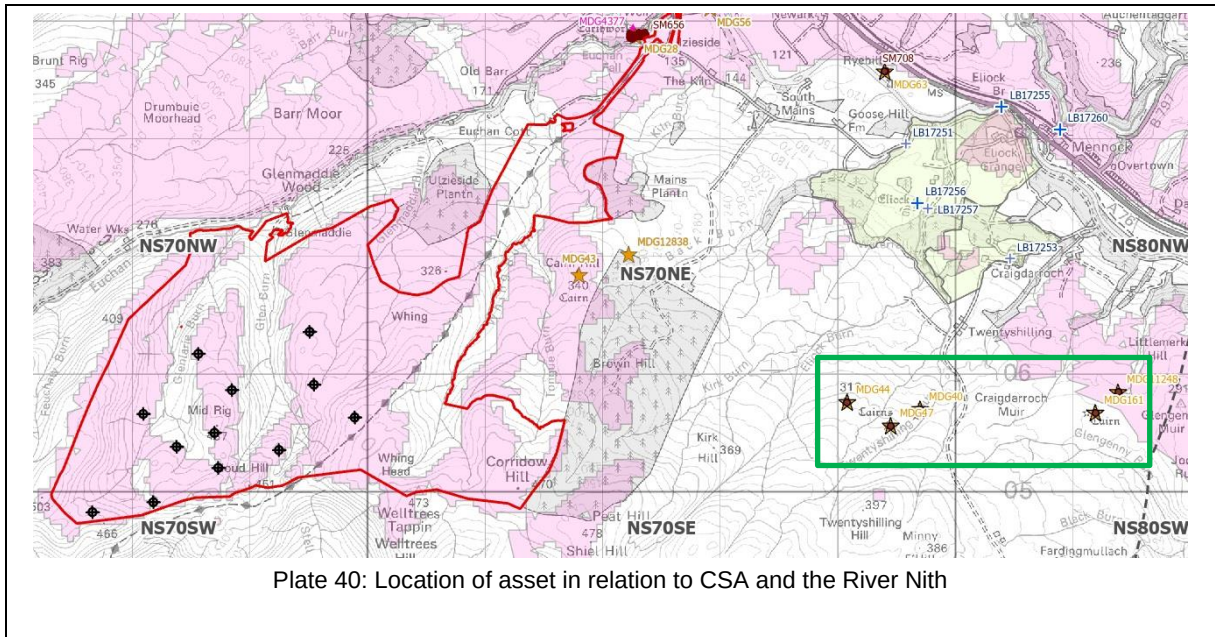
Plate 38: View towards Sanquhar village, the A76 and the River Nith from atop MDG102

Table A9.2.25: Black Loch / Loch of Sanquhar

MDG110 Black Loch / Loch of Sanquhar					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	1.5 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 39				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	This asset records the location of an Iron Age Crannog and associated Log Boat. MDG110 consists of a wooden platform, some 15m E-W by 12m, kept together by morticed beams and piles, discovered when Black Loch was drained in about 1860. A narrow curving causeway, supported by piles, connected the island with the shore. A dug-out canoe, 4.8m long and tapering from 0.9m to 0.5m at the prow, was found in the silt. Nothing of the asset is visible today. This asset derives its culturally significant for its historic and archaeological value, contributing to our understanding of later Prehistoric settlement around the River Nith. The asset also retains some research potential, with the possibility of further excavation to refine settlement chronologies around the River Nith in the Late Prehistoric period.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with Black Loch, located to the north of Sanquhar within an area of rough pasture. Key views are of the Loch and towards the northern uplands. These views are retained. The setting of this asset and relationship with Black Loch plays a vital contribution to cultural significance, aiding our interpretation of this asset as a defended settlement site in the Prehistoric period. Whilst the introduction of post-medieval field enclosure and the expansion of Sanquhar has changed the character of the landscape since this asset was constructed, the semi-rural character around this asset has been retained. Whilst the historic setting of Black Loch has been impacted by nineteenth century improvement works, the Loch still survives, sited within a rural landscape of pasture fields and copse/plantation woodland. This rural setting and survival of the Loch adds greatly to understanding of why this asset is located where it is and as such adds to the cultural significance.				
Magnitude of Impact	Local views take in Black Loch, the surrounding rough pasture and areas of plantation woodland. There is no intrusive modern infrastructure. Distance views are primarily focused to the north and the northern uplands, which contain no obviously visible infrastructure. Views south, take in the uplands beyond the River Nith valley, which is not visible itself from this asset. These distance views to the south take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill Wind Farm. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset, which is focused around the relationship with the Black Loch. Given the above, it is proposed that MDG110 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking towards the River Nith valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate rural setting rather than any erosion of understanding.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a (adverse) low magnitude of impact, there is a minor effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

Table A9.2.26: Craigdarroch Muir Cairns

MDG161 Glengenny					
MDG44 The Rig					
MDG47 Twenty Shilling Burn					
MDG40 Twenty Shilling Burn/ Deil's Dyke					
Designation	4 x Locally designated asset of 'National Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	High	Distance and Direction from CSA	2.5 km E
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 40				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	This group of assets records a series of hilltop cairns located in and around Craigdarroch Muir to the east of the CSA. MDG161 records the location of a possible Bronze Age funerary cairn measuring 9.0m X 8.8m, standing 1 m high. There is no evidence that the burial has been disturbed. MDG44 records circular cairn 7m in diameter at the bottom end of The Rig, a long ridge. MDG47 records a turf-covered cairn situated on a low knoll in undulating open moorland; measuring 9.0m in diameter and 1.0m high it has several large stones set in the circumference; these may be the remains of a kerb. MDG40 records some forty (clearance??) cairns, the largest of which measured 10m in diameter, noted in 1912 at about 335m OD, on the hill of Craigdarroch. This group forms part of a wider collection of hilltop cairns located on the hills overlooking the River Nith valley to the north and east, the river valley being a focus for Late Prehistoric settlement. This group is related to the cairn atop Cairn Hill (See Table A9.2.21) located to the west. This group is culturally significant for its archaeological value, contributing to our understanding of the Late Prehistoric ritual, funerary and settlement landscape. The group also retains research potential for excavation to further refine chronologies around this period. MDG40 potentially adds to our understanding of prehistoric landscape management in the uplands and may be contemporary with Deil's Dyke, possibly forming part of a group of Iron Age boundary markers spread across the uplands.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this group is defined by their relationship to other cairns and landscape markers along the hills across Craigdarroch Muir and the River Nith valley in the lowlands to the north. The River Nith valley would have acted as a focal point of contemporary settlement. These assetshave fine views all around, specifically over the River Nith valley, located to the north and east.. An associated cairn is located on Cairn Hill to the west. These views are retained. The setting of these assets makes a positive contribution to their cultural significance, aiding our interpretation of these assets as landscape markers for associated populations in the river valley below.				
Magnitude of Impact	These assets are outside the ZTV of the Proposed Development and there are no associated assets recorded within the Development Site. As such, there would be no change to the setting of this group.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				



6.2 Assets of 'regional significance'

Table A9.2.27: Sanquhar War Memorial

MDG27583 Sanquhar War Memorial					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'Regional Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	400 m NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.2, Plate 41				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	This asset records the location of a WWI War Memorial commemorating the dead of Sanquhar. Local records detail the construction of the Institute (building) on New Road (now Glasgow Road) after WW1, incorporating a war memorial, with plaques being located either side of the principle entrance. The building appears on the 3rd edition of the OS (six inch series) notated as 'Hall'. The Institute was later sold before its demolition in the 1980s. The plaques have now been incorporated within the war memorial located next to The Waird on McKendrick Road. This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and communal value, contributing to our understanding of the impact the WWI had on local populations and communities and also acting as focal point for remembrance.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its urban position within Sanquhar, being located on the western edge of the village adjacent to The Waird Curling pond and picnic area. This tranquil spot is surrounded by commercial and residential buildings of the village. Key views are limited to the monument and the small park it is within. The current setting of this monument, having originally being set within a now demolished building, does not greatly add to its cultural significance, beyond being a relatively tranquil spot within the village to commemorate and remember the dead.				
Magnitude of Impact	The Waird Picnic Area and Pond is lined with a thin band of trees partially obscuring views to the Proposed Development. Despite this partial screening, the Proposed Development would be visible in long distance views south of the asset. These distance views to the south take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset, which is focused around the Waird Picnic Area and Park within Sanquhar. Given the above, it is proposed that MDG27583 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 of greater height and proximity into upland views to the south-west of the asset resulting in a reduced appreciation of the monument and tranquility of the park setting for some visitors when looking towards the River Nith valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate park setting rather than any erosion of understanding. This therefore represents a low magnitude of change to the cultural significance of this monument.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a negligible effect upon this asset. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

Table A9.2.28: Sanquhar fortlet

MDG105 Sanquhar fortlet					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'Regional Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	1.5 km N
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 42				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The asset records the location of a Roman fortlet measuring c. 54m by 39m, located within a field on the western periphery of Sanquhar, north of the River Nith and east of Crawick Water. The fortlet was recorded from the air and consists of a single ditch c. 2.9m wide. No upstanding earthwork is visible on the surface. This asset derives cultural significance from its archaeological and historic value, informing of Roman military activity during campaigns north of the border and retaining the potential for excavation to refine chronologies around Roman infiltration and campaigning within the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its location on the western edge of Sanquhar, specifically an easily defendable location bound to the west by the Crawick Water and to the south by the River Nith. The monument sits atop a terrace with good views over the River Valley. Key short distance views are east and west along the river valley and south on to the river terrace south of the River Nith. The setting of this monument within an easily defended spot between the Crawick Water and River Nith, with good views of the surrounding river valley, makes a positive contribution to cultural significance, helping to inform the role of the monument as a site of temporary defence.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in surrounding pasture but also modern commercial and residential development on the western periphery of Sanquhar. Modern electrical and telecommunication lines are also visible. Key views along the river valley are however largely maintained. Distance views to the south across the river valley take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset. As a defensive site long distance views are important to the function of the asset, however, long distance views are primarily focused on the lowland river valley around the River Nith, which would have been a key focal point for settlement for the native population. Upland zones would have been of less importance to the defence of the fortlet. As such, it is proposed that MDG105 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking towards the River Nith valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a negligible effect upon cultural significance This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

Table A9.2.29: Bankhead fortlet

MDG116 Bankhead fortlet					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'Regional Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	4.1 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 43				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The asset records the location of a Roman fortlet and a possible marching camp first recorded through aerial photography and confirmed by excavation 1952-63. A metalled road issued from the south gate of the fortlet and flagged and paved surfaces were noted. There was evidence of burning, iron slag, fragments of glass and 15th century pottery, but no signs of earlier occupation. Similar Antonine fortlets are recorded at Milton and Durisdeer. This asset derives cultural significance from its archaeological and historic value, informing us of Roman military activity during campaigns north of the border and retaining the potential for excavation to refine 1st to 3rd centuries AD chronologies.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its urban position within a semi-rural location on the eastern edge of Kirkconnel, specifically an easily defensible location bound on three sides by watercourses and to the south by the River Nith. The monument sits atop a terrace with good views over the River Valley. Key views are east and west along the river valley and south on to the river terrace south of the River Nith. The setting of this monument within an easily defended spot between several watercourses, with good views of the surrounding river valley, makes a positive contribution to cultural significance, helping to inform the role of the monument as a site of temporary defence.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in surrounding pasture but also modern commercial and residential development on the eastern periphery of Kirkconnel. Modern electrical and telecommunication lines are also visible. Key views along the river valley are however largely maintained. Distance views to the south across the river valley take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south of the asset, these upland views already turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset. As a defensive site long distance views are important to the function of the asset, however, long distance views are primarily focused on the lowland river valley around the River Nith, which would have been a key focal point for settlement for the native population. Upland zones would have been of less importance to the defence of the fortlet. As such, it is proposed that MDG116 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking towards the River Nith valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a negligible effect upon cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

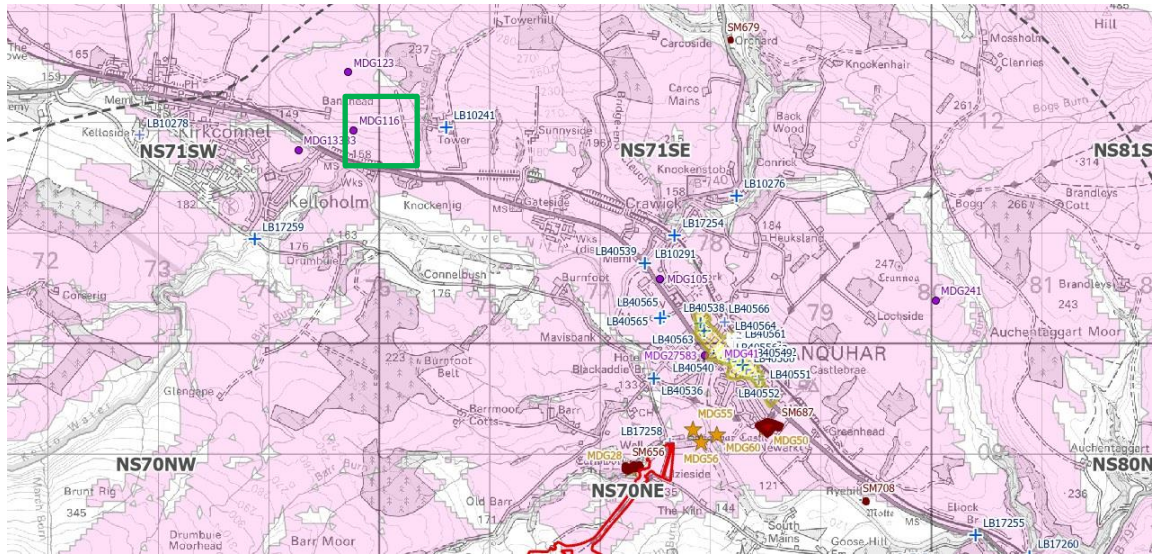


Plate 43: Location of asset in relation to the River Nith and the CSA

Table A9.2.30: Tower Plantation, linear and ring ditch

MDG123 Tower Plantation, linear and ring ditch					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'Regional Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	4.2 km NE
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 44				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The HER records identify the asset as a Late Prehistoric settlement site with ring ditch and associated linear features, likely to date to the Bronze Age. The corresponding Canmore ID (45508) records a trackway and quarry scoop. If indeed a Bronze Age settlement site, this forms one of a series of such sites in and around the River Nith in lowland zones (see Table A9.2.22). This asset is culturally significant for its historic and archaeological value, contributing to our understanding later Prehistoric settlement. The asset also retains research potential, with the possibility of further excavation to refine Late Prehistoric chronologies around the River Nith.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its position on the eastern edge of Kirkconnel, specifically an area of raised ground overlooking the River Nith valley to the south and south-west. Key views are to the south over and across the River Nith valley, which would have been a focal point for contemporary settlement. These views are retained. The setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding the understanding of the relationship between this asset and the River Nith Valley, which formed a focus for contemporary settlement.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in surrounding pasture but also modern commercial and residential development on the eastern periphery of Kirkconnel. Modern electrical and telecommunication lines are also visible. Key views along the river valley are however largely maintained. Distance views to the south across the river valley take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south of the asset, these upland views already turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset. As a settlement site long distance views are less important to the function of the asset, and would primarily be focused on the lowland river valley around the River Nith, As such, it is proposed that MDG123 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking towards the River Nith valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a negligible effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

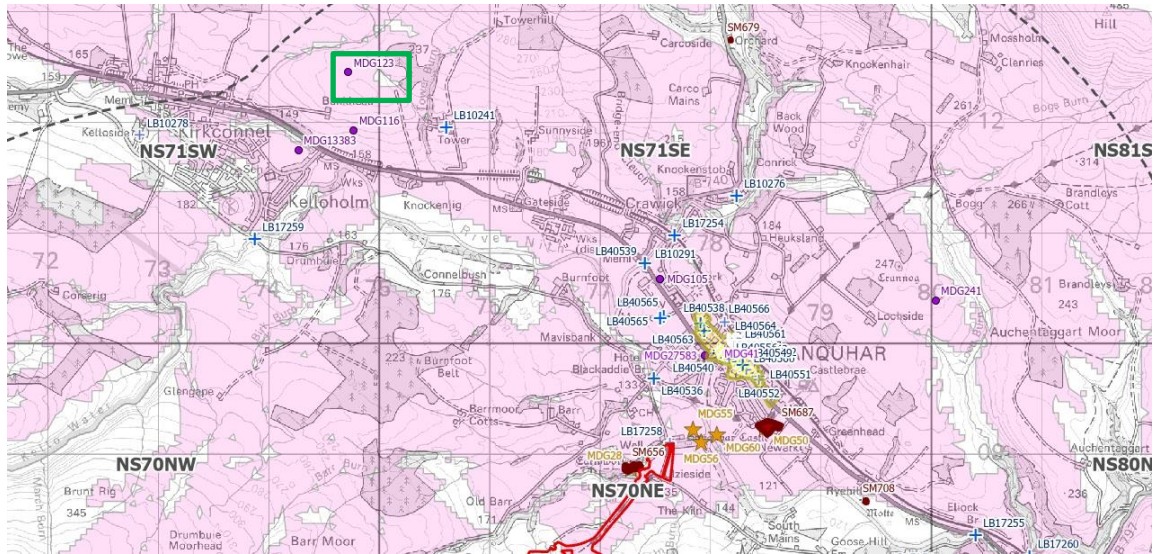


Plate 44: Location of asset in relation to the River Nith and the CSA

Table A9.2.31: Mille Knowe, settlement

MDG13383 Mill Knowe, settlement					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'Regional Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	4.1 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 45				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	MDG13383 records a probable Late Prehistoric settlement site with an enclosure ditch, hut circles and possible souterrain. The asset was identified through a review of aerial photography, with no earthworks visible on the ground. The asset is located immediately north of Kelloholm on the west bank of River Nith. If indeed a Late Prehistoric settlement site, this forms one of a series of such sites in and around the River Nith in lowland zones. This asset is culturally significant for its historic and archaeological value, contributing to our understanding of later Prehistoric settlement. The asset also retains some potential through for further excavation and the refinement of River Nith settlement chronologies in the Late Prehistoric period.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its position on the eastern edge of Kirkconnel, specifically an area of raised ground overlooking the River Nith valley to north and east. Key views are to the south over and across the River Nith valley, which would have been a focal point for contemporary settlement. These views are retained. The setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to its cultural significance, aiding the understanding of the relationship between this asset and the River Nith Valley, which formed a focus for contemporary settlement.				
Magnitude of Impact	Short distance views take in surrounding pasture but also modern commercial and residential development on the eastern periphery of Kirkconnel. Modern electrical and telecommunication lines are also visible. Key views along the river valley are however largely maintained. Distance views to the south across the river valley take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill, Sanquhar, Sandy Knowe, Hare Hills and Hare Hills Extension Wind Farms. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south of the asset, these upland views already turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset. As a settlement site long distance views are less important to the function of the asset, and would primarily be focused on the lowland river valley around the River Nith, As such, it is proposed that MDG13383 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking towards the River Nith valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate river setting rather than any erosion of understanding.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a negligible effect upon cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

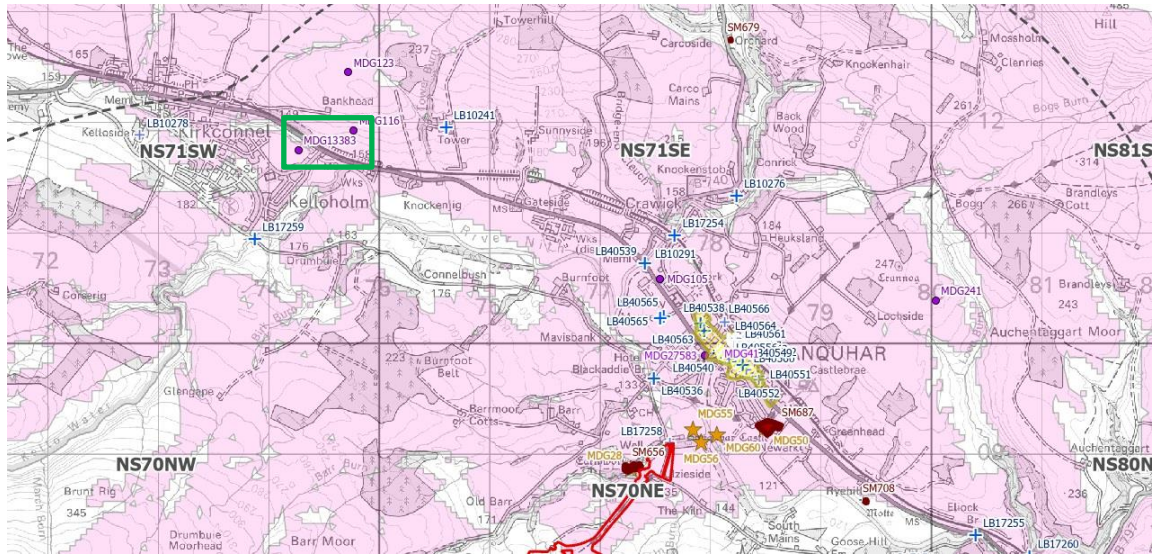


Plate 45: Location of asset in relation to the River Nith and the CSA

Table A9.2.32: Lochside, Cairn

MDG241 Lochside, Cairn					
Designation	1 x Locally designated asset of 'Regional Significance'	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	4.1 km NW
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 46				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	MDG241 records a cairn site, now robbed of nearly all stone. The site of a considerable cairn, the stones of which were removed for building purposes and no visible remains survive. This asset is not well dated but is likely to be Bronze Age in origin. The asset is located within an area of rough pasture within the uplands north of Sanquhar, overlooking the River Nith valley below. This asset is culturally significant for its historic and archaeological value, contributing to our understanding of the later Prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape. The asset also has research potential, particularly for the study of funerary landscapes in the Late Prehistoric period.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its rural upland position within fields to the north of Sanquhar and relationship to contemporary upland settlements such as the Crannog at Black Loch, located nearby. Key views are all short distance, taking in the surrounding rough pasture and low hills. The setting of this asset makes a positive, if minor, contribution to cultural significance, aiding our appreciation of the site in a rural setting free from modern development, within a rural remote environment not dissimilar to when the cairn was constructed and visited.				
Magnitude of Impact	The immediate landscape is one of open fields and plantation forestry. The asset is bound on all sides by burns and other small watercourses. There is no intrusive modern infrastructure. Distance views are primarily focused to the north and the northern uplands, which contain no obviously visible infrastructure. Views south, take in the uplands beyond the River Nith valley, which is not visible itself from this asset. These distance views to the south take in turbines associated with the operational Whiteside Hill Wind Farm. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 new turbines (turbines 1-11) of greater proximity and height in upland views south of the River Nith from this asset. Whilst the Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into the distant uplands south-west of the asset, these upland views already turbines. Furthermore, these upland views are not considered integral to the setting of the asset, which is focused around the relationship with the upland landscape north of Sanquhar. Given the above, it is proposed that MDG241 will undergo a low (adverse) magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development, with adverse impacts to 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 of the asset for some visitors when looking towards the River Nith valley. Impacts are associated with a reduced appreciation of the asset in its immediate rural setting rather than any erosion of understanding.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a low (adverse) magnitude of impact, there is a negligible effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

6.3 Promoted Sites

Table A9.2.33: Allan's Cairn

Canmore ID 44674 Allan's Cairn					
Designation	1 x Promoted Site	Sensitivity (Value)	Medium	Distance and Direction from CSA	5 km SW
Figure / Plate	Figure 9.8, Plate 47				
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The asset records a small cairn. A square stone, 5 ft high (using the old cairn as a foundation) was erected in 1857, marking the spot where George Allan and Margaret Gracie are buried. They were shot by dragoons as they fled from a conventicle. The stone bears a long inscription. The cairn is now lost. The cultural significance of the asset now derives from its historic and communal value, providing historic detail and a location to commemorate religious persecution and victims of that persecution.				
Definition of Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of this asset is defined by its rural upland position within plantation forestry and its relationship to the site of a historic event of note. The monument is surrounded by forestry with no views beyond. This rural setting provides a quiet place of remembrance, but otherwise contributes nothing to the cultural significance of the asset. Cultural Significance is derived from the historic and communal value of the asset.				
Magnitude of Impact	The Proposed Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its immediate rural upland setting or the historic association with the plot. Despite being within the ZTV of the Proposed Development, the extensive forestry plantation around the asset means that all views to the Proposed Development site are blocked by trees. The monument has no historic links to the CSA. As a result, there is no change to setting.				
Statement of Significance of Effect	As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with no change to setting, there is no effect to cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of EIA Regulations.				

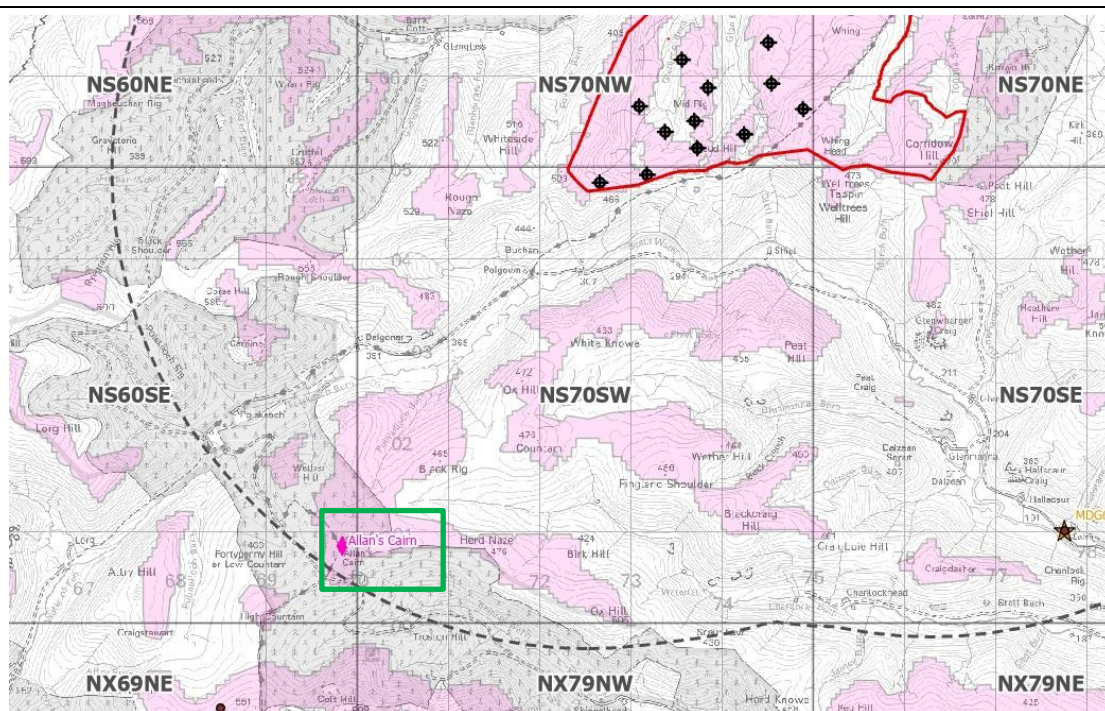


Plate 47: Location of asset in relation to the CSA

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