

**North Yorkshire County Council**

**DE Forest Moor**

Cultural Heritage Assessment

DRAFT

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## Executive summary

This Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared in support of a planning application for change of use of DE Forest Moor for use as a school for pupils with behavioural, emotional and social difficulties.

DE Forest Moor was established as a Y-Station for the army in 1943, for the covert interception of enemy radio communication. Opening in 1960 the site was a radio communications centre for the navy. It was redeveloped again in the 1980s with the construction of accommodation and administration facilities, and the relocation of the communications centre outside the development area's boundaries. With the exception of a small number of garages, this redevelopment removed all structures relating to the earlier specialist intelligence and communications functions of the site. The sensitivity of DE Forest Moor has therefore been assessed as Negligible. The proposed scheme is not predicted to affect the sensitivity of the site and the significance of impact has therefore been assessed as Negligible.

Archaeological potential within the development site has been assessed as Negligible to Low. No construction is proposed as part of the scheme, therefore the significance of impact on archaeology is predicted to be Negligible.

Negligible impacts are also predicted for the ten sites identified within a study area of 0.5km radius, centred on the site.

No evaluation or mitigation works are recommended.

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**1****Introduction****1.1 DE Forest Moor**

- 1.1.1 Jacobs have been commissioned by North Yorkshire County Council to prepare a change of use planning application for DE Forest Moor Menwith Hill (NGR 418370,457357), for its use as a school for pupils with behavioural, emotional and social difficulties. The site has been in military use since World War 2 and is currently under Defence Estates ownership. As part of the change of use application, Jacobs Heritage were commissioned to undertake a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the site.
- 1.1.2 The application proposes the retention of the existing site layout and buildings, and does not require any new construction works within the site. Alterations to the exterior of the existing structures will be improvement-based works only. Internal changes and improvements will be carried out in order to provide suitable teaching areas, dining/kitchen accommodation, residential areas, offices/administration/meeting rooms, and maintenance / laundry facilities.

**1.2 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.2.1 The aims and objectives of this assessment are:
- *to collate and assess existing information about the archaeology of the site and to determine as fully as possible the nature, survival, extent and sensitivity of any archaeological remains within the study area;*
  - *to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential and survival based on the above research;*
  - *to examine standing buildings within the development site and assess their architectural and historical importance;*
  - *to assess potential impacts on cultural heritage which may result from the construction of the scheme; and*
  - *to propose mitigation measures for cultural heritage.*

**2****Policy and Guidance****2.1 National Policy**

- 2.1.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are, by definition, of National Importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 2.1.2 Guidance on the handling of archaeological issues in the planning system is set out in PPG 16 (1990), which states that the preferred mitigation for impacts on archaeological sites is preservation *in situ* or, where this is not feasible, 'preservation by record'.
- 2.1.3 Listed Buildings are protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Designated buildings are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest, and are subject to additional controls over demolition and alteration.
- 2.1.4 PPG 15 (1994) provides a full statement of government policy for the identification and protection of historic buildings and areas.

**2.2 Regional and Local Policy**

- 2.2.1 As the Harrogate Local Development Framework is currently under preparation, management of cultural heritage is currently provided under regional and national policies.
- 2.2.2 Regional planning policy is provided by the North Yorkshire Structure Plan. Policy E4 protects buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, whilst Policy E5 states that proposals which impact on sites of archaeological importance will normally be refused.
- 2.2.3 Policy ENV 12 of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (2008) defines the commitment of the region to safeguard the historic environment, and for planning decisions to be informed by historic context.

**2.3 Professional Guidance**

- 2.3.1 The Institute of Field Archaeologist's "Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments" (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001) was taken into account in the preparation of this report.

### **3.1 Sources of Information**

3.1.1 The study area was defined as a 500m buffer around the site boundary. Data for this area was gathered from the following sources:

- *National Monuments Record for information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, archaeological sites, and aerial photographs;*
- *North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for information on archaeological sites and community archaeology projects carried out by Fewston Community Archaeology Project and the Nidderdale Prehistoric Survey. These projects are referenced independently from standard HER entries;*
- *North Yorkshire Record Office for the enclosure map, and 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps;*
- *Harrogate Local Studies Library for local studies information;*
- *Historical plans provided by Defence Estates*
- *Online sources; and*
- *A site inspection carried out on 18/09/08.*

3.1.2 Full details are provided in the bibliography to the rear of this report.

3.1.3 For information on the heritage of the wider landscape, data was gathered from an area 2km in radius centred on the site.

### **3.2 Assessment of Sensitivity**

3.2.1 An assessment of the degree of sensitivity to change of each cultural heritage receptor within the study area was made on a five-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible, according to the criteria given in Table 1 below.

3.2.2 For undesignated archaeological sites, the initial assessment was partly based on professional experience, taking into account the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the designation of Scheduled Ancient Monuments. These criteria are:

- *Period;*
- *Rarity;*
- *Documentation;*
- *Group value;*
- *Survival/condition;*
- *Fragility/vulnerability;*
- *Diversity; and,*
- *Potential (all defined in more detail in Annex 4 of PPG 16).*

3.2.3 Non-designated historic buildings were assessed against the criteria laid out in Circular 01/2007 Revisions to Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings (Department for Local Communities and Government 2007), namely architectural and historic interest, with the following general principals also considered:

- *Age and rarity;*
- *Aesthetic merits;*
- *Selectivity as a representative example of type; and,*
- *National interest; contribution to the local, regional and national historic stock.*

**Table 1 - Criteria to Assess Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage**

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites Other sites of acknowledged international importance.
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields Grade I, II* or II Listed Buildings; Site is proposed for Scheduling or Listing; and Site is not Scheduled or Listed, but meets the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for scheduling or criteria set out in PPG16 or Circular 01/2007. In general, these sites will be rare and in outstanding condition.
Medium	Site is a Grade II Listed Building; Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; Site is a non-statutory archaeological site or standing structure that contributes significantly to the Cultural Heritage resource based upon the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for scheduling or criteria set out in PPG16, or Circular 01/2007; and, Site is of low sensitivity, but has wider value as part of a group of sites.
Low	Site is a non-statutory archaeological site or standing structure that contributes to the Cultural Heritage resource based upon the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for scheduling or criteria set out in PPG16, or Circular 01/2007.
Negligible	Site is a non-statutory archaeological site with no surviving remains. Site is a structure of no architectural or historic note, structure of intrusive character.
Unknown	The sensitivity of the site cannot be ascertained.

### 3.3 Assessment of Magnitude of Impact

3.3.1 Criteria for the assessment of the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

**Table 2 - Criteria to Assess Magnitude of Impact for Cultural Heritage**

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	Complete or nearly complete demolition or truncation of most or all key elements of a site; Development will be visible from the site and/or a significant viewpoint and will change several landscape or setting elements, important to the understanding of the site; Development would physically sever one element of the site or its setting from another regardless of its visual intrusion; Extreme visual effects upon setting; Gross changes in noise or sound quality of a site's setting; and Fundamental changes in the use of a site's setting.
Moderate	Demolition or truncation of many key elements of a site; Development will substantially alter the setting of a historic building, transforming its character, removing or altering significant elements within this, to affect the understanding and appreciation of the structure; Development will be visible from the site and/or a significant viewpoint and will alter several small, or a single large landscape or setting elements,

Magnitude	Criteria
	which may affect our understanding of the site. The development may interrupt views from a site, or change the function of landscape elements, and the interactions between them, important to the understanding of the site; and Considerable changes to the use of a site's setting; and Noticeable changes to noise or sound quality.
Minor	Demolition or truncation of key elements of a site; Development will be visible from the site and/or a significant viewpoint and does not represent a change in overall character of the landscape setting; A small change to an element of the landscape character. Typically this would be physically removed from the site and affect only a small proportion of its surrounding landscape; Development represents a change to landscape elements which are visible from the site, but which are of very minor or no importance to the understanding of the site; Slight changes to the use of a site's setting; and Limited changes to noise or sound quality within a site's setting.
Negligible	Change to or loss of minor elements of a site or its setting; Elements of the scheme will be barely visible from the site and/or from a significant viewpoint to the site, and does not represent an overall change to the character of the landscape; The scheme will change historic landscape elements of little relevance to the understanding of a site; and Very slight changes to the use of a site's setting; and Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality within a site's setting.
No Change	No observable loss of site or setting elements; and, The scheme is not visible from the site and/or from a significant viewpoint, and will only change historic landscape elements of no relevance to the understanding of a site.

3.3.2 Significance of impact is then assessed as a function of a site's sensitivity and impact magnitude, as shown on the Significance of Effects matrix shown on Table 3 below. Five levels of significance of impact have been defined which apply equally to beneficial and adverse impacts.

**Table 3 - Significance of Impacts Matrix**

Sensitivity	Magnitude				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	None	Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large	Very Large
High	None	Slight	Moderate / Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
Medium	None	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
Low	None	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate
Negligible	None	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight

## 4 Cultural Heritage of the Study Area

- 4.1.1 With an extent of 7.6ha, DE Forest Moor is located in an upland area to the west of Harrogate, close to the Pennines and the Yorkshire Dales. The solid geology of the area is sandstone of Millstone grit. No mapping of the drift geology is was available. The study area is located towards the ridge of a broad hill between the Nidd and Wharf Valleys. The site is currently under Defence Estates ownership.
- 4.1.2 There are no World Heritage Sites or Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. One Grade II Listed Building, the Field Barn at Day Lair (Site 3), is located c.0.2km to the north of the site boundary.
- 4.1.3 Eleven sites have been identified within the study area. These are labelled as Sites 1-11 in Table 4 and the text below, and are shown on Figure 1. Other sites outside the study area are referenced by their numbers in the county Historic Environment Record or the National Monument Record.

**Table 4** - Cultural Heritage sites within the study area

Site Number	Site Name	Period	Designation	Sensitivity
1	Site of Probable Barn 1	Unknown	None	Negligible
2	Site of Probable Barn 2	Unknown	None	Negligible
3	Field Barn at Day Lair	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Grade II Listed	Regional
4	Old Quarry	Unknown	None	Negligible
5	Officer's Housing	20 <sup>th</sup> century	None	Negligible
6	DE Forest Moor	20 <sup>th</sup> century	None	Negligible
7	Site of Milestone	Unknown	None	Negligible
8	Trafalgar Square	20 <sup>th</sup> century	None	Negligible
9	Delves Ridge Outbuildings	19 <sup>th</sup> century	None	Local
10	Site of Shed	Unknown	None	Negligible
11	Site of Well	Unknown	None	Negligible

### 4.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 4.2.1 While no evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within the study area, a number of find spots and sites of activity are known within the surrounding area, including a Late Bronze Age Hut Circle on Blubberhouses Moor, a flint assemblage (Fewston Community Archaeology Project 607310110), and numerous stone and flint axe heads of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (NMR 50317, 50321; NYHER SE15NE2; Nidderdale Prehistoric Survey 61051015). Community archaeology surveys in the area have also identified a number of potentially prehistoric enclosures in the landscape surrounding the study area.
- 4.2.2 During the Roman period, the site was located between an area of lead mining on the River Wharf to the west and principal north-south routes and settlements within the Vale of York (Butlin 2004, 53). Activity in the vicinity of the site is represented by a Roman Road (NMR 1326379; NYCC HER MNY13575), located c.2 km to the south of the site. This road is visible on

aerial photographs as a slight earthwork running from Ilkley to Hampsthwaite close to the line of the current A59.

- 4.2.3 No evidence has been identified for activity in the early medieval period, however it is currently unclear whether this reflects a low level of activity or difficulties in identifying sites from this period.
- 4.2.4 The study area is located within the parish of Menwith with Darley, first referenced in 1299 when it was recorded in an inquisition carried out on the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, Lord of the Parish of Knaresborough (Grainge 1988, 438). The name of the parish is derived from Menwith meaning 'stoney wood' and Darley, 'field of deer' (*ibid*). Throughout the medieval period, the study area formed part of the Forest of Knaresborough, a large tract of land between the Rivers Nidd and Wharf, thought to have been formed under the reign of Henry I (*ibid*, 50). 'Menwyth' is recorded in a document of 1318 amongst a number of settlements harassed by the Scots and is described as being in ruin (*ibid*, 64). A document of 1368 records Menwith as a hamlet associated with Thruscross, one of three principal towns in the forest (Hargrove 1809, 108).
- 4.2.5 Records of the Court of the Forest of Knaresborough from 1767 document fines for individuals who had illegally settled on forest lands. Menwith with Darley is recorded as a village of some size in this document, with fines for over 50 squatters documented ([www.calverleyinfo/hamp\\_fines.htm](http://www.calverleyinfo/hamp_fines.htm)).
- 4.2.6 The Forest of Knaresborough was enclosed between 1774 and 1778, however the enclosure map of 1778 (NYRO MIC 604) shows the site to have remained as open land at this time, in contrast to the piecemeal enclosure present to the south of Meagill Lane.
- 4.2.7 The site was enclosed by 1851, as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map, when it is shown to comprise a series of large fields, with a footpath running north-south through the centre of the site. Buildings are present on the site of Delves Ridge Lodge to the west of the site and Thorn Hill House to the east.
- 4.2.8 The study area is characterised by sites and buildings dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, including farmsteads (**Site 9**) and field barns (**Site 3**, possibly **Sites 1 and 2**). In the wider area a number of agri-industrial sites have been identified such as corn mills (561141), stone quarries (**Site 4**), sand and coal pits (NMR 561174, 561093, 561129). Evidence for movement through the landscape is provided both by hanging stoops (NMR 561112), milestones (**Site 7**) and the turnpiking of the road from Skipton to Knaresborough (Grainge 1988, 89). Textile mills producing flax, cotton and silk were also operating in the area from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (NMR 561172, 946911).
- 4.2.9 Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area has remained predominantly pastoral in character, dominated by open fields and small clusters of buildings dotted around the landscape. A military presence was established in the area in World War 2 with the creation of Forest Moor (see below), and was followed in the post-war period by the creation of the United States monitoring post and relay base at Menwith Hill in 1960.



### 4.3 Forest Moor

- 4.3.1 DE Forest Moor (**Site 6**) (also known as HMS Forest Moor) was first established as military site in 1943 with the creation of the 'War Office Wireless Station (Mixed Signal Unit) Forest Moor'. Housing staff from the Royal Signals and Female Auxiliary Territorial Service, it was used during the war as a Y-station, for the covert interception of foreign radio signals. Forest Moor formed part of a network of Y-sites around Britain used to gather data for intelligence purposes. The station was gradually wound down after the war and was decommissioned by 1948. The 1956 Ordnance Survey Map shows the wartime layout of the site, when it comprised a sub-rectangular area on the site of the current DE Forest Moor buildings (Figure 2). The huts are shown in outline and include a distinctive H-block to the northeast and large stepped structures to the northwest and south.
- 4.3.2 In 1951 it was proposed to dispose of the site, however, by the following year the Royal Navy had acquired Forest Moor for the construction of a new receiver station. By 1953 designs were under preparation for the receiving station and terminal control station and by 1957 construction of the new facility had commenced. Some of the wartime structures were retained alongside the newly built accommodation.
- 4.3.3 The station opened in 1960 as HMS Forest Moor. The layout of the site in this period can be seen on Figure 3. Its primary function was to provide radio communication services for the Navy, routing radio signals from locations abroad to military bases and command centres in the United Kingdom. This necessitated the erection of a large aerial array across much of the surrounding land owned by the Ministry of Defence. By the early 1970s, however, improvements in technology had enabled the number of aerials to be substantially reduced.
- 4.3.4 Four houses for officers' accommodation (**Site 5**) was constructed on the northwest edge of the site, whilst married quarters in the form of a block of flats (now demolished) and three short terraces of houses were constructed to the west of this around Trafalgar Square (**Site 8**) in the late 1970s. Concern for site security resulted in the Ministry of Defence's decision to demolish Thornhill House Farm and Delves Ridge Lodge to the southeast and southwest of the site respectively, leaving only the outbuildings of Delves Ridge Lodge as extant buildings (**Site 9**).
- 4.3.5 HMS Forest Moor was redeveloped in the early 1980s, with the preparation of plans for the new complex drawn up in 1982 (Figure 4). Construction of the purpose-built residential and training accommodation was carried out in 1986. The new residential complex was designed and engineered by Property Services Agency Northeast Region and comprised a mixture of administration, social, fitness and residential accommodation. The scheme won the Building Category in the 1987 Concrete Society Awards. The communication centre was relocated at this time to a new site close to Meagill Lane, c.500m to the south of DE Forest Moor.
- 4.3.6 By 1989, c.80 sailors were stationed at HMS Forest Moor, mainly involved in overseeing the mechanical maintenance of the base<sup>1</sup>. By the early 1990s, however, the station was increasingly surplus to the Navy's requirements

**Comment [j1]:** To confirm against Aerial photos

<sup>1</sup> Newspaper extract, 24/02/89, Harrogate Local Studies Library, Forest Moor file

with fewer staff needed to run and maintain the base due to technological improvements, whilst greater numbers of staff were living off site.

- 4.3.7 Forest Moor was gradually run down with the residential use of the site ceasing c.1995, and a small technical staff remaining under the auspices of the Defence Communications Services Agency. The site was formally decommissioned in 2003, with communications services provided by a private contractor from a site on Meagill Lane. HMS Forest Moor passed to Defence Estates and remains under their ownership today.

## 4.4 Description of the Site

- 4.4.1 DE Forest Moor has fundamentally retained its plan as shown on Figure 4, and comprises an irregularly shaped site located directly to the south of Menwith Hill Road. It is defined by a tall fence with barbed wire over and security lights around the perimeter (Plate 1). Trees screen the north and east boundaries. Buildings are clustered towards the northeast corner of the site, whilst all communications structures including aerials are located outside the site boundaries.
- 4.4.2 The southwest part of the site comprises marshy land and was used as a football pitch and cricket ground prior to the redevelopment of the site in the 1980s. The ground level has been reduced to the east of this, dropping c.1m along a sharp slope running north-south through the site, for the accommodation of another football pitch (Plate 2). The ground level has been reduced again to form a sharp slope towards a small parade ground and the buildings. A tennis court is located in the northwest corner of the site, adjacent to the officers' housing (**Site 5**), while a dog run with shelters has been erected close to the entrance to the site from Menwith Hill Road since the decommissioning of the site.
- 4.4.3 As shown on Figure 4, the buildings within the site boundary comprise the main accommodation and administration block, a detached gym hall, two guard houses, a store room, a short range of garages and a larger shed. With the exception of the last two structures, all buildings date from the 1980s redevelopment of the site, and are constructed of pale coloured, shot-blasted concrete blocks, with pitched roofs covered by dark concrete tiles (Plate 3).
- 4.4.4 The main accommodation and administration block is a low-rise single-storey structure arranged around three enclosed, interlocking courtyards with wings extending to the north and east. Fenestration comprising timber-framed pivot windows runs around the exterior of the building and the interior of the courtyards. Roof lights and tall windows at attic level are employed to provide additional illumination to communal areas. Internally, extra height is gained in communal spaces through the use of open trusses (Plate 4).
- 4.4.5 Accommodation within the building is arranged hierarchically, linked by corridors running around the courtyards (Plate 5). The central courtyard is surrounded by administration offices, junior rates and senior rates mess halls (Plate 6) and their associated catering facilities. The senior rates mess is the larger and better appointed of the two. Workshops and teaching facilities are located within the north wing, along with the social club and pool hall. Junior rates accommodation is located around the northeast courtyard and comprises compact single rooms, a small number of four-bed rooms and

transit accommodation. These are compact in size, with built-in sinks and fitted wardrobes. The senior rates accommodation is located around the southwest courtyard, and consists of single rooms, increasing in size commensurate with rank (Plate 7).

- 4.4.6 Located directly to the north of the accommodation block is the gym, a tall building which houses a large gym hall and squash courts (Plate 8). A large plant room is attached to the south of this.
- 4.4.7 The guard room located at the entrance to the site from the Menwith Hill Road is a single-storey building, containing a small number of offices overlooking the original entrance to the site. Two detention cells were included in the original design of this building, one of which was subsequently been converted into a store due to lack of use. The other cell retains its wooden bed and barred windows. A second guard room of similar form was later erected on the on the west boundary of the site to avoid queuing traffic on Menwith Hill Road.
- 4.4.8 A detached store building was located to the south of the tennis courts.
- 4.4.9 The garages and large shed are located to the east of the site. Constructed in the 1960s or 1970s, the garages are of concrete construction with lifting doors, typical of contemporary domestic garages. The large shed is constructed of corrugated concrete with timber doors.
- 4.4.10 Based upon the evidence presented above, DE Forest Moor has been assessed as being of Negligible importance for the following reasons:
  - *No evidence survives for the site's World War 2 use as a radio intercept site. All structures relating to this use have been removed by subsequent development;*
  - *Aside from the garages, all physical evidence of the site's use in the 1950s and 1960s has been destroyed by the development of the site in the 1980s;*
  - *No evidence is retained for the site's specialist communications function during the Cold War era;*
  - *The design of the current buildings does not reflect the specialist function of the site; and*
  - *Internal fixtures and fittings are of typical design and materials found in contemporary MOD accommodation and are of no inherent cultural heritage interest.*

## **4.5 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains**

- 4.5.1 Little archaeological investigation has been carried out within the study area due to the combination of pastoral land use and Ministry of Defence ownership throughout the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5.2 Landscaping has been undertaken by the Ministry of Defence include terracing and levelling works, particularly in the eastern half of the site. This is likely to have removed any archaeological remains within this area.
- 4.5.3 The western half of the site is therefore assessed to have Low Potential for unknown archaeological remains. Landscaping works within the east half the site are likely to have removed archaeological remains; this area is assessed to be of Negligible Potential for Unknown Archaeological remains.

**5**

**Impact Assessment**

- 5.1.1 The proposed change of use of DE Forest Moor into as a School for pupils with behavioural, emotional and social difficulties is predicted to have no impact on the 11 sites within the study area.
- 5.1.2 The scheme would have No Impact upon **Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11** as these sites are located outside the site boundary and would be unaffected by the internal changes proposed to the structure. The impact magnitude for these sites is therefore assessed to be No Change.
- 5.1.3 The change of use application proposes retention of existing buildings within DE Forest Moor. No construction activity is proposed as part of this application. External works will comprise improvement of the existing buildings, whilst internally alterations will include reorganisation of some communal spaces and refurbishment of the buildings.
- 5.1.4 The proposed change of use may result in the loss of some fixtures and fittings from DE Forest Moor (**Site 6**); however this would not alter the understanding of the site or affect its assessment of importance. The magnitude of impact has been assessed as Negligible and the significance of impact as Neutral.
- 5.1.5 No construction works are proposed as part of this scheme. There would therefore be no impacts upon the unknown archaeology.
- 5.1.6 The predicted impacts of the scheme upon Cultural Heritage are detailed in Table 5 below.

**Table 5 - Significance of Impacts upon Cultural Heritage**

Site Number	Site Name	Sensitivity	Significance of Impact
1	Site of Probable Barn 1	Negligible	Negligible
2	Site of Probable Barn 2	Negligible	Negligible
3	Field Barn at Day Lair	Regional	Negligible
4	Old Quarry	Negligible	Negligible
5	Officer's Housing	Negligible	Negligible
6	DE Forest Moor	Negligible	Negligible
7	Site of Milestone	Negligible	Negligible
8	Trafalgar Square	Negligible	Negligible
9	Delves Ridge Outbuildings	Local	Negligible
10	Site of Shed	Negligible	Negligible
11	Site of Well	Negligible	Negligible

**5.2 Recommendations**

- 5.2.1 As no impacts are predicted, no evaluation or mitigation works are recommended.

**Cartographic Sources**

Forest of Knaresborough Enclosure Map. 1778. North Yorkshire Record Office Mic 604

Ordnance Survey Map, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1851, 1:10,560, Sheet 153

Ordnance Survey Map 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1909, 1:2,500, Sheet 153/9

Ordnance Survey Map, 1956, Sheet, 1:10,000, Sheet 153

**Documentary Sources**

Defence Estates, 2002. Phase 1 LQA DE Forest Moor. Unpublished Technical Report.

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**Internet Sources**

[www.calverleyinfo/hamp\\_fines.htm](http://www.calverleyinfo/hamp_fines.htm) Consulted 22/09/08



**Plate 1** The southern boundary of the site.



**Plate 2** The football pitch created in the 1980s.





**Plate 3** The accommodation and administration block seen from the west, showing typical construction.



**Plate 4** The interior of the social club, showing open trusses.



**Plate 5** Internal corridor within the accommodation and administration block



**Plate 6** The Junior Rates Mess





**Plate 7** Interior of a Senior Rates bedroom showing fitted furniture.



**Plate 8** Exterior of the Gym





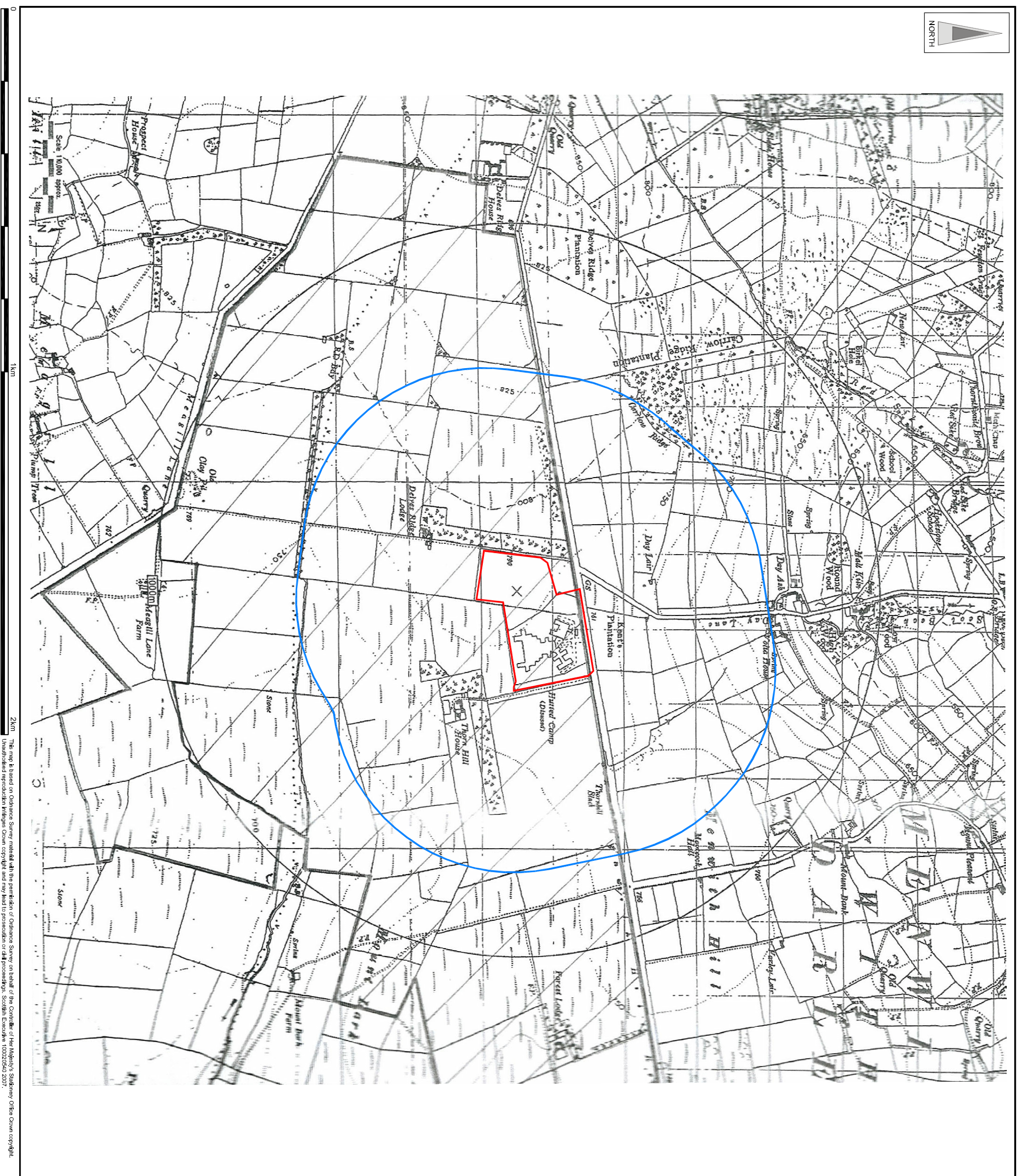


FIGURE 2

## LEGEND



- 
- Site Boundary
- Study Area

Rev	Date	Purpose of Revision	Drawn	Child's App



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Project:	DE Forest Moor									
Title	<p>Extract from the 1:10,560</p> <p>Ordnance Survey Map, sheet SE1857</p>									
Drawing Status	B0356300									
J.B. No.	FIGURE 2									
Figure No.	1:10 000 @ A3									
Scale	Drawn	A.R.L.	Checked	S.J.	<div> <div>  </div> <div> D.M. Sgnt 2008 </div> </div> <div> <div>  </div> <div> J.D. </div> </div>					

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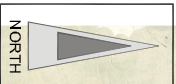



FIGURE 4

LEGEND



Client		 North Yorkshire County Council	
Project		DE Forest Moor	
Title		Site plan of HMS Forest Moor dating from 1982	
Drawing Status		JB No. B0356300	
Figure No.		FIGURE 4	
Scale		1:1250 @ A3	
Drawn		A.R.L.	S.J.
Checked			J.D.
Approved			
Date		Sept 2008	

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