



**CE Electric Ltd**

**Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate**

**Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**

**Assessment**

**November 2010**

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## 1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Kirsten Holland, Principal Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of CE Electric Ltd to accompany a planning application for the development of a new 11,000 volt switch room and transformer housing building and associated car parking and infrastructure at Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

### 1.1 Aims and Objectives

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area.

In accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard definition of a Desk-Based Assessment (IfA, 1994 rev 2009), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential historic resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context as appropriate.

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to enable the cultural heritage resource to be assessed within its context and allow the formulation of one or more of the following:

- Formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
- Formulation of a strategy for further investigation to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised, where existing evidence is insufficient.



This desk-based assessment considers the cultural heritage potential within the site itself and the surrounding area. This assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely significance of the development proposals on those remains.

## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Assessment Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of impact significance upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgment is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment. The full assessment methodology can be seen in Appendix B.

### 2.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of approximately 1km radius from the approximate centre of the site (SE 28680 54700) has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context.

The following sources were examined as part of this study:

- North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Monuments Record (NMR);



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- Harrogate District Council and English Heritage for designated sites;
- Historic mapping; and
- Appropriate documentary sources and archaeological journals.

In addition a site walkover survey was undertaken on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2010.

### 3.0 Site and Development Description

The development site is located in the west of Harrogate. The site is centred on SE 28680 54700 (428680 454700) and is at approximately 145m above Ordnance Datum. The site is bounded to the east by Harlow Moor Road, to the south by the existing Harrogate Spring bottling plant, and to the west and north by pasture fields. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A (WYG Figure 01).

The development site is currently an area of grass acting as soft landscaping within the grounds of the Harrogate Spring bottling plant with a tree buffer to the east of the site. There are also numerous trees along the north and southern boundaries of the site. Photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix C.

The proposed development is a new 11,000 volt switch room and transformer housing building. The two buildings will be faced with the same external finishing materials as the existing bottling plant to ensure a consistency of built form and design. The existing fencing to the site will be modified to accommodate the new access and any new fencing will match the existing fence in type and colour. A full description of the development is included in the Design and Access Statement. A plan of the proposed development is included in Appendix A.

### 4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

#### 4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.



## **4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 of the Act states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

## **4.3 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment - 2010**

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) sets out the Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The PPS covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The PPS identifies that consideration of the historic environment and the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their value and the effect of proposals on their significance. The PPS sets out the approach regional and local authorities should adopt in identifying and making provision for conservation of heritage within the plan making process (HE1-HE5) and in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development (HE6-HE12).

The PPS states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified and the effect of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. Prior to validation the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest field evaluation may also be required (HE6). The PPS includes policy principles to guide the determination of applications relating to heritage assets (HE7 and HE8) and additional principles to be considered for designated assets (HE9 and HE10).

Whilst the PPS reflects the Governments overarching aim that "the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations" it recognises that there are occasions where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development. The more significant the asset and the greater the harm to the significance the greater the justification will be needed. Policy HE11 outlines a number of principles for enabling development that should be considered in assessing the benefits and disbenefits. Where loss of significance as a result of development is



considered justified the PPS includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost using planning conditions or obligations (e.g. S106) as appropriate (HE12). The results of these investigations should be made available and the archive deposited in a suitable repository. A Planning Practice Guide (English Heritage, March 2010) provides further information and guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the PPS.

#### 4.4 Local Policy and Guidance

The Harrogate District Local Development framework is currently in preparation. The Core Strategy was adopted in February 2009. Objective 18 of the core strategy is to “To protect and enhance the built and natural environment, including biodiversity, landscape character, giving special protection towards those areas and buildings of recognised importance.” This objective is supported by policy EQ2 which makes references to aspects of the historic and built environment. The full text of the policy can be seen in Appendix D.

The Harrogate District Local Plan (adopted 2001, altered 2004) has the following objectives in relation to heritage and design issues:

- 1) To protect, preserve, restore, and where appropriate enhance those main features of the urban and built environment which contribute to the heritage and character of the district.
- 2) To safeguard sites of archaeological and historic significance.
- 3) To encourage high standards of design and quality in new development.
- 4) To encourage the improvement of derelict, unattractive and neglected parts of the district.

The plan contains several “saved” policies relating to heritage that support these objectives. The relevant policies in relation to this development include:

- HD3 Control of Development in Conservation Areas
- HD7A Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
- HD13 Trees and Woodland

The full text of the relevant policies can be seen in Appendix D.



Additional policies relating to Historic Battlefields (HD6) World Heritage Sites (HD7), Spa Waters (HD8), and Building Design and Townscape Improvement (HD9-11) are also present within the plan, however as there are no assets within these categories in the vicinity of the development site these policies are not relevant to this application and are not considered further.

## 4.5 Analysis

The proposals will not directly affect any designated heritage assets therefore these policies will not be affected. There are not anticipated to be any indirect effects upon the setting of designated heritage features as the designated sites are sufficiently distant from the proposed development site that it is not included within their setting, or the design of the new buildings is such that there will be no discernible alteration from the existing baseline conditions.

The development may affect previously unrecorded archaeological remains, however it is considered to be of very low potential and if discovered it is most likely that these will be of local or low value. It is therefore considered that this desk-based assessment prior to the submission of the planning application has allowed an assessment of the potential impact to be undertaken. It is not anticipated that the development within the site would be in direct conflict with any identified and current planning policies.

## 5.0 Baseline Data

### 5.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Common Land within the study area.

There are 16 Listed Buildings within the study area. Further details of the Listed Buildings can be seen in Appendix E and on Figure 02. There is one Grade I Listed Building within the study area which is the 20<sup>th</sup> century Church of St Wilfrid (329866). There is one Grade II\* Listed Building within the study area which is the 20<sup>th</sup> century Church of St Mary (329875). The remaining buildings are all Grade II Listed. They include another church (32899 and 328900), two bridges (329883 and 329931), observatory (329901), water tower(329902) and buildings associated with the spa industry (329850-1, 329970-1, 463320-2).

There is one Conservation Area within the study area. The Harrogate Conservation Area is located to the immediate east of the development site and its location can be seen on Figure 02. A Conservation Area leaflet based upon the original designation statement was produced in 1995. A Conservation Area Appraisal



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has been produced for the Conservation Area (HBC, 2009) and is currently in draft form prior to formal adoption by the Council. The Conservation Area covers the centre of Harrogate and has been sub-divided into character areas. The areas of The Duchy Estate (Area C) and Cold Bath Road and Valley Gardens (Area F) are located within the study area. The Duchy Estate was primarily built in the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century on land formerly belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster. Although primarily residential there are some non-residential buildings within the area. The houses are generally well set back with extensive front gardens screened by trees, gates, stone piers and hedges. The Cold Bath Road and Valley Gardens area contains the predominately residential area around Cold Bath Road and the public park. The area has several types of residential housing from detached houses to terraces and limited commercial development dating to the pre-war and inter-war periods.

There is one Registered Park and Garden within the study area and its location can be seen on Figure 02. This is the Grade II Registered Valley Gardens (GD2078). The gardens are located to the east of the development site and are located within the Conservation Area. The gardens are located within an area known as The Stray. This was an area of land linking High and Low Harrogate and which contained the majority of the springs and wells around which the economy of the town had grown. The Strays was protected from enclosure by an Act of Parliament (1770 and 1778). The park includes an area formerly known as Bog Field which included 36 of the springs. It remained undeveloped until 1841 when a footpath was created and the most important of the wells were protected by stone heads. A competition for the design of the park held in 1887 had no winners and the Corporation subsequently designed and implemented a scheme drawing on elements from a number of submitted designs. Further additions were made to the park in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and it was the site of the Harrogate flower show in the mid and late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record holds details for 11 sites within the study area. Further details of these sites can be seen in Appendix E and on WYG Figure 02. The bracketed site numbers within the text refer to the site reference on the figure and in the table.

### 5.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

There is no evidence for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within the study area or the immediate region. It is probable that the retreat of the ice sheets at the end of the last glaciation around 10,000BC meant that only at this time did the environment become hospitable enough to allow hunter-gatherers to move north



to hunt, although there is evidence that there was limited occupation during an earlier interstadial around 12,000BC. The landscape at this time would have been largely open with numerous shrubs, however as temperate conditions continued it allowed broad leaved deciduous woodland composed largely of oak and hazel to become established (Long et. al., 2004; Aalen, 2006, 30). There are no recorded sites from the study area or immediate surroundings from these periods.

Pollen diagrams have indicated that the nature of vegetation changed in the Neolithic with a decline in woodland species and an increase in grasses, weeds and cereal pollen. Findspots of Neolithic lithic material (Sites 18, 21, 22 and 25) within the study area and the surrounding region have indicated utilisation of this area during this period. These findspots are more likely to be indicative of accidental loss of artefacts rather than evidence of settlement in the immediate vicinity.

There is evidence that through the late Bronze Age and Iron Age there was climatic deterioration which resulted in a shift of settlement focus away from the uplands into the lowlands, although the uplands would still have been utilised on a seasonal basis (Tolan-Smith, 2006, 42). There are no recorded sites of Bronze Age or Iron date within the study area, however three Bronze Age spearheads were discovered in 1848 in Bilton.

**5.2.2 Roman/Romano-British (43AD to c.450AD)**

Harrogate lies between three Roman roads. The roads radiate from Aldborough to the north of Harrogate, south-westwards to Ilkley and south to Newton Kyme and York and from Ilkley to Newton Kyme. Roman villa sites are also recorded at Castle Dikes to the north of Ripon and Dalton Parlours to the south of Wetherby (Ordnance Survey, 1994). Although there were no large scale settlements located in the vicinity of Harrogate there have been numerous findspots of coins (Sites 20 and 23) that indicates there was occupation and utilisation of the area.

**5.2.3 The Early Medieval (c.450AD to 1066AD) and Medieval (1066AD to c.1540AD) Periods**

Harrogate is first recorded in documentary sources in 1322 as Harwegate. It is derived from old Scandinavian *horgr* and *gata* meaning (place at) the road to the cairn or heap of stones (Mills, 2003). Although there are no recorded sites of early medieval date within the study area it is probable that the region was utilised during this period, however the population levels may have been low and there is no evidence of settlement within the study area or immediate vicinity. The area is likely to have fallen under the jurisdiction of the kingdom of Northumbria initially and in the ninth century under Danelaw from the Norse kingdom centred in York (Tolan-Smith, 2006, 54).





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During the medieval period the Harrogate area fell within the Royal Forest of Knaresborough owned by the Duchy of Lancaster (Aalen and Muir, 2006, p.134 and HBC, 2009). This would have restricted development and settlement in this area leading to a very dispersed population. In the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century settlement began to become established around High Harrogate to the east of study area where several roads met and formed a natural focal point for settlement. A chantry chapel was established as well as several inns. It was also at this time that mineral wells were first investigated. Although the chantry chapel did not survive the dissolution (1549) the settlement at High Harrogate remained (HBC, 2009).

### **5.2.4 Post-Medieval Period (c.1540AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)**

The Royal Forest of Knaresborough remained intact until 1628 when Charles I began to sell parts of the park to the City of London which began the process of moving the land around Harrogate into private ownership. Much of the area of the town did however remain in Duchy ownership which allowed the economy around the wells to grow unhindered. Much greater enclosure and sale of the royal forest did not occur until the 1760s which promoted the designation of The Stray as an area of land to remain open and unenclosed, linking the mineral springs and preserving the economy (HBC, 2009).

Harrogate's growth began with the discovery of Trewit Well in 1571 which began to attract a stream of visitors and The Sweet Spaw (St Johns Well) in 1631. Harrogate's wells were referred to in a book of 1632 *Cures without Care*. The growth of the town was interrupted by the Civil War, but following the restoration in 166 a period of expansion commenced with the establishment of bathing houses and warm water baths (HBC, 2009). This early expansion was primarily focussed around High Harrogate to the east, but from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards the sulphurous waters of Low Harrogate in the west grew in popularity.

The two areas of Harrogate continued to grow relatively independently throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries until the arrival of the railway in mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (HBC, 2009). This was the catalyst to link the two areas together. This new residential development prompted new commercial development and the establishment of public buildings such as the market, public baths and improvements such as paved roads, street lighting and public gardens such as Valley Gardens (Site 17). This growth continued until the First World War, after which there was a decline the popularity of the spas.

The majority of the recorded heritage sites are of post-medieval date and relate to the post-medieval built heritage of the study area. These are either related directly to the growth of Harrogate based on the spas (Sites 1, 11-16, 24) or are ancillary to this development such as churches (Sites 3, 4, and 6) and gardens



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(Sites 17 and 26). There are also two recorded crash sites within the study area from Second World War aircraft (Sites 27 and 28).

### 6.0 Historic Mapping Survey

Extracts of selected historic maps can be seen in Appendix F. The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping, 1854, showed the development site as being located within the rural outskirts of Harrogate. It is located within enclosed fields and is surrounded by enclosed fields to the north and west and an open area, which is identified on later mapping as Harlow Moor, to the south and east. The commercial and residential areas of Harrogate are located to the east.

By 1891 Harrogate had begun to encroach west towards the study area, however the town had not reached its modern extent and the development site was still located on the rural outskirts. Harlow Moor Road had been constructed by the date of this mapping and to the immediate east of the development site Irongate Bridge waterworks and reservoirs had been established.

By 1910 Harrogate had continued to grow west towards the development site, however the development site itself remained in agricultural cultivation. The mapping of 1932 depicted the development site in use as allotments and Harrogate had continued to expand until it was close to its present urban extent within the study area. There were few changes on subsequent historic map editions until the 1970s when the site was noted as forming playing fields rather than allotments. The Harrogate Spring bottling plant was constructed in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the proposed development site lies within the boundary of this property. No features of potential archaeological interest have been identified from the historic mapping.

### 7.0 Historic Landscape Characterisation

A Historic Landscape Characterisation exercise has been completed for the North Yorkshire area. The results of the HLC for the study area can be seen on Figure 3, Appendix G. The development site is described as "Planned Estate" which forms part of the modern expansion of Harrogate in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This area was formerly planned Parliamentary enclosure and piecemeal enclosure prior to the construction of housing.

The majority of the fields surrounding the development site to the west date from the Parliamentary enclosure of the Forest of Knaresborough in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This area has changed little since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the south of the development site Valley gardens and the associated woodland to the west are



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described as a public park reflecting the 19<sup>th</sup> century park creation, with the previous land use being Parliamentary enclosure.

## 8.0 Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2010. The weather was overcast and wet. The site is amenity grassland which provides soft landscaping to the bottling plant. The north and east of the site are bounded by a fence and a tree shelter belt beyond it. The development site is well screened from the surrounding area by this mature vegetation. No features of archaeological or heritage interest were identified during the walkover survey.

## 9.0 Heritage Potential and Impact Assessment

There are no recorded heritage assets within the development site that will be directly affected by development. There is considered to be a negligible potential to discover previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the development site. The development site does not appear to have been occupied in antiquity and lies within an area which appears to have had a low density of settlement under the later post-medieval period. During the post-medieval and early modern period historic mapping has indicated that the site remained undeveloped and utilised for allotments and sports fields until the construction of the bottling plant. No evidence of archaeological remains were identified when the bottling plant was constructed and therefore the potential for archaeological remains to be discovered within this area of the site is considered to be negligible. The value and magnitude of impact on any previously unrecorded remains can not be known at this stage but they would be likely to be of low value and the impact could be up to substantial negative. The unmitigated significance of effect could therefore be intermediate-minor adverse for remains of low value, however the negligible potential to discover previously recorded archaeological remains means that a programme of further archaeological evaluation or mitigation is not considered to be proportionate. No further archaeological work is recommended.

The setting and significance of the Conservation Area or Registered Park and Garden will not be affected by the proposed development. The development site is largely screened from view by mature trees. Where aspects of the site are visible from the Conservation Area it is not considered that this is a significant view and the development site does not form part of the setting. The proposed buildings will be finished with the same external building materials as the existing bottling plant therefore there will not be a discernible difference from the existing baseline conditions. The development will not adversely affect the historic landscape character of the area.



## 10.0 Conclusions

There are no recorded heritage assets within the development site that will be affected by the development. The potential to discover previously unrecorded archaeological remains is considered to be negligible. The setting of the designated assets within the surrounding study area will not be affected by the development. The negligible potential for heritage impacts means that further evaluation and mitigation is not considered proportionate and therefore no further work is recommended.



## 11.0 References

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### **Historic Mapping**

Ordnance Survey mapping 25" to 1mile/1:2500 1891, 1909, 1932, 1959, 1967, 1994

Ordnance Survey mapping 6" to 1 mile/1:10,560 1854, 1893, 1910, 1932, 1938

Ordnance Survey mapping 1:10,000 1956, 1974, 1999, 2006, 2010

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## Appendices

Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate



## **Appendix A – Site Location Plan & Proposed Development Plan**



DO NOT SCALE: CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS



THE SITE



Contains Ordnance Survey data ©  
Crown copyright and database right 2010

ARNDALE COURT  
HEADINGLEY  
LEEDS  
LS6 2JZ  
TEL: +44 (0)113 278 7111  
FAX: +44 (0)113 275 0623  
e-mail: emfiro@wyg.com



Client:  
**CE ELECTRIC LTD**

Project: A067761  
**HARLOW MOOR ROAD  
HARROGATE**

Drawing Title:  
**SITE LOCATION PLAN**

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE

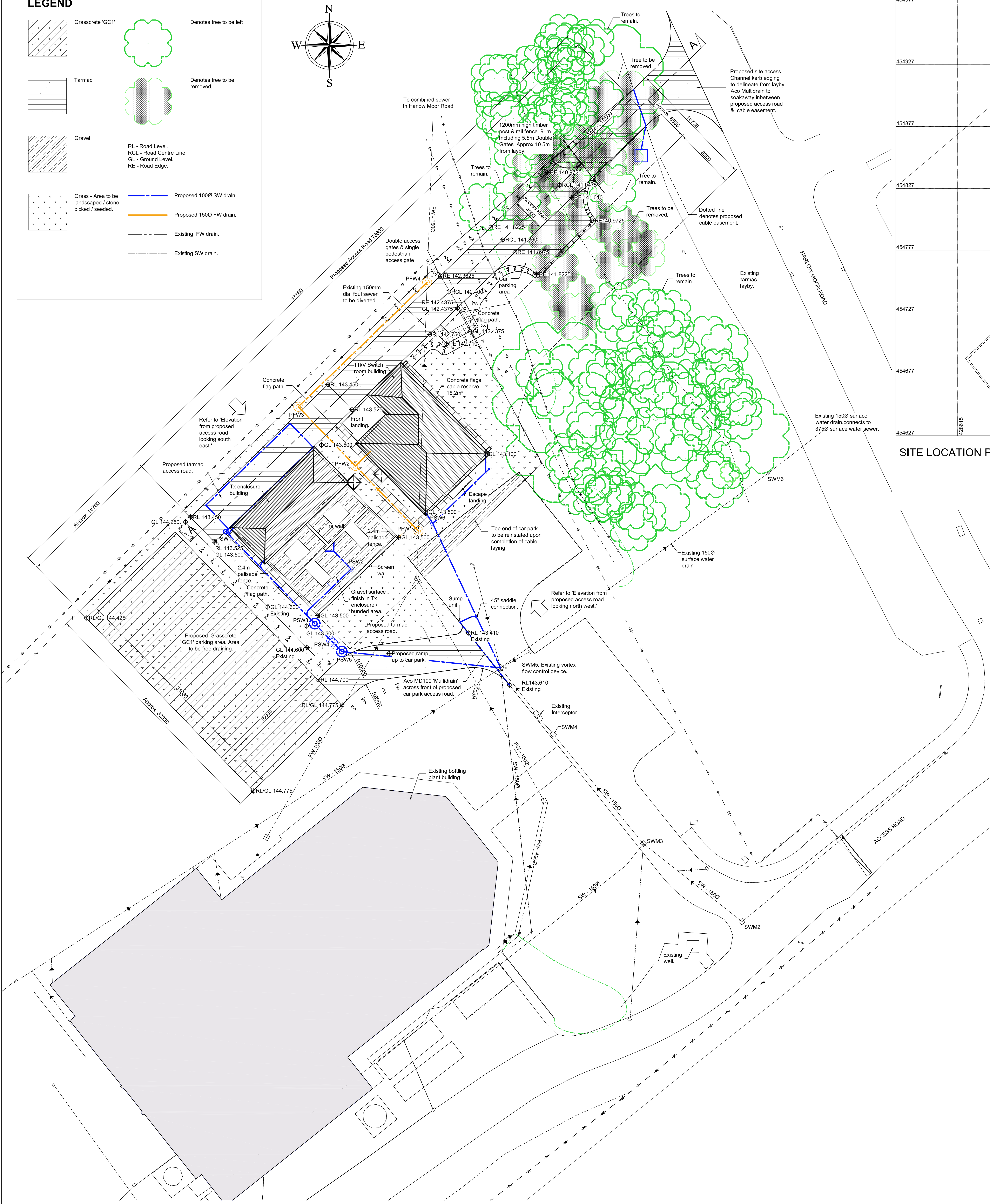
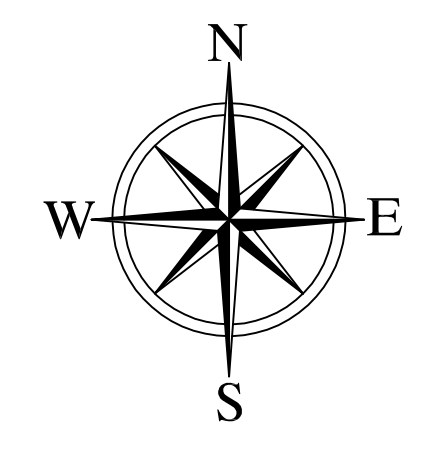
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Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision			
A067761	41	54	Fig. 1				



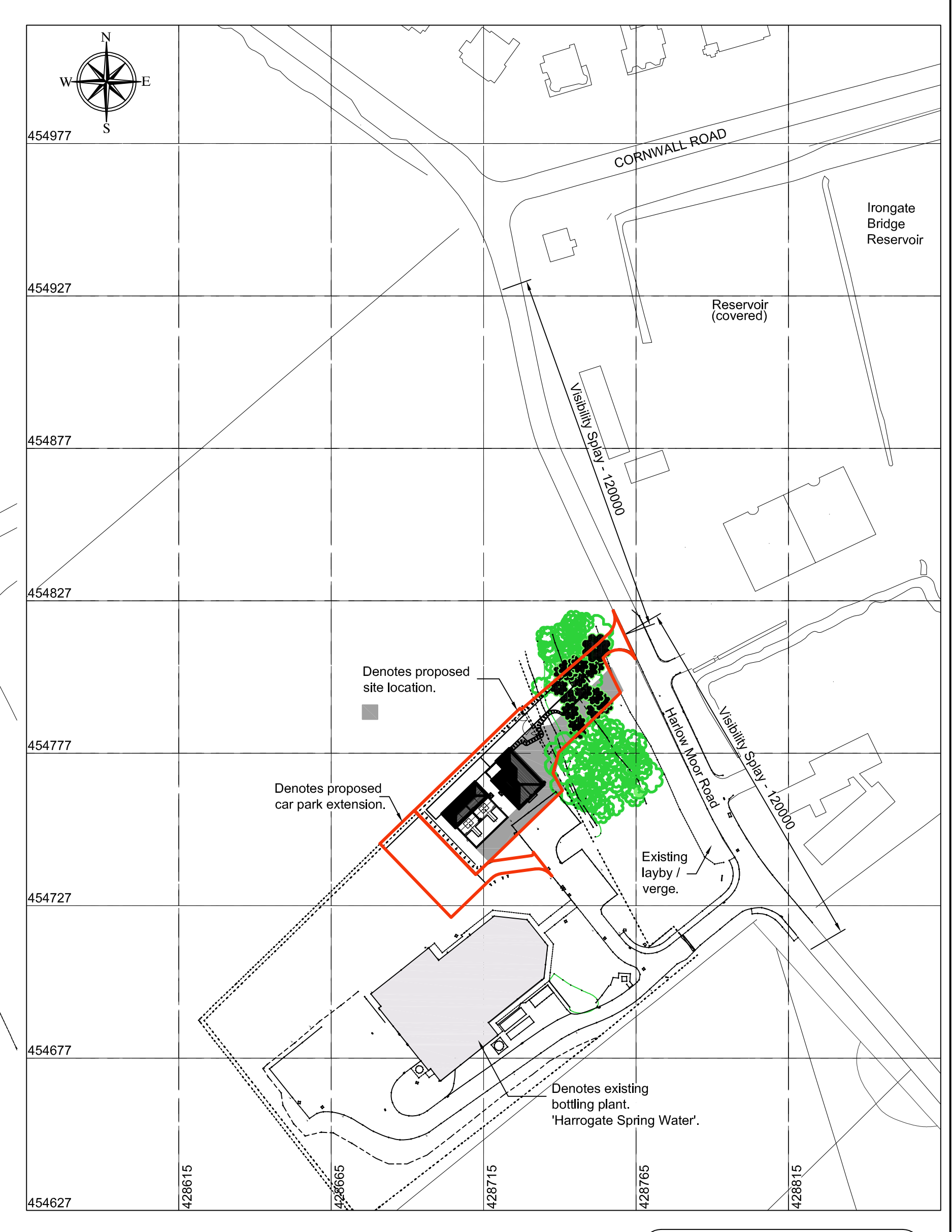
### LEGEND

	Grasscrete 'GC'		Denotes tree to be left
	Tarmac		Denotes tree to be removed
	Gravel		
	Grass - Area to be landscaped / stone picked / seeded.		
	Proposed 1000 SW drain.		
	Proposed 1500 FW drain.		
	Existing FW drain.		
	Existing SW drain.		

RL - Road Level.  
 RCL - Road Centre Line.  
 GL - Ground Level.  
 RE - Road Edge.



SITE LAYOUT PLAN (1:200)

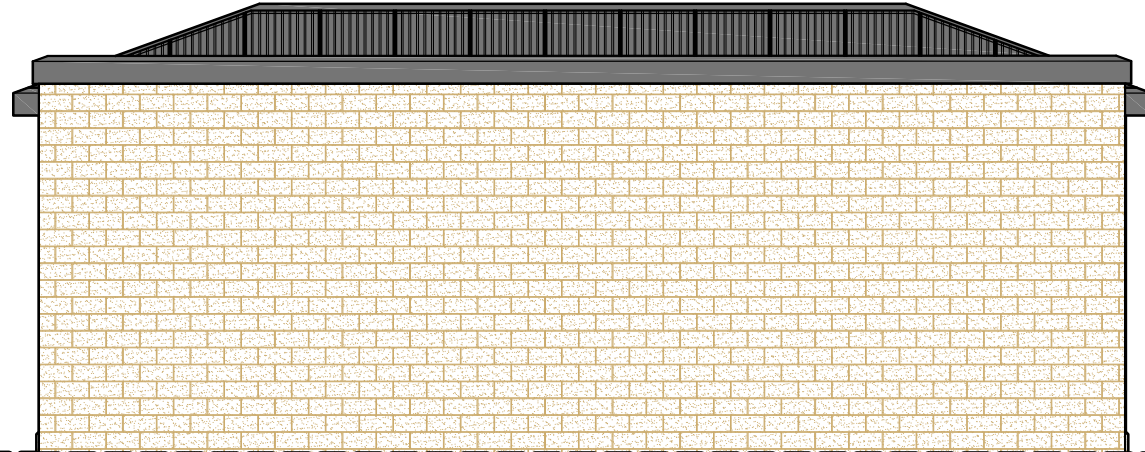


SITE LOCATION PLAN (1:1250)

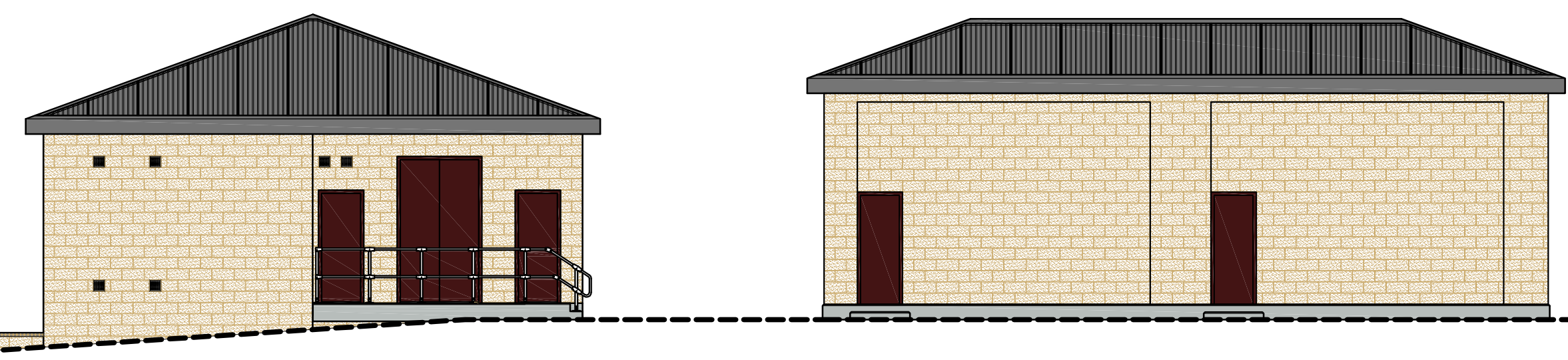
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Licensee: Freedom Professional Services Ltd. Licence No. AL100032714

### NOTES

- Existing drainage.**  
Foul drainage manholes shown as FWM1 to FWM3.  
Surface water manholes shown as SWM1 to SWM6.
- Proposed drainage.**  
Roadway oil catchment area. 'Aco M1000 Multidrain' channel system with galvanised edge rails, constant invert. 'Heslugard' ductile iron covers 230x100mm to be lockable.  
Proposed access road entrance. 'Aco M1000 Multidrain' channel system with galvanised edge rails, constant invert to soakaway. 'Polystorm Lite' cell assemblies.
- Surface water drainage**  
Hepworth 100 dia SuperSleve drainage  
6No. gulleys with rodding eyes. SDG3/1.  
1No. rodding point, SRP2/1. By Hepworth.  
**3No. surface water manholes.**  
PSW2, PSW5, PSW6: 1050mm dia concrete ringed chamber where invert >1.2m.  
PPIC 600 dia polypropylene inspection chamber where invert <1.2m.  
**2No. surface water manholes with silt trap.**  
PSW1, PSW3: 1050mm dia concrete ringed chamber with silt trap.  
Proposed Interceptor. 'Conder CWSB321' Class 1 Bypass Separator. Alarm system.  
All covers to be minimum load class C250.  
Existing manhole SWM5 to be broken into & modified.
- Foul water drainage**  
Existing foul sewer to be diverted crossing under proposed site.  
Hepworth 150mm dia 'SuperSleve' drainage.  
**4No. foul water manholes.**  
PW1 to PW4: 1050mm dia concrete ringed chamber where invert >1.2m.  
PPIC 600 dia polypropylene inspection chambers where invert <1.2m.  
Fencing at site entrance adjacent to existing layby.
- Field Gate Entrance**  
1200mm high timber post & rail fence, including 5.5m heavy duty timber field gate.  
(Double leaf 2.75m leaves.) to be constructed in accordance with  
BS 1722-2:2006 Fences - Part 2: Specification for wooden post and rail fences.  
BS 3470:1975 Specification for field gates and posts.
- Tree Removal in Screen Planting Area**  
19No. trees to be removed in total in proposed access road area / cable easement area.
- Buildings - External Finishes**  
External walls to Tx building Enclosure / Screen wall / Fire wall - 'Splifface' blockwork by 'Forticrete' to approval of Local Authority to match existing building.  
'Sheet steel int' cladding (to match proposed seamless gutter) to Fire Wall / Screen Wall.  
External walls to Switchroom Building - 'Splifface' blockwork by 'Forticrete' to approval of Local Authority to match existing building.  
'Kingslip' insulated standing seam roof system. 'S151000 Kingslip'. Colour - 'Merlin Grey'.  
Bespoke coated seamless guttering system. Colour - 'Merlin Grey'.  
Aluminium Rainwater pipes. Colour - 'Merlin Grey'.  
Doors: Steel doors. Colour - 'Chocolate brown RAL 8017'.  
Landings to 11kV switchroom building: Concrete landings and steps with blockwork cladding. Galvanised steel handrails by 'Kee Klamp'.
- Proposed Fencing**  
External Boundary Fence: Existing chain link boundary fence to be modified where proposed access to be formed. New fence / gates to be constructed in accordance with BS 1722-10:2006 Fences - Part 10: Specification for anti-intruder fences in chain link and welded mesh. Colour: Posts - Grey to match existing. Chain link fence colour - Dark green to match existing.  
BS 1722-16:2006 Fences - Part 16: Specification for organic powder coatings to be used as a plastic finish to components and mesh.  
Statutory / Compound Fence to Tx enclosure:  
'Pallade SP' steel security fencing. Posts - 102x44x4 RSJ. Posts at 2750mm centres. Panel height 2400mm / Panel length 2750mm. Galvanised finish.



ELEVATION FROM EXISTING CAR PARK LOOKING NORTH WEST (1:100)



ELEVATION FROM PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD LOOKING SOUTH EAST (1:100)

REVISION:	A
DRAWN:	JMH 8 OCT 10
CHECKED:	RSF 8 OCT 10
APPROVED:	GA 8 OCT 10

FIRST ISSUE

Client: **CE Electric UK**  
 Project: **HARROGATE WEST 33/11KV SS**  
 Title: **PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT PLAN & LOCATION PLAN FOR PLANNING PURPOSES**  
 Status: **INFORMATION**  
 Scale: AS SHOWN Date: 27 SEPT 10  
 Drawn: JMH Checked: RSF Approved: GA  
 Client Dwg No.: Rev:  
 FPS Dwg No.: **20 / 349669 / 001**



Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate



## Appendix B - Assessment Methodology



### Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

#### Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s)



Value	Examples
	Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

**Magnitude**

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative) The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the



Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	heritage resource. (Positive)
Moderate	<p>Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive)</p>
Slight	<p>Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)</p>
Negligible / No Change	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative).</p> <p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).</p>

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.



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Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

### Significance

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / no Change
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration.

The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.

Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate



## Appendix C – Site Photographs



**Photograph 1: Looking east across the southern part of the development site with the tarmac hard standing in the foreground.**



**Photograph 2: Looking north across development site with former access road in the foreground**



Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate



## Appendix D – Planning Policies



## **Harrogate District Core Strategy (February 2009)**

### **POLICY EQ2: THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND GREEN BELT**

The District's exceptionally high quality natural and built environment will be given a level of protection appropriate to its international, national and local importance. In addition, more detailed protection and where appropriate enhancement measures will be applied through the Development Control Policies DPD, relevant management plans and by working in partnership with landowners and interested parties.

Subject to the District's need to plan for new greenfield development, the landscape character of the whole District will be protected and where appropriate enhanced. The extent and detailed boundaries of the West Yorkshire and York Green Belts in the District will not be changed.

Where criteria based planning policies cannot provide the necessary protection, local landscape designations will be identified:

- to protect the high quality of the landscape which is important to the setting of the towns of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon;
- to protect those 'green wedges' in Harrogate town which are an important part of its character and distinctiveness;
- to protect appropriate green space within the main built up areas of Group A, B, and C settlements listed in Policy SG2 of this Core Strategy.

Priority measures to protect and enhance the District's natural and built environment are to:

- increase wildlife habitats and species in accordance with the District's Biodiversity Action Plan;
- review and update the Council's local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation;
- improve the conditions of the District's Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- carry out appraisals of the District's Conservation Areas incorporating measures for the protection and enhancement of their special interest;
- reduce the number of 'Buildings at Risk'; and
- ensure that new development incorporates high quality locally distinctive design.



**Harrogate District Local Plan, 2001**

POLICY HD3 CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT IN CONSERVATION AREAS

Development which has an adverse effect on the character or appearance of a Conservation area will not be permitted and this includes the following forms of Development:-

- A) the demolition of non-listed buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of conservation areas.
- B) the erection of buildings out of scale with their surroundings.
- C) proposals involving the loss of open space, which contributes to the character of the conservation area.
- D) the combination of adjoining buildings to create large open plan offices or shops.
- E) proposals which would have an adverse effect on the historic form and layout of passageways and plots.

Applications for development in or visually affecting conservation areas will be expected to contain sufficient information to allow a proper assessment of their impact on the character and appearance of the conservation area to be made.

Where the loss of a non-listed building is acceptable in principle, conditions will be attached to the grant of consent for demolition to ensure that no demolition shall take place until a contract for the carrying out of works of redevelopment has been made and planning permission for those works has been granted.

POLICY HD7A PARKS AND GARDENS OF HISTORIC INTEREST

Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect the character or setting of parks and gardens included in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

POLICY HD13 TREES AND WOODLANDS

Proposals which would involve the loss of trees or woodland which contribute to the character or setting of a settlement will not be permitted.

Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate



## **Appendix E – Recorded Cultural Heritage Sites**



**Recorded Cultural Heritage (National Monuments Record and Historic Environment Record)**

Site Number	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
1	LB329850	SE 27896 54229	Post-Medieval	Harrogate Arms Hotel, Crag Lane. Built c.1844 of hammer dressed grit stone ashlar and slated roof.	II
2	LB329851	SE 27899 54126	Post-Medieval	Offices of The Northern Horticultural Society, Crag Lane. Built c.1844, original one storey double fronted buildings with later addition at south end. Hammer dressed gritstone with slated roof.	II
3	LB329866	SE 29412 55556	Modern	Church of St Wilfrid, Duchy Road. Built c. 1909-14 with later transepts and Lady Chapel. Large church in early English style. Built of Bath stone ashlar with slate and tile roofs.	I
4	LB329875	SE 29491 54747	Modern	Church of St Mary, Harlow Terrace. Built c.1916 in a 14th century style of Bath stone and a tile roof. It has a barrel vaulted roof.	II*
5	LB329883	SE 28538 55548	Post-Medieval	Irongate Bridge (over Oak Beck in park of Oakdale Manor), Kent Road. 18th century packhorse bridge built of grit stone. Segmental arch, rubble abutments and ramped approach. Probably built without parapets.	II
6	LB329899	SE 28620 53919	Post-Medieval	Church of All Saints, Otley Road. Built c.1870 in a Gothic style with a cemetery. Rusticated grit stone ashlar and slate roof, interior has an open timber roof.	II
7	LB329900	SE 28646 53895	Post-Medieval	Gate and railings of churchyard to the south of All Saints, Otley Road. Built c.1870, cast iron railing on a dwarf wall with cast iron gates, gable and stone gable piers.	II
8	LB329901	SE 28802 54183	Post-Medieval	Harlow Hill Tower (Observatory), Otley Road. Built c.1829 as a 90 ft viewpoint embracing "three cathedrals, seven battlefields, seventeen castles, twenty-three abbeys, twenty market towns, over seventy gentleman's seats and nearly two hundred churches" (Hargrave). Plain square tower of hammer dressed ashlar with a modern domed observatory roof.	II



Site Number	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
9	LB329902	SE 28838 54199	Modern	Harlow Hill Water Tower, Otley Road. c.1902 circular tower in a classical style. Built of rusticated grit stone ashlar. Modern metal water tank with decorative corona and small central octagonal lantern.	II
10	LB329931	SE 28132 55133	Post-Medieval	Oakdale Bridge, Penny Pot Lane. 18th century bridge with double arch of hammer dressed voussiors and cutwaters.	II
11	LB329970	SE 29592 55122	Post-Medieval	Refreshment Kiosk, Valley Gardens. Built 1895 as the Magnesia Well New Pump Room. Octagonal domed structure surmounted by octagonal fleche. Bronze fishtail roof carried by fluted Corinthian columns formerly open, now with glazed screens. Surrounded by cast iron arcade with barley-sugar columns and glazed roof.	II
12	LB329971	SE 29448 55086	Post-Medieval	Magnesia Well Building, Valley Gardens. c.1858 in a Gothic style and now used as a tool store. Fishtail slate roof with bargeboards to gable. Gritstone ashlar with rusticated block quoins.	II
13	LB463230	SE 29559 54608	Post-Medieval	56A with attached stables and outbuildings, Cold Bath Road. Cottage of c.1800 with 19th century alterations. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings. Slate roof with ashlar coped gables and three stone stacks. These were built to serve the Paris Pavilion and its Cold Water Bath.	II
14	LB463231	SE 29576 54599	Post-Medieval	60 Cold Bath Road. C.1800 altered 1860. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. The building originally served as the lodging house to the Cold Bath to the rear.	II
15	LB463232	SE 29547 54600	Post-Medieval	Paris Pavilion, Cold Bath Road. Former bathing house, now residential. C.1800 dressed stone and slate roof. It forms the central element to the group of spa buildings.	II
16	LB463233	SE 29536 54590	Post-Medieval	Wash House to south west of Paris Pavilion, Cold Bath Road. C.1800 dressed stone with ashlar dressings and a slate roof. Single storey and part of the former Cold Bath complex of buildings.	II



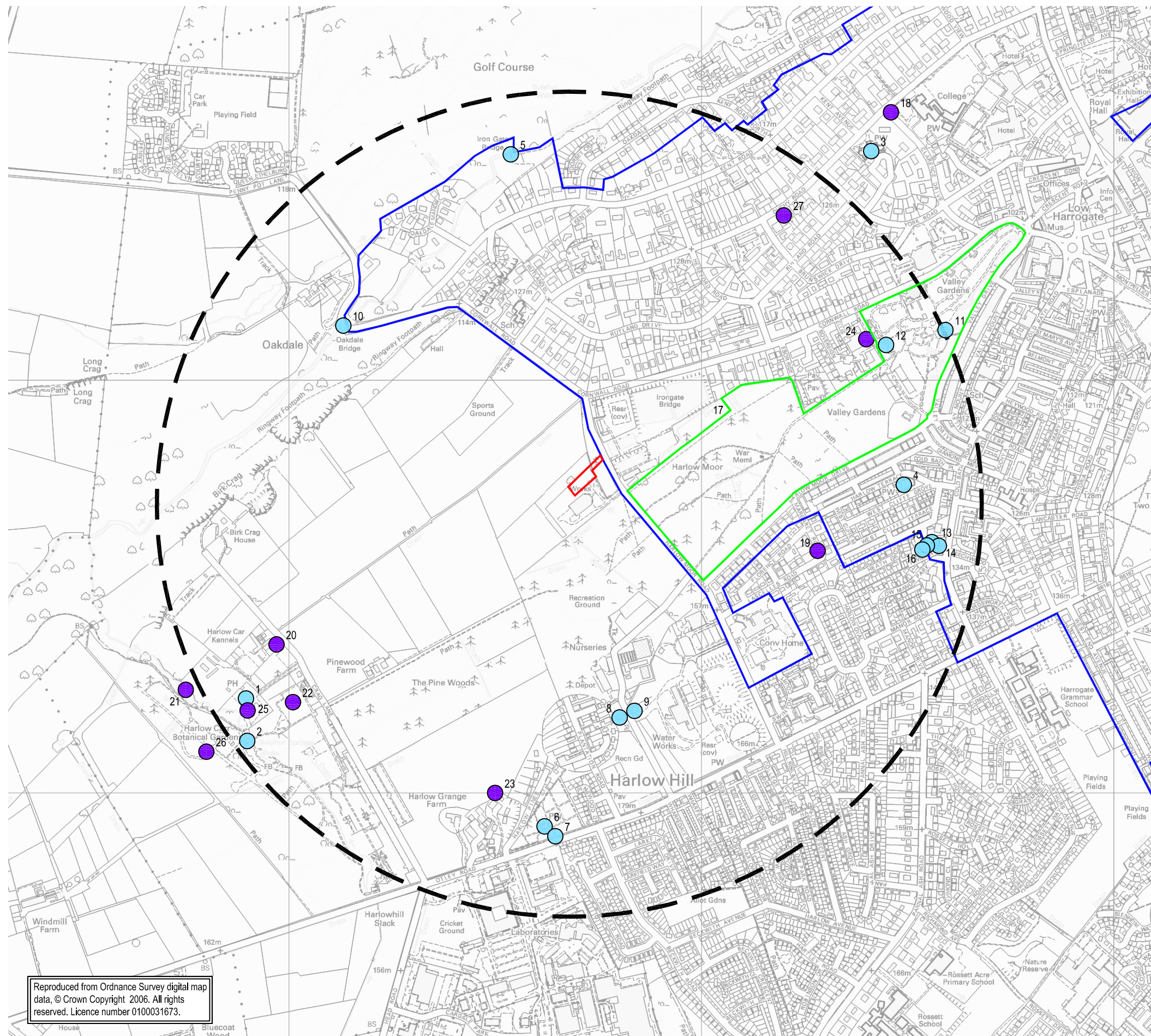
Site Number	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
17	GD2078; HER31889	SE 29 55	Post-Medieval	Valley Gardens. The park includes an area formerly known as Bog Field which included 36 of the springs. It remained undeveloped until 1841 when a footpath was created and the most important of the wells were protected by stone heads. A competition for the design of the park held in 1887 had no winners and the Corporation subsequently designed and implemented a scheme drawing on elements from a number of submitted designs. Further additions were made to the park in the mid 20th century and it was the site of the Harrogate flower show in the mid and late 20th century.	II
18	NMR51731; HER15508	SE 2946 5565	Neolithic	A Neolithic polished flint axe was found in 1905 during alterations to the Ladies College at the junction of Duchy Road and Clarence Drive. Some flakes of similar flint were found nearby but have been lost.	
19	NMR51760; HER19268	SE 29282 54587	Prehistoric	Flint flake found in a garden in 1947.	
20	NMR51780; HER19287	SE 2797 5436	Roman	A Roman silver coin of Faustina II found in 1933 in a garden.	
21	NMR51801; HER19297	SE 2775 5425	Neolithic	A Neolithic polished axe from Harlow Carr.	
22	NMR51804; HER19298	SE 2801 5422	Neolithic	A Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead.	
23	NMR51816; HER19303	SE 285 540	Roman	Roman coins, ranging in date from AD70 to 169, found on at least five separate occasions at Harlow Carr and Harlow Hill in the 1850s.	
24	NMR1075426	SE 294 551	Post-Medieval	Royal Bath Hospital and Rawson Convalescent Home. Mineral water hospital and convalescent home built 1888-9 to designs by Worthington and Elgood. The hospital was built to accommodate 75 patients and the convalescent home 55. The convalescent home was built in a French Chateau style.	
25	HER19304	SE 279 542	Neolithic	Findspot of a Neolithic axe.	

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Site Number	Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description	Grade
26	HER31760	SE 278 541	Post-Medieval	Harlow Carr. A post-medieval garden which is not registered.	
27	HER26609	SE 292 554	Modern	On the 12 September 1941 a Whitley crashed, Serial number Z6931, the crew baled out over the town after becoming lost in thick cloud, and low on fuel returning from an operation at 06:00 hours. The aircraft crashed into Duchy Road.	
28	HER23519	SE 28 55	Modern	On the 23rd December 1943 a Halifax, Serial number EB191, broke up in flight. The aircraft then crashed onto 57 Kent Road and the adjacent Oakdale golf course at 23:58 hours. 4 of crew managed to bail out. Four were killed.	





- KEY**
- STUDY AREA
  - SITE BOUNDARY
  - CONSERVATION AREA
  - REGISTERED PARKS & GARDENS
  - LISTED BUILDING
  - RECORDED CULTURAL HERITAGE

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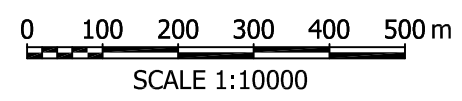
ARNDALE COURT  
HEADINGLEY  
LEEDS  
LS6 2UJ



TEL: +44 (0)113 278 7111  
FAX: +44 (0)113 275 0623  
e-mail: enviro@wyg.com

Project: A067761  
HARLOW MOOR ROAD  
HARROGATE

Drawing Title:  
RECORDED CULTURAL HERITAGE



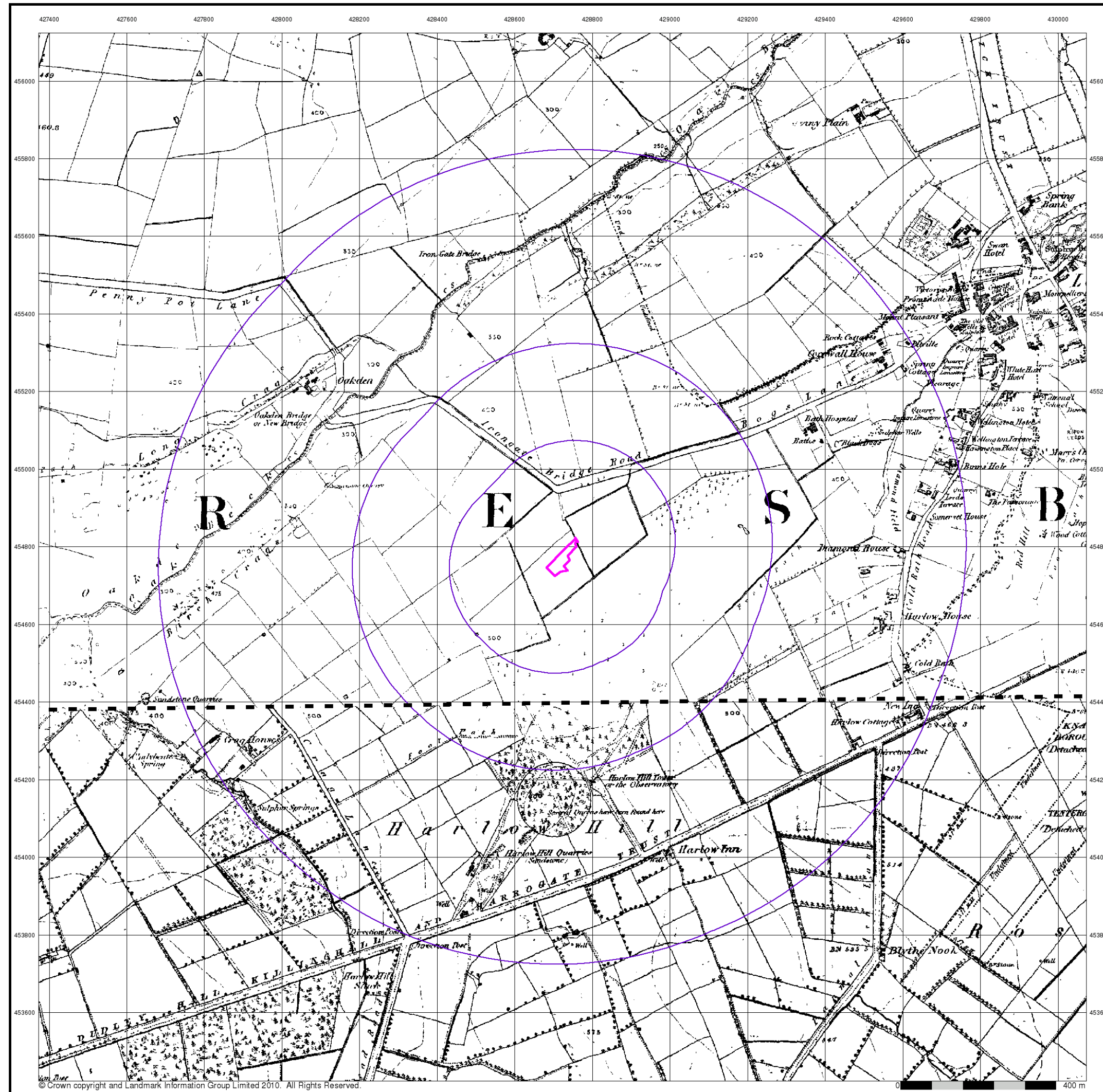
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Project No.	A067761	Office	41	Type	54	Drawing No.	Fig. 2
Revision							



Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate



## Appendix F – Historic Mapping



**Yorkshire**

**Published 1851 - 1854**

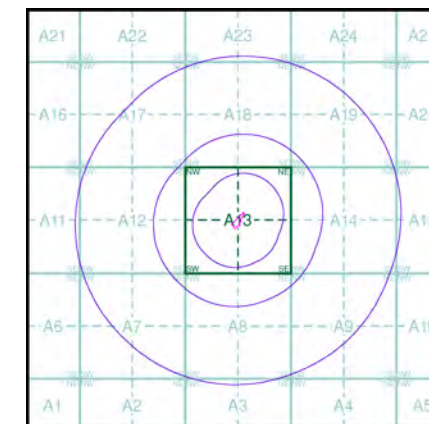
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

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17100	1851	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

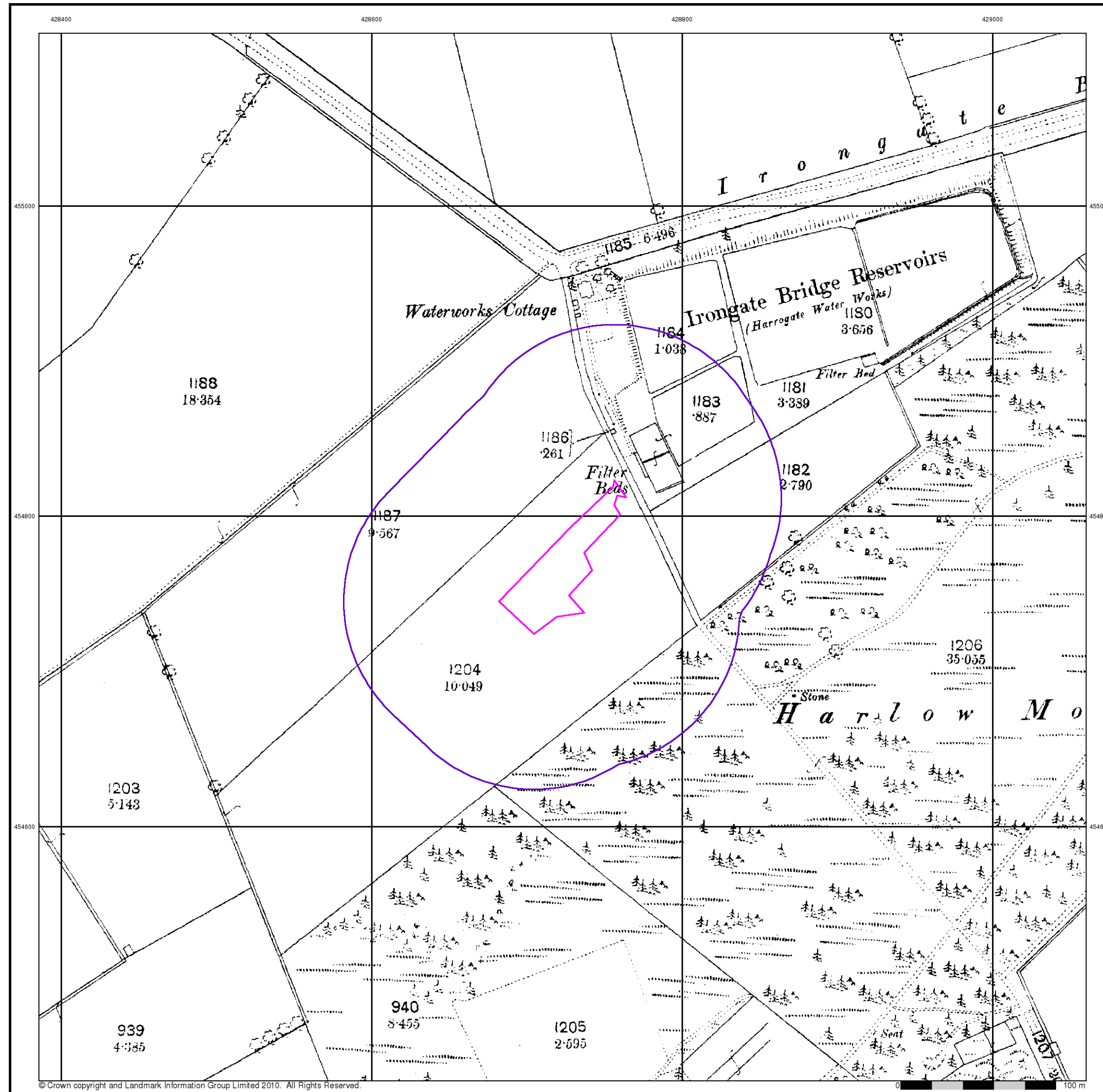
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 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.27  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

Proposed Site, Harlow Moor Road, HARROGATE, North Yorkshire, HG2 0QB



Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



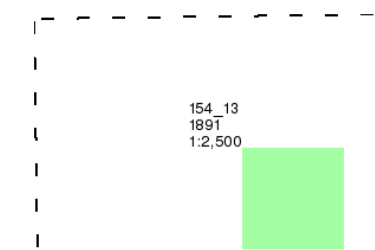
**Yorkshire**

**Published 1891**

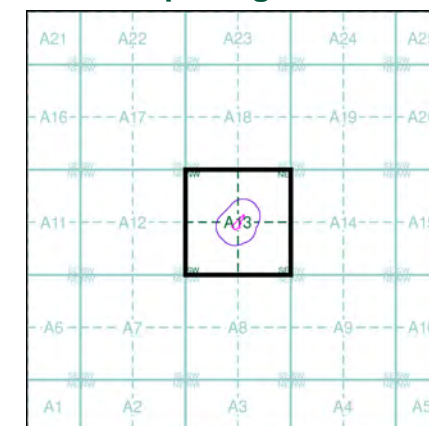
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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

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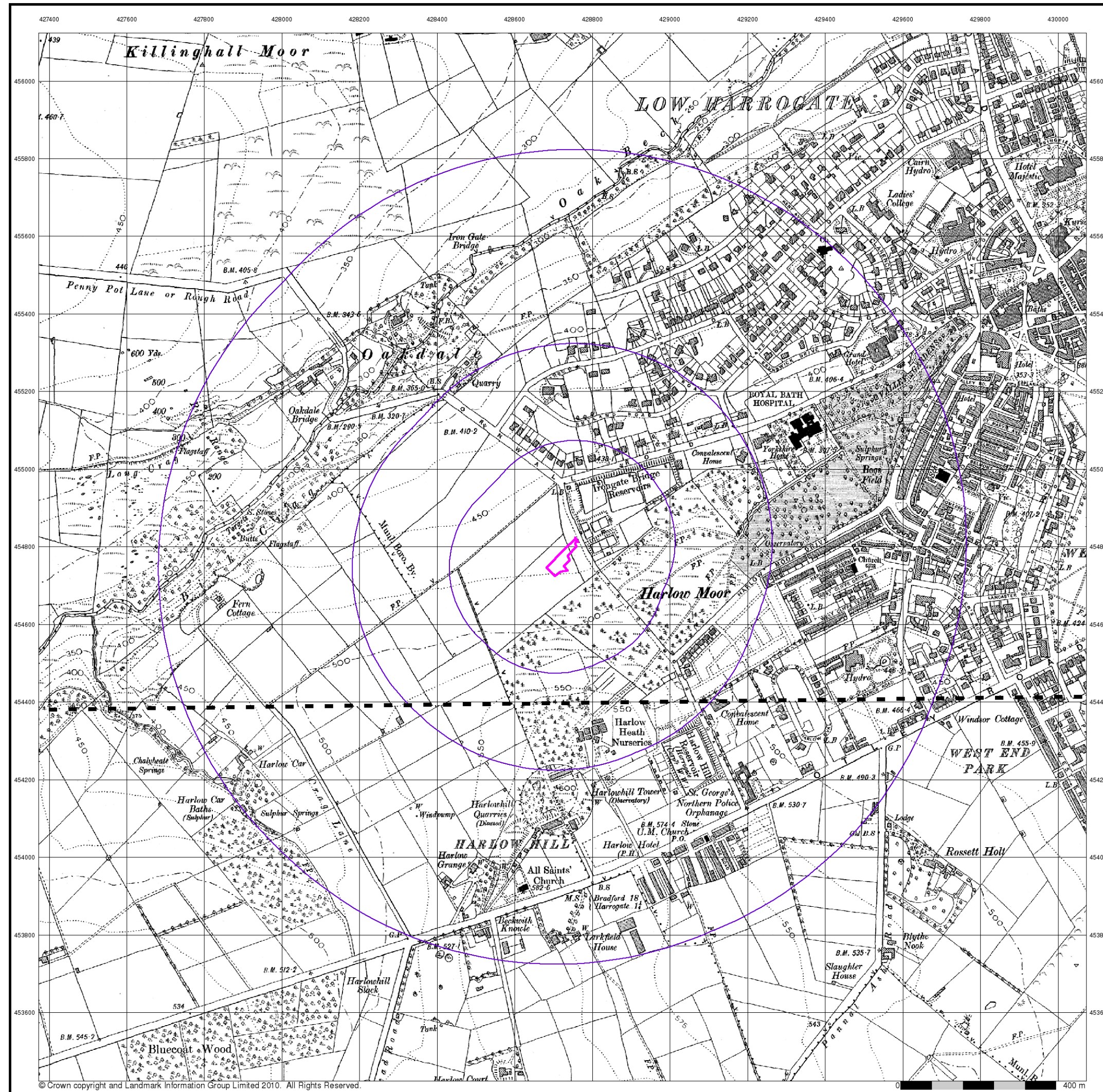
**Site Details**

Proposed Site, Harlow Moor Road, HARROGATE, North Yorkshire, HG2 0QB



Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





**Yorkshire**

**Published 1910**

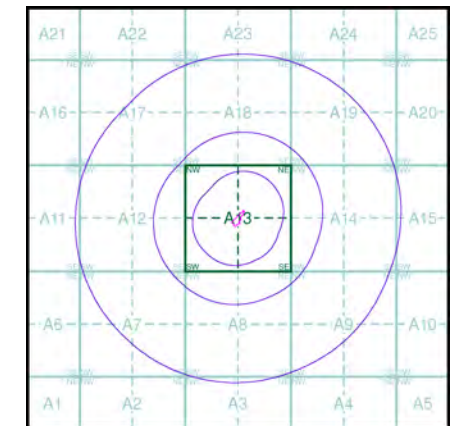
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

154SW	1910
171NW	1910

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 33026490\_1\_1  
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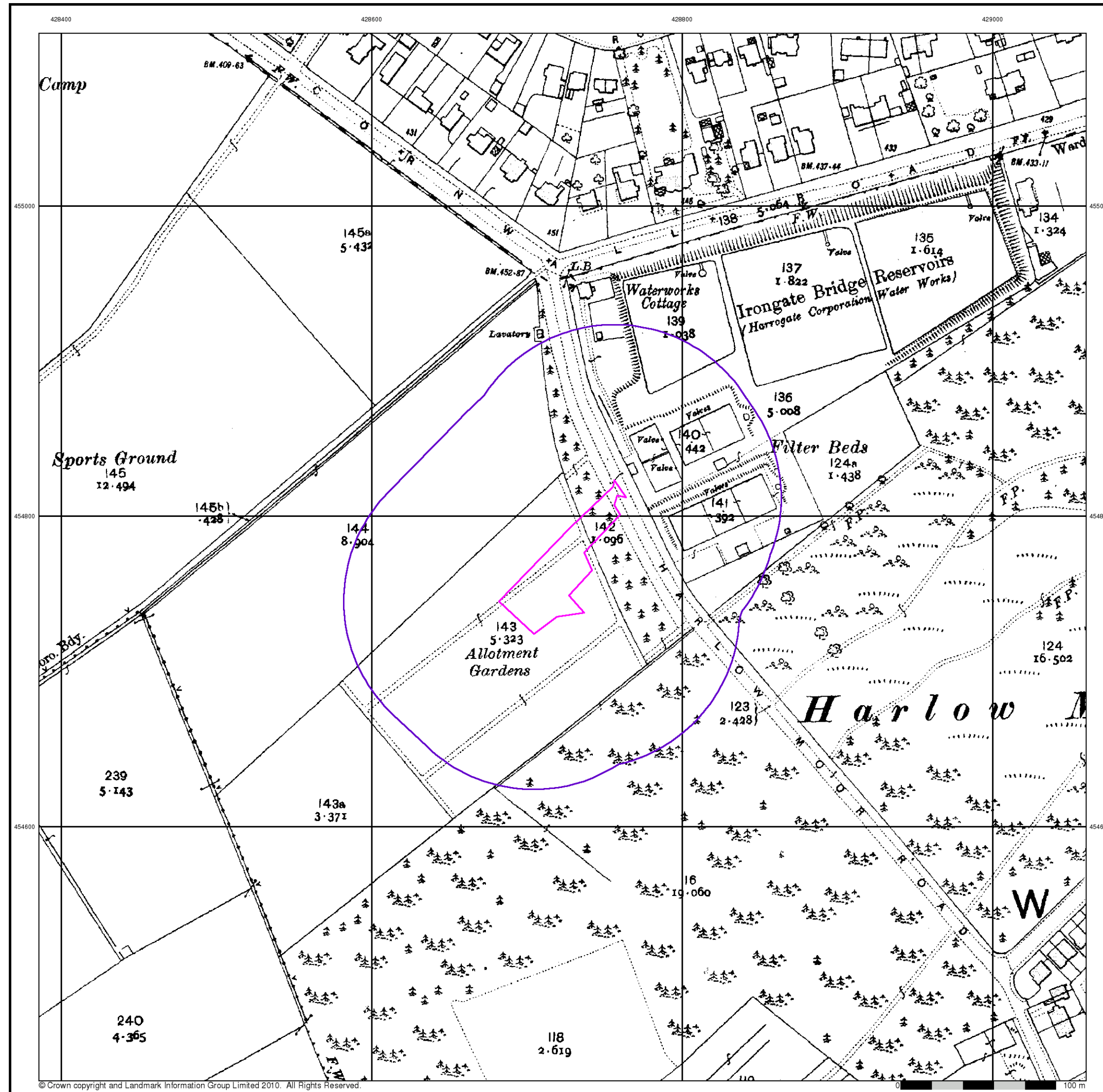
**Site Details**

Proposed Site, Harlow Moor Road, HARROGATE, North Yorkshire, HG2 0QB



Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





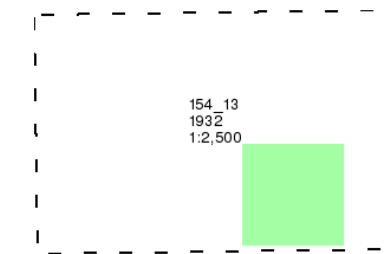
**Yorkshire**

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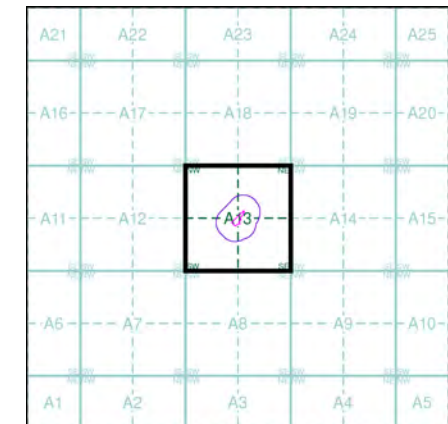
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 33026490\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: A067761  
 National Grid Reference: 428730, 454770  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.27  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

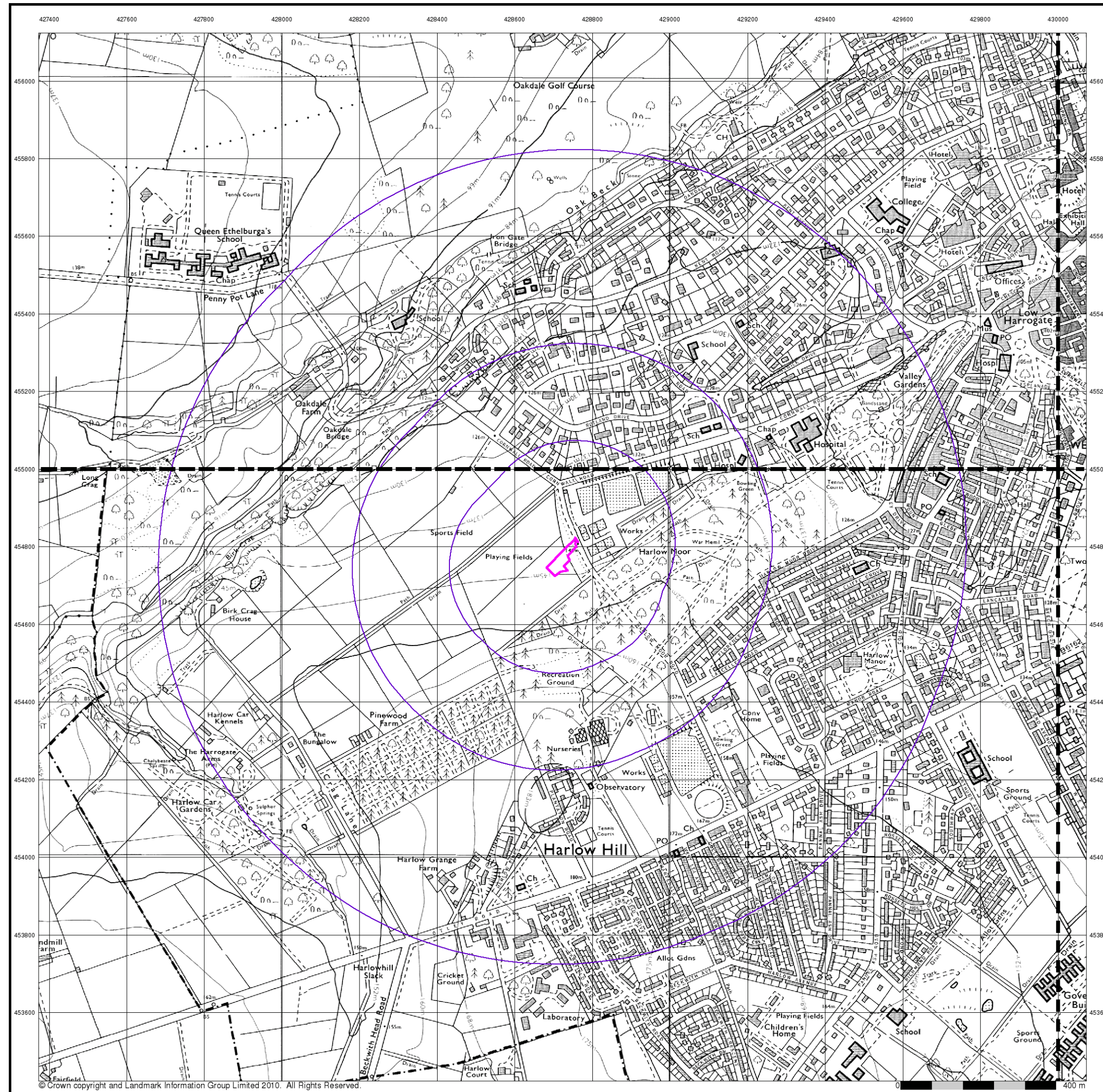
**Site Details**

Proposed Site, Harlow Moor Road, HARROGATE, North Yorkshire, HG2 0QB



Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970 - 1975

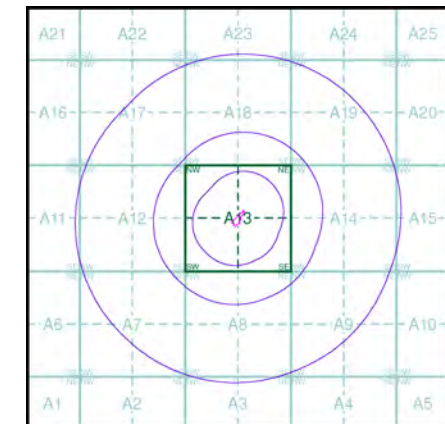
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE25NE 1975 1:10,000	SE35NW 1970 1:10,000
SE25SE 1974 1:10,000	SE35SW 1971 1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 33026490\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: A067761  
 National Grid Reference: 428730, 454770  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.27  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

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Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate

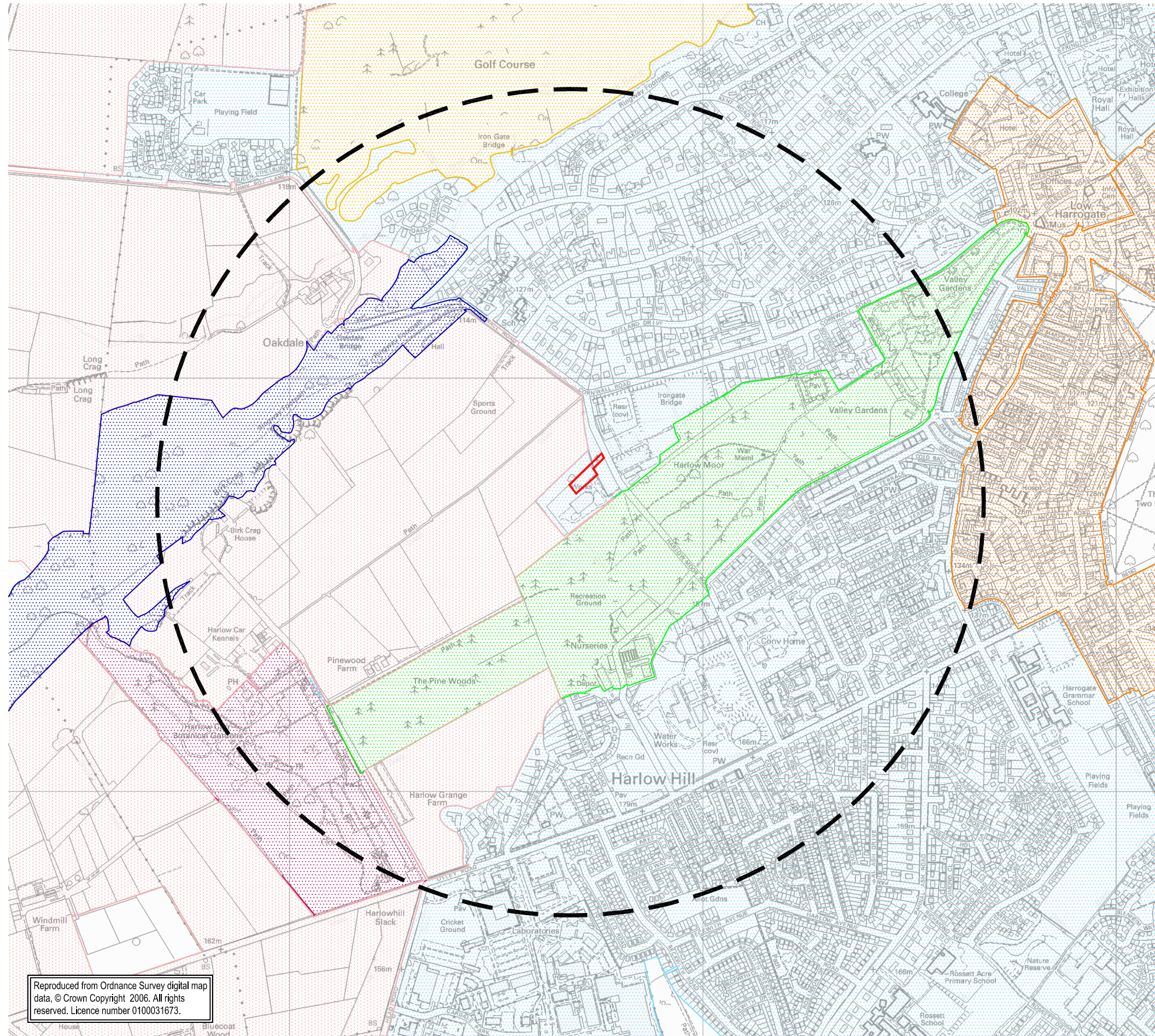


## Appendix G – Historic Landscape Character





DO NOT SCALE: CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS

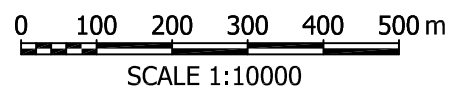


**KEY**

- STUDY AREA
- SITE BOUNDARY
- PLANNED ESTATE
- PLANNED LARGE SCALE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
- HISTORIC TOWN CORE
- GOLF COURSE
- PUBLIC PARK
- GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS
- MIXED PLANTATION

**NOTE:**  
HLC DATA SUPPLIED BY NORTH YORKSHIRE HER  
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REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE

Client:  
CE ELECTRIC LTD

ARNDALE COURT  
HEADINGLEY  
LEEDS  
LS6 2UJ



TEL: +44 (0)113 278 7111  
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Project: A067761  
HARLOW MOOR ROAD  
HARROGATE

Drawing Title:  
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

Scale @	A3	Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
1:10,000		CM	24.11.10				
Project No.	A067761	Office	41	Type	54	Drawing No.	Fig. 3
							Revision



Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate



## Appendix H – Report Conditions



### **Cultural Heritage Assessment, Harlow Moor Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **CE Electric Ltd** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

November 2008

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd