



Partridge Green, Horsham Preliminary Risk Assessment

Job Number
LKC251626

Report Date
15th April 2026

Client
Wain Estates (Land) Ltd

DOCUMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE

Site Address	Land west of Greentree Lane, North of Shermanbury Road, Partridge Green, Horsham, RH13 8EU
Report Title	Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment
Job Number	LKC251626
Client	Wain Estates (Land) Ltd

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Approved By	Emma Khadun		

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Status	Final (Client Comments)		
Written By	Michaela Sheppard		
Approved By	Emma Khadun		

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1. Introduction

LK Consult Ltd (LKC) has been commissioned to carry out a Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) for Partridge Green, Horsham.

In accordance with current guidance (including LCRM¹ and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²), the PRA will include site history, geology, hydrogeology, hydrology, mineral search, and a landfill search. Information gathered from the desk study will be used to develop a contamination conceptual model for the site.

In addition, the information gathered will be used to identify potential geotechnical constraints associated with the redevelopment of the site.

Based on the findings of this report, an appropriate site investigation can be derived, if required.

A summary of the site details is presented in Table 1-1. Figure 1 indicates the site location and boundary plan.

Location	North of Shermanbury Road, West of Greentree Lane, Partridge Green, Horsham. Centred at National Grid Reference 519790E, 119680N.
Area	5.85Ha.
Topography	10-22 metres above ordnance datum (AOD). Site slopes down from the south-east.
Current Site Use	Farmland comprising 6no. buildings, access road and hardstood area in the southern third of the site. Undeveloped fields across the rest of the site. Public right of way runs north to south across the site.
Proposed Development	Up to 75 homes and associated public open space.

Table 1-1: Summary of site details.

2. Historical Review

In compiling the site history, LKC consulted Envirocheck historical mapping (Appendix A) and other aerial photography.

Table 2-1 summarises features on site. Table 2-2 summarises potentially contaminative land uses within approximately 50m and potentially infilled features within approximate 250m.

Site Features	Location on Site	Dates Present		Comments
		From	To	
Dunstan's Farm	SW	1879	Present	2no. buildings, soft landscaping and track visible on aerial mapping. Well present within Dunstan's Farm on 1897-1899 mapping. By 1952 mapping Dunstan's farm becomes residential housing with a barn. Extends to the SW by 2001 aerial photography. A new building is present by 2012 aerial photography.
Undeveloped fields	N, Central, S	1879	Present	3no. filed boundaries, oriented E-W. Filed boundaries also bound the perimeter of the site.
Footpath	N	1879	Present	Oriented N-S. to E-W in the centre of the site.
Footpath	E	1879	Present	Oriented N-S on the eastern boundary.
3no. Unreferenced Structures	W	1974	Present	Use unknown.
	S	1974	Present	
	SW	1995	Present	
Field Boundaries	SW	2000	Present	Section of land segregated by field boundaries in 2000.
Stables	SW	2006	Present	

Table 2-1: Summary of site features. Dates are based on available historical map editions.

Surrounding Area Features	Distance (m)	Direction	Dates Present		Comments
			From	To	
7no. Ponds	25	NE	1879	1995	No longer present by 2000 mapping.
	35	S			
	85	SW	1879	1961	No longer present by 1974 mapping.
	90	SE	1897		
	95	SW	1912		
	180	S	1879	1995	No longer present by 2000 mapping.
	185	SW	1911	1912	No longer present by 1938 mapping.
Pheasantry	40	NE	1911	1961	No longer present by 1963 mapping.

Table 2-2: Summary of potentially contaminative features within 50m and potentially infilled features within 250m. Dates are based on available historical map editions.

3. Environmental Setting

A summary of environmental settings is presented in Table 3-1, based on a review of available environmental data.

Categories ^(data sources)			Details
Geology ^{1, 2, 3}	Artificial Ground		No BGS recorded artificial ground.
	Superficial Deposits		No BGS recorded superficial deposits on-site. River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) located in the surrounding area.
	Bedrock		Site is predominantly underlain by Weald Clay Formation (mudstone). Weald Clay Formation (sandstone) recorded east-west through the centre of the site.
	BGS Logs (100m)		None.
Hydro-geology ¹	Aquifer Designation	Superficial	N/A.
		Bedrock	Majority of site: Unproductive Strata (Weald Clay Formation, mudstone) Band in centre of site running east-west: Secondary A Aquifer (Weald Clay Formation, sandstone)
	Source Protection Zone (SPZ)		Site not within an SPZ.
	Groundwater Abstractions (100m)		None.
Hydrology ¹	Surface Watercourses (100m)		Un named stream 28m N.
	Flooding Risk ^{1, 4}		Flood Zone 1.
	Surface Water Abstractions (100m)		None.
	Discharge Consents (onsite)		None.
	Pollution Incidents (onsite)		None.
Minerals & Mining ^{1,5}	Coal Mining		Not within a Coal Reporting Area. Not within a Development High Risk Area.
	Surface Mineral Extractions (250m)		None.
Ground Stability ¹	Collapsible Ground		Very low hazard.
	Compressible Ground		No hazard.
	Ground Dissolution		No hazard.
	Landslide		Very low hazard.
	Running Sand		No hazard.
	Shrinking / Swelling Clay		Low hazard SW. No hazard remainder of the site.
Landfill Sites (250m) ¹	Known / Registered		None.
	Potentially Infilled Land (non-water and water), based on Envirocheck Report		None.
	Potentially Infilled Sites, based on LKC historical review		8no. features: See Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.

Table 3-1: Summary of the environmental setting.

Notes: Distance in brackets is the distance from site that features are included. Where no distance given, features relate to onsite only.

Data Sources:

1 Envirocheck Report (Appendix A & B).

2 BGS Sheet 318 1:50,000

3 <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>

4 <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/location>

5 The Mining Remediation Authority Web Mapping Services (WMS) / <http://coal.decc.gov.uk/en/coal/cms/publications/data/map/map.aspx>.

Categories ^(data sources)	Details
Radon Potential ¹	<1% of homes above Action Level. No protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions.
Designated Sites (50m) ¹	Adur East (Sakeham) nitrate vulnerable zone across the centre and south of the site.
Contemporary Trade Directory (50m) ¹	None.
Fuel Station Entries (50m) ¹	None.
Unexploded Ordnance Risk (UXO) – Zetica Risk Map ⁶	Bomb Risk: Low. Strategic Targets: None identified within 100m.

Table 3-2 (continued): Summary of the environmental setting.

Notes: Distance in brackets is the distance from site that features are included. Where no distance given, features relate to onsite only.

Data Sources:

1 Envirocheck Report (Appendix A & B).

6 Zetica UXO Unexploded Bomb Risk Map (Appendix C).

4. Preliminary Conceptual Model

4.1. Introduction

The aim of the conceptual model is to provide a preliminary assessment of the likelihood of a pollutant linkage for each potential combination of contaminant, pathway, and receptor. A conceptual model can be used to make an informed decision on the contamination risks associated with the site and whether further site investigation work is required.

The sections below are therefore divided into potential contaminant, potential pathway and potential receptor as described in LCRM³, on the premise that, if there is no pollutant linkage, then there will be no risk to the receptor. The final section provides an assessment of the potential pollutant linkages that may still be present on the site if redevelopment were to occur.

4.2. Potential Contaminants

Potential viable contamination sources are detailed in Table 4-1. These are split into onsite sources, offsite sources and underlying geology.

Potential Source	Contaminants
On site	
Shallow made ground below some or all of site (farm buildings, footpaths, field boundaries, stables, unreferenced structures)	Assuming predominantly reworked natural soils with possible ash and clinker: asbestos, heavy metals, sulphates, PAHs ⁴ . Not expected to be a significant source of gas given anticipated depth and nature of made ground.
Dunstan's Farm	Use and maintenance of machinery: fuels, oils. Above or below fuel storage tanks: petroleum hydrocarbons. No evidence of arable or pastoral farming on 1948 satellite imagery. Farmland changes into residential housing and a barn in 1952 mapping, therefore it is not anticipated to be a significant source of contamination.
Well	Not anticipated to be a source of significant ground gas due to the age of infilling (last present 1890s, >125 year ago), any organic material is unlikely to be degrading and producing gas.
Surrounding Area	
Pheasantry	No significant contamination sources anticipated in relation to the pheasantry due to the age (last present 1960s).
Offsite potentially infilled features within 250m (Ponds)	Given size, distance and age of features, there is not considered to be a source of hazardous gas (principally carbon dioxide and methane).
Underlying Geology	
Radon Affected Area	<1% of homes above Action Level. No protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions. No further consideration required.
Bedrock	Weald Clay Formation (sandstone and mudstone). No significant contamination sources identified.

Table 4-1: Potential contamination sources.

4.3. Potential Receptors

Potential receptors are detailed in Table 4-2.

Receptors	
Human health	Future site users (including residents, visitors, and site workers).
Controlled waters	Secondary A Aquifer and Unproductive Strata. Un-named stream 28m North.
Buildings.	
Potable water pipes.	

Table 4-2: Potential receptors.

4.4. Potential Pathways

Potential pathways are detailed in Table 4-3.

Pathways		
Soil	Human health ⁵ (residential land use: apartments with shared landscaping)	Ingestion of soil. Ingestion of soil-derived indoor dust. Dermal contact with soil. Dermal contact with soil-derived indoor dust. Inhalation of soil-derived outdoor dust. Inhalation of soil-derived indoor dust. Inhalation of vapours outside. Inhalation of vapours inside. Omitted as no private gardens: ingestion of contaminated home-grown produce and ingestion of soil attached to home-grown produce.
Soil	Windblown dust and fibres to adjacent receptors.	
Soil	Direct contact with receptors (services).	
Groundwater	Infiltration into the ground, through potentially contaminated material (contamination possibly going into solution).	
Groundwater and gas	Migration through potentially permeable strata and preferential pathways. No superficial deposits recorded. Direct pathway to bedrock. Bedrock (mudstone and sandstone) likely to be variably permeable. Preferential pathways: services.	
Gas	Migration into buildings (e.g., via services) and accumulation of gases in confined spaces (potentially causing explosion if methane is present).	

Table 4-3: Potential pathways.

4.5. Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model

The Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model is illustrated in Table 4-4.

Generic potential pollutant linkages are described along with an assessment of the risk based upon guidance on probabilities and consequences outlined in CIRIA C552⁶.

In order to assess the potential risk for each pollutant linkage, an assessment of the magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of the risk occurring and the magnitude of the probability (likelihood) of the risk occurring has been considered and classified. This is based on the guidance provided in CIRIA C552 and further details including a risk matrix is provided in Appendix D.

The probability is based on the site history, environmental setting, pathways, and receptors.

Reasonable worst-case consequence has been assumed at this stage.

Where LKC identified a low to very low risk, targeted or low-density intrusive investigation work, a watching brief (during construction work) or no investigation work will be recommended. This will be dependent on the nature of the site and the proposed development.

Where the risk falls into the moderate/low risk, LKC will undertake an assessment to establish what further work will be required.

Where LKC identifies a moderate or higher risk, intrusive investigation work or precautionary remediation is recommended.

Recommendations are discussed further in Section 6.

Due to the minor consequence associated with the phytotoxic effect to flora (i.e., loss of plants in a landscaping scheme), the overall risk for the majority of sites will be very low to low. Where soils contain significant concentrations of heavy metals, in general there will other pollutant linkages (i.e., the risk to human health) that will trigger the requirement for remediation (e.g., a clean environmental cover system). As such the risk to flora associated with phytotoxic contaminants will not be considered further.

The risk to buildings associated with elevated sulphate will be considered as part of the geotechnical assessment and will not be included in the contamination risk assessment.

It should be noted that there may be risk from short term exposure from contaminated soil to site workers. The Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model deals with long term exposure to key receptors. Acute risks can be easily mitigated by good environmental management of the site during site works. Standard health and safety precautions (as per HSE guidance⁷) should be adopted by all workers involved with site enabling and construction works. Therefore, this receptor is not considered in the contamination conceptual model.

PL	Contaminants of Concern (source)	Pathway	Receptor	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Assessment and Recommendations
1	Asbestos, PAHs, Metals (Made Ground)	Dermal contact. Inhalation of soil, fibres, and dust.	Future site users.	Low Likelihood	Medium	Moderate / Low	Unlikely as shallow made ground anticipated beneath the site. Recommendations: Investigation required, testing subject to ground conditions.
	Fuel, Oil, Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Dunstan's Farm)	Ingestion of soils, dust, home-grown produce, soil attached to home-grown produce. Windblown dust.		Low Likelihood		Moderate / Low (Localised)	Low likelihood due to the re-development of Dunstan's Farm into residential housing. Recommendations: Investigation required, testing subject to ground conditions.
2	PAHs, Naphthalene, Fuel, Oil (Dunstan's Farm)	Inhalation of vapours. Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways.	Future site users.	Low Likelihood	Medium	Moderate / Low (Localised, SW)	Low Likelihood due to the re-development of Dunstan's Farm into residential housing. Recommendations: Investigation required, testing subject to ground conditions.
	PAHs, Naphthalene (Made Ground)			Unlikely		Low	Unlikely as only shallow made ground anticipated on the majority of the site. Recommendations: no further work.
3	Hazardous gas: methane, carbon dioxide (Made Ground)	Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways. Inhalation of gas. Explosion in confined spaces.	Future site users. Buildings.	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate / Low	Unlikely as shallow made ground anticipated on site. Recommendations: No gas monitoring required.
4	PAHs, Metals, Fuel, Oil (Dunstan's Farm, Made Ground)	Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways.	Groundwater Surface Water	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Unlikely probability as a thin layer of clay anticipated above shallow bedrock, which will prevent downward migration of contaminants. Majority of the site is underlain by an unproductive aquifer with no potable abstraction close by. Recommendations: No further action required.
5	Naphthalene, Fuel, Oil (Dunstan's Farm, Made Ground)	Ingestion of tainted water supply.	Future site users. Water pipes.	Low Likelihood	Medium	Moderate / Low	Low likelihood as made ground not anticipated at pipeline depth. Recommendations: Sampling and analysis of soils if made ground / impacted natural ground at anticipated pipeline depths (c. 0.75-1.35mbgl). Water pipe assessment required.

Table 4-4: Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model.

Notes: PL = Pollutant Linkage. Contaminant of Concern (CoC) - See Table 4-1 for contamination sources. See Section 6 for recommendations.

5. Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Assessment

Table 5-1 summarises the possible geotechnical constraints of the site, based on the site history and environmental setting. Investigation work will be required to confirm the risks and provide a detailed geotechnical assessment and foundation design.

Coal Mining	Site is not within a Development High Risk Area. No further assessment required.
Slope Stability	Site slopes up to the north by 10m. No further assessment required.
Envirocheck Ground Stability Hazards	No to low hazard identified. No further action required.
Made Ground	Unknown depth and constituent of made ground across the site.
Bedrock	Possible shallow bedrock below the site as no BGS superficial deposits are recorded. .
Groundwater	Unknown depth and variability of groundwater.
Plasticity	No superficial deposits recorded, however, shallow layer of clay anticipated over shallow bedrock. Plasticity of clay deposits should be confirmed, particularly where trees are present or proposed, to identify the shrink / swell risk.
Sulphate	Unknown sulphate content of the made ground and natural.
Road / Pavement Design	Unknown CBR values for footpath and road design.

Table 5-1: Summary of geotechnical constraints.

6. Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Summary Conclusions

Table 6-1 summarises the site details, historical review and environmental setting.

Current Site Use & Pertinent Features	Farmland comprising 6no. buildings, access road and hardstood area in the southern third of the site. Undeveloped fields across the rest of the site. Public right of way runs north to south across the site.
Proposed Development	Up to 75 homes and associated public open space.
Main Historical Features	Onsite: Dunstan's Farm, undeveloped fields, footpaths, 3no. unreferenced structures, field boundaries, stables. Surrounding Area: Ponds, pheasantry.
Geology / Hydrogeology	Artificial: No BGS recorded artificial. Bedrock: Site is predominantly underlain by Weald Clay Formation (mudstone) (unproductive strata). Weald Clay Formation (sandstone) recorded east-west through the centre of the site (Secondary A Aquifer).
Landfills / Infilled ground	No recorded landfills. Potentially infilled ground identified.

Table 6-1: Summary of site details, historical review, environmental settings and site reconnaissance.

A preliminary contamination conceptual model has been produced by LKC, which is summarised in Table 6-2.

Pollutant Linkage	Contaminants	Risk
PL1: Contaminants posing a risk to receptors via dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation (of soil, dust, fibres and home-grown produce).	Asbestos, PAHs, Metals,	Moderate / Low
	Fuel, Oil, Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Moderate / Low (Localised)
PL2: Volatile contaminants posing a risk to receptors via the inhalation of vapours.	PAHs, Naphthalene, Fuel, Oil	Moderate / Low (Localised, SW)
	PAHs, Naphthalene	Low
PL3: Gas posing a risk to buildings and receptors via the migration of gas into building causing explosion and asphyxiation.	Hazardous Gas	Moderate / Low
PL4: Mobile contamination posing a risk to controlled waters via the migration through permeable strata.	PAHs, Metals, Fuel, Oil	Low
PL5: Organic contaminants posing a risk to receptors.	Naphthalene, Fuel, Oil	Moderate / Low

Table 6-2: Summary risk table.

A preliminary geotechnical assessment has been carried out by LKC. Table 6-3 summarises the geotechnical constraints.

Coal Mining	No further assessment required.
Slope Stability	No further assessment required.
Made Ground	Unknown depth and constituent of made ground across the site.
Bedrock	Possible shallow bedrock below the site.
Groundwater	Unknown depth and variability of groundwater.
Plasticity	Plasticity of clay deposits should be confirmed.
Sulphate	Unknown sulphate content of the made ground and natural.
Road / Pavement Design	Unknown CBR values for footpath and road design.

Table 6-3: Summary of geotechnical constraints.

Based upon the available information, LKC conclude there IS a viable contamination and geotechnical risk and therefore further assessment is recommended.

6.2. Recommendations

Recommendations are provided in Table 6-4.

Contamination Status	Given the risks identified in the conceptual model, further assessment is required on the potential contaminative status of the site to allow approval of a planning application, based on the proposed end use detailed in the PRA.
Further Assessment Recommendations	Phase 2 investigation to be carried out in line with current guidance, including BS10175 ⁸ , BS5930 ⁹ CIRIA C665 ¹⁰ , RB17 ¹¹ and BS8485 ¹² . 'Exploratory investigation': 1 sample per 25-50m square centres.
Local Authority Approval	Conditional planning approval is likely to require an agreed detailed scope of work.
Type of Investigation Work	Boreholes and / or trial pits.
PL 1, 2, 5	Intrusive investigation work recommended to confirm ground conditions across the site. Testing of contaminants of concern based on preliminary conceptual model and field observations (PID tests and visual / olfactory evidence).
PL 3	No further assessment required.
PL 4	No further assessment required.
Reporting	Information from the above can be used to carry out a contamination and geotechnical assessment and provide a remediation strategy for the site.

Table 6-4: Recommendations.

Further considerations are summarised in Table 6-5.

Flood Risk / Sustainable Drainage	As the site is in Flood Risk Zone 1, but over 1 hectare a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is required. NPPF ¹³ requires that an FRA is undertaken to assess the impact of the site on the local drainage system and to assess potential for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) techniques. LKC have a Flood Risk assessor who would be happy to advise on the requirements of the Flood Risk Assessment.
Waste Characterisation	As part of earthworks, the classification of the soils will be required to determine the most appropriate waste disposal route.

Table 6-5: Further considerations.

Figures



Client: Wain Estates (Land) Ltd				Title: Site Location & Boundary Plan		 LK CONSULT	
Site: Partridge Green, Horsham				Scale (see scale bar): 1:25,000 & 1:5,000 @ A4			
Drawn By: No.: LKC 251626		Checked By: MS		Figure: 1			
Drawn: OCT 2025				Revision:			

Appendix A – Historical Maps

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

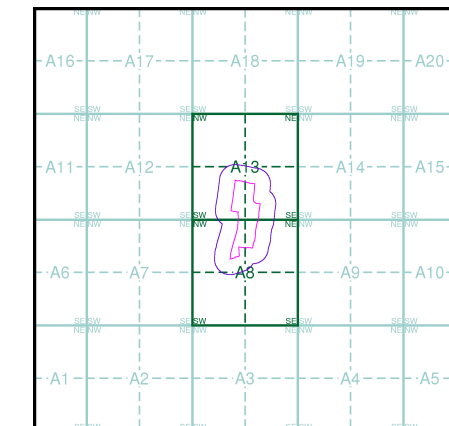


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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Sussex	1:10,560	1879	2
Sussex	1:10,560	1898 - 1899	3
Sussex	1:10,560	1912 - 1914	4
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947 - 1948	5
Sussex	1:10,560	1952	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961 - 1963	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1973 - 1974	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1982	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	11
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2025	12

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 387833295_1_1
Customer Ref: Partridge Green LKC251626
National Grid Reference: 519790, 119680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 5.95
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Partridge Green, LKC251626

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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



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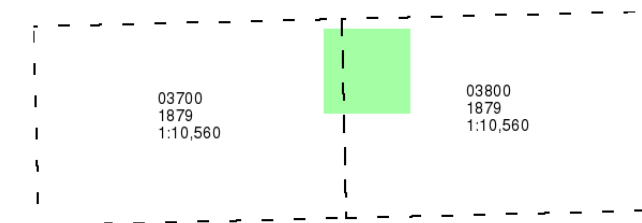
Sussex

Published 1879

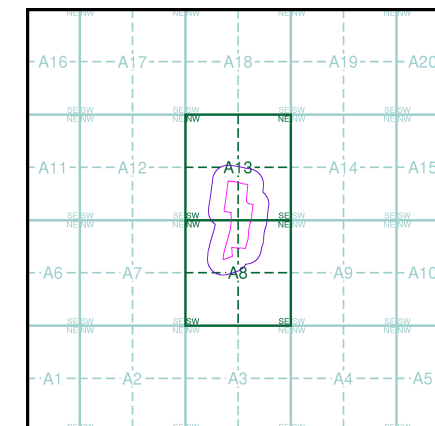
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 387833295_1_1
Customer Ref: Partridge Green LKC251626
National Grid Reference: 519790, 119680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 5.95
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Partridge Green, LKC251626

Landmark
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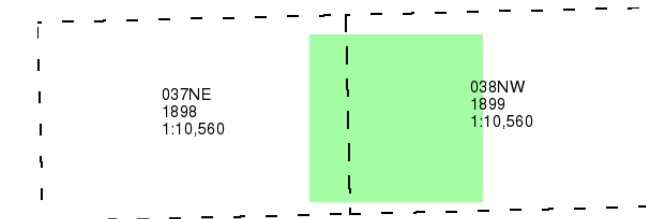
Sussex

Published 1898 - 1899

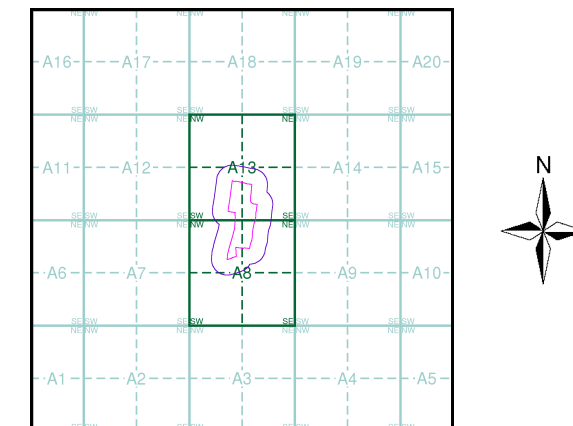
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

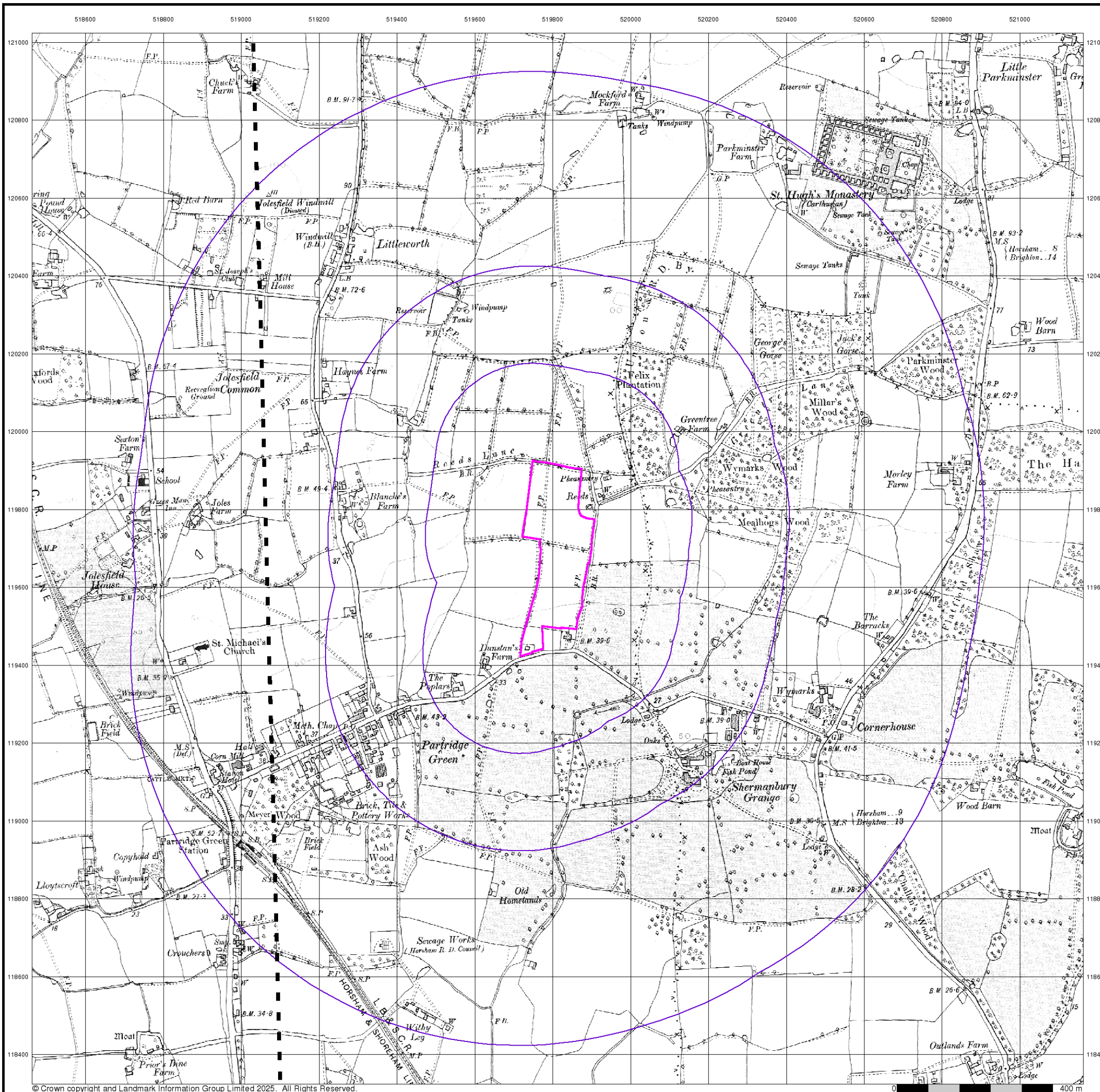
Order Number: 387833295_1_1
Customer Ref: Partridge Green LKC251626
National Grid Reference: 519790, 119680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 5.95
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Partridge Green, LKC251626

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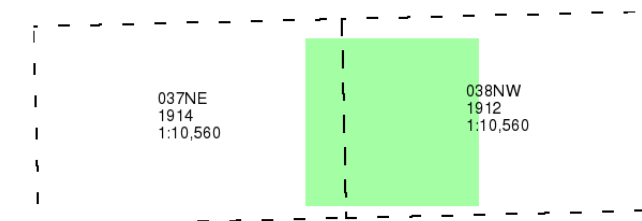
Sussex

Published 1912 - 1914

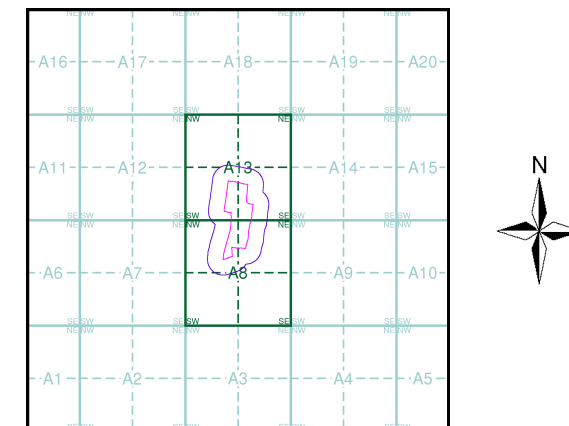
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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