

# Desk Top Study

# Evergreen Farm

Prepared by Ged Duckworth Limited

May 2018



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# **Introduction**

## **General**

1.0 Ged Duckworth Limited was commissioned to carry out a Desk Top Study of the site located at Evergreen Farm, West Hoathly Road, East Grinstead, RH19 4NE, which is owned by Mr Chris Pearce of the same address.

## **Scope of report**

1.2 This report aims to identify:

1. The potential presence of any contaminants.
2. Pathways which may feasibly exist between contaminant sources and receptors.
3. Potential impact on humans, controlled waters and the wider environment.

## **Site Location and Description**

2.0 The site is located at National Grid Reference 539018 136273 and covers an area of approximately 5.25 ha and is located in an Area of Natural Outstanding Beauty (ANOB).

### **Current Site Use:**

2.1 The site consists of predominantly grassland with a series of detached buildings located to the eastern boundary. The larger building is a Stable block but was previously used as a workshop. Smaller buildings are of another stable, wood store and the farm house. A fenced flat area for training horses has been constructed (Sand Pit) (see site photo of Walk Over Survey – Appendix 1).

2.2 The site is shaped roughly like a quadrilateral with a long axis running southwest to northeast. The site is generally flat falling away steeply to the northwest. Much of the site forming the southern flank of a valley feature. Reference to the Envirocheck maps with contours present indicate the high point is at the site entrance at an estimated 135m AOD and a low point next to the stream bordering the site at approximately 95mAOD<sup>1</sup>.

2.3 Ged Duckworth Limited was advised that the site had been used for pasture but the farmer had lost a number of animals to falls given the uneven surface and exposed waste at the surface of the site.

### **Site Boundaries:**

2.4 The site is access via a solid metal gate with a number pad lock.

2.5 The boundary to the south and along the south east has mature tall trees.

2.6 A small stream runs along the northeast boundary at the foot of the steep slope.

### **Surrounding Site Use:**

2.7 The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural and woods, which is designated as Ancient Woodland and an area of ANOB.

2.8 Ashwood Farm buildings are located to the northwest (on the top of the other flank of the valley feature). The historical maps show buildings in this location back to 1874.

### **Storage Tanks:**

2.9 A small above ground gas storage tank was located next to one of the larger stable block buildings on site. No underground tanks were observed on site.

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<sup>1</sup> See OS Water Network Data Map. Not to be taken as being accurate for monitoring points that may be installed / monitoring locations or subsequent restoration scheme.

## Site History

3.0 Historical maps have been reviewed, which show development of the site and its surrounding area from 1874 to 2018. (Appendix 2).

Site Area	Date of Map	Surrounding Area
The site is shown as open field with a few trees. Rockhill Wood covers the north east half of the site. With three small ponds near the north west boundary	1874	Buildings located to north northwest – Frampost Woods and open fields.
The site is shown as open field with a few trees. Rockhill Wood covers the north east half of the site. With three small ponds near the north west boundary.	1878	As above
As above On pond disappeared Other two ponds merged	1899	As above
As above	1911	Farm buildings to the north
As above	1932	As above
As above	1938	As above Sewage Pumping Station located to the northwest (approx. 200m)
As above	1961	Frampost buildings referred to as Sunshine Home for Blind Babies
As above Pond no longer evident	1976	Buildings now referred to as Beachcroft Towse School buildings to the north (approx 90m)
Evergreen Farm – 4 small buildings established on eastern part of the site	1999	As above
As above	2006	As above

## Areas of Disturbed Ground

3.1 During the walkover survey on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2018 reinstated trail pits was observed showing hard core, plastics and fabrics at the surface and also in embankments next to the stable block.

3.2 Personal communication at that time was that the site had been used as a landfill accepting “general skip waste” previously. The Environment Agency historic landfill States that the waste was “inert”. However, given the landfilling was in the 1960 – 70s, it is unlikely to be inert using todays definitions. This interpretation was confirmed in personal communication with the Environment Agency Groundwater and Contaminated Land team.

The EA does not hold any records other than the plan on their historical landfill data set.

### **Intended Site Use**

3.3 The intention is to restore the site so that it can be used for future pasture. The site building may be converted to holiday lets at a future date.

## Geological Setting

### Geology

4.0 Current geological maps of the region have been consulted to provide information on geological conditions associated with the site (Appendix 3a)

### Artificial/Made Ground:

4.1 The site is recorded as a former landfill site. This was evidenced at the time of the walk over survey.

### Bedrock/solid geology:

4.3 The geological map shows two distinct geological units:

- Ardingly Sandstone Member - Sands (North eastern portion)
- Wadhurst Clay Formation – Mudstone (South western portion)

The hydrogeology of the site reflects the above solid geology (see hydrogeology section below).

### Superficial Deposits

4.4 A band of “Head” deposits cuts across the middle of the site. These are defined as Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.

### BGS Estimated Soil Chemistry:

4.5 The British Geological Survey have produced maps (Appendix 3b) to provide an indication of what background concentrations can be expected in different areas of the UK. The following relates to the potential background for the site:

Arsenic	<15 mg/kg
Cadmium	<1.8 mg/kg
Chromium	60 – 90 mg/kg
Lead	<100 mg/kg
Nickel	15 – 30 mg/kg

### Mapped Hazards

4.6 Potential Hazards as reported in the Envirocheck Report (Appendix 4) are tabulated below.

**Table 1 Reported Hazards**

Hazard	Risk / Comment
Coal Mining Affected Area	In an area that might not be affected by coal mining
Natural Cavities	Cavity type - Gulls/Fissures due to



	<p>Cambering  Solid Geology - Chalk Group  Approx 816 NE</p>
Non Coal Mining Areas of Great Britain	Highly unlikely
Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability	Very low
Potential for Compressible Ground Stability	No hazard reported. However, note that site is a former landfill
Potential for Ground Dissolution	No hazard
Potential for Landslide Ground Stability	Very low However, note landfill on side of a valley
Potential for Running Sand Stability	Very low
Potential for Shrinking/Swelling Clay Ground Stability	Low
Radon	<p>The property is in a Lower probability radon area (less than 1% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level).</p> <p>No radon protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions</p>

## **Environmental Setting**

### **Hydrology and Hydrogeology**

5.0 Maps relating to hydrology and hydrogeology have been reviewed in preparing this report (Appendix 5)

#### **Groundwater:**

5.1 The Groundwater Vulnerability map shows the site splits into 2 with the north eastern portion a non aquifer / unproductive strata and the south west being a minor aquifer / secondary A aquifer. With an area of Superficial aquifer classification, cutting across the centre of the site, of Secondary Undifferentiated.

#### **Surface water:**

5.2 A stream runs along the foot of the site, running towards the north east. A number of other stream run in the same direction in valley features in the area. All of which flow into a stream that runs northwest to south east which is a tributary to the River Medway.

#### **Source Protection Zones:**

5.3 There are no source protection zones on the site or within 500m of the site.

#### **Surface and Groundwater Abstraction Points:**

5.4 There no identifiable abstraction points on the site. One is recorded at Standen Farm immediately to the south (approx. 200m).

#### **Flood Risk:**

5.5 The site is not identified as being of risk to flooding.

## Sensitive Land Uses

6.0 The Envirocheck Report details the Sensitivity of the site and surrounding area (Appendix 4) up to 500m

**Table 2 – Sensitive Sites**

Ancient Woodland	Rockingswood – bordering the site Ash Wood – 90m West Rushetts Shaw- 256m East Dunnings Wood – 269m NW Rockwood Park – 412 West Jenkins Wood – 431 SE Rockwood Park – 495 West
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	Medway At Weir Wood Weir Wood Reservoir Eutrophic Lake – 46m SW
Areas of Adopted Green Belt	None recorded
Areas of Unadopted Green Belt	None recorded
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Wealden
Forest Parks	None recorded
Local Nature Reserves	None recorded
Local Nature Reserves	None recorded
Marine Nature Reserves	None recorded
National Nature Reserves	None recorded
National Parks	None recorded
Ramsar Sites	None recorded
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	None recorded
Special Areas of Conservation	None recorded
Special Protection Areas	None recorded
World Heritage Site	None recorded

## Landfill and Other Waste Sites

7.0 Table 3 tabulates data from the Envirocheck report within 500m of the site.

**Table 3 Landfill, Records**

<b>Records Searched:</b>	<b>Comment</b>
BGS Recorded Landfill Sites <sup>2</sup>	None recorded
Historical Landfill Sites <sup>3</sup>	The site – referred to as Standen Landfill – Inert waste 619m SW - Saint Hill Farm, East Grinstead, West Sussex – Inert and liquid sludge
Local Authority Recorded Landfill Sites	As above. 356m W - Rugby Club, Saint Hill Road, East Grinstead – Wastes unknown
Potentially infilled land (non-water)	73m SW Unknown Filled Ground (Pit, quarry etc). 411m NE Unknown Filled Ground (Pit, quarry etc).
Potentially infilled land (water)	380m N Unknown Filled Ground (Pond, marsh, river, stream, dock etc) 1911 map. 488m N -Unknown Filled Ground (Pond, marsh, river, stream, dock etc) 1878 map.
Registered Landfill Sites	As above

## Environmental permits, Incidents and Registers

7.1 Table 4 tabulates data from the Envirocheck report within 500m of the site.

**Table 4 Licences, Authorisations**

<b>Licences/ Authorisations:</b>	<b>Records Held:</b>
Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices	Nil entry
Discharge Consents -Reported as active (not included if Lapsed)	On site - Evergreen Farm, West, Hoathly, East Grinstead. Inglenook, Medway Drive, East Grinstead 349m N. East Grinstead Rugby Club, Saint Hill Road, East Grinstead – 444m W. Milton Mount, Fonthill, East Grinstead – 468m W. Greenstede House, Coombe Hill Road, East Grinstead – 481m N.
Enforcement and Prohibition	Nil entry

<sup>2</sup> This dataset relates to a survey of active landfill sites conducted on behalf of the Department of the Environment (DoE) in 1973

<sup>3</sup> This data was collated as part of the Environment Agency's (EA) Historical Waste Data Project and forms the most comprehensive and consistent national dataset of all historical landfill sites known to the EA in England and Wales

Notices	
Integrated Pollution Controls	Nil entry
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	Nil entry
Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	Nil entry
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls	Nil entry
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control Enforcements	Nil entry
Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters	Category 3 - Minor Incident. Road traffic accident - 339m NE (1997). Category 3 - Minor Incident. Drainage failure - 402m N (1999). Category 3 - Minor Incident Sewage - 453m N (1993) Category 3 - Minor Incident – Sewage fungus - 462m SW (1996)
Prosecutions Relating to Authorised Processes	Nil entry
Prosecutions Relating to Controlled Waters	Nil entry
Registered Radioactive Substances	Nil entry
Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites (COMAH)	Nil entry
Petrol and Fuel Sites	Nil entry
Underground High Pressure Oil and Gas Pipelines	Nil entry

## Risk Assessment

### 8.0 Potential Sources of Contamination

The history of the site indicates it has been used as a former landfill. Records state “inert” waste, however, given the date of infilling and the nature of the waste exposed at the surface and embankments at the site it is not considered inert by today's definition and is potentially polluting.

### Preliminary Conceptual Mode

8.1 In developing the conceptual model, it is important that not just the source of any potential contamination is assessed but also potential receptors, pathways and their inter-relationship. A change in the future use of the site may introduce new receptors and open up pathways to any contaminants that may be present. A change in use of the site may affect receptors to different exposure scenarios.

### 8.2 Identification of Unacceptable Risk

The method for risk evaluation is qualitative and is developed from the model provided in CIRIA C552 *Contaminated Land Risk Assessment – a guide to good practice* (DETR 2001). It involves classifying risk in terms of (a) magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of occurrence and (b) the probability (likelihood) of occurrence. The risk rating derived is used to determine what action, if any, is needed to further investigate that risk and/or remediate to reduce risk to an acceptable level.

		Consequence			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	High Likelihood	Very high risk	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk
	Likely	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk	Low risk
	Low Likelihood	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk	Low risk	Very low risk
	Unlikely	Moderate/low risk	Low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

Risk Rating	Definitions
Very high risk	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR, there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening.  This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability.

Risk Rating	Definitions
	Urgent investigation (if not already undertaken) and remediation are likely to be required.
High risk	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard  Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability.  Urgent investigation (if not already undertaken) is required and remediation works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term.
Moderate risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild.
Moderate to low risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is probable that the harm would be relatively mild.
Low risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild.
Very low risk	There is low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.

**Table 5 Human health conceptual site model**

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Consequence / likelihood	Comment
Solid Waste	Ingestion of soils and dust	Site Users	Low	Medium	Moderate to low risk	Site mainly vegetated. Some exposed waste / soils
	Dermal contact		Low	Medium		
	Dust Inhalation - outdoor		Low	Medium		
Landfill gas	Inhalation	Site users / buildings	Likely	Serve (Asphyxiation / fire / explosion)	High risk	No reported incidents. Age of the waste. No noticeable vegetation dieback observed during walkover survey
	Permeable ground / services					

**Table 6 Controlled Waters conceptual model**

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Consequence / likelihood	Comment
Waste – soluble compon	Infiltration	Ground and Surface	Likely (on flat areas – less likely)	High	High risk	Waste is not “inert”. No low

ent		water	on steep slopes)			permeable cap present
	Runoff	Surface water	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate / low risk	Site well vegetated

**Table 7 Designated site conceptual model**

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Consequence / likelihood	Comment
Landfill gas	Ground	Ancient woodland	Low likelihood	Mild	Low risk	Age of the waste. No noticeable vegetation dieback observed during walkover survey

**Table 8 Farm animals site conceptual model**

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Consequence / likelihood	Comment
Waste – differential settlement (uneven ground)	Ground surface	Farm animals	Highly likely	Injury from fall / death	Severe risk	Farmer reports injured and lost animals
Waste	Ingestion	Farm animals	Highly likely	Illness / death from Asphyxiation	Severe risk	Waste exposed at surface of the site e.g. plastics, fabrics



## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

9.0 The review of documentary information indicates that there is a potential for a high risk to human health arising from the previous and current uses of the site from landfill gas.

9.1 Monitoring of the site is recommended for landfill gas.

9.2 Of important note is that the onsite building and barn were built during the time that the landfill was operational. The larger barn (former workshop) was built into waste as evidenced by exposed waste in the adjacent embankment.

9.3 A high risk to controlled waters is considered to be present given the nature of the waste deposited and lack of control measures that would normally be required if the site was to be operated today. The landowner reports of brown water outbreaks (suspected leachate).

9.4 Monitoring of the site is recommended in relation to potential impact to surface water and groundwater.

9.5 There is considered to be medium risk to the Ancient Woodland adjacent to the site from landfill gas. It is unlikely that leachate (soluble components of the waste will influence the root zone of the trees, the expectation would be that leachate would flow through the waste to a low point.

9.6 There is considered to be a serve risk to farm animals from differential settlement resulting in uneven ground and ingestion of waste given its presence on the surface of the site. Remediation in the form of a restoration layer is recommended to prevent this risk.

9.7 All site investigations carried out in the UK should follow the principles set out in CLR11. This specifies that a phased approach should be used with a desk top study carried out in the first instant in all cases. Where this does not indicate the potential for a pollutant linkage, there is not considered to be a requirement for further stages such as intrusive investigations that involve the physical sampling of soil. However, where unacceptable risk is identified it is recommended that site investigation to better understand that risk is pursued.

## **Statement of Limitations**

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project, without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability, and prior written authority of Ged Duckworth Limited being obtained. This document can be relied upon by the client it was commissioned for. Ged Duckworth Limited accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was commissioned. Any person using or relying on the document for such other purpose, agrees, and will by such use or reliance, be taken to confirm their acceptance, to indemnify Ged Duckworth Limited for all loss or damage resulting therefrom.

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## References

1. Model procedures for the management of land contamination (CLR11) (Environment Agency / Defra 2004)
2. Contaminated Land Risk Assessment – a guide to good practice (DETR 2001 - CIRIA C552).
3. Envirocheck data

## Evergreen Farm

### Site Walkover Survey Photographs (16<sup>th</sup> February 2018)

1. View from the site towards the site entrance. Waste observed in the grassed areas



2. On site building. Waste observed in the embankment.



3. View from end of site access across the valley feature. Site falls away steeply after the wooden fence. (Horse training area to the left)



4. View to the north east



5. Cutting into previously deposited waste. Plastic sheeting exposed



6. Exposed waste in wooded area



# 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		
	<b>-285</b> 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
	Coppice		Bracken
	Heath		Rough Grassland
	Marsh		Reeds
	Saltings		
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	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 Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W 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
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) 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

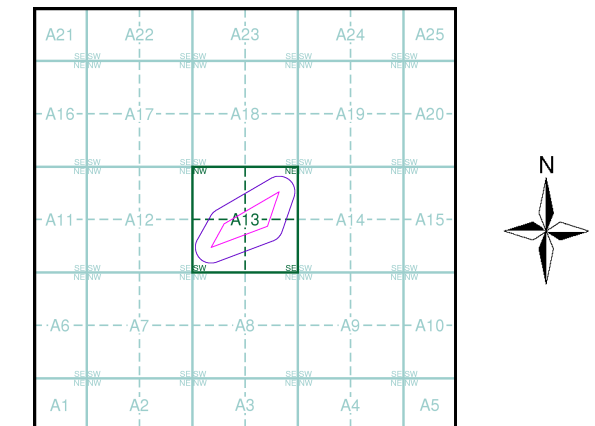
# Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Surrey	1:10,560	1872	2
Sussex	1:10,560	1878 - 1879	3
Sussex	1:10,560	1899	4
Surrey	1:10,560	1899	5
Sussex	1:10,560	1911 - 1912	6
Sussex	1:10,560	1912	7
Surrey	1:10,560	1914 - 1915	8
Sussex	1:10,560	1932	9
Sussex	1:10,560	1938	10
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947 - 1949	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961 - 1963	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1976 - 1978	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999 - 2000	15
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	16
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2018	17

## Historical Map - Slice A



## Order Details

Order Number: 162201558\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: Evergreen Farm former Standen LF  
 National Grid Reference: 539010, 136280  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 5.24  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

Evergreen Farm, West Hoathly Road, EAST GRINSTEAD, RH19 4NE

**Landmark**  
 INFORMATION GROUP

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

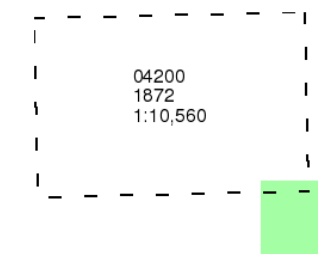
## Surrey

Published 1872

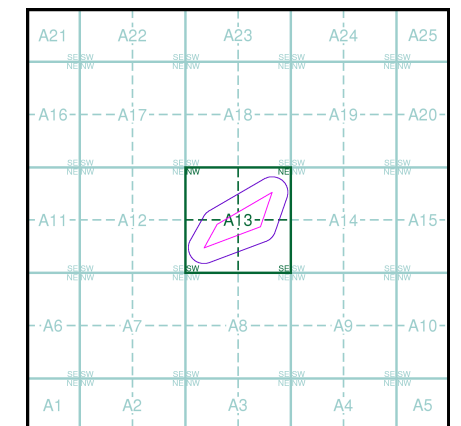
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

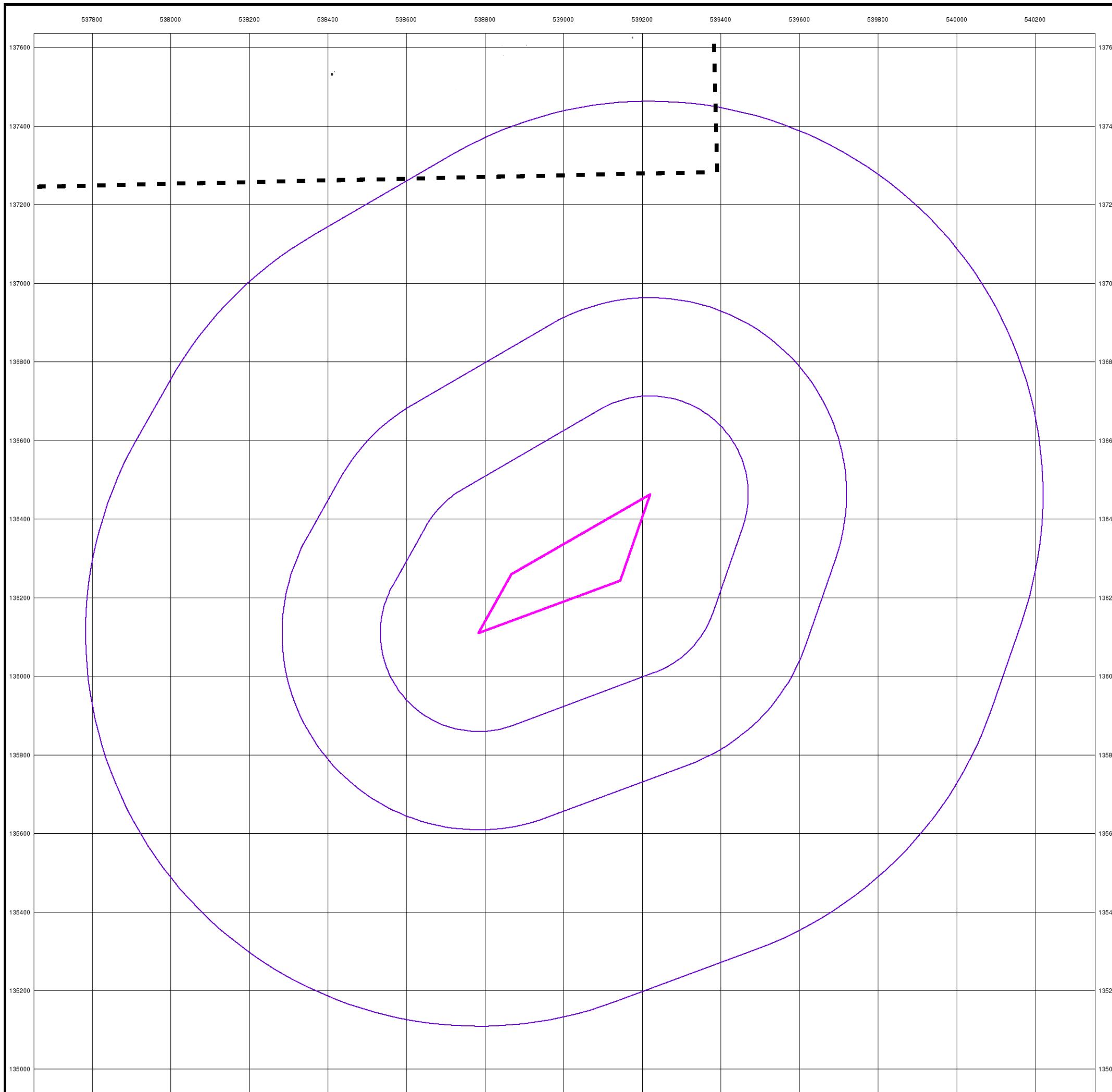


### Order Details

Order Number: 162201558\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: Evergreen Farm former Standen LF  
National Grid Reference: 539010, 136280  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 5.24  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

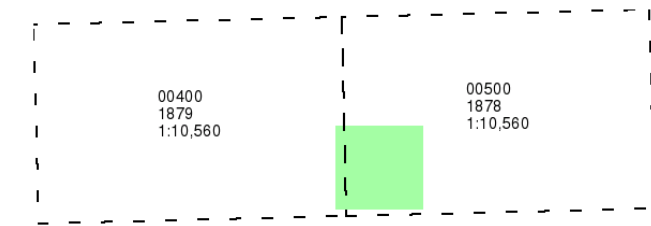
Evergreen Farm, West Hoathly Road, EAST GRINSTEAD, RH19 4NE



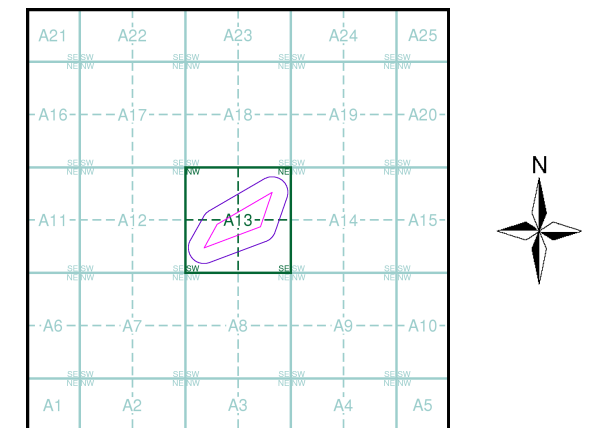


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some 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

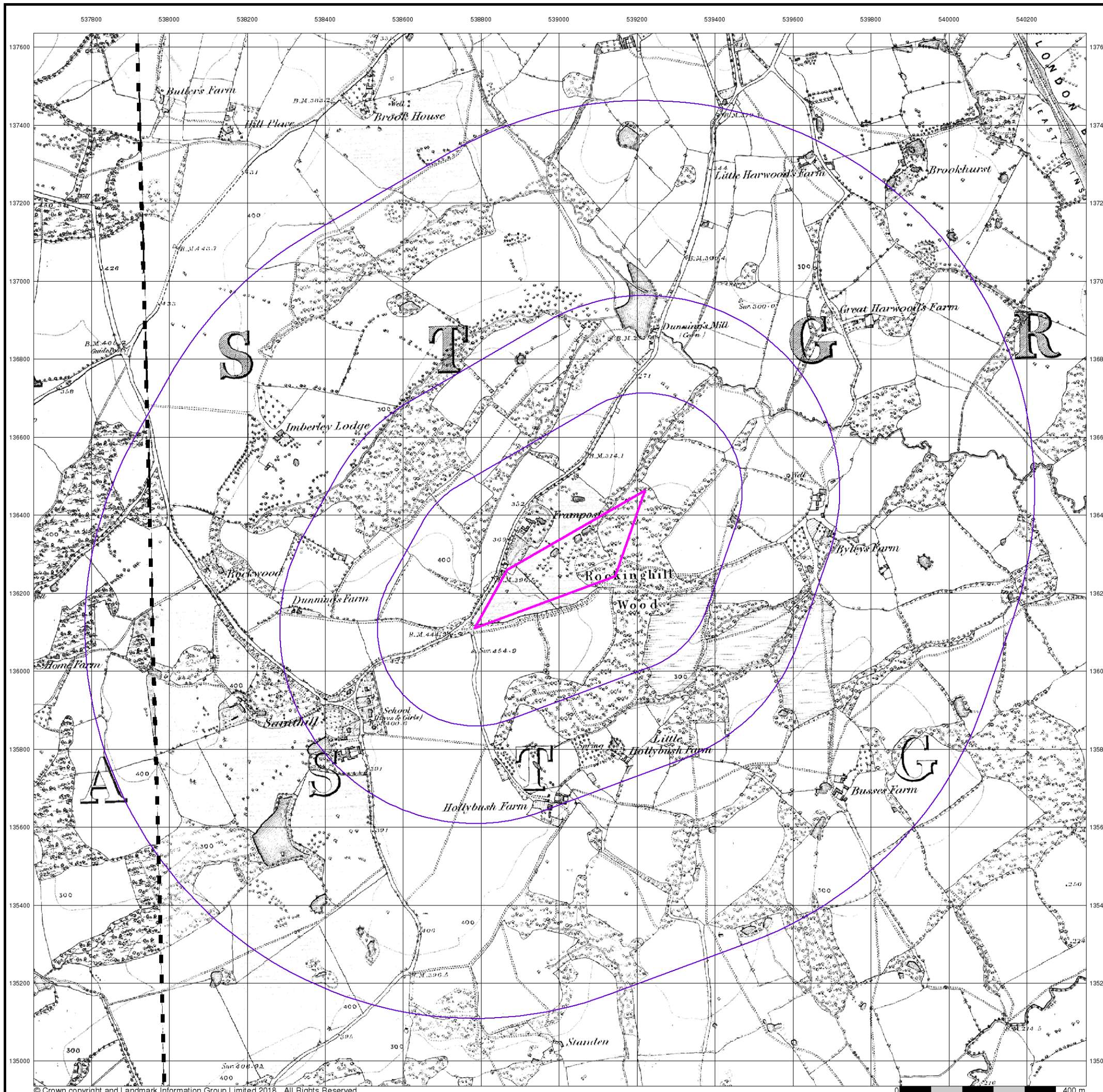


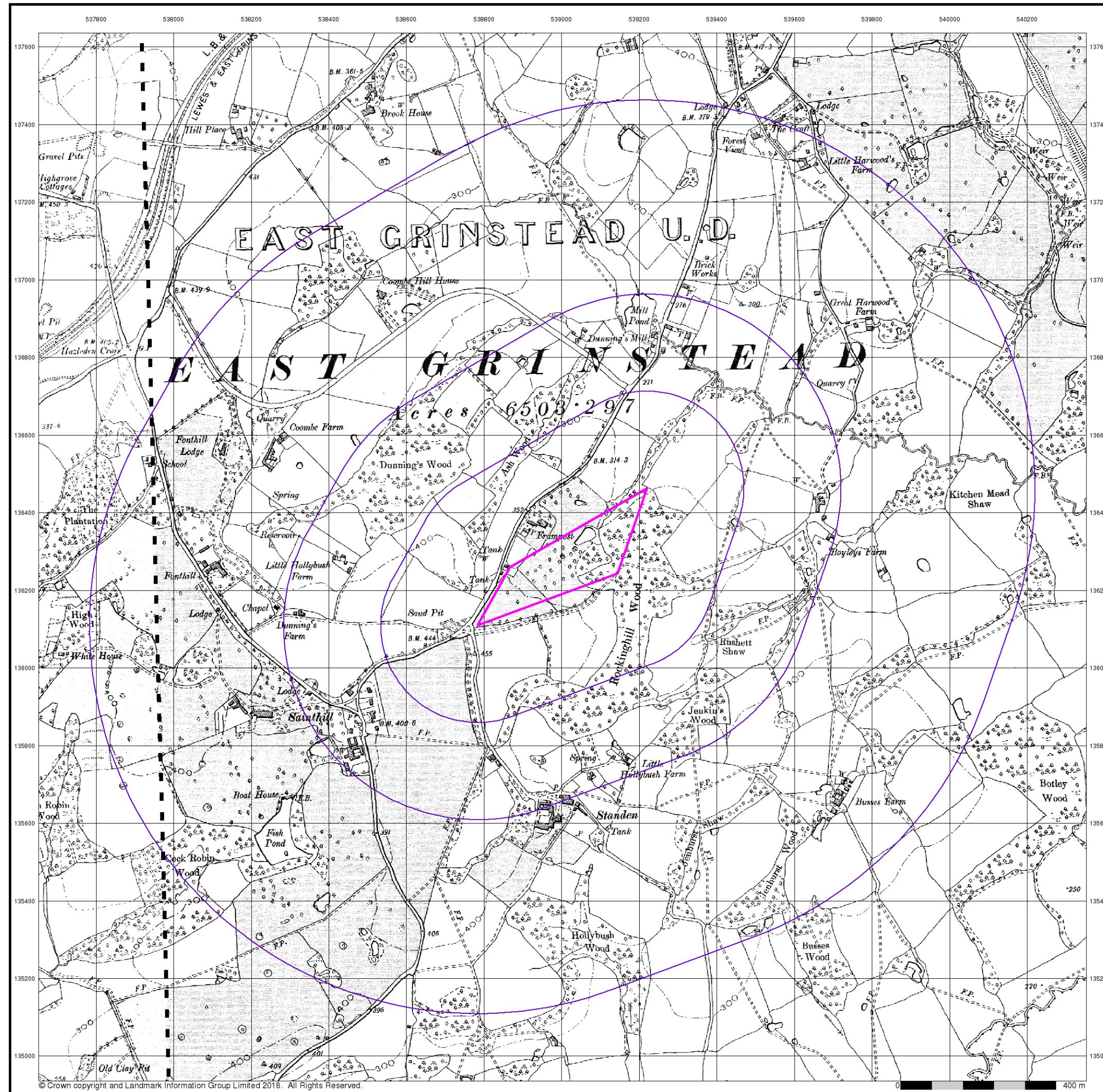
### Order Details

Order Number: 162201558\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: Evergreen Farm former Standen LF  
 National Grid Reference: 539010, 136280  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 5.24  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Evergreen Farm, West Hoathly Road, EAST GRINSTEAD, RH19 4NE

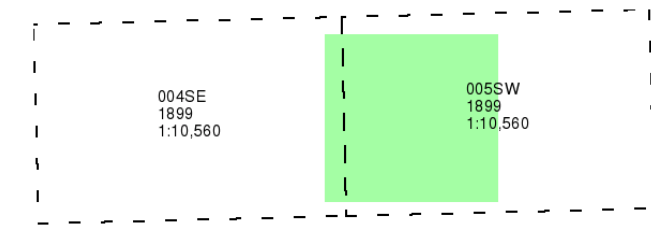




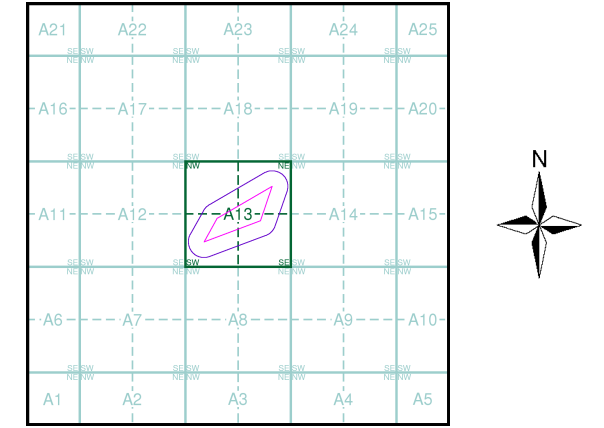
**Sussex**  
**Published 1899**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

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



**Historical Map - Slice A**

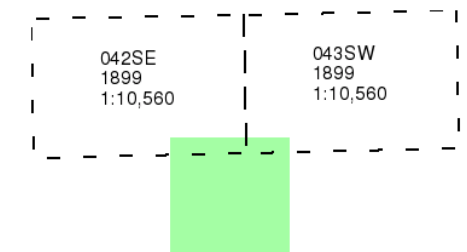


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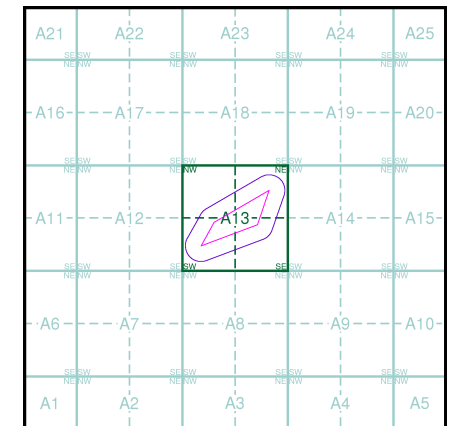
**Site Details**  
 Evergreen Farm, West Hoathly Road, EAST GRINSTEAD, RH19 4NE

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



**Historical Map - Slice A**

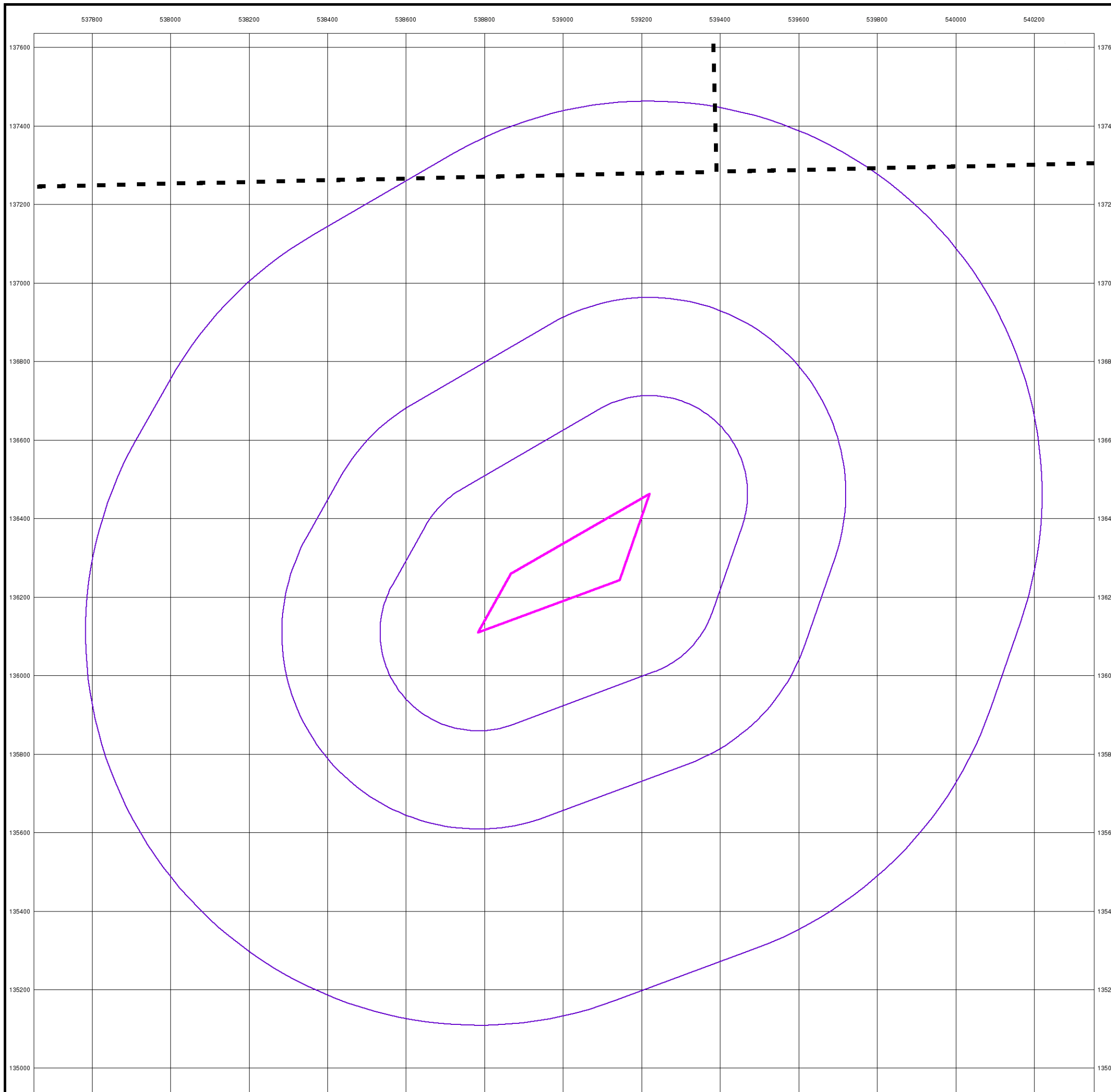


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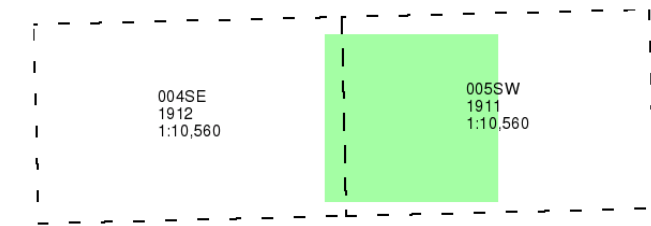
**Site Details**

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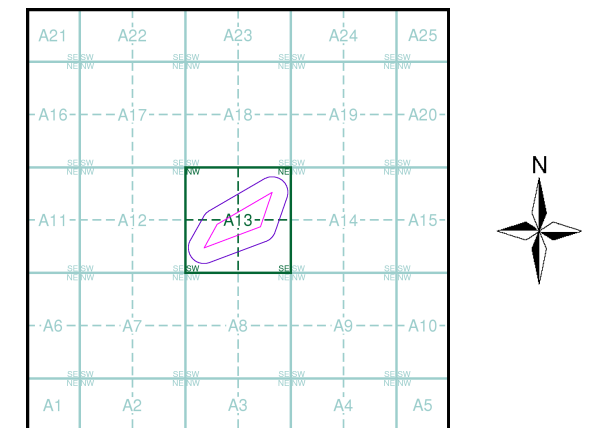


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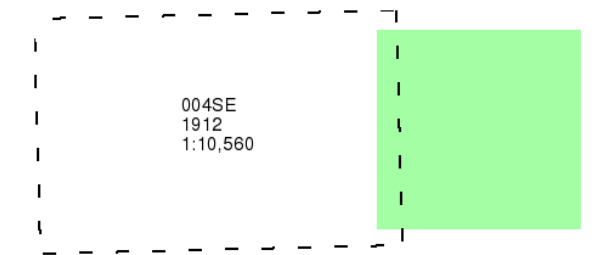
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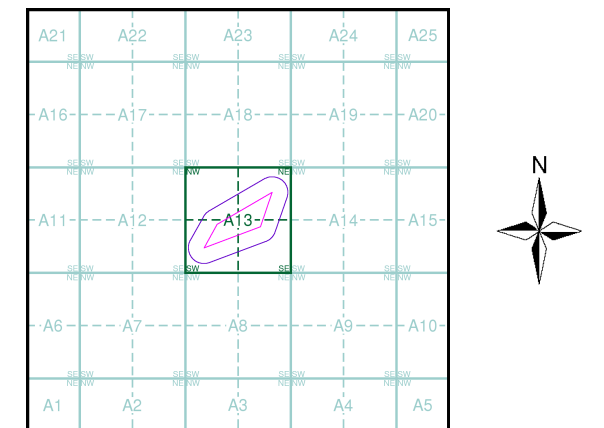


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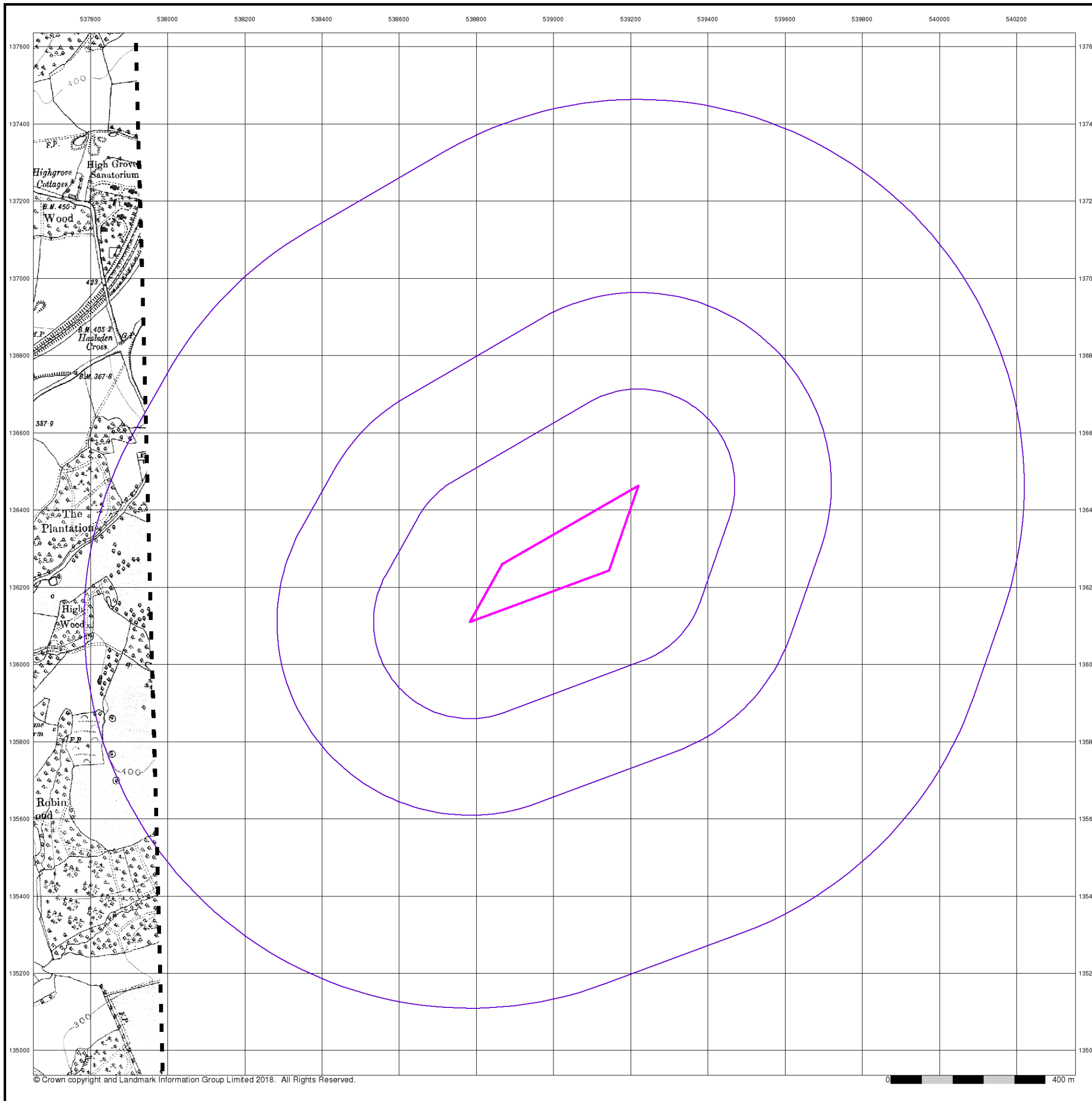


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## Surrey

Published 1914 - 1915

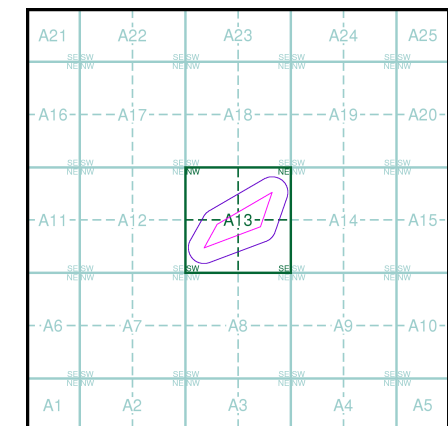
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

042SE 1914 1:10,560	043SW 1915 1:10,560
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### Historical Map - Slice A

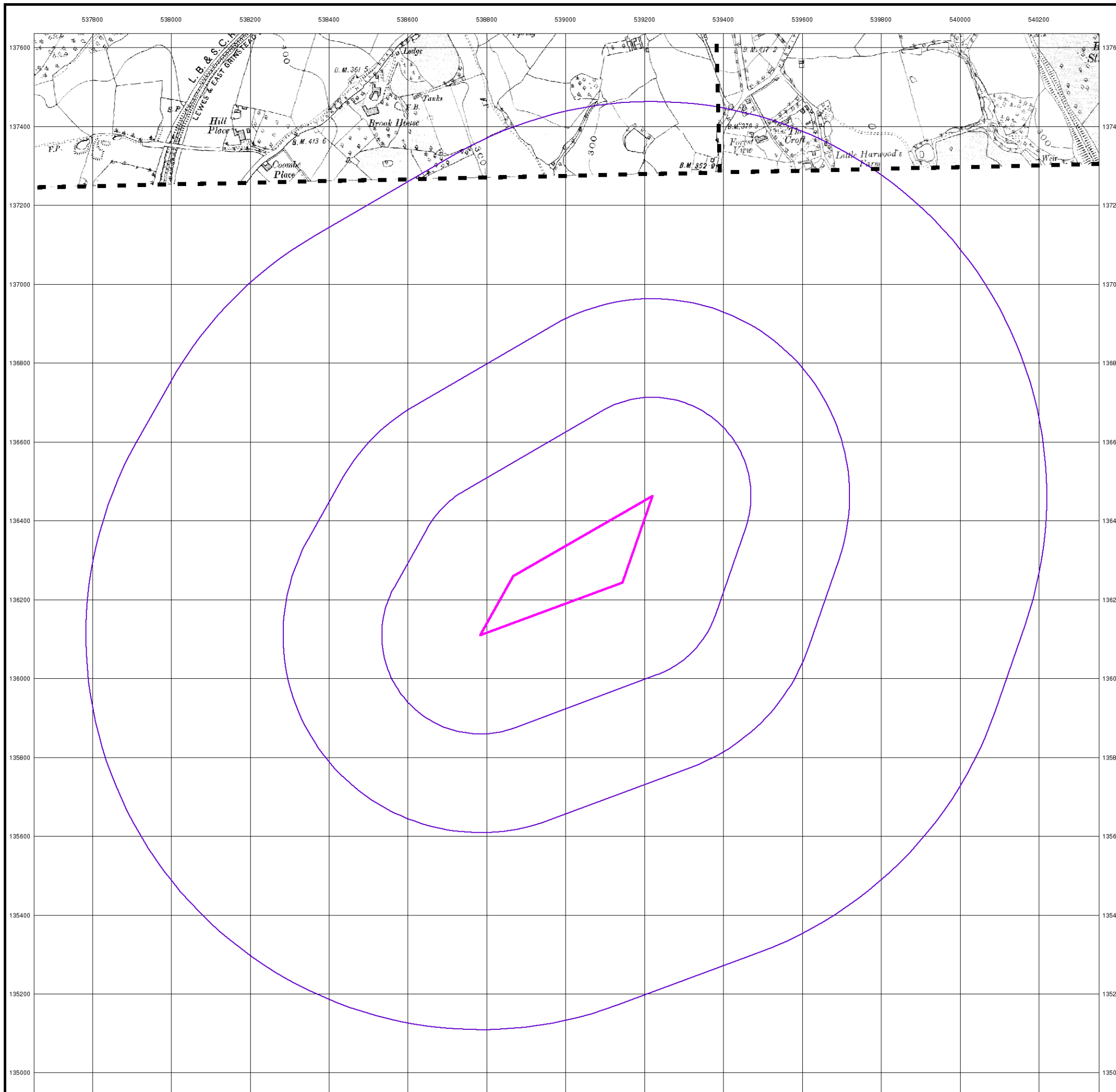


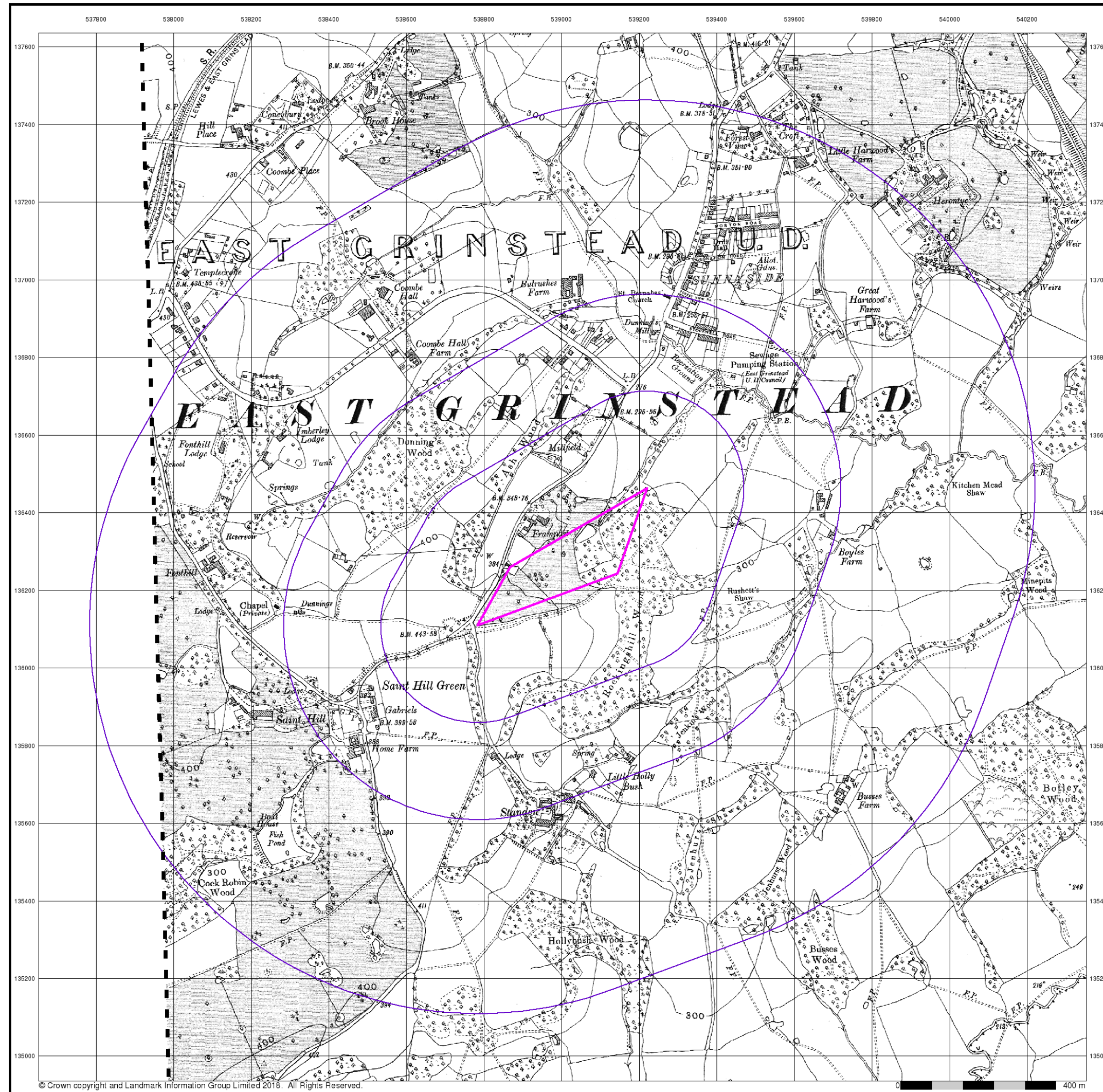
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# Envirocheck®

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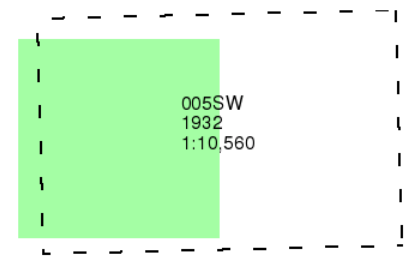
Sussex

Published 1932

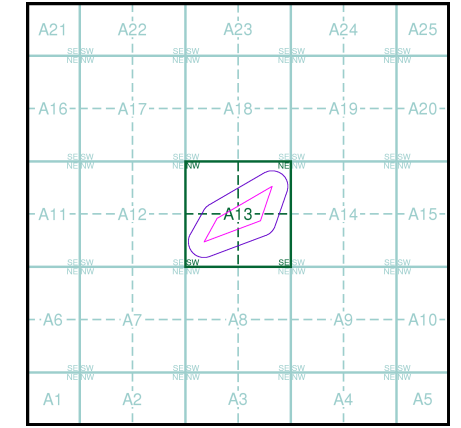
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk