LOCAL HISTORY
Mini-Guide to Sources
No.16: Maps of West Sussex

This is the sixteenth in the series of Mini-Guides to local history sources, published jointly by West Sussex County Council Library Service and West Sussex Record Office. It helps the reader to make the best use of opportunities for researching maps of the county. It is arranged by types of map. The reader’s attention is drawn to the fact that catalogues for many of the collections at East and West Sussex Record Offices are on the internet at http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a Further information on library holdings can be viewed on the Library Service website at www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries

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Abbreviations used in the Mini-Guide:
BHC Brighton History Centre
BL British Library
CNL Crawley Library
CWL Chichester Library
ESCC East Sussex County Council
ESRO East Sussex Record Office
GIS Geographical Information System
HDC Horsham District Council
OS Ordnance Survey
SAS Sussex Archaeological Society
SAC Sussex Archaeological Collections
SIM Survey Information on Microfilm
SRS Sussex Record Society
SUSI Supply of Unpublished Survey Information
TNA National Archives (formerly Public Record Office)
UDC Urban District Council
WSCC West Sussex County Council
WSL Worthing Library
WSRO West Sussex Record Office

Larger town libraries are Bognor Regis, Burgess Hill, Crawley, Chichester, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Horsham, Littlehampton, Shoreham, Worthing

Cover illustration: Yeakell & Gardner maps for Shoreham and Selsey (front cover) and Hurstpierpoint, Arundel, Shoreham, the Witterings and Goodwood (back cover, clockwise).

Text by Caroline Adams, Martin Hayes, Timothy J. McCann, Susan Millard and Morwenna Peters, with the assistance of Frances Lansley, Ron Iden and Diane Ladlow; with an introduction by Chris Lewis

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* A full list of scales is given in Ordnance Survey maps: a concise guide for historians by R. Oliver (Charles Close Society, 1993)
Old maps are an indispensable source for local historians. They exist in considerable numbers and contain many kinds of interesting information about places in the past. Historic maps, in all their variety, should always be interpreted with care. The significance of what they show has often to be teased out through an understanding of why and how they were drawn. Local historians should be constantly asking questions of the maps they use, just as they do for written documents. Who made this map? Why was it made? Who was it made for? Was it based on an original survey or adapted from an existing map? What techniques of surveying were used? For a printed map, is this the first edition or does it include revisions added to the original engraved plate?

Putting those sorts of questions helps sharpen interpretation of what local maps show. Saxton’s and Norden’s small-scale county maps from the end of Elizabeth I’s reign have some (rather limited) value for illustrating what Sussex was like; when they were reprinted over and over again without revision (or acknowledgement) they have none at all for the new time of publication. An expensively drawn Georgian estate map made for display in the squire’s estate office or mansion is a very different thing from a map showing the line of an intended canal or railway, produced for scrutiny by a parliamentary committee. Some maps were made to be sold, cheaply or expensively, others to win prizes. Some were surveyed on commission, some as speculative private enterprise, yet others to meet legislative requirements. Maps were printed to be used as illustrations in books (especially county histories) or to stand alone. Some were always planned for engraving and printing, others were intended to remain in manuscript. Some were parts of national or quasi-national series, others were one-
The endless variety adds to their usefulness as well as to the challenges of interpreting them.

The chronology of maps for West Sussex follows a national pattern. The Middle Ages in England were virtually mapless: many sorts of information which would later be shown in map form were then conveyed instead by written description. None of the handful of English local maps surviving from before 1500 illustrates anywhere in Sussex. Around 1600 come the first printed county maps, very small in scale and showing little detail, and the earliest of the manuscript estate maps, already often with highly pictorial qualities.

The pace of mapping picks up from the later seventeenth century and increases through the eighteenth. The number of local estate maps continues to grow, joined by the first of the national road books (Ogilby 1675) and the first of the large-scale county maps of Sussex (Budgen 1724).

Then, in the closing years of the eighteenth century and down to about 1850, comes an explosion of mapmaking. Continuing large numbers of new estate maps are joined by three further printed county maps of ever-greater detail and sophistication (Yeakell & Gardner, the first edition OS 1-inch, and Greenwood) and by wholly new types of map (parliamentary enclosure maps; deposited plans for canals, river navigations, turnpike roads, and railways; and culminating gloriously in the tithe maps of around 1840). In this period, 1780 to 1850, local maps are at their most abundant and useful, often allowing cross-checking from one map to another.

By 1850 everywhere in West Sussex is covered by medium-scale county maps of three or four different dates, and most places have a detailed tithe map from around 1840. The luckiest places, those crossed by new transport undertakings, or with a parliamentary enclosure, or (especially) which were part of one of the great landed estates which cover so much of West Sussex, might have up to a dozen or even more local maps besides.

The second half of the nineteenth century belongs to the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps, covering West Sussex in unparalleled detail at 6 inches then at 25 inches to the mile. People entirely familiar with OS Landrangers (1:50,000) and even Explorers (1:25,000) boggle when they first see late Victorian villages with their cottages, farm buildings, and wells at 1:10,560; still more at the individual hedgerows and trees which appear at 1:2,500; while the urban street furniture and domestic bay windows mapped at 1:500 for a handful of West Sussex towns is almost beyond belief.

The Ordnance Survey's large-scale maps made private mapping by independent
surveyors completely redundant. Estate maps could instead be produced simply by marking up an OS map. From late Victorian times, printed particulars for the sale of land could include cheaply produced maps based on the OS and coloured up to show the different lots being offered. The systematic nationwide survey of landed property and its valuation put in hand under the 1910 Land Value Taxation Act keyed its ledgers to a set of 25-inch OS maps, where plots of land down to the size of farms and individual terraced houses were hand-numbered and coloured.

What follows describes the different sort of maps available for West Sussex in more detail. For all their difficulties and uneven coverage, the historic maps of the county are an invaluable resource—and a delight—for local historians.

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**Estate Maps**

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F.W. Steer (ed.), Sussex Maps Volume 2 (see above)

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Town Plans
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*Sheetlines*, the journal of the Charles Close Society (1981 onwards), contains many useful articles on all aspects of mapping. Index to 1-33 held at WSL, back issues being sought.

**Specialised Maps**
J.B. Harley, *The Ordnance Survey and Land Use Mapping 1855-1918* (Geo Books, 1979)

### 3 Printed Maps

The earliest printed maps of the county date from the sixteenth century, when an interest in surveying began to grow, and English surveyors led the field in new methods of regional mapping. The first survey of England and Wales was carried out by Christopher Saxton between 1570 and 1578, and his atlas of 34 county maps was published in 1579. Sussex is grouped with Surrey, Kent and Middlesex. WSRO has some originals, and copies are at larger town libraries.

Using the county as a basis for regional maps established a long tradition in map-making. It was a suitable unit as it was generally the right size, represented a
familiar administrative unit and appealed to the local pride of those who bought the maps.

Towards the end of the 16th century, John Norden, an attorney practising law in Middlesex, produced county maps based on original surveys. Some of these were intended for his *Speculum Britanniae*, which was to be descriptive text on each county, illustrated with the maps. Only Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Sussex and Surrey were published. Unlike Saxton’s maps, they showed roads, gave more information on settlements, and gave a rudimentary key to the features on the maps. John Speed used Norden’s map in the *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine* in 1611-12, and Norden’s bird-eye view of Chichester may have inspired him to do the same thing on each of his maps. Speed used Norden more than Saxton. Copies of the map for several editions are available at WSRO and larger town libraries. Because the copper-plates used for the maps were valuable in themselves, some of the information on them remained basically unchanged, and Speed’s maps went on giving a date of 1610 until it was removed by Henry Overton in 1743.

For a while, map-making in England ceased, but after the Restoration, several cartographers took up projects because of rapid economic expansion. John Ogilby, published the *Britannia*, the first road atlas, in 1675. The maps are drawn as if on scrolls of paper, which follow the route prescribed by the map. Sussex is included in several routes: WSRO has copies of London to Chichester, London to Arundel, Guildford to Chichester and Midhurst to Winchester. The larger town libraries have copies of the first two.

The best-known map of 18th-century Sussex is that of Richard Budgen, published in 1724, including a wealth of detail previously omitted. It includes names of deaneries and of hundreds, and it shows roads, larger houses and parklands, churches and windmills. Richard Gough complained that Budgen was inaccurate, and that many mapmakers, whilst stating that their maps were drawn from the latest observations, actually plagiarised others, and added little or nothing new. Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchin came in for this criticism. C. & J. Greenwood produced a map of Sussex in 1825 (WSRO), and they and a rival firm, A. Bryant, continued to publish county maps.

Gough announced a new venture: a “Great Survey” of Sussex at a scale of 2” to the mile. The two professional surveyors were Thomas Yeakell and William Gardner, both in the employ of Charles Lennox, 3rd Duke of Richmond, who was Master of the Ordnance. Only four of the proposed eight sheets were published, between 1778 and 1783, which cover the south of the county. These were the forerunner of the Ordnance Survey maps; see T.R. Holland, ‘The Yeakell and Gardner Maps of
Sussex’, SAC vol. 95 (1957). Yeakell died in 1789, but the Duke of Richmond continued to employ Gardner on private surveys of the county. In 1795 Gardner and Gream published the first one-inch survey of Sussex. C.B. Glot also worked on plans of the Goodwood estate, and WSRO has several examples of his work. Eventually the national survey was established.

At the same time, William Roy was producing military maps. His General Map of the Southeast Part of England 1765 was produced as a military map, but has other information on it (BL). Two William Figgs, father and son, were surveyors at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. In 1861, they produced a county map (WSRO) but are generally known for their estate plans.

Most printed maps have several editions, where they have been copied over the years. WSRO has editions of many of these maps, and other less well-known cartographers. Several of them were reproduced in 1970 by Harry Margary and Phillimore & Co, as a set called Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Map-making, available to consult at WSRO and larger town libraries. A useful website, hosted by the University of Portsmouth, is at http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/sussex.html which gives information and copies of maps of Sussex by Speed, 1610; Robert Morden, 1695; Thomas Kitchin, 1750 and 1763; Emanuel Bowen, 1756; Yeakell and Gardner, 1780 and 1783; H. Cooper, 1808; G. Cole, 1808; Moule, 1837; and J. Archer, c.1840 for Dugdale. This site is also available on the Public Access Computer at WSRO.

**4 Manuscript Maps**

Manuscript maps are mainly of three types - estate maps, tithe maps (see section 6) and enclosure maps (see section 5). Almost a thousand maps of Sussex are known to be in public custody ranging in date from 1588 down to the very end of the nineteenth century. These include two sixteenth-century maps, 115 seventeenth-century maps, some 350 eighteenth-century maps and some 500 nineteenth-century maps. The sixteenth-century maps are plans of lands in dispute between John Caryll and Thomas Bowyer in Merston and Oving in 1588, and a magnificent map of the manors of East Dean Graffham and East Lavington prepared by Richard Allin of Robertsbridge for Mr. Garton in 1597. The vast majority of these maps are at WSRO, and many of them come from the collections of the great estates such as Goodwood, Cowdray, Wiston, West Dean and Wiston. It also includes the fine collections of maps at Petworth House and Arundel Castle. The maps are listed in detail in F.W. Steer (ed.), Sussex Maps, Volumes 1 and 2, and an unpublished volume of further material, which is available in the Search Room at WSRO. There is also a small collection at Horsham Museum (see C.J. Adams et al, Horsham Mapped).
These maps were created to meet the demand by landowners for estate surveys in map as well as written form and reflect the increasing improvement in surveying techniques manifested in the parish tithe maps and culminating in the Ordnance Survey. A map was a more convenient aid to the identification of property than the bundle of title deeds needed to establish ownership. The introduction to F.W. Steer (ed.), Sussex Maps, Volume I is a useful survey of map-making in Sussex. The collection includes some fine maps by John Norden and Ralph Treswell between 1606 and 1610, and a number of examples of the work of James Fitzosberne, William Weekes, and Nicholas Ayling later in the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century surveyors such as Thomas Marchant, James Crow and William Morley provided a number of maps, and at the end of the century Thomas Yeakell and William Gardner made their unrivalled surveys of the Goodwood Estate. In the nineteenth century there were series of maps made by estate surveyors such as William Morley, William Barlow and the Shortos at Cowdray, as well as the private surveyors such as Edward Fuller of Chichester and William Figg of Lewes.

5 Enclosure Award Maps

'Inclosure' is the word commonly used by lawyers, while 'enclosure' is that usually adopted by historians.

Enclosure usually means the enclosure of agricultural holdings by physical boundaries such as fences, hedges and ditches. Actually it is a legal term which refers to the process whereby land is farmed in severalty independently of other farmers. The land being enclosed could be either open arable or pasture, or wastes such as heaths, commons and moorlands. In order to be able to be farmed independently, any common rights held by others over the land had to be
extinguished, usually with a payment in compensation. There quickly became three methods of enclosing land for agricultural use: informal enclosure; enclosure by formal agreement, though often confirmed by a court of law, and enclosure by Private or General Act of Parliament.

The main records of enclosure are the awards and maps. The awards provide evidence of the distribution of land ownership and types of land tenure, and give details of decisions taken on the redistribution of land. The maps which accompany the awards illustrate the allotments of land under the award. The enclosure act is usually found with the award, where enclosure is by Act of Parliament. Minutes of Enclosure Commissioners, field books and valuations occasionally survive, and some are at TNA. The Minutes of the Enclosure Commissioners for Bosham and Funtington, 1821-32, can be found among the Bosham Manor records at WSRO.

Enclosure award maps may vary from a plan of a village green or a few acres of wasteland to a detailed map of an entire parish. The great majority date from between 1760 and 1860 and might include details of public roads, bridleways and footpaths, occupation roads, public stone, gravel, chalk or marl quarries or pits, public drains, wells and even recreation grounds.

The background, machinery and effect of enclosures in Sussex are dealt with in detail in W.E. Tate, 'Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards', in SAC, 88 (1949), 114-56, which was reprinted as WSRO Record Publication no.1 in 1950. Tate lists twenty-two West Sussex Enclosures by private act of lands including open field arable, from Houghton and South Stoke, 1799 to Bury, 1841; thirteen West Sussex Enclosures by private act of lands not including open field arable, from Walberton, 1769 to Bepton, 1833; three West Sussex Enclosures mainly of lands including open field arable under the General Act of 1836, all in that year; two West Sussex Enclosures of lands including open field arable under the General Acts of 1845, both in that year; and twenty-nine West Sussex Enclosures of lands not including open field arable under the General Act of 1845 et seq., from Barnham, 1845 to
Hunston, 1869. He also listed five West Sussex Enclosures by private agreement formally enrolled among the County records, from Bedham, 1756 to Rogate Bohunt, 1870.

The sixty-five West Sussex enclosure award maps, in WSRO, dating between 1769 and 1872, are catalogued in detail in F.W. Steer (ed.), Sussex Maps Volume 2, 46-65. At Local Government Re-Organisation in 1974, five enclosure award maps for Keymer, 1829; Clayton, 1857, Cuckfield 1861, Wivelsfield, 1861 and Pyecombe, 1870, formerly at ESRO, were transferred to WSRO. In 1990 WSRO acquired a photocopy of the Worthing Enclosure.

6 Tithe Maps

Tithe maps and apportionments, which were the result of the surveys following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, are an extremely useful source for many types of study and research including family and local history as well as historical and geographical academic studies, hedgerow and archaeological site enquiries, and boundary and rights of way disputes.

As a result of the Act, tithe surveys were set up to cover the whole of England and Wales. The tithe surveys consist of three documents: files, apportionments and maps. The tithe files are the result of the Tithe Commissioner’s enquiries into the extent that commutation had already taken place; the apportionments are the legal instruments that laid down, either the details of agreements between tithe owners and landowners, or an award made by the Commissioners where an agreement could not be reached; and the maps provide a visual record of the tithe areas, on which the numbers correspond to those recorded in the apportionment.

There were two copies made of every original apportionment and map. The originals were kept by the Tithe Commissioners and are now held at TNA (as are the tithe files). One copy was deposited with the bishop of the relevant diocese and the other with the parish. These diocesan and parish copies have, subsequently,
been deposited mainly in local record offices. The diocesan copies and many parish copies for West Sussex parishes are held at WSRO, and are listed in F.W. Steer (ed.), Sussex Maps Volume 1. Some parish copies do not survive but, where a map was produced, there are diocesan copies for all West Sussex parishes except West Tarring (for which there is a parish copy).

At the time of the 1836 Act, 95% of Sussex tithe districts still had some tithe payable. In West Sussex there were only two rural parishes for which there was no map produced for any part (North Stoke and West Thorney), although the remaining tithable area in Houghton Parish consisted of one field and, similarly, in the parish of Lower Beeding only the tithing of Bewbush is covered. Also, the land in the central area of Chichester was owned by the church and is therefore not mapped.

The Tithe Commissioners divided the maps into first or second class. Both first and second class maps are signed by the Commissioners but only first class maps are sealed. First class maps are often plainer and more like a draughtsman’s drawing. Of the 185 tithe commutations for West Sussex 57 are signed as first class.

The maps date from the 1830s to the 1850s and most show roads, buildings, rivers and lakes etc. They are often colour-coded, which adds to their information value. For example, where one number represents a group of farm buildings, the colour identifies the homestead. Many of them are 26.6 or 13.3 inches to the mile, although there are a number of variations. The apportionments that accompany the maps give names of landowners and occupiers, property description (including field names), acreage, the state of cultivation and the rent charge for each property.

WSRO also holds microfilm copies of the maps for both West and East Sussex. The films are very old and, in some cases, so dark that it is not possible to produce a copy from them. ESRO holds the maps and apportionments for East Sussex, but no films. At the time of going to press, there have been a number of digitisation projects on tithe maps. WSRO and ESRO are both planning projects to conserve and digitise the maps and transcribe the apportionments. The Department of Historical Geography at the University of Portsmouth has on-going research projects on tithe maps.

7 Deposited Plans

If people wanted to construct, or improve, a road, canal, railway, tramway, harbour, pier, or a public facility such as gas, water and electricity systems then other people’s property or lifestyle might well be affected. For example they may have needed to acquire land owned by others or the scheme might involve the diversion of rivers, it may have been necessary to build a bridge, cross a public highway, or
simply run their scheme close to houses. These activities therefore had to be authorised by an Act of Parliament.

These acts are known as Local Acts. They were Private Acts resulting from a petition to Parliament by the promoters of schemes. The process of applying for these acts was through a Private Bill and by 1793 plans and sections had to be submitted, with lists of affected owners. Surviving original plans for the whole country are held at the House of Lords Record Office. However, it is an incomplete series. Copies are normally held at relevant Record Offices. By the end of the 18th century Parliamentary Standing Orders required any person promoting projects involving canals, aqueducts and navigation of rivers to deposit a copy of the plan of the proposed works, together with a book of reference, with the Clerk of the Peace. The plans had to list owners and occupiers of land affected by the proposals and be available for public inspection. If the scheme extended over more than one county, plans had to be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for every county affected.

The records of the Clerk of the Peace relating to West Sussex, including the deposited plans, are within the Quarter Sessions records now held at WSRO. Similarly, plans relating to East Sussex are held at ESRO. Plans for the Mid-Sussex area that was transferred from East Sussex to West Sussex in 1974 are held at WSRO. The West Sussex plans are listed in F.W. Steer (ed.), Sussex Maps Volume 2. The East Sussex plans, together with the mid-Sussex plans now held at WSRO, are listed in Roger Davey (ed.), East Sussex Parliamentary Deposited Plans 1799-1970. This volume includes an extremely useful introduction, which gives details of the parliamentary process and the preparation and format of the plans as well as information on how the plans can be used in different types of research. The Standing Orders were amended in 1930 requiring that plans should, from then on, be deposited with the Clerk of the County Council.

The earliest plans are those concerning inland navigation, which include both those made for canals and those for the improvement of the navigation of rivers. But
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later, plans of schemes for roads, railways, tramways, piers, docks and harbour improvements and for supplies of gas, water and electricity also had to be deposited. Plans for proposed turnpike roads in West Sussex date from 1808 to 1841, and the first for a proposed railway (part of the Grand Southern Railway) is 1834. Railway plans comprise 35 per cent of all deposited plans at WSRO. Plans for West Sussex public utilities appear later in the century: water from 1867, gas from 1870 and electricity from 1883.

The existence of a plan does not mean that permission to go ahead with the project was given. There are many plans held for which the scheme did not go ahead. Also the plans do not give technical details of the construction. However, the plans and reference books are useful research tools giving the names of adjoining landowners and occupiers. They also provide an insight into the social and industrial development of the County from the late eighteenth century up to the 1950s. They are a particularly important source for the study of transport systems and public utilities.

Committee and other records relating to the parliamentary proceedings of the Private Bills are held at the House of Lords Record Office. From 1835 these include witness statements where the bill was opposed.

8 Ordnance Survey Maps

On 21 June 1791 Charles, 3rd Duke of Richmond (of Goodwood), then Master-General of the Ordnance, allocated public funds to buy a new state-of-the-art theodolite. This is generally regarded as the foundation date of the Ordnance
Survey. The threat of French invasion following the declaration of war in 1793, hastened surveying activity, by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and by the end of the war in 1815, most of Southern England and Wales had been mapped accurately for the first time. The early surveying was done mostly at two inches or three inches to the mile and published at one inch to the mile.

In 1853-55 the Treasury decided to sanction work on larger scales and these were to be 6 inches to one mile, 1:2500 (25.344 inches to one mile) for cultivated rural areas and 1:500 (10.56 feet to one mile) for urban areas. The first two scales became known as the **County Series**. The re-surveying of Southern England at these larger scales was not started (except for 1:500) until 1863 and Sussex was left until 1869. In 1870, control of the Ordnance Survey was taken from the War Office and given to the Board of Agriculture, and later to other civil ministries. From 1892 it was agreed to revise the County Series surveys at least every 20 years and every 15 years for the one-inch maps. The County Series maps were so-named because a separate sequence of sheet numbers were given to each County. The second revision of the County Series in Sussex from 1907 to 1914 was only partial due to the need to revise certain areas (mainly urban) for land valuation purposes following the 1910 Finance Act. After World War One spending cuts led to difficulties achieving the revision target and the third revision did not happen until 1932–34 and again was partial. In the later 1930s more revision work was carried out, particularly covering towns where development was being planned, such as at Crawley.

Although earlier plans had been made, it was not until 1944-45 that a new national approach to map numbering and organisation was attempted, to replace the County Series. The **National Grid** initiative resulted in re-surveying at 1:1250 (50,688 inches to one mile) for urban areas, 1:2500 for rural and the introduction of 1:25,000 (just over 2? inches to one mile, 2.5344) for all areas. The principle of continuous revision replaced that of the 20-year cycle, that is a map was revised only when sufficient change or development had happened. Metrification from 1969 resulted in the 6 inch or 1:10,560 becoming 1:10,000 and the one-inch becoming 1:50,000. Contours and altitudes were also subject to change, feet becoming metres.

Two modern trends have been the privatisation or at least commercialisation of Ordnance Survey since the Serpell Committee in 1978, and digitisation. The latter has gathered pace recently and all survey work, and publication, is based on digital mapping. A GIS database, including all West Sussex county series sheets and current mapping at 1:50,000, 1:10,000, 1:2500 and 1:1250 scales, is available via staff terminals at WSRO and in every public library. For further information on the history and development of Ordnance Survey see R. Oliver, *Ordnance Survey Maps: a concise guide for historians.*

*Maps of West Sussex* 17
NEW COUNTY OF WEST SUSSEX
ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
ORDNANCE SURVEY 6-inch to 1 mile
COUNTY SERIES GRID
superimposed on post-1974 boundaries
For 25-inch to 1 mile, 1:2500 sheet numbering, each 6-inch square is divided into 16. Thus, Chichester city appears on Sussex sheet 61.7.
Ordnance Surveyors’ Drawings 1784 to 1837
Around 350 original drawings made by William Roy and his military teams (see above) are held at the British Library Map Library. Most are scaled at 1:31,680 (c.2 inches to the mile), with a smaller number at 1:21,120 (c.3 inches to the mile) or 1:10,560 (6 inches to the mile). They were to be used to publish the first Ordnance Survey maps, the Old Series 1:63,360 or one inch to one mile. West Sussex was surveyed mainly between 1792 and 1809, although later features seem to have been added, for example Chichester Canal, built 1817-22, appears on the 1805 sheet. WSL has a set of the microfiche covering south-east England, published by Research Publications and the printed catalogue by Yolande Hodson in 1989, and WSRO has photocopies covering most of the West Sussex sections. The fiche cover Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex.

One Inch Series
This series covers 1:63,360 (one inch to one mile) and 1:50,000 (1.267 inches to one mile) scales from the 1801 ‘Old Series’ to the present ‘Landranger’. It is small scale that is not very detailed, and is useful for recording general development of towns and villages (rather than individual buildings), roads, railways, canals and the extent of forests and woods. Revision was often inconsistent and patchy however so care should be taken when using for research. Based on the Ordnance Surveyors’ Drawings (see above) these were first published for Sussex in 1813 and sheet 9 covers most of West Sussex, sheet 8 (1816) covers Crawley and area and sheet 6 covers East Grinstead and area (1819). It became known as the ‘Old Series’ and the sheets were partially revised through the nineteenth century, particularly with the addition of railways and urban expansion. The first edition of the ‘New Series’ from 1847 (or ‘Second edition’) were derived from the 1:10,560 (six inch to one mile) surveys. This was revised between 1893 and 1898, and a Third Edition appeared in the early 1900s. The last-named was coloured for the first time. The Fourth Edition was abandoned after just a few sheets in Kent were printed. The ‘Popular Edition’ appeared between 1912 and 1923, the Fifth Edition was partially completed and from 1938 work began on the ‘New Popular Edition’. The sixth edition was started, but then abandoned. A War Revision and a Second War Revision were published between 1940 and 1943. The Seventh Series was first published from 1947 to 1958 and revised between 1956 and 1972. The metric ‘Landranger Series’ at 1:50,000 was introduced in 1974-76, a 1:50,000 Second Series was issued between 1974 and 1988 and a Third during the 1990s. WSL and WSRO have an almost complete set of these editions.
Two-and-a-half Inch or 1:25,000 Scale
This scale is of limited use for local historians due to its lack of detail and limited revision history, often being 10 to 20 years out-of-date. Thus it should be used with caution, but does show the emergence of major roads and railways and the extent of towns and villages from the inter-war period onwards. Some editions on this scale were issued for military use between 1914 and 1940; they were not sold but some survive in local collections. From 1945 to 1956 a ‘Provisional Edition’, based on the latest six-inch survey was published (see below). An Administrative Areas edition, with public boundaries in red, was also printed in the 1950s. A Second Series, later known as the ‘Pathfinder Series’, was published from 1965 to 1989. Latterly the coverage of each sheet has been widened considerably and the new series is known as ‘Explorer’. WSL and WSRO have an almost complete set of these editions.

Six Inch or 1:10,000 Scale: County Series & National Grid
This scale is of considerable use for local historians, showing every permanent building and landscape features, including farm buildings, woodland, watercourses etc., though it is of less value for studying urban areas. WSRO has most of the available editions, and larger town libraries have some paper copies, and complete access via GIS (see above).

For the County Series, West Sussex was first surveyed between 1869 and 1875 and published as large sheets measuring 36” by 24”. The sheets are numbered with Roman numerals beginning in the north of the County north-west of Horsham and proceeding eastwards into East Sussex before dropping to the next level in the far west of West Sussex, and so on up to Sheet 81 covering Selsey Bill. See centrefold for an index to the County Series 6” and 25” (see below) sheets. A new edition was published for Sussex in the later 1890s based on the re-survey at 1:2500 scale (see below) between 1895 and 1898. These sheets were one quarter the size of the previous ones and were given quadrant suffixes to distinguish them; e.g. XX.NE, XX.NW, XX.SE and XX.SW. In the five or so years before World War I, the OS published another local revision based on the survey of 1907-1910. Another followed during the 1930s, all of which were ‘quarter sheets’. A ‘Special Emergency Revision’ was produced in 1938-39, for Air Raid Precautions use, and between 1943 and 1947 a ‘Provisional Edition’ anticipated reconstruction after the war.

The National Grid Provisional Edition, still mapped at 1:10,560, appeared between 1948 and 1965, most in the latter half of that period. The so-called ‘regular edition’ (this does not appear on the maps), from 1961 to the 1970s, was based on the National Grid 1:1250 and 1:2500 surveys, and, being derivative, has less historical worth. Metric 1:10,000 sheets were published from 1970, replacing each
old 1:10,560 version whenever a revision was needed up to the later 1990s. In the last 10 years a revolution has happened in mapmaking, with digital technology entirely replacing traditional methods.

**Twenty Five Inch or 1:2500 Scales: County Series & National Grid**

This scale is the most detailed available, comprising every part of West Sussex (covering Victorian times to the present) and is, therefore, by far the most useful for local historians. The **County Series** mapped at 1:2500, or 25.344 inches:1 mile, was first surveyed between 1869 and 1875 in Sussex. This first edition was hand-coloured with blue depicting water, sienna roads, carmine for brick or masonry buildings, and grey for wooden or iron buildings. The sheets are numbered with the same Roman numeral prefix as the County Series Six Inch series (see above) but, because the scale is more detailed, 16 sheets fit the same area. These are subdivided by arabic numbers, e.g. XX.1, XX.2 and so on up to 16. At this scale one square inch equals roughly an acre. Books of Reference, also called Area Books, were published to accompany this edition, giving much useful information for rural areas including numbered fields, plots, features and buildings, their acreage and a description, often the state of cultivation. WSRO has a set, including most parishes (except in the east of the county), with an index organised by parishes with sheet numbers. BL has a complete set. WSL has some for the Worthing area.

The third edition was re-surveyed from 1907 to 1910 in Sussex. Sussex sheets were revised between 1895 and 1898 and garden paths, gates, bay windows and hedgerow trees were no longer shown. Colouring continued only for water. It was decided not to revise whole counties after 1922 but to revise sheets where significant change had occurred. From 1936 to 1940 many sheets were revised for Town and Country Planning purposes. In West Sussex there tends to be two groups of revised maps reflecting the above, one around 1932-34 and another during the later 1930s. Some sheets were revised after this period for particular planning reasons, for example Crawley in the later 1940s.

From 1948 revision of the 1:2500 scale for the new National Grid system took place, continuing up as late as 1980. Most of West Sussex was completed during the 1950s and 1960s. Following this a policy of ‘continuous revision’ was applied, that is a sheet would only be re-published once a substantial amount of change or development had happened to the area shown. Thus sheets showing urban areas may have been published several times from the 1950s to 1980s and many rural areas only once. Metric measurements were applied to all new editions from 1970. Digitisation of this scale began in 1973, gathered pace during the 1980s and was complete by the mid-1990s. Publication of the paper sheets ceased around 1992.

WSRO has a large number of original 1st and 2nd editions, almost all the 3rd
edition, and available 4th edition maps. Larger town libraries have very few of the 1st edition, quite a lot of the 2nd edition maps, and most of the 3rd. For copies on microfiche, WSRO and WSL have the complete 1st and 2nd editions, almost all the 3rd edition, and most of the available later editions. Larger town libraries and WSRO have almost complete sets of post-1948 1:2,500 sheets.

SIM (Survey Information on Microfilm) revisions on 35mm copycards were produced after 1977 although only a few examples survive at WSRO and larger town libraries. During the 1990s SUSI (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) and Superplan printouts were issued direct from the O.S. database. Some examples of these survive for the later 1980s and 1990s at larger town libraries. Now prints from current large-scale mapping may be obtained from OS Agents, with the scale decided by the purchaser.

Fifty Inch or 1:1250 (National Grid)

Although some maps at this scale were published in the 1910s and 1930s for West Sussex for land valuation purposes, they were simply enlargements from the 1:2500 sheets (see above). This scale is the most detailed available, including all permanent buildings and ground features of 8 square metres or more, but covers only urban areas with a population over 20,000. Surveying work on this scale began in 1943 but most West Sussex sheets date from the 1950s. Each 1:1250 sheet represents one square kilometre. Metric measurements replaced imperial on sheets published from 1970. The ‘continuous revision’ principle was used, meaning that each sheet was re-published when 300 units of change were made to each master sheet. WSRO has at least one edition for everywhere that one was done. Larger town libraries have comprehensive collections. The system of providing paper copies of maps was discontinued in 1992 after which it was possible to obtain prints on demand, by a variety of methods, from the master database. These methods were SIM updates from 1977 and then digital database systems, SUSI from the later 1980s and Superplan updates from the 1990s. See 1:2500 section above for further details on these. WSRO and WSL have some examples of SUSIs.

Historical Urban Surveys (126.7 inches to one mile or 1:500)

In 1852 Worthing was one of only 29 towns mapped at the earlier large scale adopted 1:528 (120 inches to 1 mile) to aid public health improvements such as the construction of new sewers, water mains etc. Details shown include bake houses, beer & brew houses, cart sheds, cow houses, privies, stables and taps, and other features of sanitary interest. Between 1855 and 1895 most towns with a population of over 4,000 were mapped in great detail at the replacement 1:500 scale. Additional detail includes features such as lamp posts, manholes, projecting architectural features, interior plans of larger buildings, passageways etc. Chichester, Horsham, Petworth and Worthing were all mapped at this scale in 1874.
WSRO has some original sheets (some in very poor condition) and microfiche of these, and WSL has microfiche. None were revised after this date. WSRO and WSL have some examples of SIMs and SUSIs.

9 Thematic Maps

Administrative
These maps consist of base maps with specialised details and boundaries added. They have been published since the 1830s to show various things particularly the boundaries of archdeaconries, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, census enumeration districts, deaneries, local authorities & their wards, parish, parliamentary constituencies, postcode areas, Poor Law (workhouse) Unions, public utility company areas, drainage and sea defences etc. Town and Country Planning Act development plans were published from 1953 in West Sussex. More detailed Development Plans were published for local towns from the later 1950s. This trend has been continued in the last 20 years with the production of County Structure and Local (Borough/District) Plans. Most of these plans are kept with their corresponding published reports. WSL and WSRO have large collections of the above.

K. Leslie and B. Short’s *Historical Atlas of Sussex* includes small-scale maps of the county with added information on the physical environment, prehistoric sites, all periods from Roman to 20th century, and special topics such as agriculture, castles,
common land, forests, great houses, land ownership, markets, population figures, ports, timber-framed buildings, industries, inns, workhouses, railways, roads, schools and post 1945 trends.

Archaeology
An OS Archaeology Division was established in 1920 to improve the recording of significant finds and sites on published maps. CWL holds a set of 1:10,000 sheets published in the 1960s/70s, covering West Sussex, annotated with written details of finds, and occasional references to articles and books, plus a card index with further references. Sheets covering coast and Downland areas from the Arun eastwards to Hove are at WSL and those for the northern part of the County are at CNL.

The WSCC Planning Department records at WSRO include a file of plans of sites of archaeological interest in West Sussex copied from Record Sheets of the Sussex Archaeological Research Committee of 1954. Ancient Monuments were added from Ministry of Works Lists. They are based on Ordnance Survey Maps, scale 6 inches to the mile. Please note that these plans are an archival record. For up-to-date information please contact the Historic Environment Team in the Environment and Development Group of WSCC, who hold the Sites and Monuments Record (the computerised inventory of Archaeological Sites and Monuments and Historic Buildings in West Sussex).

Coastal Surveys and Admiralty Charts
West Sussex being bounded on its south side by the sea, coastal surveys and Admiralty charts are obviously of importance. The Sussex coast appears on a number of maps of the coast of England, many of which were published abroad, but only those showing a substantial amount of the Sussex coast, or those showing the coast in great detail are included. The earliest, *Canalis inter Angliam et Franciam* by Wagenaer published in Amsterdam in 1583 (at BL) shows the coast from Poole to Rye and settlements as far inland as Amberley. The Armada Survey of 1587 (copies at WSRO and WSL) shows possible defensive sites against invasion as well as the Armada beacons. Willem Blaeu’s *De Cust van Engelandts tuschen Poorlant en Doveren* of 1608 (at BL) was the source for a chart of the Sussex coast from Selsey to Romney. Pierre Mertier’s *Carte Nouvelle des Costes d’Angleterre depuis la Riviere de la Tamies jusques a Portland* of 1693 (at BL) shows major towns and churches in Sussex well inland, as does van Keulen in his 1698 maps showing the Sussex coast from Arundel to Hastings and Arundel to Hurst Castle. The *Carte Particuliere des costes meridionales d’Anglettere* produced by the Depot de la Marine in c.1750 shows the southern coast from Dorchester to Chichester.

Admiralty charts first appeared in 1795. A number of such charts overlap with plans of the lower reaches of inland navigation maps (qv) and might include parts
of the rivers. These charts are useful for showing the site and details of coastal fortifications against invasion; the depiction of harbours and docks and changes in the coastline. Lieutenant Murdoch Mackenzie surveyed Selsey Bill to Bognor in 1785 on a 2" scale and Lieutenant-Commander Simpson on a scale of 1.38" to the mile in 1933. Pagham Harbour was surveyed by Lieutenant Murray in 1804, Commander W.L. Sherringham in 1843 and William Bald in 1852. Lieutenant Murray also produced a map of the South Coast of England from New Shoreham to Selsey Bill in 1810, which shows major landmarks and hills, churches, windmills and signal stations. WSRO has admiralty charts of Coastal waters from Selsey to Dungeness, 1878; East Preston to Beachy Head, 1910 and Langstone and Chichester Harbours, 1930. ESRO has Captain Clegram’s survey of Shoreham Harbour in 1815 and Lieutenant Sherringham’s survey of 1829. There are several plans of Chichester Harbour in 1872 drawn as part of the Bosham reclamation scheme.

Goad Plans
From 1965 Charles Goad’s company published shopping centre plans of every town in the U.K., documenting the layout of the town centre, with detailed information on the retail occupiers and their trades, plus information on car parking and other local related facilities. West Sussex towns covered (with first year in brackets) are: Bognor Regis (1969), Burgess Hill (1978), Chichester (1969), Crawley (1969), Cuckfield (1969 only), East Grinstead (1969), Haywards Heath (1969), Horsham (1969), Lancing (1992), Littlehampton (1973), Rustington (1993), Shoreham-by-Sea (1974), West Worthing, Goring Road (1995), and Worthing (1969). Most plans are revised every one or two years. WSRO has most of these plans, and each town’s plans are held at the relevant local library. The Library Service is about to purchase additional plans for Midhurst and Portsadie, and for retail parks on the outskirts of Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, Rustington, Shoreham-by-Sea and Worthing.

Geological
The OS first undertook a geological survey of England, based on the one-inch series, between 1835 and 1888, and the East and West Sussex sheets (respectively 9 and 5) were published in 1868. Various sheet re-numberings, revisions and metrification have taken place since then up to the present. The British Geological Survey is now responsible for the publication of most specialist maps in this field now. Three kinds of such maps may be available: Solid, describing rocks beneath the surface; Drift, surface features only; Solid with Drift, combining both. Sheets at larger scales have also been published of areas of particular geological interest, such as the 1:25,000 sheet covering the Cuckfield and West Hoathly areas in 1975 and 1:10,000 sheets of the coast between Bognor Regis and the Witterings. Some smaller scale maps have been issued such as the 1:250,000 covering the Channel
coast in 1977. From as early as 1868 geological sections, usual north-south across the County have been published, in later years appearing on the topographical sheets. Other specialised products published in the last 40 years include hydrogeological, ground water vulnerability, water resources and aeromagnetic maps. Examples of some of the above are at WSRO, WSL and in some larger town libraries.

Inland Navigation
WSRO holds records of the River Adur Navigation; the River Arun Navigation; the Portsmouth and Arundel Navigation; the Baybridge Canal, the Rother Navigation and the Wey and Arun Canal. There is a more important collection relating to the Wey and Arun Canal at Surrey History Centre, and also some records at Petworth House (accessed through WSRO). Most of the significant maps are to be found among the Deposited Plans at WSRO. However among the Inland Navigation records at WSRO are a plan of the new Wharf at Beeding Cement Works, 1898 among the River Adur Navigation records. The River Arun Navigation records include plans of the navigation from Waltham Brook to Fittleworth Stream and from Pallingham to Newbridge, 1790; Burpham to Newbridge, 1820; Hardham to Stopham, 1845 and Waltham to Greatham, 1846. WSRO also holds a plan of the Baybridge Canal from Bines Bridge to Baybridge Wharf, 1875. There are a number of plans of the Rother Navigation, 1793-1797, among the Petworth House Archives.

Land Utilisation
A national scheme to survey land use was first undertaken in the 1930s and most West Sussex sheets were published at 1:63,360 (c. 1 inch: 1 mile) in 1935 or 1937. A more detailed ‘Second Land Utilisation Survey’ was started in the 1960s but only about 10% of the U.K. was completed. The Shoreham and Brighton areas were surveyed and published at 1:25,000 scale in 1968, updated in 1996 as part of the Land use UK Project. An Agricultural Land Classification Survey was carried out throughout England and Wales in the late 1950s and 1960s and the two sheets covering West Sussex were issued in 1960. WSL and some larger town libraries have copies of the above.

WSRO holds a 1945 Land Use Map of Sussex produced for the Women’s Land Army Benevolent Fund, and a Land Utilisation Survey by Schools and Colleges on OS Sheet 33, which covers the Chichester and Worthing areas (Trotton to Twineham in the north and Earnley to Southwick in the south). WSRO also holds copies of 1947-49 OS 25 inch maps, annotated to show land use in the Chichester, Selsey and Worthing areas. There are also a number of County Council Land Use surveys, 1959-1981. One volume of 1:25,000 OS maps covers the whole county and shows habitats (1971 and 1981): for example, shingle, mud, saltmarsh, glass, allotments and woodland. Other volumes of 25 inch OS maps cover specific
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districts and indicate types of residence, public houses, civic buildings, industrial use, open spaces, woodland, derelict land, water, waste disposal, etc: Arun District (1968), Chichester and Worthing (1965), Crawley (1959), Horsham (1961), Lancing and Bognor (1966). There is also a West Sussex Caravan Site Survey, with aerial photographs (1960) and West Sussex Power Lines surveys (before and after 1949).

The original 6-inch scale Land Utilisation Survey maps are held at the Specialist Library of the British Library of Political and Economic Sciences (London School of Economics), Portugal Street, London.

Land Valuation
In 1910 West Sussex landowners received notice that they would be required to provide detailed information on every unit of their land so that ‘Duties on Land Values’ could be levied under the auspices of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, Lloyd George’s ‘Peoples Budget’. The resultant documentation included two copies of OS plans, and the Valuation Books (at WSRO), which gave information on owner, occupier, usage and extent of the land together with the identification and map reference number. These were usually on the scale 1:2,500, although 1:1,250 or even 1:500 sheets were used for built up areas, while 1:10,560 was usual for many upland areas. Various editions were used and, where appropriate, updating was carried out on the spot. The Ordnance Survey agreed to make large-scale revisions where necessary for the valuation. The permanent sets of plans were retained by the District Valuation Offices, but some of them have found their way to WSRO and WSL, who already had some of the ‘working copies’. The process and the documentation is discussed in B. Short, M. Reed and W. Caudwell, ‘The County of Sussex in 1910: Sources for a new analysis’ in SAC 125 (1987), 199-224.

Soil Surveys
CWL, WSL and WSRO hold the O.S. 1:25,000 Soil Survey maps published in 1967 for the Bognor, Chichester, Selsey and Worthing areas. The maps include information on soil group, parent material, soil series and mapping unit. CNL has a smaller scale sheet produced for the South-East in 1983.

Street and Road Maps
Town guides were published from the early 1800s for the seaside resorts of Bognor, Littlehampton and Worthing and some of these included maps for the rapidly expanding town centres. Worthing especially is well covered by guidebooks, which have maps either of the vicinity or the town centre from as early as 1811. Street or town directories also included street maps mainly from the early 20th century and a complete list of towns covered is in Local History Mini-Guide to Sources no. 12 Directories in West Sussex (WSCC, 2000).

Maps of West Sussex
Some more general guides and surveys of coaching routes were made in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. Particularly good examples include *Companion from London to Brighthelmston in Sussex* by James Edwards (T. Bensley, 1808) and *Smiths Actual Survey of the Roads from London to Brighthelmston* by C. Smith (C. Smith, 1800). The former includes town plans of Shoreham and Steyning.

### 10 Internet Sites

**Gateways and Other**

http://www.cartography.org.uk/index.html

The British Cartographic Society has links to sites, advice on dating a map, history of cartography, a list of e-mail discussion groups and a directory of U.K. map collections.

http://www.cyndislist.com/genuk.htm#Maps

(following this link takes you to:)

http://www.cyndislist.com/Maps

Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet has useful links under the 'Maps, Gazetteers and Geographical Information' section within the United Kingdom pages. Includes links to maps of English counties and parishes (before and after 1974).

http://www.maphistory.info/

Map History is a comprehensive gateway to map information on the web, including links to early maps of the British Isles. Includes information about map collecting, collections, exhibitions and conferences etc.

http://oddens.geog.uu.nl/index.php

Oddens' Bookmarks was started by the curator of maps at the University of Utrecht and has over 22,000 map-related web links.

http://www.building-history.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/Maps.htm

Researching Historic Buildings in the British Isles is a website with significant pages on maps, including a general account of the history of map making and links to online mapping resources.

**Collections in Sussex**

http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries

Click on Other Library Services, then Local Studies. Information on West Sussex County Council Library Service map holdings.
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http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/ro
Click on Collections. Brief description of West Sussex Record Office holdings and links to online catalogues.

http://www.eastsussexcc.gov.uk/libraries/reference/maps
Information on maps held in East Sussex County libraries.

http://www.eastsussexcc.gov.uk
Click on Leisure and Tourism, then Local and Family History, then East Sussex Record Office, then Collections held at East Sussex Record Office. This page includes East Sussex Record Office’s downloadable *Short Guide to Holdings* including a section on their map collections.

**Digitised Historical Maps Online**

http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/sussex.html
Superb quality, free to use, digitised Sussex maps from 1610 to 1840 produced by the University of Portsmouth’s Department of Geography, many supplied by WSRO.

www.old-maps.co.uk
Landmark’s site provides viewable O.S. County Series 6” First Edition (mainly 1860s-90s) sheets, plus modern aerial photographs, for most areas in the U.K. including the whole of Sussex. Searchable by town or village, street and coordinate.

http://www.collectbritain.co.uk/
The British Library’s Collect Britain project includes digitised examples of many early maps, particularly the original drawings for the first Ordnance Survey maps in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Some Sussex examples.

**GOAD plans**

http://www.business-strategies.co.uk/GOADHome.asp
Information about Charles Goad’s plans of shopping centre and retail parks, plus other business information, produced from 1965 to the present.

**Map Libraries**

http://www.bl.uk/collections/maps.html
The British Library Map Library is the foremost collection in the U.K. This website includes the history of the collection, plus a search facility, links and further information.

http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/guides/maps/maproom.htm
The Bodleian Library’s collection at Oxford is second only to the British Library.

http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/maps/Home.htm
Cambridge University Map Library’s website.
http://www.bgs.ac.uk/
The British Geological Survey has a large collection of maps in its library plus many current geological maps for sale.
http://www.rgs.org Click on The Society, then Collections.
The Royal Geographical Society has one of the largest private collections of maps in the world with over one million items.

**Ordnance Survey**
http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/aboutus/history.html
History of the Ordnance Survey.

http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/freefun/understandingmapping.html
The Understanding Mapping page has information on computer mapping, using printed maps, map symbols and abbreviations and technical matters and geofacts, such as the highest waterfall or longest place name.

**Projects**
http://www.port.ac.uk/research/gbhgis/
http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/index.jsp
The Great Britain Historical GIS project brings together historical mapping and data, covering 1801 to 2001, from sources such as census and contemporary guides, and the public interface website is called A Vision of Britain.
http://www.iczmap.com/
Information about the project Integrated Coastal Zone concerning the management of the U.K. coastline.

**Street Level Current Mapping**
West Sussex County Council’s GIS (Geographical Information System) Accessible only via staff computers in WSRO and West Sussex public libraries, this current and historical mapping system includes all scales from small scale 1:50,000 to large scale 1:1250. It is updated every 3 months and can be searched by building or street name, placename, postcode or map reference. All County Series 1:2500 maps from 1869 to 1940s are also available via this GIS as are other maps with overlaid information from the 2001 census, environmental databases and local government information.

http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/getamap/
A searchable free service which gives access to U.K. mapping down to 1:25 000 for most areas. Maps can be printed or reproduced on a website for personal or educational use.

http://www.multimap.com
Maps to street level.

http://www.streetmap.co.uk
Maps to street level.
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Useful Addresses

Brighton History Centre (BHC), Brighton Museum and Art Gallery, Royal Pavilion Gardens, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 1EE
Tel: 01273 296972; fax: 01273 296965;
www.citylibraries.info/localhistory/services.asp

Chichester Library (CWL), Tower Street, Chichester PO19 1QJ
Tel: 01243 777352; fax: 01243 531610;
e-mail: chichester.library@westsussex.gov.uk
www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries

East Sussex Record Office (ESRO), The Maltings, Castle Precinct, Lewes BN7 1YT
Tel: 01273 482349; fax: 01273 482341;
e-mail: online contact form on website
www.eastsussex.gov.uk/leisureandtourism/localandfamilyhistory/esro

National Archives (formerly the Public Record Office) (TNA), Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU
Tel: 0208 876 3444
e-mail: online contact form at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Sussex Archaeological Society (SAS) Library, Barbican House, High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1YE
Library tel: 01273-405738; Society tel: 01273 486260
e-mail: library@sussexpast.co.uk
http://www.sussexpast.co.uk

West Sussex Record Office (WSRO), County Hall, Chichester PO19 1RN
Tel: 01243 753602; fax: 01243 533959;
e-mail: records.office@westsussex.gov.uk
www.westsussex.gov.uk/ro

Worthing Library (WSL), Richmond Road, Worthing BN11 1HD
Tel: 01903 704824; fax: 01903 821902;
e-mail: worthing.reference.library@westsussex.gov.uk
www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries
Local History Mini-Guides:
1. Crawley (1994) 50p
2. West Sussex at War 1939-1945 (1995) £1.00
3. East Grinstead (1995) £1.00
4. Railways in West Sussex (1996) out of print
5. Bognor Regis (1996) £1.00
7. Shoreham (1997) £1.00
10. House History in West Sussex (1999) £1.00
11. Worthing (2000) £2.00
12. Directories in West Sussex (2000) £1.50
13. Littlehampton (2001) £1.50
15. Haywards Heath (2003) £2.00
16. Maps in West Sussex (2005) £2.50

Copies are available from WSRO and can be ordered from all West Sussex public libraries.

Forthcoming: 17. Horsham

Section vignettes:
1. Saxton’s map of Sussex, 1575
2. Map of Tangmere from the Goodwood archives, late 18th century (E135)
3. Richard Budgen’s map of Sussex, showing Arundel and the coast from Middleton to Lancing, 1724 (PM47)
4. Map of Woolbeding, 1735 (Add. Ms. 47,644)
5. Chidham Inclosure map, 1809 (QDD.6/W7)
6. Oving Tithe map, 1838
7. Plan for part of the Five Oaks to Broadbridge Heath turnpike road 1810
8. Ordnance Survey map, 25in. to 1m., showing detail of the centre of Arundel, 1874/5 (Sheet LXII/1)
9. Map showing parishes and poor law unions of West Sussex, 1900
10. Home page of Old Sussex Mapped website

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