MAPS
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Spring 2014 – £3.00
From the Editors

Welcome to this Spring edition of Maplines. At last, the wet grey winter has left us and that strange light in the sky, I remember, it is called the sun, has shown its face again. This is the first issue post 50th Anniversary so the challenge is on to keep things going with the same momentum as last year. As our President says in his article opposite, every effort is being made to achieve this. I am intrigued by the ‘Mapathon’ at the Symposium which he mentions. I have images of many cartographers running round the room on a large map that is spread out on the floor!!

This year we say farewell to Adam King who has been on the Maplines team since 2007 and had become our expert at writing editorials. We thank him for his valuable contributions over the years and especially his excellent editorials. I apologise if this one is not up to his high standards. In his place, Maplines is very pleased to welcome Louisa Keyworth to our team. Louisa works with Lovell Johns as a Publishing Manager. We look forward to working with Louisa as we take Maplines into the future.

This issue has turned out to be quite a bumber edition as we have had to add the page count to 24, which doesn’t happen too often. We have many delights for you to broaden your horizons with. We start with Sergeant Ben Williams’ detailed and fascinating description of the maps that keep our aircraft flying safely across our skies with his account of how the AIDU works.

Caroline Robinson, a regular contributor to Maplines, has submitted two articles, both to do with colour, one covering TIL’s work to cater for visually impaired users of the tube map and one on colour reproduction issues. We applaud Caroline’s dedication and enthusiasm to our craft and welcome her informative articles.

We have a great article from the BCS Design Group about mapping the coastal resorts of Kent and Sussex, although I think there is something rather fishy about the title. Also, we have a fascinating article about Jane Tomlinson and her quirky map of Oxford. I think she could talk to our Design Group leaders and send a mission to our coastal resorts to help uplift the cartographic quality of some of their products. Maplines would only ask for a modest cut for the idea!

There is much more to read within, including updates on the quiz sponsored by Cassini Maps. Happy reading!

On behalf of Mark, Louisa and Martin,

Martin

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Deadline for copy for the Summer 2014 edition is 16 June 2014. The views expressed in Maplines are those of the Editors and Contributors and not necessarily those of the BCS.
© The British Cartographic Society 2014
Publishers: PV Publications Ltd
2B North Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire SG1 4AT
www.pvpubs.com
Printing: The Manson Group, St Albans

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Notes from our President

After a year of celebrations for our 50th Anniversary, the Society is keen to ensure that we don’t rest on our laurels and so we have been working hard to ensure that the momentum we generated is maintained. The 51st Annual Symposium, which runs from 24th to 26th June, is at an advanced stage of planning with a detailed programme of talks and workshops that will give delegates many opportunities to not only hear about some key developments in the industry but to also try out some of the latest techniques. This year we are holding the event at the Marwell Hotel and Conference Centre, near Winchester, and we are being joined by the International Map Industry Association (IMIA). We are anticipating that it will be an even more International event than usual.

In another first this year, we are running a “Mapathon” on the Tuesday, where we are encouraging delegates to come and create a map in a day – this is a free session, being sponsored by the ICA Commission on Map Design and we hope that there will be a good turnout along with the production of excellent maps by the end of the day. The Commission on Map Design are running a year long blog with a different map featured each day. I have already mentioned this in my monthly bulletins, but if you haven’t caught up with it yet then why not? http://icaci.org/category/mapcarte/

BCS will also be attending more events than in previous years as these have proved to be an excellent way to showcase the Society and to attract new members.

The well-established GeoDATA series began in April in Manchester and runs throughout the remainder of the year, culminating in the Mapping Showcase in London in early December. These are very informative events that showcase a rich variety of activities within the broad cartographic business and from which we have recruited many new members in previous years. There is also the inaugural GEO Business Event in May. This is a two day event of workshops and presentations and BCS will be attending both days.

The BCS was also at the Geographical Association Conference for the first time. This was held at the University of Surrey in Guildford from 14th to 16th April. The Geographical Association (GA) is a UK-based subject association with the charitable objective of furthering geographical knowledge and understanding through education. They support teachers, students, tutors and academics at all levels of education through journal publications, training events, projects, websites and by lobbying government about the importance of geography. As well as an exhibition stand, we also ran a Restless Earth workshop for the delegates to experience. We are aiming to ensure that the Restless Earth programme is well advertised across the whole of the education sector and to increase awareness of the Society within Secondary Schools.

From the Editors

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The view s expressed in
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So with all these events going
with a B CS presen ce, do try
and come along to at least one
and say hello. Our membership base
is constantly growing and we recently
passed the 700 mark. I am
conscious, however, that a lot of
the work of the Society is done by
relatively few people, so if you
haven’t attended an event or
helped with running a stand or a
workshop then please get in touch
with us as we would like to get
a greater proportion of our members
more actively involved in running
the Society.

Pete Jones
BCS President
In 2013, the RAF’s Aeronautical Information Documents Unit (AIDU) celebrated its 60th anniversary. Here, Sergeant Ben Williams explains the unit’s history and mission, including how it has evolved to exploit new technology.

The trade of Air Cartographer is born

AIDU was formed in 1953 at RAF Ruislip, West London, as the RAF recognised the need for a formed specialist unit to interpret and tailor the ever increasing amount of Air being produced worldwide. The Unit Crest, featuring the Latin motto “Quo certior eo tutior”, loosely translated as “the more fully informed the safer”, was approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1955. Initially, military Air was produced by civilian draughtsmen on National Service and employed within an Army topographic unit at Bushey Park near Watford. A new specialist RAF ground trade of Draughtsman Air was created in 1959 and the Unit relocated to its current base at RAF Northolt in West London. The demise of National Service turned off the supply tap of trained civilian draughtsmen and the trade of Air Cartographer was born with a dedicated trade training school being opened in 1962. The 60s saw the standardisation of Flight Information Publications (FLIPs) into the subset still recognisable to aviators today; En Route Charts (ERCs), approach charts and Terminal Approach Procedures (TAPs).

ERCs and TAPs were produced using stripping film; a polymer base could be amended by adding and removing layers of information as the chart data changed. Although still very man power intensive (a team of five cartographers could take six months to produce a single 1:250000 ERC), at the time this technique represented a huge leap forward in chart production. All charts were then printed at the Defence Geographic Centre (DGC) at Feltham.

First aeronautical database developed

The 70s saw expansion of the trade, with Air Cartographers in Mission Planning Cells around the UK and at RAF Laarbruch, RAF Rheindahlen and RAF Bruggen in Germany, providing front line RAF Squadrons and NATO HQs with all their charting needs. The introduction of phototypesetting technology allowed the computerised production of text only FLIP supplements and the “AutoCarto” system was developed and introduced. This macro driven CAD system reduced the manpower involved in ERC and TAP production significantly and allowed the Unit to greatly expand its area of cartographic coverage. As the Cold War reached its peak in the 70s and 80s, 69 Air Cartographers were employed in Mission Planning Cells around the UK and Western Europe. The 80s saw further computerisation.

Digitising tables were used for creating contour files and the reproduction of Ordnance Survey mapping for Helicopter Landing Sites (HLS) charts. Significantly, the first aeronautical database was developed. The Digital Aeronautical Flight information System (DAFIS) was produced in the United States by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) with the aim of storing all the world’s available Air. A team of four Air Cartographers were trained on the database in St Louis; we maintain these links to this day in the form of a data sharing agreement and exchange posting. AutoCarto evolved and was replaced with the LaserScan Interactive Editing System (LITES) and its successor LITES2, which remained the primary production tool for TAPs until 2008 and ERCs until 2012.

“A more fully informed the safer”

Royal Air Force No1 Aeronautical Information Documents Unit (No1 AIDU) is based at RAF Northolt in West London. Part of the Joint Force Intelligence Group under the Joint Forces Command, our mission is to deliver all required aeronautical information (Air) products and services to UK Defence through production, partnering, or acquisition to support the achievement of Defence objectives. Traditionally, Air was output as printed paper; today all AIDU products are available on paper, on CD/DVD or downloadable from our website www.milflip.com.

Images from far left: The AIDU crest was approved by Queen Elizabeth II in 1956; an air cartographer working on an En Route Chart (ERC) film strip; the old AIDU base at RAF Ruislip (top) where the unit stayed until 1996 when it moved to its current base at RAF Northolt (bottom); a Terminal Approach Procedures (TAPs) chart being drawn using Adobe Illustrator software; and digitising tables were used to create contour files and reproduce Ordnance Survey mapping for Helicopter Landing Site charts.
A new home is required

The pace of technological change during the 1990s saw AIDU outgrow its WW2 built surroundings and, in 1996, the Unit moved to a new purpose built home on the north side of RAF Northolt. The Fowler Building was named after, and opened by, Derrick Fowler, who had joined the RAF at the end of WW2. He served at the original AIDU in 1953, was responsible for the recruitment and training of the first Air Cartographers and retired in 1982, having reached the rank of Warrant Officer. With large, adaptable drawing offices and full pre-press, plate and printing facilities, AIDU was now able to produce all of its AI on site, from design to finished document, for the first time in its history. Modern technologies and streamlined production enabled the Unit to conform to the Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control (AIRAC) cycle. AIRAC defines that in all instances, changes to AI must be received by the user recipient at least 28 days in advance of its effective date, or 56 days for major changes. Effective dates are always on a Thursday at 28 day intervals (e.g 06 FEB 14, 06 MAR 14, 06 03 APR 14).

The new millennium saw the Unit develop into its current format. Specialist sections process AI to meet the Unit mission in many different formats as follows.

Aeronautical Information Service (AIS)

The first link in the AIDU chain, the Aeronautical Information Bureau (AIB), is where all source data enters the unit in the form of Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) amendments or NOTAMs (Notice to Airmen). The Section maintains a digital and hard copy library of national AIPs with worldwide coverage, disseminating amendments to other departments for product updates. NOTAMs (generally non-permanent AI changes, e.g. unavailability of a navigation aid due to servicing) are distributed by an automated system. AIB also produce en route supplementary books providing a comprehensive listing of AI, including airfield and navigation aid data for specific regions. AIS is also home to the United Kingdom Military AIP. It consists of two volumes: Vol 1 contains general information, including legends, definitions, visual and instrument flight rules, navigation procedures, warnings and danger/restricted areas, Vol 2 provides comprehensive data on UK military airfields including operating times, runway and surface information, navigation and communication facilities as well as departure and arrival charts, instrument approach landing charts, airfield, ramp (parking to the non aviator!) and taxing

Large Charts

The Section is split in to two elements, En Route and Special Air Charts (SPAC). En Route production is also tailored to provide topographical detail of airway routes, airspace reservations, navigation facilities and en route communication. Minimalistic AI is included but important maximum elevation figures are shown. They are split between High and Low levels, the detailed typical occurring at FL245 (24,500 feet above sea level). Most charts are drawn using a Digital Mercator projection and varying scales are used, the most common being 1:2,000,000 and 1:1,000,000.

Coverage is split into six regions; UK, Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia and the Atlantic. A 28 day En Route Bulletin is also produced, containing minor chart amendments that do not necessitate a chart reissue. SPAC produce 1:500,000 UK Low Flying charts using ARC9S, and 1:250,000 M5219 (Air) series charts (currently still produced using LTES2), both available to military users only. These charts contain extensive Ordnance Survey topographical information, obstructions (power masts, wind farms etc), power line information and UK Low Flying System information.

Gothic and FMS

In 2002, the Gothic database was introduced in partnership with 1Spatial. A Digital Aeronautical Flight Information File (DAFIF) database, DAFIF is the military standard for digital aeronautical data produced for Mission Planning, aircraft FMS boxes and Flight Simulators. AIDUs core coverage of 25 European countries is amalgamated with NGA DAFIF to provide comprehensive worldwide coverage. Containing a vast array of AI this content is used in a variety of ways. UK ERCs are now produced solely from Gothic; initially manipulating database output in a way that was aesthetic for the user posed significant challenges, particularly with the vast amounts of information required. Further regions are in the process of being trialled for output. DAFIF is also tailored to provide different AI for different aircraft, all with FMS boxes which have different specifications, allowing the pilot to access information appropriate for their aircraft configuration and program routes in the cockpit.

Digital Geographic Processing and Preparation Systems (DIGPAPS)

DIGPAPS has two elements, Mission Planning and Cockpit Displays. Mission Planning output digital mapping for use on the Advanced Mission Planning Aid (AMPA), used in pre flight planning across the RAF. Mapping from DSC and AIS en route and low flying charts in Arc Standard Raster Product (CRP+) format due to the limited memory capacity of AMPA. The data is significantly compressed (fourteen CDs of ARCP can be reduced to three CDs of CRP+) without compromising the quality of the imagery. Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED) is used to give a 3D like effect. Cockpit Display converts the same mapping for cockpit display systems from TIF/ARCP to CRP+. The data is then converted into the required format for the specific aircraft.

Web Services

The Web Services team run the Unit website, www.millfp.com, from which all AIDU and partner documents are available for custom download via PDFs. FMS digital data is also downloadable via a highlight of the website is the ESRI powered Aeronautical Display System (ADS), which offers a complete flight planning service to aircrew. A highlight of the Unit’s website is the ESRI powered Aeronautical Display System (ADS), which offers a complete flight planning service to aircrew. The user can select a route by choosing airfields, ADS will then output all available mapping selected from en route products to low flying and TAP data for selected aerodromes and potential diversionary airways within a requested range. Aerodrome TAPs are collated in a user friendly booklet format. ADS also incorporates the DAFIF database and generates a bespoke Airport Information Supplement for the requested route.

Other sections support the Unit including Customer Services, Budgets and Finance and Information and Systems Support. Pad/tablet apps are opportunities under development; we have come a long way from the days of stripping film. In 2003 and 2013 we celebrated the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the Units formation, both events seeing the welcome return of many familiar (and now older!) faces. Here’s to our next 60 years!

Always evolving and looking to exploit new technology, the Unit aims to be a world class provider of aeronautical information to the UK military. A friendly Unit would like any more information on us and our work, please contact Sergeant Ben Williams via email Ben.Williams165@mod.uk or telephone 0208 8338699.
Colourblind Tube Map
– App for the Vision Impaired

Accessibility specialist, Ian Hamilton, has created the latest London Underground Tube Map app, designed specifically for people with vision impairments. Here we find out more about the app and its effect on users.

Using the Tube and navigating by the world-famous map, originally drawn by Harry Beck, is a normal experience for most of us. As London has grown, so has the transport infrastructure – so the Tube Map now includes Rail, Tube and Light Railway services. This has become an even more complicated diagram due to the Olympics legacy for accessible stations. Further updating and restructuring of the Tube also means changes and disruption.

Can you imagine having to navigate the Tube Map while being colour blind?

Ian has seven years experience of working in accessible user experience design, working to make games, websites and apps accessible to people with disabilities. For example ‘Something Special’, CBeebies games for autistic preschool children, and ‘Zoom Plus’, a free video magnifier smartphone app. Working with Neil Glenister of 232 Studios, Ian helped to create a Tube Map that responds to the needs of people with colour blindness.

Greater independence

‘Many think of the London Underground map as one on the pinnacles of good design, but it does fall down for people who are colour blind. The colours of the Hammersmith & City line and the Waterloo & City line are, for example, almost indistinguishable to me. To its credit, Transport for London does have a colour blind map available to download, but work for those with motor or cognitive impairment.

No more confusion

There are a number of excellent free tools available for the cartographer who wants to consider creating maps for those with colour blindness. Photoshop has built-in colour blind simulation modes, under view / proof setup. Colour Oracle is an excellent tool available as a free download for PC/Mac/Linux that simulates colour blindness on whatever is currently displayed on your screen. And even when working by hand, there are excellent free colour blindness simulator smartphone apps, that apply filters to whatever the phone’s camera is looking at, to allow you to see through colour blind eyes.

“There’s happy to see it – I pretty much ended up memorising the Tube Map to stop getting confused when I was younger, so it’ll be nice that the next generation of colour blind kids won’t have to put up with it!” – Dan Grigilopoulos, journalist

London Underground Map was redesigned for easier viewing by people with all forms of colour blindness and other vision impairments such as cataracts, loss of contrast sensitivity or myopia. If you know someone who has difficulty using the regular London Tube Map and has impaired vision, this could be the answer.

The Colourblind Tube Map is free to download for iOS and Android.

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By Caroline Robinson, Clear Mapping Co

WHAT IS COLOUR BLINDNESS?

Colour blindness (colour vision deficiency, or CVD) affects approximately 1 in 12 men (8%) and 1 in 200 women worldwide. In Britain this means that there are approximately 2.7 million colour blind people (about 4.5% of the entire population), most of whom are male.

The image on the left shows current Tube Map colours (left), an adjusted colour palette (middle) and a combination of pattern and colour information.

I’m yet to find a London Underground app, of which there are plenty, that makes use of it.” – Tim Lovell, PR executive

Transport for London (TfL) created a competition to design apps that would improve independent travel for people with disabilities. 232 Studios and Ian Hamilton won the judges’ award with flying colours.

Previously, people who are colour blind had no choice other than to try to learn the Tube Map by heart, and many people with mild to moderate vision impairments simply aren’t able to use it. The app remedies this, allowing greater independence for visitors and residents alike.

TfL already had a printed map in black and white, but this only met the needs of the smallest percentage of colour blind people, those with no colour vision at all. So Ian/232 created a map that combines pattern and colour information simultaneously for use by people with colour blindness, and also designed a range of bespoke colour palettes for users with other types of vision impairment, such as cataracts. As impaired vision often occurs alongside other conditions, the functionality is also designed to work for those with motor or cognitive impairment.

WHAT COLOURS ‘GO MISSING’?

Most colour blind people are able to see things as clearly as other people but they are unable to fully ‘see’ red, green or blue light. The most common form of colour blindness is known as red/green colour blindness. Although known as red/green colour blindness this does not mean sufferers only mix up red and green, they may also mix up all colours which contain some red or green.
GIS SIG ‘Mapathon’

The first new addition is a change in format to the GIS Special Interest Group biannual meeting, which in recent years has been held in the day before the Symposium. Traditionally a half day meeting with guest speakers on a chosen topic, this year the event will take a very different format – that of a day long ‘mapathon’.

Attendees are invited to bring their own technologies and software to the event where they will be given a specification to design a map for a well known charity. At the end of the day the maps produced will be judged and the winning entry will be awarded a prize.

This type of event, commonly known as a ‘hackathon’, has become increasingly popular within the geographic information industry as it allows technical practitioners to benefit from collaborative working whilst the hosts gain new and fascinating ideas for their given project. In this case data will be provided from Ordnance Survey, one of the SIG’s sponsors, and sourced through open accessing to open source resources. This event is kindly being partly sponsored by the Map Design SIG.

Further sponsorship is currently being sought and further details are available on request.

IMIA join the Symposium

Secondly, we are very pleased that the International Map Industry Association (IMIA) will join the Symposium. Established over 25 years ago, IMIA promotes the interests of companies involved in the mapping industry, from retailers of atlases and manufacturers of globes, to developers of geographic information systems.

IMIA is a truly global organisation and it welcomes members from every corner of the world. The association is made up of three regions: IMIA (EAME), IMIA (Americas) and IMIA (Asia Pacific). In addition to IMIA’s global programme, each region organises its own local activities. It is the annual conference and trade show for IMIA (EAME) that is being held in conjunction with the Symposium.

IMIA’s focus is on networking and education to allow members to forge new relationships and ensure they are well informed of the changes in new technologies and mediums witnessed in the mapping industry over recent years.

The Symposium has already benefited from IMIA’s involvement through the submission of papers from their members. Further benefits will be seen from IMIA contributing to the workshop programme, their members being offered the opportunity to exhibit within the corporate exhibition and the inclusion of the IMIA annual awards ceremony.

IMIA will host their fast moving Business Connect session within the workshop sessions. Business Connect is based on the ‘speed-dating’ model and is a proven ice breaking event for the business to business environment.

The Business Connect session will be held on the first morning of the Symposium as an open exercise for anyone interested to initiate discussions with the aim of developing new and current business between interested parties.

IMIA will hold their annual awards ceremony at the gala dinner on Wednesday evening.

New Research Agenda

The third new addition is on Thursday 26 June when the Map Design SIG host Cultures of Cartography: Towards a new research agenda. This session is designed to bring practitioners and researchers together to explore common interests in cartographic research related to contemporary map design. The session will focus on cultural aspects of map production and user groups, its aim to identify interesting new directions in map research with real long-term benefits for the profession.

Short talks and interactive exercises will explore issues such as cultural national differences in map style, and different map use and perception across diverse cultural and social groups. This will be followed by a plenary session in which practitioners and researchers will share ideas towards developing a research agenda to be supported by the Map Design SIG. In turn this aims to lead to several specialist workshops as key research themes emerge.

Visit to Ordnance Survey

Ordnance Survey, one of the Symposium’s Platinum Sponsors, has kindly offered to host a tour of their offices. The tour will allow visitors to see how Ordnance Survey data is captured on the ground, from a talk by a surveyor, and from the air before being shown how photogrammetry is used to derive image, vector, and height products with a visit to the Remote Sensing Department.

The tour will conclude with a visit to the Cartography Production Department where visitors will learn how some of Ordnance Survey’s world renowned products are made.

Exhibition

The corporate members’ exhibition will provide the main hub for networking at the Symposium. The exhibition has seen an increase in exhibitors over recent years and this year looks to expand again as IMIA members are invited to exhibit. The exhibition will open on Tuesday evening and close on Thursday afternoon after the President’s Address.

Sponsors

Sponsors play a vital role in contributing to the Symposium and the Programme Committee extend thanks to those that have already confirmed their support this year’s event. These include Platinum Sponsors Esri UK and Ordnance Survey, Gold Sponsors 3Spatial, Collins Bartholomew, UKHO, and USGIF and Silver Sponsors Google.

There are still some sponsorship opportunities available and Alan Grimwade, Corporate Liaison Officer would be interested to hear if you would like to join the current list.

For all the latest news on the Symposium, visit: www.cartography.org.uk/symposium

We look forward to welcoming you to Marlwell for another successful Symposium programme.

By Fiona Cocks

Chair, Programme Committee
A regular feature for submissions to the Cartographic Journal are about colour used in maps and how to improve the colour features, often by providing a theory to follow.

Colour is worthy of great study and a theory to follow. Colour features, often by providing maps and how to improve the perception of that colour. The viewer doesn’t realise but our eyes adjust to different light levels much easier than a camera’s.

The quality of the paper stock makes a difference to the same colour too. As well as coatings, gloss is highly reflective and changeable in the light. This makes it attractive to look at, but solid colours will never have been seen as solid colours.

Print to Screen colours (or in reverse)

RGB is another highly difficult colour classification system and shouldn’t really be used. The colour you see is because of your monitor. Even those monitors which are colour calibrated will still differ from machine to machine and from one lighting situation to another. One colour represented on a monitor or screen is not indicative of all the variety of devices that it might be seen on.

As a test, check out these colour greens on your monitor, smartphone or laptop. Each will look different and the colour may be appealing or not. By testing your colours on a variety of devices you will see what difference the screen makes. You can use ‘web-safe’ colours. At one time many computer displays were only capable of displaying 256 colours, so you could restrict yourself to those if in doubt.

By printing again you are changing the nature of that colour and it probably won’t look the same.

5. Combined colour distortion

Some colour combinations create ‘auras’ around them, which makes it almost painful to view. Conversely, some colours can camouflage one another making it difficult to distinguish between them. This has led to the development of the Web’s poster series and the old basement at the Science Museum were used to have optical illusions to play with.

Optical illusions are fun, but they also point out the serious business of why colour should be studied next to another colour – not used or tested in isolation.

6. Testing

This is the gold standard of colour perception. There are some optical illusions to play with, or man-made railways, major roads and motorways. Although the hounds might cross the boundaries, they were respected by the hunts as much as the administrative county, district and parish boundaries are by the administrations of today.

The hunting with drag hounds that has replaced them have largely maintained the hunting countries.

The character of the hunt countries had considerable topographical variation. The open spaces, large fields, steep valley sides, stone walls of the Cotswold, Heythrop or Quorn, over the Jurassic limestone hills, to the wooded valleys and hillsides, small fields and expanding subarbia of the Enfield Chase and the Old Berkeley in the Chilterns.

The Fell packs that hunted on foot the Lunedale for example, worked some 400 square miles. The Masters of Hounds, the Huntsmen and the Whippers-in, were expected to know and understand the countries and the boundaries. They were expected to know the directions in which hounds might ‘run’ following a successful ‘draw’.

Within many there were countries that were known by the day of the week on which they were normally hunted, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, when ever the hunt met during the season from October to March. This country might be shared with other packs hunting hare, harriers, beagles, bassets, or bloodhounds, which usually followed a drag laid by a human runner, with staghounds in their relevant places.

‘The Baily’s Hunting Directory 1971-1972’ (J.A.Allen, London) contains three hunt maps. These are small scale of Southern England and Wales, Northern England and Scotland, and Ireland. Effectively diagrammatic maps, which locate the fox hunting countries at a scale of 1 inch to 30 miles. The base is detailed settlement and rivers copyrighted to Edward Stanford with the hunt country boundaries to J.A. Allen & Company.

The Directory also has an annotation by Edward Stanford Ltd for maps of the hunt countries mounted on cloth and ‘folded conveniently for the pocket’. Alternatively the maps can be varnished and mounted on rollers. The maps are made-up from Ordnance Survey 1 inch to 1 mile sheets. It was in the latter form that I first saw a hunt map in the Tack Room at Wykham Park Stables, Banbury, which was a lovely stable from which horses and riders went out to Warwickshire, Heythrop, Bicester and Warden Hill, Grafton, Petchley and Whaddon Chase meets. This map, like the folded dissected map of the Warwickshire Hunt country, was produced by Setfon Praed, Map Sellers and Stationers, 33, St. James Street, S.W.1, which I have also on an O.S. base, the sections of the 4th edition measuring 4 1/2 inches by 3 1/2 inches. Sadly, the wall map was left with the fixtures and fittings when Mother in Law retired, and the stables are now rooms, part of the Tudor Hall Girls’ School.

These maps were for fox hunting country, were similar maps produced for the beagles and other foot hound countries? Have any more recent maps been made, any for the drag-hunt countries? If so, on what base material? Were any maps made that pre-date the First World War, or was that war and the subsequent social and economic changes the reason for the hunting maps?

By David Cooper
A Sense of Plaice?

Maps have long served a role in the marketing of products and places, as well as providing basic spatial information. Some purely functional maps achieve a particular status as icons of place (the London tube map is a classic example), while others are deliberately designed to evoke a ‘sense of place’ and attract business or visitors (think MacDonald Gill’s decorative ‘Wonderground’ map of London, designed in 1914). A perfect example of this marketing is tourist maps for our coastal resorts – but are all these maps created equal?

Title image: The map produced for Hastings by Picturmaps®.

Place branding has become increasingly important to towns and cities competing in a global marketplace in what might be termed ‘a struggle for attention’. This is especially true for places that have suffered deteriorating fortunes due to the decline of certain industries and services, for example, seaside tourism in the UK, as it has lost out to cheap overseas package holidays. Maps can play an important role in place marketing and (re)branding, first, by providing clear information about the services and ‘attractions’ of a resort – their denotative function and, secondly, by evoking positive associations with a location, for example its cultural heritage, through their connotative function.

Do these maps work?

In this article, we examine the visitor maps available through Tourist Information offices in resorts along the length of the south-east coast of England from Whitstable in Kent to Hastings in East Sussex. This region has seen widespread economic decline in a number of its coastal towns through the loss of port and harbour functions, which include defence, the fishing industry and the waning fortunes of ‘resorts’. The coastal zone of Kent and Sussex also contains significant pockets of social deprivation and employment problems, with particularly serious difficulties in previously vibrant resort towns such as Margate, Folkestone and Hastings. This has led to some problems with ‘place image’ associated with abandoned leisure complexes such as Dreamland in Margate, redundant harbour infrastructure and the multiple occupancy of once-grand houses and hotels for ‘social housing’, often associated with a flight from the metropolis.

Local authorities need to combat such negative associations and much hope has been placed on the arts, culture and heritage as the antidote. Examples include the development of the Turner Contemporary Gallery in Margate and the Jerwood Gallery in Hastings, and the attempt to transform the Old Town of Folkestone into a ‘Creative Quarter’ populated by artists and related businesses. Visitor maps have the potential to celebrate and inform visitors about the arts, culture and heritage of these towns, and, at their best, are an artefact in their own right.

We evaluate both the denotative and connotative function of these visitor maps and explore the extent to which the maps ‘work’ to evoke and affirm a ‘sense of place’. We focus on the several key heritage themes important to the coastal settlements of the region; the fishing industry, coastal defence and invasion, and sea-bathing – as popularised by George IV and exported to the rest of the world.

The maps range widely, from the truly awful and brutally utilitarian to densely packed picture-maps that evoke a carnival atmosphere; sadly the latter are in the minority. Whitstable provides an example of the former. Despite its active fishing harbour, world famous oysters and its marine heritage – an example of the former. Despite its active fishing harbour, world famous oysters and its marine heritage – especially the Deane brother’s development of the diving suit – its basic visitor map (the format repeated for nearby Herne Bay) is bland and almost unreadable without a magnifying glass. It is simply a detailed street map and includes large areas of the town that would be of little interest to most visitors. Key cultural sites are hard to identify due to the scale of reproduction. The same map is recycled in the Taste of Whitstable guide (Canterbury City Council) at an even more frustrating scale. This is in strong contrast to the wonderful map available to foreign speakers, ‘Willkommen in Whitstable’ (and other foreign language versions), which clearly identifies the heritage of the town and illustrates this with exquisite little watercolour sketches. Rye, with its harbours and its scallop festival, manages to do a little better, but given the current British obsession with food it does not really acclaim its fishing heritage.

Evoking the feel of a place

Two towns do use their maps to celebrate their fishing heritage and it is interesting to note that both have beach-launched fishing fleets, an ancient tradition in Kent and Sussex. Hastings is famous for its beach fleet and its iconic ‘net shops’: tall black wooden storage sheds for fishing gear. Two of the most interesting of the maps in our survey were produced for Hastings by Picturmaps® and David Hobbs illustration. These both evoke the lively bustle of a working fishery and associated infrastructure. The Picturmaps map is topped and tailed with images of the birds and fish that are characteristic of the locale. . . including a plaice!

Deal’s map, designed by Prosper Devas & Associates, adopts a similar style, with some glorious little vignettes of life at the seaside, including its beach fleet, coast-rowing and sea-bathing, and its proximity to the wreck heritage of the infamous Goodwin Sands.

Hastings also trades on its position as the epicentre of ‘1066 Country’, a key place-brand for East Sussex, another of our key themes. Deal, however, gives only a mere nod to its defensive role, with an unlabelled drawing of its castle, identified by English Heritage as “one of the finest Tudor artillery castles in England.”

Surprisingly, defence heritage gets very little attention on any of the region’s maps despite the English passion for military history and that a great deal of time, effort and finance was ploughed into a European Union-funded project, ‘Walking the Walls’, to promote the defence structures of Kent, the Côte d’Opale and West Flanders as a tourist attraction in the 1990s. Are these towns missing a trick in terms of place marketing?

Dover has a special place in our national history as a bastion against invasion. Yet its visitor maps make bare reference to the magnificent Norman
castle or its WWII associations, let alone identifying the massive fortifications of the Western Heights designed to repel Napoleonic invasion. The map produced by Dover District Council is one of the darndest within the region, and while the Sustran map does manage to inspire a little more in terms of overall design, both fail to evoke the heritage within the region, and while the map is based on the theme of local history, it does so with a strange mix of clip-art motifs and rather bad pastiches of the famous ‘cheeky’ post cards. It does little to recommend a visit.

Another basic feature of many of the visitor maps is the total lack of any sense of scale (with the exception of a map of Hythe, which has a neat little ‘walking time guide’), a most frustrating issue for the visitor on foot. At least the ‘Kiss Me Quick’ map provides images of three prominent landmarks along the front with which to gauge distance!

Our survey reveals a rather disappointing role given to maps as a place-branding opportunity by most of the coastal towns along the south-east coast. None of the major heritage themes are exploited to the full. Maps are probably undervalued by the designers of some of these guides, who simply assume a functional role that is itself even undermined (for example, the next to useless scale at which the Whistleable map is reproduced in the Taste guide). Maps offer a wonderful opportunity for collaboration between the local authorities, businesses and artists to evoke a sense of place as part of their USP (‘unique selling point’), to quote marketing jargon. Hastings and Deal have seen the light – may more follow their lead!

By Peter Vujakovic and Alex Kent, Canterbury Christ Church University and Co-convenors, BCS Map Design Group

Above: Maps designed to promote Deal in Kent (Illustration by Prosper Devas & Associates (commissioned by Deal Home Team)).

In what is likely to be the biggest cartographic event in Europe, the BCS Map Design Group and the ICA Commissions came together in the last week of February as part of the Carterpage/ICA Olomouc, Czech Republic. Olomouc is a beautiful historic town in the heart of Moravia, a couple of hours by train east of Prague. It is the home of Palacky University, whose Department of Geoinformatics is increasingly making a major contribution to cartographic education and research in the country.

The conference was organised as part of three projects: with funding from the European Social Fund and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic; www.neocartolin.cz. It brought together a host of international researchers from as far away as California and Canada, along with local cartographers and students.

The Tuesday was mainly devoted to Commission business meetings where the activities of the commissions are discussed, and plans made for future events, publications, etc. The day ended with a joint meeting of the Executive and the Commission chairs and vice-chairs, but this was relatively low key as only a few of the 28 ICA commissions were represented. Wednesday and Thursday were organised with plenary sessions in the mornings and parallel session in the afternoon. Reflecting the comments present, there were tracks on Maps and Atlases; Maps and the Internet; Cognition and Visualization; and Use and User Issues. There was also an interesting track on General Cartography that swept up papers on a wide range of topics. As ever with bigger conferences with parallel tracks, there are times where you wanted to be in three places at once! There had been a rigorous refereeing process for the submissions, so the quality of papers was higher than average, and, despite English not being the first language of most speakers, the standard of presentation was very high – much better than many international events. The top rated papers will be published in a Springer book in their Lecture Notes series.
You’ve decided to resign as chair of the Membership Committee. Why?

Mainly work pressure, with new developments on the horizon, which means I can’t commit the time needed. But I have also been involved with BCS as a post holder, on council, chairing committees or in some other role for nearly all of the last 25 years, and it is time to let others have a go. It has been a lot of fun and I am immensely proud to have had the chance to be President of the Society.

You’re not a cartographer but you’ve always worked in the mapping industry?

My degree was in geography with geology and surveying and I’ve been lucky to be able to apply my interest in mapping throughout a varied career. My first job was as a civil servant at Military Survey based in Tolworth and Feltham, although I also had the chance to work overseas. That was the first 10 years of my career and then I switched to become an academic at Kingston University for a period.

When an opportunity arose I switched again to work in big business running companies in the UK and later in the US and Singapore for Pearson PLC. The last switch was via a management buy-out, which created The GeoInformation Group – so becoming an entrepreneur of sorts. It has been immense fun and I have relished the challenge of each change in direction.

Who were the greatest influences on your career?

Difficult but I would cite Prof. David Rhind for giving me the chance to complete at PhD, which introduced me to the then brand new world of GIS in the early 1980s, and Barbara Bond, who I consider to be one of the best bosses I ever had but was also such a mapping enthusiast it was infectious.

What in your career are you most proud of?

There are probably four stand out achievements, for me at least. The first is the creation and launch of the GIS undergraduate course at Kingston University in 1989. The first, I think, in the world. I was also responsible for the first BTEC course in GIS in 1991.

The second came out of a research project called GeoDAS in 1992 and developed into the first commercially available digital aerial photographic database, which covered the whole of Oxfordshire. That work developed into the Cities Revealed programme launched by Pearson with a central London dataset in 1994. We were capturing data for cities around the world 10 years ahead of the Google Earth revolution.

Third, I developed a unique building classification of the UK, which classifies residential buildings by age and type. This is created from digital imagery by photo interpretation, a bit of a dying art and has proved the value of some traditional skills in developing modern databases.

Lastly, and probably most significantly, the UKMap programme. I am not aware of another large scale mapping database created by a commercial company that directly competes with that of a national mapping agency. The unique data model and rich attribution are where I believe digital mapping is heading.

UKMap has won several awards?

Yes. We are particularly proud of the ESRI Innovation Award and the Small Business of the Year in the Cambridge Region, both of which recognise how ground breaking UKMap is. And in the Cambridge area there is a lot of competition for innovation awards!

You’ve had the chance to travel a lot. Which places made the most impact on you?

Not just the places but the circumstances. The most dramatic was working for the UN in Islamabad when the coup took place in 1999. We were just 100 metres from the TV station when the soldiers took it over. Although that experience is quite closely followed by the military exercise to Denmark with 21 SAS. That was an eye opener!

Were you ever in danger?

Not really. We were shot at once before, but they are not always of the best quality, either cartographically or in terms of their information content. Technology is changing at a rapid rate in terms of data collection and the way maps are compiled and consumed. The biggest challenge for the industry is that it is very fragmented and needs to work in a more integrated way. It has to be fleet of foot to adjust to rapidly changing circumstances and the development of innovative new map products and ways of doing business.

And what do you think the future holds for the BCS?

There is every reason to be positive. Of all the UK societies and trade organisations, it is probably the only one that is growing, which is a recognition of the interest in maps generally and the awareness of the need for better cartography. But at some point there is going to have to be a coming together so the industry can talk with one voice.

Lastly, and we have to ask it, what is your favourite map?

Not so much a map but a plate from an atlas in my collection. It is an 1827 Moral and Political Chart of the World produced by W. C. Woodbridge, which is shaded to show the state of ‘civilisation’ at the time. When I took over as President of a US GIS publishing company they were always enthralled by the depth of history in Cambridge, so I sent a copy to the local editor based near Denver just to remind him of how young the US is. The map has all the central and western US classified as Savage!
A love letter to Oxford

Artist Jane Tomlinson has published a hand-drawn map of her adopted home city, capturing its story and her affection for it.

Artist Jane Tomlinson recently put down her paint brushes to take up pen and ink to hand-draw a map of Oxford, the city she adopted as home nearly 30 years ago. Jane’s map is not to scale but is nevertheless accurate enough to be used to navigate around the city. Jane has drawn the city’s historic heart, which is embraced by the rivers Thames and Cherwell. It shows the roads and many of the landmark buildings, but also things you wouldn’t normally see on a map: historical events, real people and literary characters, legends and stories, as well as individual trees, animals and birds, activities and industries.

The result is a quirky antidote to the objectivity of satnavs and GPS apps. Jane says: “I wanted to make a map that tells the story of the city, all the fabulous things about Oxford as well as the way I feel about it.”

Jane explains: “Oxford is more than just a collection of buildings, beautiful though they are. I’ve drawn the working people, ordinary and extraordinary people and their achievements, and the things we hold dear. I’ve put it all on the map.”

Drawing history

Oxford’s history begins in medieval times, when monks built monasteries on the marshy but fertile land between the two rivers. On Jane’s map, where now in reality stands an ugly car park, Jane has reinstated one of the very first monasteries to be founded, represented by an illustration of Friar Bacon harvesting produce from his bountiful paradise gardens.

The road leading to the car park is still called Paradise Street.

As well as monks, many other characters from history appear on the map. Kings Richard the Lionheart and John were both born in the now-lost Beaumont Palace in Oxford, near what is now Beaumont Street.

The Oxford martyrs are shown burning at the stake in Broad Street, as is King Charles I, who moved Parliament to the city in 1644. And Sir Roger Bannister who ran the first sub-four-minute mile sprints in at the bottom right hand corner.

Jane explains how her interest in mapping began. “I drew my first map four years ago of Eynsham, a few pipe-smokers appear on the map”, Jane notes. In the top right hand corner, a couple of gentlemen are shown relaxing with a bowlful of ready-rubbed at Parson’s Pleasure, the former nude bathing place of dons and clergymen on the Cherwell.

A passion since childhood

Cars have been central to Oxford’s economic prosperity since the first ones were built in the city in 1913. To celebrate a century of automotive engineering in the city, Jane’s map features only vehicles that were built in the city, from the 1913 Bullnose Morris to today’s BMW Mini, with one exception: Inspector Morse’s Jaguar.

“Maps have always been important to me. When I was very young, on family road trips, I would clutch the road atlas and carefully follow the route we took, where we were and look out for what we might see on the way. We travelled a lot in America, too. My brother and I would draw the shapes of US states with our fingers in the condensation on the car windows to while away the time. My Dad’s 1977 road atlas of the USA, now held together by flaky, yellowing sello tape, is still one of my most precious possessions. Kids today on long road trips spend time watching DVDs and playing games on their mobiles. The joy of relating lines on paper to what you can see out of the car window as a landscape or townscape whizzes by is perhaps being lost. I think that’s a shame.”

Doodle sparks love letters

Jane is mainly a painter of the natural world, so inevitably her interest in biodiversity is reflected in the map. Deer, fish, bats, birds and even a dodo at the University Museum of Natural History are shown.

Jane explains how her interest in drawing maps began. “I drew my first map four years ago of Eynsham, where I now live, an ordinary but lovely little village just west of Oxford. A visitor from the US wanted to know not only where to wander, but what to look out for, its history and so on. I jotted my guest a hastily doodled map, but it sparked an idea of far grander proportions. I took a large sheet of paper and began drawing from memory. And when I needed more information, I went out sketching and taking photos. I thought I knew my village, but I learned so much and had such fun that when I’d finished I thought I’d have a crack at drawing some of the other places that mean a lot to me.”

Jane has drawn maps of Woodstock and Stanford Harcourt in Oxfordshire, Avebury in Wiltshire, and her birthplace of Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire; all places of deep emotional significance to her, which is why she calls them ‘love letters’. Her sixth map, of Oxford, is undoubtedly the crowning glory in complexity and depth. It took Jane 10 weeks to draw it in her ‘spare time’ and, she says, it’s the final map she will draw. But she’s said that before. . .

• All six of Jane’s maps are now preserved within Oxford’s Bodleian Library map collection. Copies of Jane’s hand drawn maps are available from www.janetomlinson.com for £20 for a signed copy suitable for framing, or £7.50 folded in a colour cover. Prices include P&P.

To obtain your copy of this beautiful book contact Roger Hore at BCS Admin on admin@cartography.org.uk
Discover the landscape of the past... 

J ust north of the village where I live, there’s a hill. Not much left of it now, but certainly one covered in trees for over two centuries – not that you’d get that impression from successive historical Ordnance Survey maps. It was more of a hill than a peak, with quite a few contour lines at the top, but you could see for miles in all directions.

On the 1940s New Popular Edition these had become thinner and more widely spread. Today’s OS maps display them as almost invisible lines. One day, they might vanish altogether.

Going back to my hill – over time, it seems to have flattened. It’s only by squinting at a modern map that I can discern any contour lines at all. On the 1819 map this gentle convexity appears as veriginous as the Alps.

Maps are determined not only by the landscape they depict but also by the needs and limitations of the age that created them. In the 19th century, a small hill was a formidable obstacle; now, one merely changes gear. The maps were originally drawn for civil defence; today’s are more concerned with motorways and golf courses. Then, mono printing was cutting-edge; today, four-colour process enables an infinite subtlety of expression. 19th-century maps were a formidable blend of science and art, the product of such precision and effort as the railway network, the growth of which (amongst numerous other developments) they so faithfully recorded.

Historical maps involve a double journey into the past. They reveal what has changed (and what has not) but also hint at the preoccupations that ruled our ancestors’ lives. Ordnance Survey’s maps have the added advantage of objectivity. The surveyor’s carefully recorded topography and features regardless of ownership or access rights, creating a series of fascinating and accurate portraits of our ever-changing landscape.

How future cartographers will display my hill is anyone’s guess. One thing’s certain, innovation and technology will have moved on.

Two-dimensional ‘constructions’, people may say as they study a fading 2014 Ordnance Survey map, ‘printed on paper, how quaint.’ My hill will smile, and say nothing: it’s heard it all before.

By Brian Quinn, Cassini Maps

Cassini Maps provides recordings of historical and present day Ordnance Survey maps – from PDF downloads, place mats, printed and folded sheet maps matching the corresponding OS Landranger to framed and canvas prints. All have been geo-rectified to match the present-day National Grid; most can be created centred on any specified place name or post code.

Cassini is offering all Maplines readers a 30% discount on any of its products, valid until 31/05/2014. Simply visit www.cassinimaps.com and enter the code M-MAY-31 at the checkout. This is transferable to anyone else and valid for any number of orders in this period.

Subscriptions for 2014 are now overdue.

All members who renew their membership subscriptions by credit card, cheque (except for Standing Orders) were sent membership renewal letters in December 2013. So far there has been a steady response and therefore there are still quite a few members whose subscriptions are still outstanding, so please do not delay – RENEW NOW! Members have a choice of four methods of payment:

• Our new more online feature
• Printed copy payable in Sterling Draft payable in London

Visit the BC S website at www.cartography.org.uk

On the home page click on Renew Now.

• Personal cheque payable to the British Cartographic Society. (Or for overseas members a Sterling Draft payable in London)

Standing Order (UK bank account holders only)

In May, a final reminder email/letter will be sent to all members whose subscriptions are still outstanding and if payment has not been received by 1 July 2014, their names will be removed from the society mailing lists for The Cartographic Journal and Maplines and, finally, suspension from the Society.

By Brian Quinn, Chair, UKCC

Czech Map of the Year Awards. This annual day event was open to ‘Cartographic Day’, this year with a OpenSourse Data for National & Haklay on ‘User Centred
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visit the BC S website at www.cartography.org.uk

B CCS Admin & Corporate News

UKCC column continued from p.17

UK representation was small, with only four delegates, but was highly visible with two of the six keynote presentations delivered by Miki Haklay on ‘Visualising Cartographic Data’ and David Forrest on ‘The Usability of OpenSource Data for National & Regional Atlases’.

The final day incorporated the Czech ‘Cartographic Day’, this year with a theme of ‘Conference and Statistics’. This annual day event was open to all interested in cartography, with no formal entry and incorporated the Czech Map of the Year Awards. This is much like the BCS Design Awards, but with a few more categories and a lot more entries! Unlike the BCS awards, all products had to be produced in the Czech Republic.

The social side was not ignored either. There was an early evening walking tour of downtown Olomouc, viewing historical buildings and statues, led by an excellent guide who was clearly passionate about his subject, and which ended in a micro-brewery where we were treated to local beers and food. The Czech Republic claims to have the world’s highest per capita beer consumption and are justifiably proud of the quality of the product! We were also treated to a private viewing of a significant exhibition of historical mapping at a local museum and an organ recital in the cathedral. At the Gala banquet we were entertained by a lively and musical and dancing acts, with ICA President Georg Gartner proving to be light of foot in demonstrating the Viennese Waltz with one of the professional dancers.

All in all, a very well organised and stimulating event and congratulations must go to Vít Voženílek and Jan Brus of Palácký University. The strap-line of the conference was ‘Map it, live it, love it’ and Certainly from the evidence of this conference, cartography is alive and well in the Czech Republic.

By David Forrest, Chair, UKCC

W e are pleased to welcome the International Map Industry Association (IMIA) who will be joining us at the Symposium in June. This joint event is expected to see an increase in delegate numbers and greater demand for the exhibition space. Certainly from the evidence of this conference, cartography is alive and well in the Czech Republic.

By David Forrest, Chair, UKCC

Roger Hore, BCS Administration 15 The Crescent, Stanley Common body, and for the Society that it consists of a fair representation of the membership so that it can clearly reflect the diversity of the Society. Please consider carefully what role you could play within the Society, and whether you would want to serve on the Council this year. Meetings are held three times a year in London with an additional meeting at each Symposium. Expenses are paid for attendance at meetings and to cover other costs resulting directly from Society business. The next election will take place at the AGM in November.

If you wish to stand, please find two members who are willing to propose and second you, and ensure that enclosed form is completed and returned to the address on the form by 1 September 2014. Forms can be mailed or faxed. If you want more information about what it might involve, or if you wish to stand but need help in contacting other members, please contact me at BCS Administration.

And finally... After a very hectic 50th Anniversary celebratory year things have not yet fully quietened down. I am looking forward to another productive year and to our Symposium in June and of course a few rounds of golf.

My best wishes to you all.

Galen Grimwade BCS Corporate Liaison Officer galengrimwade@cosmographics.co.uk

have already taken a sponsorship. We have had an excellent response and your support is greatly appreciated.

I would also encourage you to submit advertising, articles and press releases for inclusion in Maplines, an effective way to communicate with the cartographic community.

Alan Grimwade
Quiz – Cassini Maps

A Place in Time

The British landscape has changed a fair bit over the last couple of centuries. With the help of a historical map (edited only to avoid revealing the location) and the clues below, can you identify the mystery location?

Please send your entries to maplines.editors@gmail.com with the subject line ‘Spring 2014 Quiz’ by 14 July 2014.

Win your own place in time. . .
All correct answers received will be entered in to a draw to win a free historical framed and mounted map, published by Cassini Maps (RRP £90), centred on any GB postcode of your choice. The winner will be contacted by Cassini Maps via email and asked to specify the centre-point, scale and period for their map. (If the winner has already ordered from Cassini’s website using the promotional offer outlined below, the purchase cost of the product/s will be refunded up to the value of £90 and, if necessary, a discount coupon provided for the balance.)

But even if you don’t win. . .
Cassini is happy to offer all Maplines readers a 30% discount on any of its products (p&p cost charged as normal), valid until 31/05/2014. Simply visit www.cassinimaps.com and, having made your purchase, enter the code MAY-31 when prompted at the checkout. This coupon is transferable to anyone else and is valid for any number of orders in this period.

About Cassini Maps
Cassini Maps provides reproductions of a wide range of historical and present day Ordnance Survey maps in a number of formats, from PDF downloads to place mats and from printed and folded sheet maps matching the corresponding OS Landrangers to framed and canvas prints. All have been geo-rectified to match the present day National Grid; most can be created centred on any specified place name or post code.

Can you identify this mystery location?
Its current name is one letter and one space less than what was there before it.

It was founded in war-time by a Deputy Lieutenant and, under another name, Tess was written to have lived there.

Anatomically, it has a mouth and an eye; administratively, it recently failed to join the UK’s other 66; arithmetically, its low STD comprises zeros and primes which add up to an odd.

Two firsts: one of two famous motorised Rs became here the first Briton to be killed in this new way; its footballers were the first to hold a cup, since painted.

Where is it?

The answer will appear in the next issue.
Deadline for Submissions: 14 July 2014

The above map is an extract of one of the first published by Ordnance Survey in 1810, when this part of the country was at risk of invasion.

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