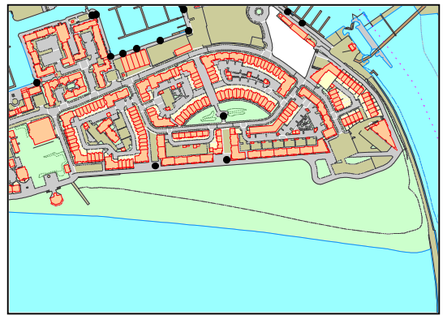
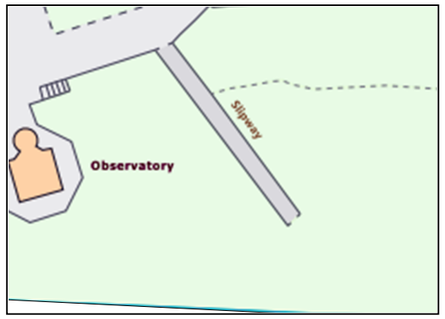
lometers

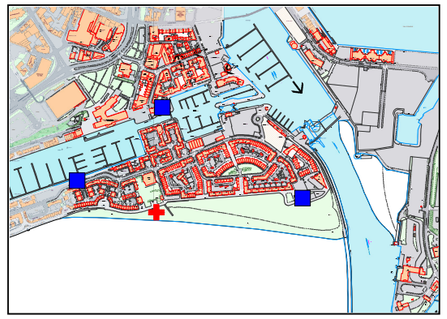
A Poster To Show Exploring the Different styles/sets of Maps for displaying Points of Interest. POI included show the Observatory & Car Parks within the selected Swansea Beach area of 51.613466 Latitude, -3.931403



OS MasterMap Topography overlaid onto a raster image (Fig.1)



Zoomed in OS MasterMap Topography (Fig4)



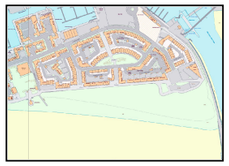
Details such as Forshores can be added to the made to show the areas of forsehores in the region (Fig.7)

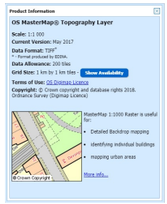
Reference_Number	Name	PointX_Classification_Code	Feature_Easting	Feature_Northing
133,918,484	Car Park	10,540,736	265,777	192,443
133,918,573	Car Park	10,540,736	266,025	192,657
133,918,513	Car Park	10,540,736	266,434	192,393

SQL query performed to highligh the Observatory (red cross) and Car Parks in the areas (blue square) relating to figure.6

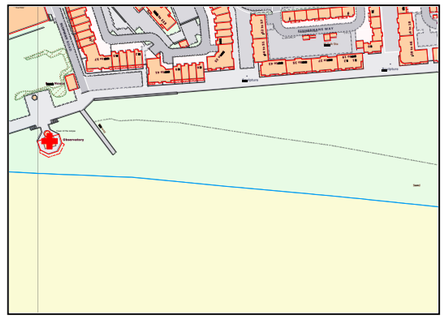
Reference_Number	Name	PointX_Classification_Code	Feature_Easting	Feature_Northing
18,758,654	Observatory	3,200,263	266,008	192,351

SQL query performed to highligh the Observatory (red cross) relating to Fig.3





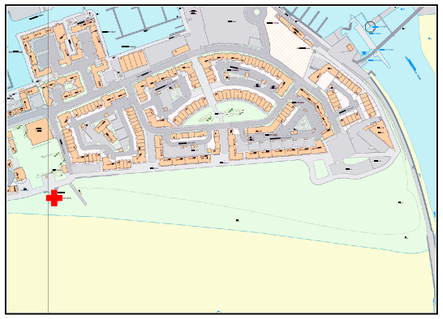
MasterMap 1:1000 Raster (Fig.2)
A smaller scale can provide more information on the area.



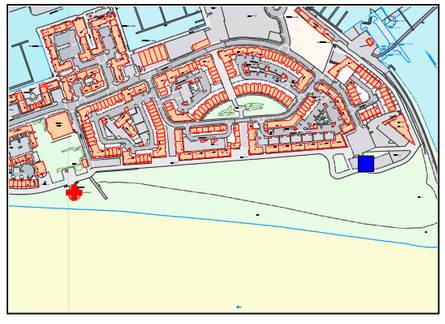
OS MasterMap Topography overlaid onto a raster map, with query performed showing Observatory (Fig.5)



Fig.8 A final map of the area showing hand made labels to the beach and foreshore, labbelled "Beach Area For Research," and "Foreshore Around Swansea 2018." The Map contains a Bing Hybrid map (satellite image combined with A-road labelling) as the background marker, overlaid with Cartography data and text. It also includes the topographic labelling of landform areas, the forshore vector lines and shapes (white) to enable the analyst to confirm areas of foreshore, since it can be difficult to interpret for the Bing map (too low resolution). Vector data assigned to the map (from a database of points, lines and polygons) adds extra informatin to map which helps during area analysis. The map also includes topographic lines, points, boundary lines, tidal boundaries administritive lines, the iconinc marking of the observatories in the area and all Car Parks. Such details are ideal for planning an event, research or development plans.



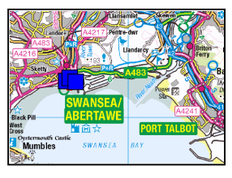
Plotting points on a raster map (Fig.3)



Plotting 2 points of interest onto a Topography overlaid onto raster map (Fig.6)



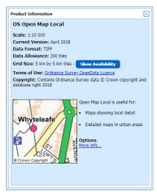
Mini scale (1cm: 0.7405km) of a map of the area (Fig.9)



1:250000 scale (1cm: 03702kmkm) of a map of the area (Fig.10)



1:10000 scale (1cm: 0.04628kmkm) of a map of the area Fig.11



All topographic maps used were plotted to British National Grid (1mm Accuracy)

0 0.01591
kilometers

Maps are of scale 1cm: 0.01591km unless otherwise stated

To show detailed and labelled maps of the area, the most suitable maps to use are the MasterMap Topography Map overlaid onto a coloured Raster map of the higher resolution 1:1000 available (Fig.1). The raster map (Fig.2) although is labelled and coloured for visual interpretation, it is only an electronic digital map image set of number pixels and the information on the map cannot be editied. However, legend icons can be added using the SQL select fucntion of the MapIfo software (Fig.3). By creating points on the map from data containined within a a Points of Interest database, a query can be performed on the database to plot specific points of interest. Raster maps contain minimal labelleing information and when zooming into such an image, the visuals become pixelated (Fig.4). Using a Topography map (Fig.5) layered over the top of the raster image allows more details (labelling) of the area to be seen and recoginsed during analysis.Topography maps also enable the analyst to plots database of points of interest to the map such as areas of landfall and specific building names. An example is the build name of the Observatory is know as the "Tower of the Eclipse." Topography maps allow for features to be added to the map and legend icons, to enable informatin to be added or extracted to the map for analysis, for example for social science studies. Details such as Forshores can be added to the map made to show the areas of forsehores in the region (Fig.7). Figure 8 shows a suitable map containing potential information required for an anylysis of the area. A Bing Map as the background layer can help an analyst with visualisation of vegetation and water ect. In comparison with Figure 9 and 10, of a mini scale and 1: 250000 maps of the area, the final map (Fig.8) is a much more highly detailed map. The raster image of scale 1:1000 is a more detailed and suitable raster image to use than the local raster image of 1:10000 scale due to the size of the region of interest.