

Navigation

Base Map styles



The top left bar contains the Bing mapping styles.



Choose a map type:

Bing Road - standard bing mapping, containing roads and their names plus some key points of interest



Bing Aerial - satellite photo view.

Bing Hybrid - satellite photo view with roads and their names.

Birds Eye – Aerial Photography taken at an angle so the side of the building can be seen

Rotate the map: In Bird's eye view, click the rotate clockwise arrow  or the rotate counter-clockwise arrow  to rotate the map in that direction.

View the mini map: Click the mini map to get a broader perspective of where you are on the map (top right hand corner of main map). Click MinMapThat again to hide the mini map.

Hide the bing mapping bar: Click the left arrow  to see shrink the navigation bar to top left hand corner of the main map. Click the right arrow  to return to regular size.

Explore the Map



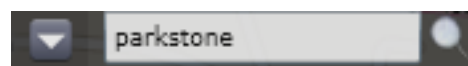
The best way to explore the map is to use your mouse: Click and drag the map to change your position and use the scroll button to zoom in and out to wherever your cursor is hovering.

Move Left, Right, Up or Down: Use the Pan control to move the map in any direction (360 degrees) you choose. Just click and hold anywhere in the Pan circle and the map will move in that direction.

Zoom in or Out: Use the slider to select the zoom level that you want, or move your mouse beside the slider to choose from Street, City, or Country preset zoom levels.

Use your mouse: If you have a wheel mouse, use the scroll button to zoom in and out also.

Use the bing search box to do a quick search
Note this may not be enabled in all projects

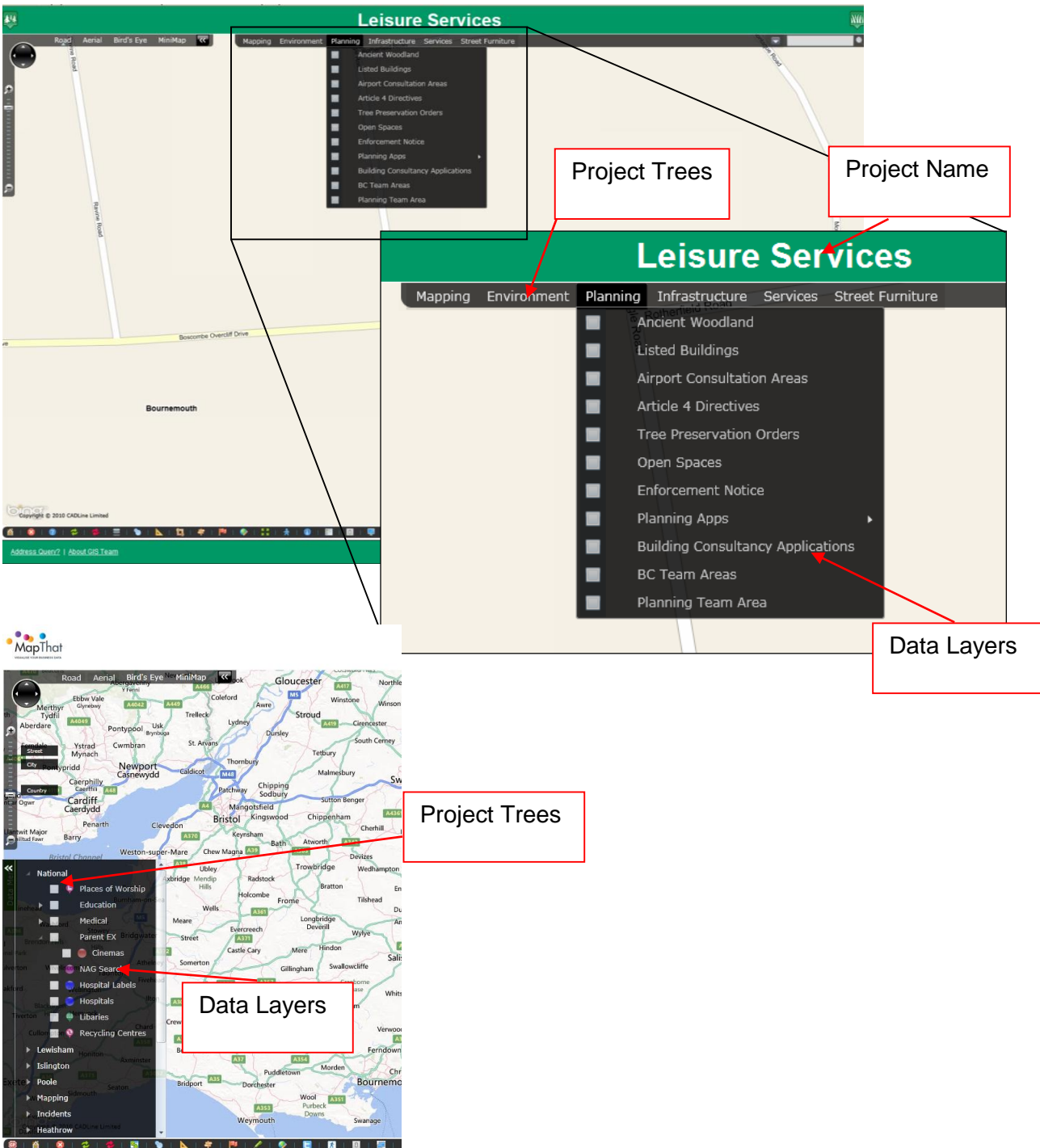


for a location.

Use the Go home tool  in the bottom left of the tool bar to jump back to UK if you get lost

Viewing Data Layers in MapThat

The Structure of Data Layers



Projects

- Determine the layer trees available,
- The tools available (subject to permissions) and the searches available

Layer Trees

- Determine the layers available (subject to permissions)
- Layer trees can be positioned vertically or horizontally

Layers

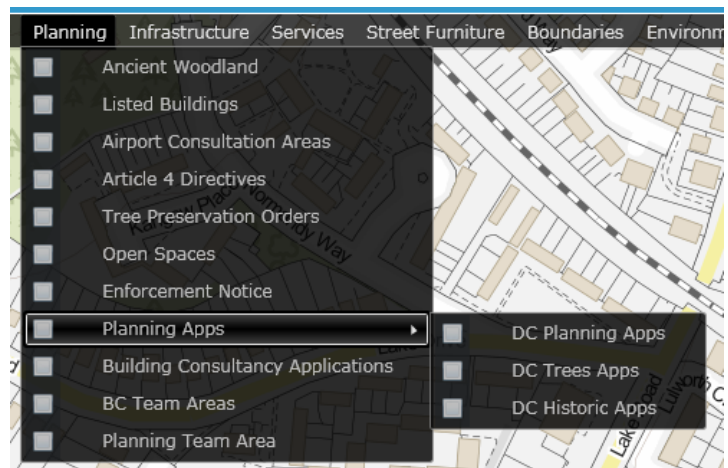
- Can be grouped if the layers are subsets of a larger data type. E.g. School catchments, consists of layers for each school level.

Turn on or off Data Layers: Click on the layer tree (e.g. planning) to reveal the list of accessible data layers which are available. The layer list will vary depending on configuration and user access rights.

To turn on a layer just click the tick box next to the layer title (e.g. listed building). The objects for this layer will then be shown on the map.

Child and Parent Data Layers: Some of the layers are grouped together where the ‘child’ layers are all subsets of the ‘parent’ layer. This is configured by the GIS team and requests can be received to split data into subsets. Child datasets are used for a number of reasons including:

- Large datasets may take a long time to load and much of the information is not required
- Data may overlap and become invisible if mapped together. E.g. Primary and secondary school catchments.
- It is desired to treat data differently e.g. different thresholds, colours, labels etc



A parent layer will appear with a small arrow to the right and hovering over the parent layer title will make the child tree appear. E.g. Planning apps and School Catchments