

7.^A GREAT BRITAIN

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY

(Note: These answers apply ONLY to the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and NOT to any other British organisation).

A) a) No maps on these scales are made by photogrammetric means.

g) Existing 1:25 000 maps are revised by simple radial line methods. Heights are not revised by this means.

B) 1 a) A small area (the county of Essex) is being surveyed at 1:2500. Certain towns have also been surveyed at 1:1250. The contact scale of the photography is in each case about half the final scale of the plans.

b) Scales as given above. The planimetry only is supplied from air photographs. This is fixed from triangulated points about 7 km of apart. This control is broken down for the 1:2500 scale, by means Cambridge stereo-comparator observations and subsequent computation, to produce air observed control about 400 m apart. For the 1:1250 scale, control at about the same density is supplied by ground methods. The air observed control is found, by testing by ground control methods, to provide planimetric co-ordinates with a standard deviation of about 0,75 m.

Detail is fixed, at both scales, by radial line methods.

Accuracy of detail at 1:2500 is about 1,5 m and at 1:1250 is about 0,5 m. All topographical detail, which can be shown at the scale, is plotted; except heights.

The plans are all based on the National Transverse Mercator Projection and Grid.

The plans are « finalled », i.e. given a careful check, on the ground.

c) Existing 1:25 000 and 1:10 560 maps are revised from air photographs by simple methods. Heights are not revised.

B 2 a) b) c) d) e) f) Nil.

g) Air photographs are used in the compilation of Archaeological maps.

h) i) l) Nil

C a) This return refers ONLY to the Ordnance Survey and NOT to other organisations.

b) About 150 employed on the Ordnance Survey.

c) The air triangulation work with Stereo-comparators is thought to be of a hitherto unprecedented accuracy.

d) The photogrammetric work of the Ordnance Survey forms only a small part of the activities of the Department; it is not designed to meet any particular demand, but only to fulfil a programme.

e) f) g) h) Insufficient data exists to give accurate statistics at present.

i) The Cambridge Stereo-comparator is made by the Cambridge Instrument Company.

D a) No.

b) It is too early to say, but most of these questions refer more closely to countries less well developed than Great Britain.

Chessington, 28 th November, 1951.