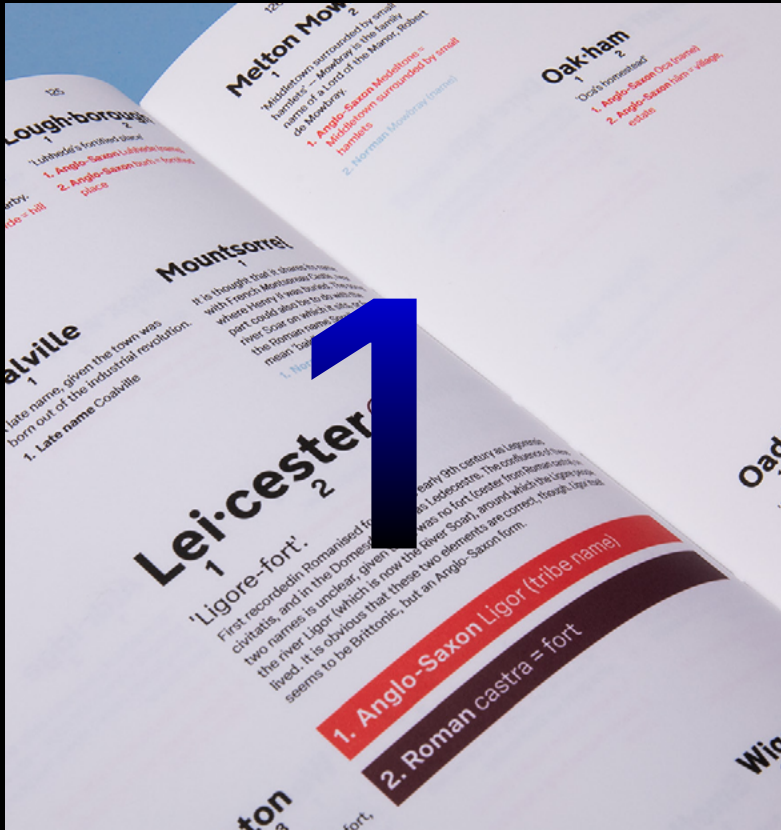


Design and typography
portfolio of selected work

2024

stephen smith



A Typographic Atlas of English Place Names

2024

As it says on the tin: an atlas of the origins and definitions of the names of over 750 English villages, towns and cities, arranged in an innovative, typographic system whereby the reader can find a chosen location by following coordinates of a grid, just like in a road atlas. The book also includes breakdowns of each linguistic influence, several indexes, and historical information.

The design and production of this book, has improved my typographic rigour and book production (paper stocks, binding and UV printing) to a world-leading standard, as well as given me a burgeoning passion in information design and mapping.

ISTD Student Assessment Scheme 2024: Awarded Commendation

South-port

A tidal stream, when the water ebbs it flows northwards, on the ebb it flows south.

- 1. English town
- 2. English town

Form-by

A village in Formby, North Lincolnshire, or 'old Formby'.

- 1. Norse farmstead
- 2. Norse farmstead

Cros-by

Village with a cross.

- 1. Norse farmstead
- 2. Norse farmstead

Boottle

'Bottle'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon bottle = bottle
- 2. English town

Wallas-ey

'Wallas' island.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon wall = island
- 2. Anglo-Saxon ey = island

Liver-pool

'Thick, muddy pool'. The name is quite simple: it comes from Old English *lifer*, meaning thick or muddy water, and *pool*, meaning a pool of water. This may have been the Mersey, which in turn means 'river of a boundary' from *mere* 'boundary' and *weald* 'river'. An alternative but unlikely origin of Liverpool, meaning 'pool with eels' has also been suggested. The Welsh name of Liverpool is *Llŷdan*.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon *lifer* = thick, clotted
- 2. Anglo-Saxon *pool* = pool

Birken-head

Birch tree headland.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon birch = birch tree
- 2. Anglo-Saxon heafod = headland

Hes-wall

'Hazel tree spring'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon hazel = hazel tree
- 2. Anglo-Saxon wall = spring, stream

Beb-ing-ton

Farm of bebbe's people.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon bebbe (name)
- 2. Anglo-Saxon ingas = people of
- 3. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Chor-ley

'Chorley' word or village.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon chor = chorley
- 2. Anglo-Saxon ley = field, meadow

Orms-kirk

Orms' church.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon Orms (name)
- 2. Anglo-Saxon kirk = church

Mag-hull

Uncertain; either 'may' word root or 'Mag's' root.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon Mag (name)
- 2. Anglo-Saxon hull = rock of land, small valley

Skelmers-dale

'Skelmers' valley.

- 1. Norse Skelmers (name)
- 2. Norse dal = valley

St Helens

Dedicated to a chapel of St Helen.

- 1. Dedication St Helen

Wigan

'Wigan's place' or 'Wigan's'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon Wigan (name)
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Leigh

Woodland clearing.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon lea = forest, wood
- 2. Anglo-Saxon ghy = clearing

New-ton-le-Willows

'New town by the willow trees'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon new = new
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement
- 3. Anglo-Saxon lea = willow trees
- 4. Anglo-Saxon willow = willow tree

Warring-ton

'River dam farm or settlement'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon warring = river dam
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Run-corn

'Wild cow' (where the Mersey widens).

- 1. Anglo-Saxon run = room, space
- 2. Anglo-Saxon corn = cow

Rams-bottom

'Rams' valley.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon ram = ram
- 2. Anglo-Saxon botum = valley

Bol-ton

'Bottle'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon bol = bottle
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Farn-worth

'Farn' farm or settlement.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon farn = fern, farn
- 2. Anglo-Saxon worth = settlement

Bury

'Buried'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon bury = bury
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Hey-wood

'Hey' wood.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon hey = hey
- 2. Anglo-Saxon wood = wood

Sal-ford

'Willow tree ford'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon sal = willow tree
- 2. Anglo-Saxon ford = ford

Prest-wich

'Prest' settlement.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon prest = priest
- 2. Anglo-Saxon wich = settlement, place of farm

Man-ches-ter

'Roman site of a river goddess'.

The origin of Manchester is a little bit tricky, but the chester in obvious. There was a Roman site there called Mamucium or Mancunium (from where the Manchester Airport comes). The Roman name is generally accepted to be a Latinisation of a Brittonic name, perhaps *Mamuc* ('Mamuc' from a Brittonic river goddess. The chester part comes, like all 'chester' or 'caster' places, from Roman castra – meaning fort – via the Anglo-Saxon caester.

- 1. Celtic *mamma* = mother
- 2. Roman castra = fort

Eccl-es

'Church'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon eccl = church
- 2. Anglo-Saxon es = assembly

Urms-ton

'Urm's farm or settlement'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon Urm (name)
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Sale

'At the willow tree'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon sal = willow tree

Wythen-shawe

'Willow copse'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon wyth = willow
- 2. Anglo-Saxon shawe = copse, grove

Altr-inc-ham

'Homestead or village of Aldhere's people'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon Althre (name)
- 2. Anglo-Saxon inc = people of
- 3. Anglo-Saxon ham = farmstead, settlement

Roch-dale

'Roch' valley.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon roch = roch
- 2. Anglo-Saxon dale = valley

Chadder-ton

'Chadder' farmstead.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon chadder (name)
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Old-ham

'Old' ham.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon old = old
- 2. Anglo-Saxon ham = farmstead, settlement

Middle-ton

'Middle' farmstead.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon middle = middle
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Ash-ton-under-Lyne

'Ash' farm or settlement under the line.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon ash = ash tree
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement
- 3. English under
- 4. English under

Den-ton

'Den' farmstead.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon den = den
- 2. Anglo-Saxon tun = farmstead, settlement

Hyde

'Hide of land'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon hid = hide of land

Stock-port

'Market place at the outlying farm or settlement'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon stock = place, secondary settlement
- 2. Anglo-Saxon port = market place

Romi-ley

'Romi's clearing'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon romi = person
- 2. Anglo-Saxon leah = wood, clearing, grove

Chead-le Hulme

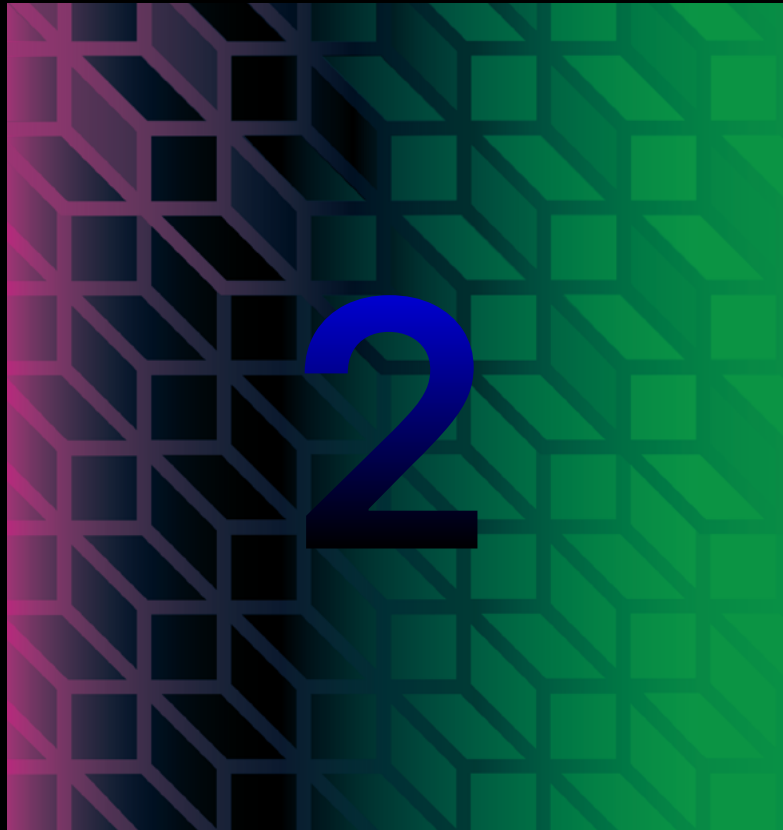
'Linear' farm, possibly 'wood on the meadow'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon chead = wood, meadow
- 2. Anglo-Saxon hulme = wood, clearing
- 3. Norse le = island, water meadow

Mar-ple

'Boundary creek'.

- 1. Anglo-Saxon mar = boundary
- 2. Anglo-Saxon ple = tidal creek



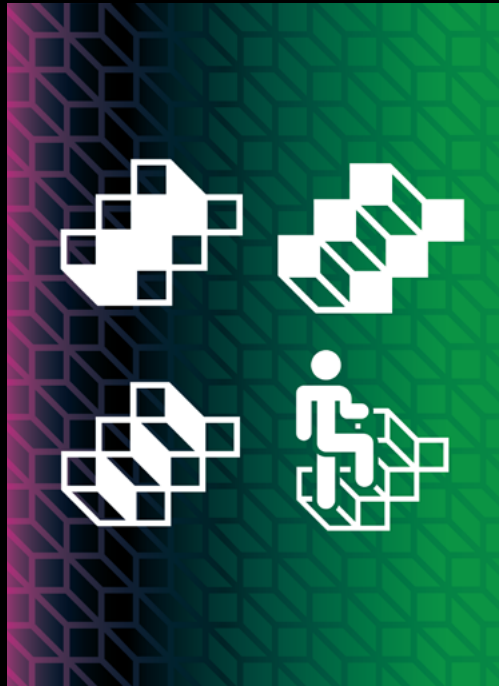
Emerge

2022

Tasked with establishing the identity for a fictional event at the Barbican Centre tackling post-Covid hybrid working and wellbeing, I created a modular logo (over the page) inspired by the brutalist architecture of the Barbican Estate and applied this, as well as a type system, to posters, video call backgrounds and a situation mockup among other outcomes.

While the logo can be seen as a cross-section of the Estate's brutalist staircases, it can also be seen as steps up to post-Covid progress. The modular nature of the logo means it becomes adaptable to various visual situations.

The colours were taken from flowers in the hanging gardens, the most 'emergent' of the colours in the Estate.



Barbican Centre, London EC2

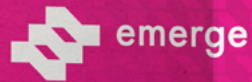
9th August 2023
@barbicancentre
www.barbican.org.uk
#emergebarbican



- 7:00 - 7:45 Emma Tucker
How to make remote onboarding work
- 7:45 - 8:30 UsTwo
Working approaches to support post-lockdown wellbeing
- 8:30 - 9:00 Q&A with PWC
On the use of VR and wearable hardware to improve welfare



Barbican Centre, London EC2
9th August 2023
@barbicancentre
www.barbican.org.uk
#emergebarbican



- 7:00 - 7:45 Emma Tucker
Deputy editor of Creative Review
How do you start a new role when you've never even seen the office? And how do you handle WFH if that is your first job? We investigate how studios and agencies have managed the re-onboarding process during lockdown, and what it could mean for the future of remote work.
- 7:45 - 8:30 UsTwo
Design studio UsTwo share their studio culture working approaches to support wellbeing during and post lockdown. With FICA coffee percolators, Connected Folios and other techniques for building an online community.
- 8:30 - 9:00 Q&A with PWC
A representative from PwC to introduce the use of tech such as VR, trackable wellness and wearable fitness devices to improve employees wellbeing at home and in the workplace.



emerge

emerge

Original image credit Claudio Divizia, Shutterstock



Autopsea

2023

As part of a university project, I designed and made a publication examining and exhibiting the genius loci of British seaside resorts during the winter, focusing on different aspects such as the Victorian metalwork typography on the signs.

I designed a fully capitalised display typeface based on Clarendon, a typeface used prominently in seaside resorts, which I ended up including in the publication. The typeface included some of the aesthetic features of the seaside; some from the aforementioned metalwork and some from amusement park signage.

After the project was finished I developed this typeface further, designing a lowercase set, numerals and punctuation, and made some posters from some of my photography.



Paignton Pier, Devon

PAIGNTON PIER

PAIGNTON PIER

PAIGNTON PIER

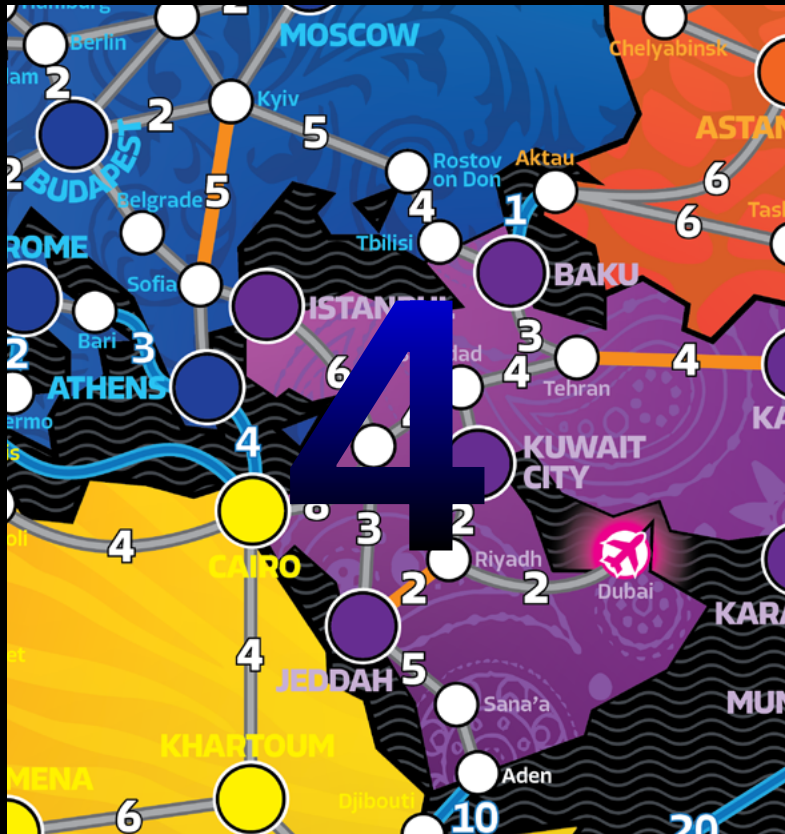
PAIGNTON PIER

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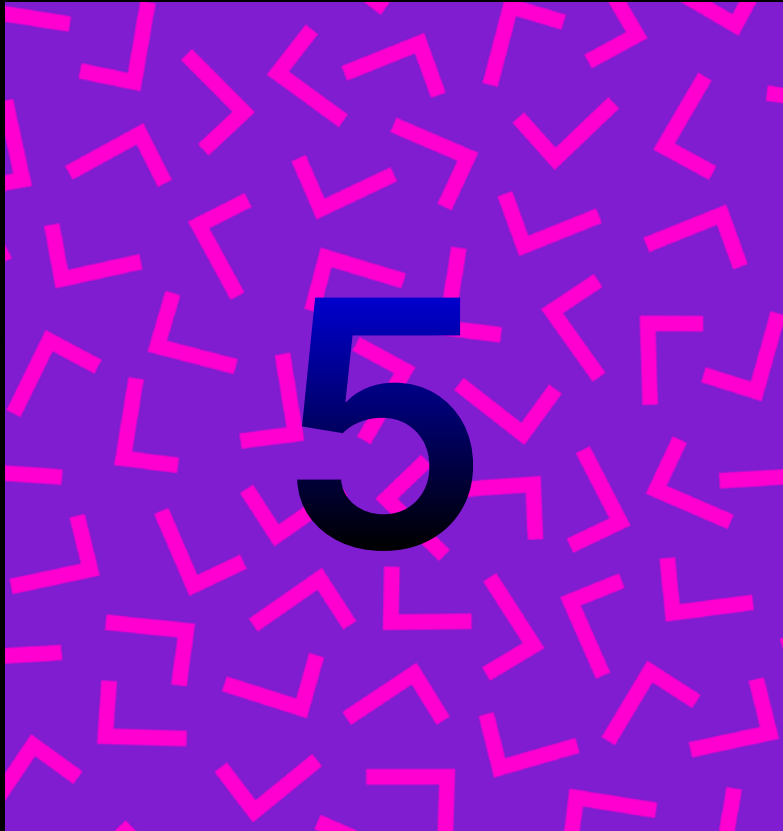
The World Tour

2024

During my university studies, I developed parallel interests in board games and geography. I was inspired by popular games such as Ticket To Ride and Globetrotters, and I endeavoured to make my own, with different mechanics and systems employed.

The graphic design involved was expansive; I designed 60 location cards, 50 travelling cards and multiple pot luck cards, as well as a large game board. The design was much friendlier, less conceptual and more accessible than other projects, but still an incredibly enjoyable experience. The game is still in a prototype stage at this point, and I occasionally work on it in my spare time with a view to completing the project in 2025, with the help of a few games design graduates.





Bex on the Decks

2024

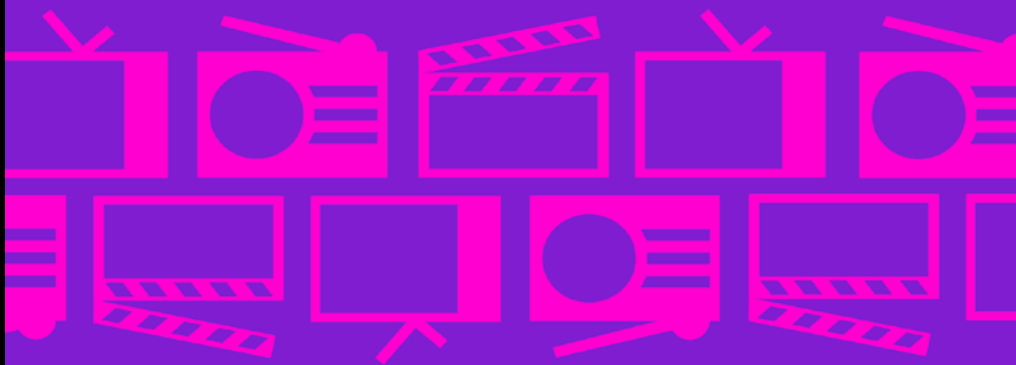
In March 2024, the opportunity arose for the branding of a radio show at a university. It involved designing the logo, graphics and a series of motion graphics, for use on social media and, prospectively, merchandise.

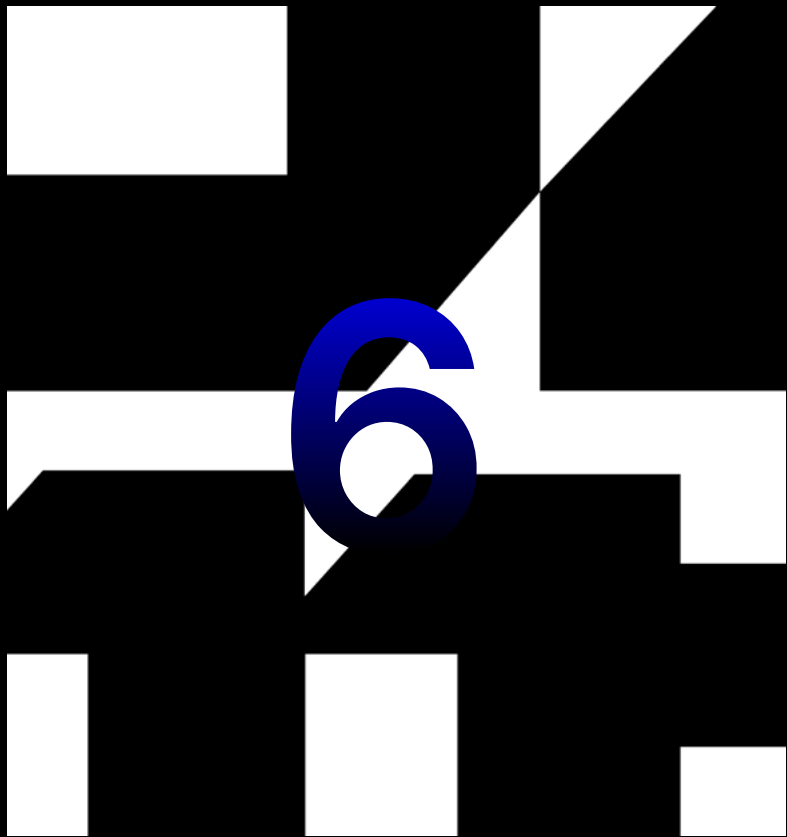
The logo (over the page) utilises the “shuffle” symbol in the bold type, and a perspective which gives the logo a booming effect, as if the music were being blasted. The colour choice was at the client’s discretion.

For motion graphics and social media posts, I designed a few flat illustrations regarding the formats discussed, and took elements from the illustrations to make more versatile textures.

BBC
ON THE
DECKS

BBC
ON THE
DECKS





Utopia

ngoing since ~2008

As a child, any blank surface had to contribute to my growing collection of cars, brand logos, football teams or anything I felt remotely interested in at that particular time. I recently found type specimens from when I was at nursery! I have been curating this hugely detailed imaginary world for 16 years; does this make me a seasoned designer or just a sad obsessive?

What it does mean is that I will always have a place to practise, I will always have a reservoir of ideas for the real world, and I will always live and breathe design — even if most of it stays behind a cerebral curtain.

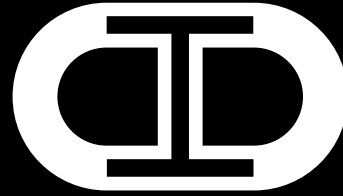
From 2023 I have been modernising and digitalising this utopia; here is an appendix of a few random projects from my computer.



72 football club logos, inspired by real world teams. Each team has their own identity, a select portion have new kits designed every season, and a few have designed stadiums.

DX

1932

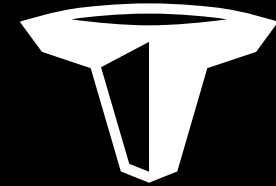


IGSLAM



FOXTOE

JamtZ



TROSTE

BORO

HIBSON



9 car brand logos I have digitalised from drawings I created in my early teens. As a car enthusiast from a young age, I designed cars for over 40 of these imaginary brands, each with their own familial design languages, just like in the real world.