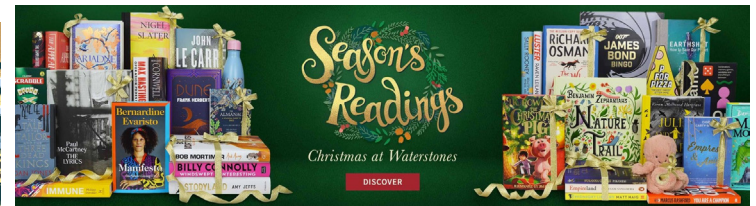
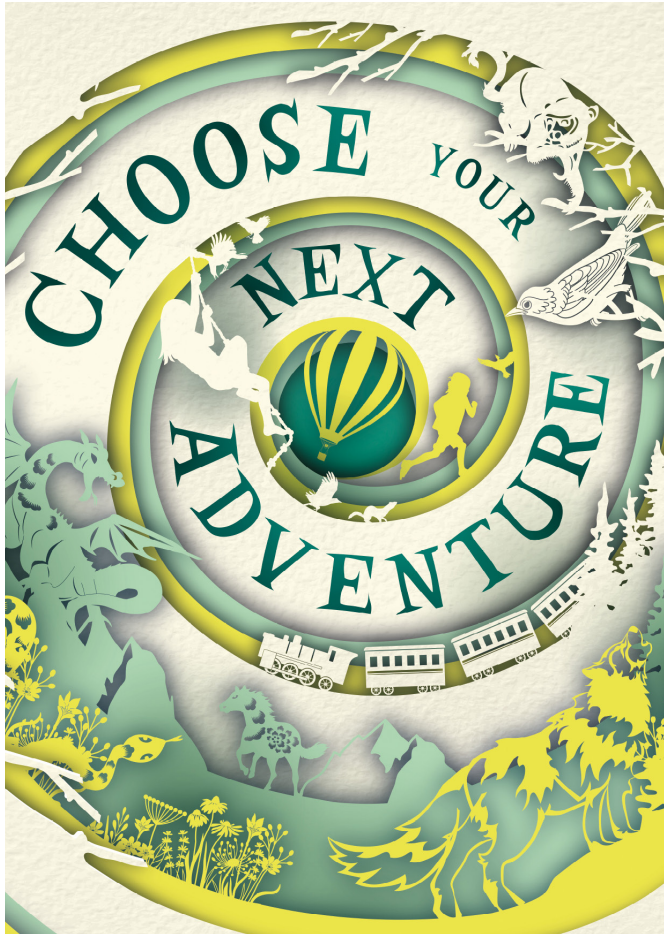


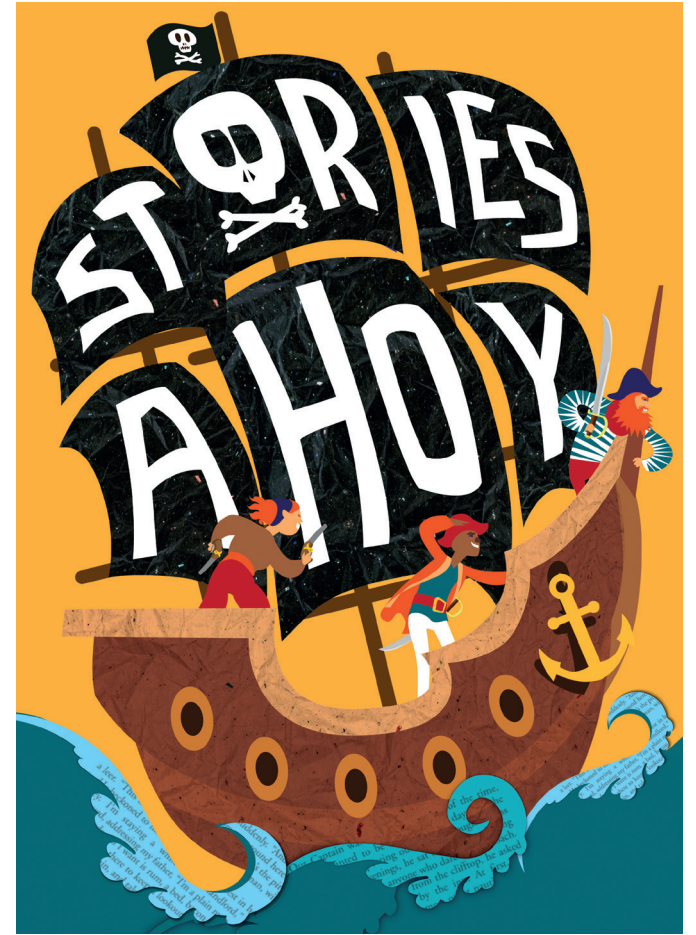
Posters from seasonal suites for Waterstones



Selected elements from a seasonal campaign, both print and digital, showing variations for adults and children as well as value messaging



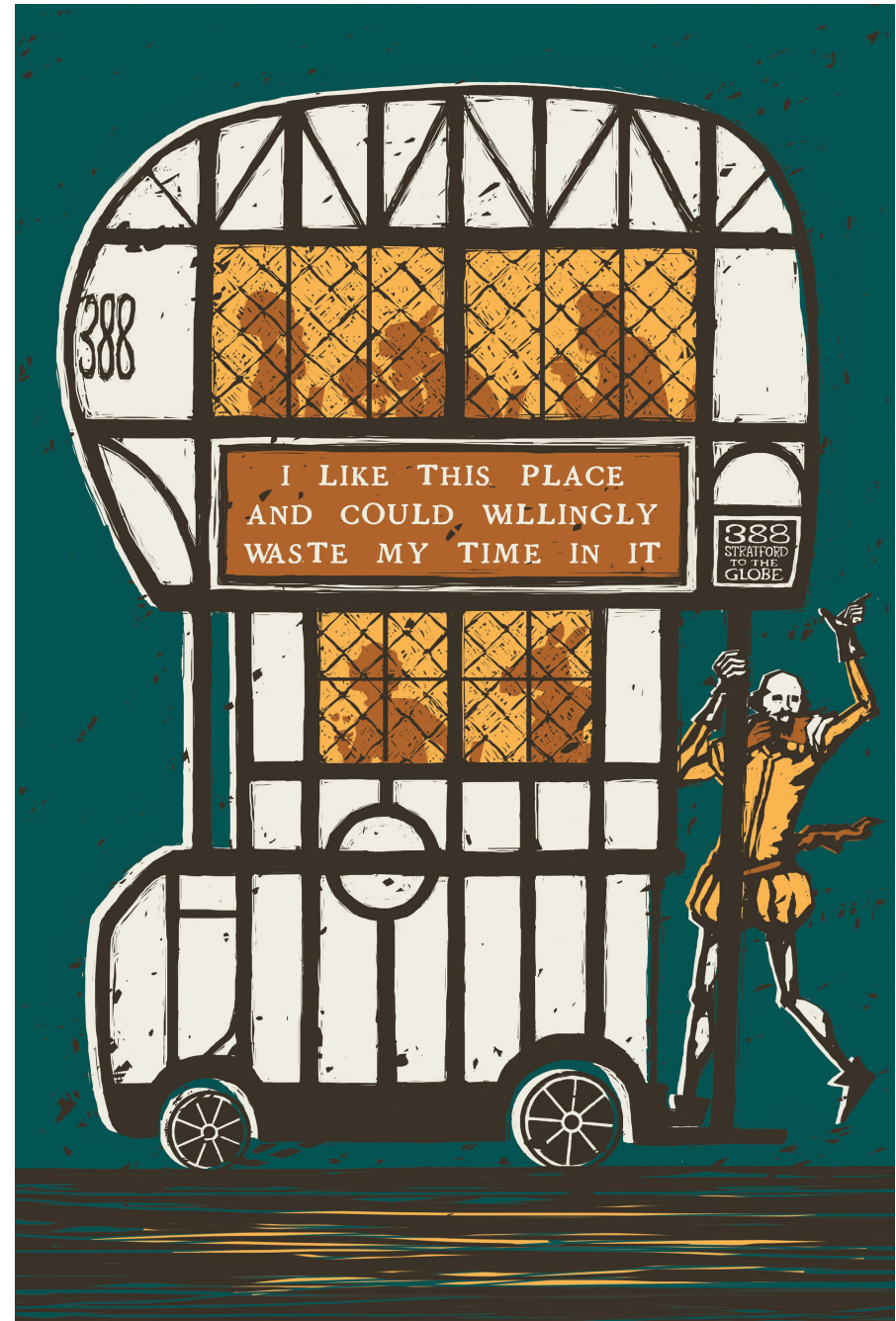
Posters from seasonal suites for Waterstones



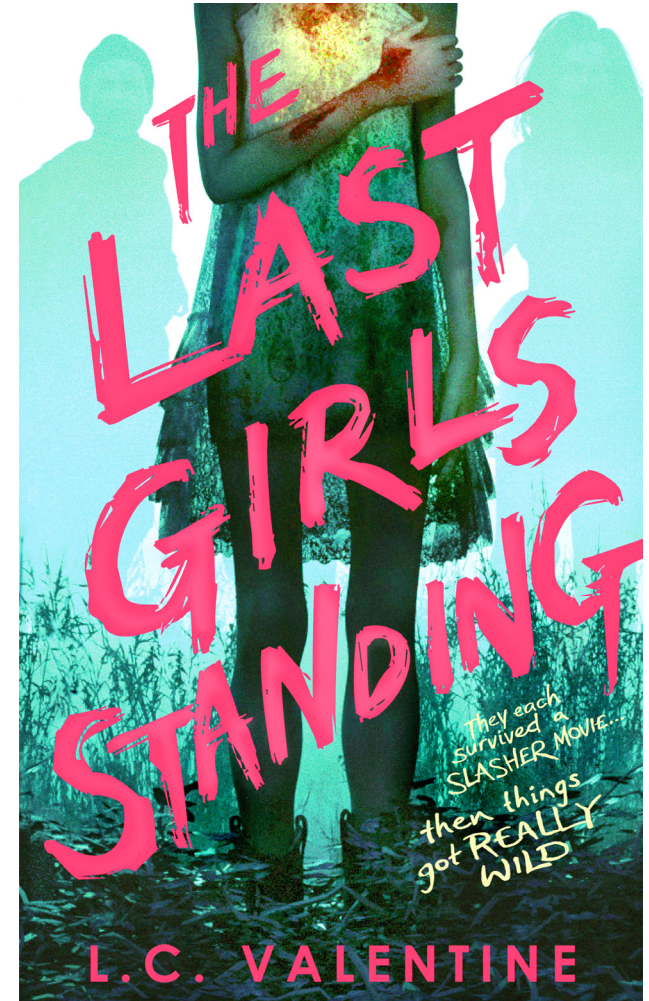
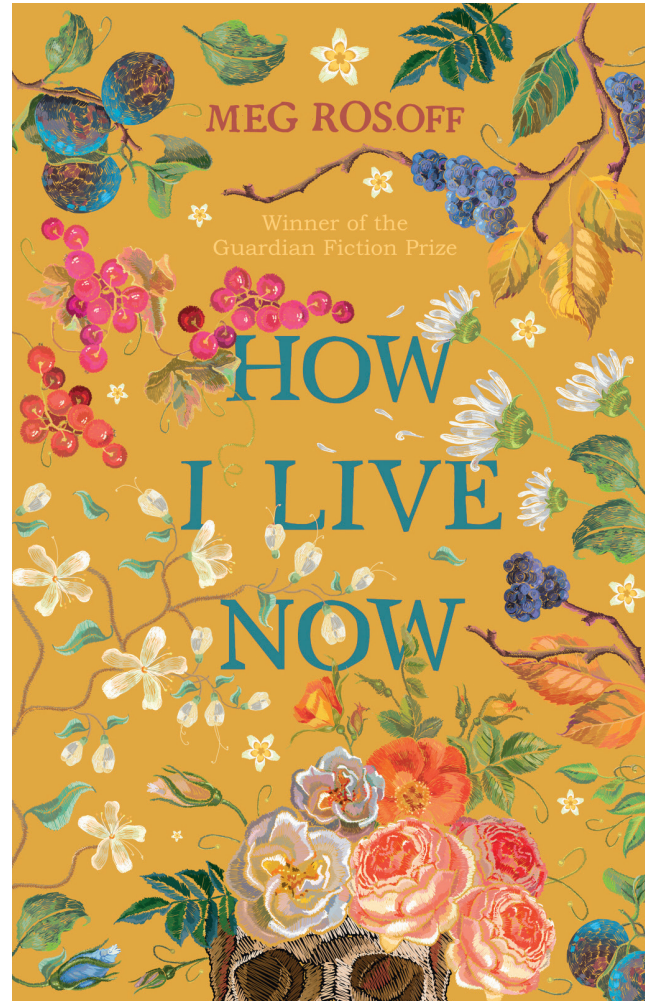
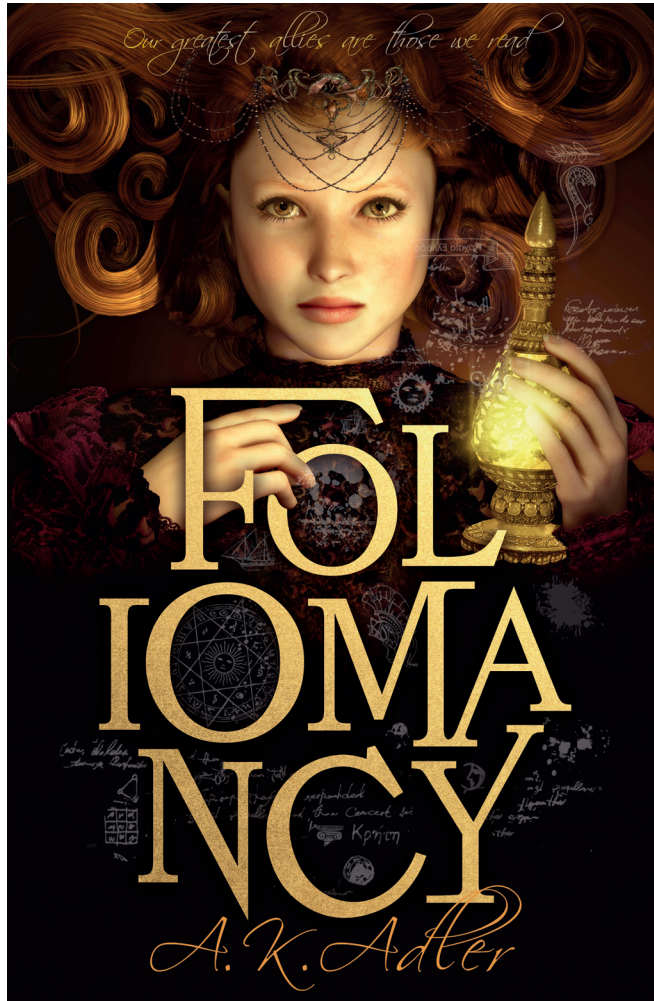
Posters from seasonal suites for Waterstones



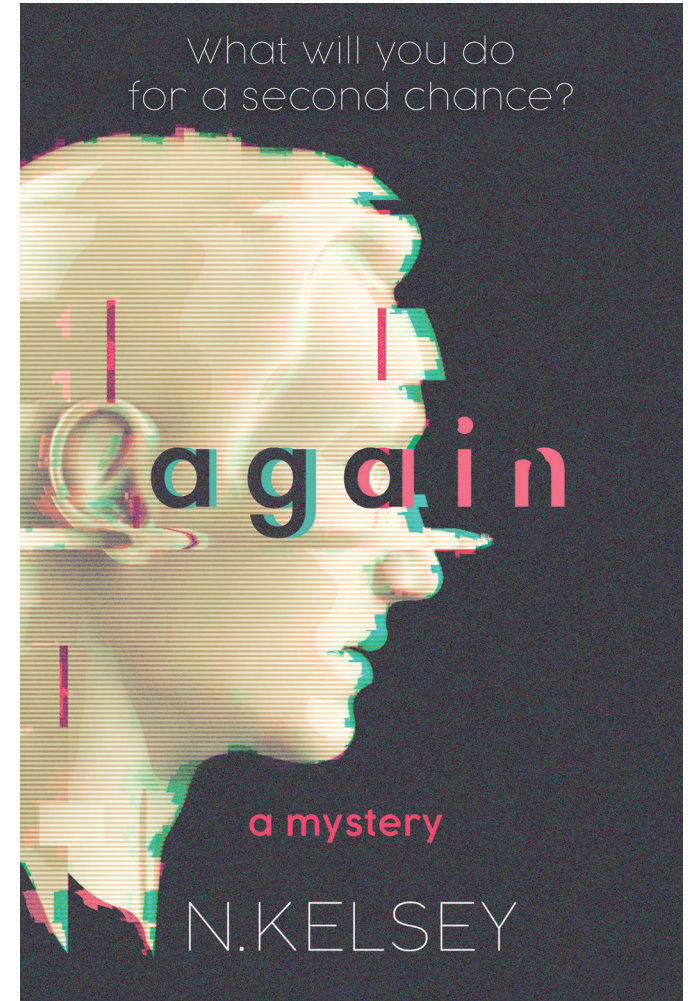
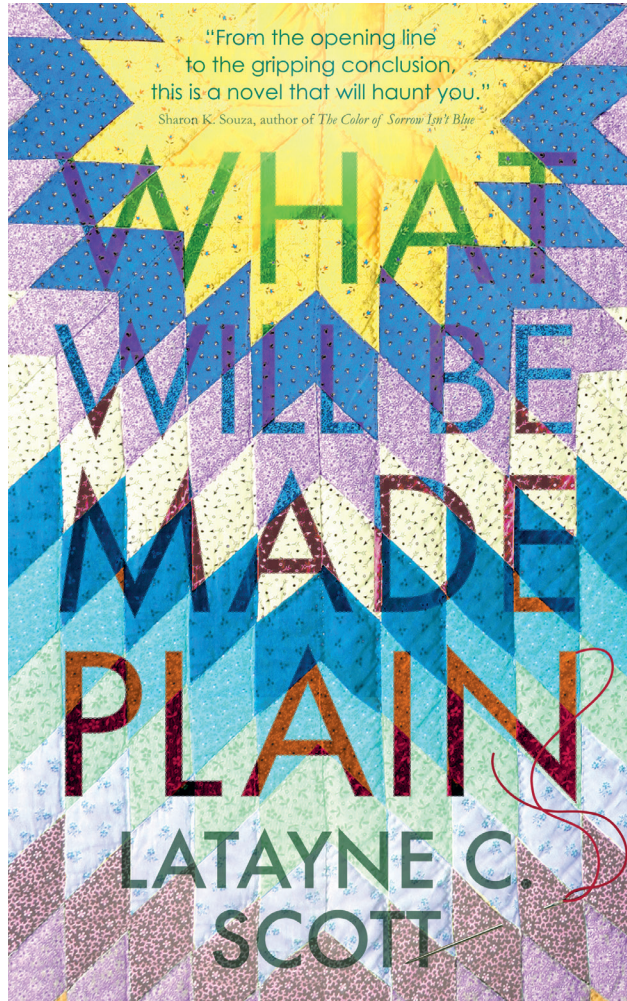
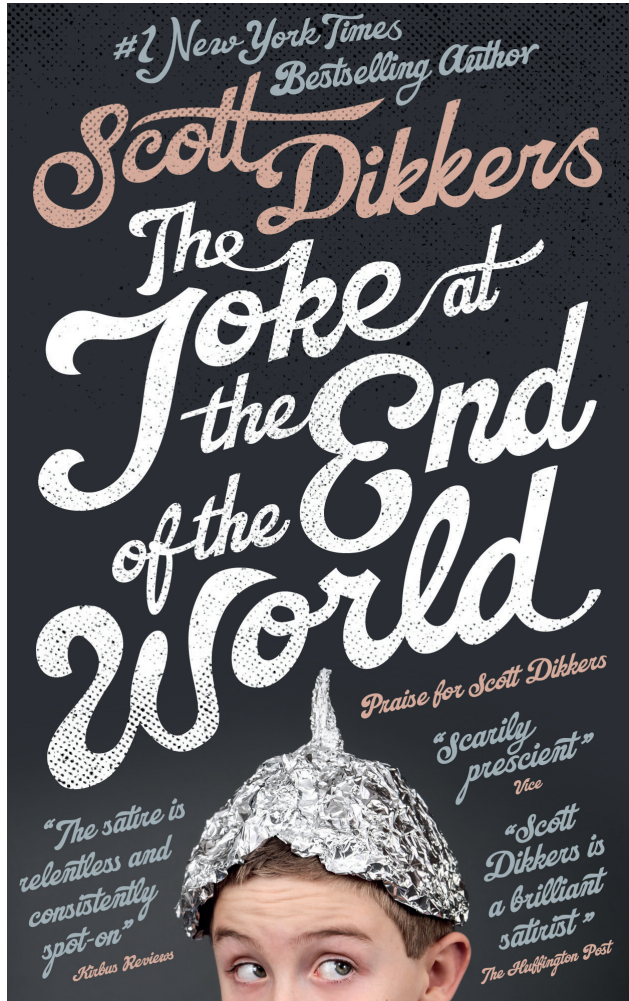
Posters and eco-rigs in use across the Waterstones estate



Entries for the Transport for London/Association of Illustrators Prize for Illustration 2019
Suffragette City, left, was shortlisted and selected for exhibition at London Transport Museum



Book cover design



Book cover design

54 Be a fighter and a dancer... to dominate the capoeira circle.

One person spins. The other rocks and glides left to right, in time with the claps, chants and song of a circle of onlookers. Then suddenly, a powerful kick! This is the Afro-Brazilian martial art of **capoeira**.

In capoeira, competitors try to dominate the circle, called the **Roda**.

Dominating the roda involves filling as much space as possible... ..aiming powerful kicks... ..and scoring points for graceful, acrobatic moves.

This instrument is a **berimbo**. The faster it plays, the faster the fight is.

Capoeira dates back to the 16th century, when enslaved people from across Africa were being put to work in Brazil. Capoeira became a way of holding onto the culture of home, and creating community and entertainment.

Capoeira has become so important to the culture of parts of Brazil that it is protected by an organization called UNESCO. They help to save records of capoeira and other sports, and encourage people to continue the tradition.

BONES of the body

8 Skull
 ○ Occipital (1)
 ○ Parietal (2)
 ○ Frontal (1)
 ○ Temporal (2)
 ○ Sphenoid (1)
 ○ Ethmoid (1)

52 Spine
 The spine is made up of different sections. Each bone is called a vertebra:
 ○ Cervical (7)
 ○ Thoracic (12)
 ○ Lumbar (5)
 ○ Sacrum (1)
 ○ Coccyx (1)

15 Face
 ○ Maxilla (2)
 ○ Mandible (1)
 ○ Lacrimal (2)
 ○ Zygomatic (2)
 ○ Nasal (2)
 Palatine (2)
 Vomer (1)
 Hyoid (1)
 Inferior nasal conchae (2)

6 Arms (x2)
 ○ Humerus (2)
 ○ Radius (2)
 ○ Ulna (2)

54 Hands (x2)
 ● Carpals (16)
 ● Metacarpals (10)
 ● Proximal phalanges (10)
 ● Intermediate phalanges (8)
 ● Distal phalanges (10)

The following can't be seen from this angle...

HOW DOES A LAPTOP WORK?

Here are some different parts of a laptop and how they all work.

INPUT (giving instructions)
 keyboard mouse camera microphone

OUTPUT (receiving instructions)
 monitor speakers printer

MONITOR (screen)
 The screen is lit up at the back, with filters to control what light gets through.

The dots show up on the screen as tiny squares, called pixels, that form images.

This layer is made of millions of liquid crystal dots.

MOUSE
 A mouse moves the cursor around the screen. Inside the mouse, a tiny camera continuously takes photos of the surface below. It compares each photo with the previous to calculate how far it's moved.

Mouse button Camera Mirror LED light Hole in bottom of mouse

LET'S GO

62 Athletes have to pee... whenever they're asked to.

There are some medicines that can enhance an athlete's performance – so they're banned to keep competitions fair. To check that athletes haven't taken drugs, officials can visit them at *any time*. The athlete must provide a blood or urine sample *whenever* they are asked.

Monday 5:34am Sample please!

Tuesday 3:27pm Sample please!

Friday 8:15pm Sample please!

Saturday 11:30pm Sample please!

Sunday 2:15pm Sample please!

Wednesday 10:35am Sample please!

PIGMENTS and DYES

Shades of pigments and dyes are traditionally created using natural materials, often from plants, animals and minerals.

Key
 Plant Animal Mineral

PIGMENTS are tiny, solid particles. They stay suspended in liquid, floating around instead of dissolving.

DYES dissolve in liquids. In fact, tiny particles of dye stick to the liquid particles they're mixed with.

SOME OF THE DEADLIEST PIGMENTS IN HISTORY...

Material	Cadmium	Arsenic	Lead	Uranium	Radium
Uses	paints	wallpaper, children's toys	paints, cosmetics	glazing bowls and plates	glowing numbers on watches
Effects	fevers, bone and kidney damage	vomiting, numbness, heart disease	nausea, organ damage, death	organ damage, cancer risk	weakens bones, cells slowly die

● Cornelian
 ● Alder tree bark
 ● Greenhead flowers
 ● Pararealgar
 ● Walnut husk
 ● Goethite
 ● Juniper tree ash
 ● Asiatic tree wood
 ● Charcoal from burned wood
 ● Pyrolusite
 ● Black ebony leaves
 ● Wild walnut shell
 ● Titanium oxide
 ● Zinc oxide
 ● Kaolin
 ● Azurite
 ● Lapis lazuli
 ● Indigo flower leaves
 ● Dyer's woad
 ● Cassiterite compounds
 ● Saffron
 ● Limonite
 ● Opigment
 ● Urine from cows
 ● Red mango leaves
 ● Spinach leaves
 ● Alder linden berries
 ● Malachite
 ● Foxglove flowers

HOW DOES A LAPTOP WORK?

esc F1 F2 F3
 ~ ! @
 tab

CPU CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT
 Tells all the other parts what to do.
 Performs calculations needed to solve user inputs within fractions of a second.

RAM RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
 Temporary memory storage. Keeps track of instructions for ongoing tasks.

BATTERY
 Provides energy to run the laptop. Can be plugged in with a charger.

GPU GRAPHICAL PROCESSING UNIT
 In charge of showing images. Updates image information extremely quickly so you can watch videos and play games too.

STORAGE DRIVE
 Permanent memory storage. Saves data so it's still there even after switching off.

ROM READ ONLY MEMORY
 Contains instructions that allow the laptop to start up.

TRACES
 Thin lines of copper link components into circuits.

USB PORTS
 Wired devices can connect to the laptop using these.

WIRELESS CONNECTORS
 Communicate with wireless input and output devices using radio waves.

FANS AND HEAT SINKS
 Keep components cool – they can be damaged if they get too hot.

Microscopic switches called **TRANSISTORS** control electricity flow in computer circuits. A CPU alone has billions of transistors.

Transistors flick between on and off states. This creates electrical patterns, which carry information to other parts at lightning speeds.

In the future, the average CPU could have **TRILLIONS** of transistors – that's more than the number of stars in our galaxy.



Gift Cards for Waterstones, 'Shopfront' illustrated by myself / 'Fox' by Coralie Bickford-Smith / 'Librarian' by Joe McLaren



Examples of design for other purposes - album cover for Hot Club of Jupiter and tote bag for Waterstones