

Treasure Island Maps!



The ‘treasure’ of the title is a verb – not a noun or adjective; and in the imperative mood. Island maps should be treasured – because they stimulate cartographic ideas and challenge us to present complex phenomena clearly.

Islands share a feature that is fundamental to all mapping – boundaries. The dictionary definition – ‘a piece of land surrounded by water’ – has an appealing simplicity. Many islands are instantly recognised by their shape – Great Britain, Cyprus, Borneo, Sulawesi – and distinctive outlines help shape island identities. Islands are places with attitude. The variety of islands has always been part of their attraction, while images of extinct island endemics and the fate of entire island societies like the Tasmanians or the Tierra del Fuegians are powerful reminders that diversity can so easily be lost.

What are islands?

The concept of ‘an island’ has also been a fruitful metaphorical model. Lakes are ‘islands’ of water, surrounded by land; as are many habitats and human settlements – mountains, oases, cities, villages, rivers and coral reefs. One of the striking examples in the seminal work by Robert H. MacArthur and Edward O. Wilson’s *The Theory of Island Biogeography* (Princeton University Press, 1967) is of the ‘islands’ created by the reduction and fragmentation between 1831 and 1950 of a woodland area in Wisconsin. So, islands can serve to model phenomena associated with one medium, being surrounded by (and separated from) another. The nature of the different medium matters

greatly. The idea of insularity exemplified by the headline ‘Storm in Channel – Continent Cut Off’ is one of being set apart. However, water also connects; and the ‘yin’ to balance the ‘yang’ of separation is the equally compelling case for oceans as highways linking human communities (as well as communities of fauna and flora). The marvellous knot maps of Polynesian navigators show islands as essential stepping-stones for explorers.

You may be reading this on an island – large or small; a continent; a surrogate island – ship, train, aircraft, submarine, monastery, prison or hospital; or in a habitat island – oasis, library, forest or beach. Wherever you are, please focus now on four features of islands that raise both theoretical and practical issues: the definition of an island; the encouragement islands provide for the holistic analysis of complex phenomena; measuring island boundaries and the areas they enclose; and the dynamic nature of natural and social island processes. Every type of island should be kept in mind: oceanic, coastal, estuarine,

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Plus lots more news and views inside

Summer Competition

This is a competition with a difference. Yes, there are riches to be won, though these are not gold doubloons and Mexican silver dollars buried in a dead man’s chest on a desert island. The three prizes* have a suitably insular character – a bottle of an Islay malt whisky; a facsimile of an 1835 etching of St Helena, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office’s Colonial Office Collections and a copy of *The Natural History of St Helena and Ascension Island* (2000) by Philip and Myrtle Ashmole.

They will be awarded for island mapping ideas that embody innovative theoretical or design features. Simply describe in up to 500 words, an island map you’d like to see (and why). Ideas can draw on existing or novel types of data, instrumentation and technical mapping resources. Entries to be received by 1 October, with the Editors and the author as judges. Please send entries to Lynda Bailey, Treasure Island Competition, E213, FCO, King Charles St, London SW1A 2AH or to lynda.bailey@fco.gov.uk

*The prizes are donated by the Global Islands Network (which has charitable status), whose website – www.globalislands.net – provides a portal to thousands of islands and archipelagos around the world.

Editorial

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for the December
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The comments
in *Maplines* are those
of the Editors and
Contributors and not
necessarily those
of the BCS.

Welcome to our bumper August competition issue. We have several opportunities for you to put your knowledge and creativity to the test over the next few weeks. You may already have seen the Summer Competition on the front page while the back page Quiz offers a unique prize that money cannot buy. For those of you making use of or thinking of trying out OS *MasterMap* data, turn swiftly to page 13, while any of you who prefer website design, please dip into page 9. Now, the Editors would like a big response to all of these competitions, so to make sure you keep everyone busy judging, get your entries in soon.

As the BCS Symposium approaches we are looking for your contributions to *Maplines* from the Symposium. Your views are the important ones so if you have something to say, even if it is only a short point or a single photo, do let us know.

Finally, we are sad to report that one of the Fellows of the Society, Dr Ian Morrison passed away on 10th February 2005. Dr Morrison was an Honorary Fellow in the Department of Geography, Edinburgh University. There will be a full obituary in the *Cartographic Journal*.

Lynda, Sheena & Martin

Letters to the Editors

WORLD DREAMING – DREAM COME TRUE

Dom Sturiale, who's beautiful mythology-based map, *World Dreaming*, we featured in *Maplines*, December 2004, contacted us again recently. As a result of our feature, Dom is now working in a team with two artists – one in West Australia (Dom is in East Australia) and one in the US, to develop his map and colour it. So thanks to *Maplines* and the worldwide presence of the BCS website, Dom now has a truly international, albeit virtual, team working with him to perfect his map.

Sheena, Martin and myself would like to wish Dom and his team all good luck with this intriguing map. Hopefully one day we'll see it published; we really hope so.

Lynda

THE SAD PASSING OF TRADITIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC SKILLS

My understanding and experience of being a cartographer is having the innovative skills, knowledge and creativity to produce bespoke maps which show exactly what is required clearly, accurately, with good design of text, colour, texture, and the correct emphasis on what the map is portraying, whether they be illustrative or defined to OS detail.

Manual methods are now out of date, but good graphics software still allows the flexibility to produce these types of products giving the

creative cartographer the freedom to use his/her design skills and expertise.

Meeting with some cartographic colleagues from other organisations recently, they were also lamenting the demise of the 'old' cartographic skills. Cartography nowadays, is seen as the ability to do data analysis, with the end result being a map which is produced using Mapinfo or ArcView. These systems whilst producing a 'fit for purpose' product with all the data behind it, are not always an attractive product, with limitations to how information can be portrayed. It seems to me that the cartographic skill required here is how to make the best of the software limitations to produce the final map.

My first job as a cartographer at the Hydrographic Department (who produce admiralty charts), was correcting final printing plates by hand with a fine brush and lacquer. This required accurate mapping to within +/- 0.2mm, so attention to detail was a priority as any mistakes at this end stage could be very costly at sea!

These days I produce illustrative maps as well as 'definitive' maps for designations of new National Parks etc, using graphics software rather than GI methods, but the information is still accurate, whatever the requirement.

What I enjoy is that my job is still producing maps rather than analysing data!!

Jane Mitchell
Cartographic Unit, Countryside Agency

Visit the BCS website at www.cartography.org.uk

President's column

Archiving – Our Legacy for the Future

I recently attended the UK Geo Forum. As many of you will know, this is a group set-up to represent those societies with an interest in geography, mapping and spatial information, of which there are surprising number. The key role is to allow cross-fertilisation and provide collaborative support. A piece about the group was in the April 2005 issue of *Maplines*.



We were discussing possible collaborative events, which would be of mutual interest, when the topic of copyright for a seminar was suggested. A hoary chesnut, but one that never-the-less needs constant review.

It then became apparent that the one issue which no-one is focusing on, and yet which impacts on the members of all the societies represented by the Geo Forum, is that of data archiving. It is clear that there is much that needs to be considered and done to ensure that the legacy of all the data being created across the UK is not lost to future generations.

The BCS of course includes the hugely successful Map Curators Group, who recently ran an over-subscribed training course that attracted attendees from several European countries. They should be rightly proud of this success and I am sure we can look forward to similar events in the future. However they have a great deal more to offer, not just the mapping industry, but the wider geospatial community.

The complexity of digital data archiving is without doubt complex and challenging. Several organisations are already considering the issue from their particular vantage points. There is a very good paper due to be published in the *Cartographic Journal* on how the copyright libraries will hold OS

MasterMap. But just the issue of creating and maintaining an overall catalogue of what is being generated is a long way from being achieved. For example, the investment in the GI Gateway, a government initiative funded through the OS from the National Interest Mapping Services Agreement (NIMSA) agreement, is still a long way from delivering a coherent solution for the GIS industry.

It has been proposed that the UK Geo Forum holds an event to scope the extent of the problem and develop a 'route map' towards possible solutions.

The scoping exercise should be broad ranging including data, mapping and imagery, as well as considering the current and future roles of new and old archives and include a wide range of specialist views and contributions.

The first step is to hold a series of brainstorming meetings between members of the UK Geo Forum committee and present ideas at their next meeting in November. But it seems to me that BCS members have a lot to contribute to the discussion, so I want to include your ideas and thoughts right from the beginning. If you would like to take part in any way email me your thoughts, ideas, information on what you are currently doing and ways in which the group could help you.

And finally, a thank you to the members of Council and those who serve on the committees, who have contributed so much during the year. A special mention must go to Chris Board who passes on the mantle of the UK Carto Committee to David Forrest, we wish him well in his 'retirement'.

Seppe Cassettari
BCS President

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riverine, lacustrine, volcanic, inhabited, artificial, lost, fictional, imaginary and metaphorical.

Islands are defined as bounded by water because water imposes such striking discontinuities. Places that are terrestrial have distinctive features and visibly differentiated habitats, at varying elevations; but water imposes surface uniformity and flatness. Many years ago I saw a Pacific Hazards map with one striking feature. It used symbols to record directions of trade winds and currents, but removed the water completely and thus the visible land/sea boundaries. It needed the aid of dots named as 'Honolulu' and 'Tahiti' to allow islands to retain a separate identity when the map's focus was on patterns that show islands as geologically 'part of the main'.¹

One rare type of island is more fully bounded by water and can thus be treated as a distinct physical object with a total mass that could be calculated, as cannot be done for other islands. These are floating islands, whether natural – as in the islands composed of reeds, grasses and trees in Fernandez Lake, Corrientes, Argentina – or the artificial islands made of tortora reeds by the Uros Indians in Lake Titicaca. These floating islands are the subject of a magnificent specialist bibliography by Chet van Duzer.² However, even they are bordered by another medium – the atmosphere. Indeed, from this perspective, the truest islands are the Earth itself – or a grain of sand thrown in the air. So, perhaps we should regard our traditional sea-girt island – whether it has a bridge or tunnel connecting it to the mainland or not – as an approximation of the Platonic ideal. Indeed, time and difficulty of access are such a factor in the remoteness of islands – not simply distance – that a realistic map of the world's islands would need to find a way to show that Majorca is far closer to London than is the Isle of May.

Islands and holistic studies

A great appeal of islands – as places to live in, to visit and to study – is their completeness. With small islands it becomes possible to know certain aspects of life in great detail. For Skye like other parts of the UK the flora has been plotted in 10 km squares; but for offshore Raasay plants are recorded in 1 km

squares. Exchanges with the outside world may often be better documented for islands, from travel and tourism to imports and exports of goods and services. And with a smaller area to cover, different types of multivariate analyses become possible because the data is both available and manageable. One striking examples is the way in which the medical records of Iceland have been bought for research purposes by a US company. More detailed population statistics may be available for islands. The Registrar-General in Scotland records at each census the numbers on each inhabited offshore Scottish island³, providing raw data which makes possible finer-grained studies of relationships between population and the availability of social services such as schools, doctors and public transport.

Island dimensions and boundaries

Islands also remind us of the difficulty of measuring certain phenomena accurately. To calculate an island's area we need to delineate the mean high-water mark (if that is the convention we adopt)⁴; and how to measure an island's coastline also involves the application of fractals and – when using satellite photography as a mapping tool – the interpretation of ambiguous data. Pixels that cannot be clearly interpreted as land or water may be discarded for other purposes; but for island boundaries it is precisely pixels with both terrestrial and marine features that matter most.

That is only considering island areas as flat projections. However, the topography of an island matters (its visibility from the sea or from the high point of neighbouring islands; altitudinal changes in climate and vegetation); and this may include ways that cannot be met just by plotting contour lines. The areas of different vegetation zones on high islands will be considerably greater than the projection of their area at sea level. When specialised habitats like coral reefs and sea-bird cliff nesting colonies are considered, a wide range of cartographic challenges open up. We need to take into account, for example, rugosity indices devised to measure the extent of productive reef habitat created by different coral species.

Islands as dynamic systems

For every map, it is crucial to know what it is

of, the purposes for which it has been made and its date (including the dates when the data it records were measured). Island maps are no different, but many islands have features to remind one how the geological, ecological and social processes shaping them are dynamic over a wide range of time scales. The area of islands change because of the processes that create them – Iceland is bigger even within recorded history because of new volcanic material, including the formation of the new island of Surtsey in November 1963. In our new era of rapid anthropogenic climate change, islands will be sensitive indicators of what is happening and of the complex causal relationships between changes in coastlines, coastal habitats, property values, insurance costs, and movements of species (human and non-human). To the continued net loss of island endemics will be added a startling new phenomenon: the loss of some islands, first as viable social and economic communities; and then their submergence beneath the waves. Travel agents and cartographers can share a 21st century slogan 'See/Map the Maldives before they disappear!'⁵

Island maps of the future

Even where changes are less catastrophic and leave islands in place, cartographers will have to map altered boundaries and many new features. The impacts of climate change and the search for renewable sources of energy now present many challenges for cartographers. Reserves of coal, oil, gas and other mineral resources belong to a relatively static world; as is the traditional geography of soil types and vegetation patterns. 21st century maps – not just of islands – may increasingly need to find ways to record average wind speeds; heights of tides and strengths of offshore currents; as well as changes over time in surface and sub-surface water temperature and salinity.

So, give your imagination wing this summer. Island maps of great value in influencing policy might include those that record the effects of climate change over time, showing effects on ecological services (e.g. rainfall, mangroves and reef protection) and on economic activities (e.g. tourism, offshore fisheries). But the perspective need not be entirely anthropocentric. What about using maps to give contrasting albatross and rat perspectives on the Falkland Islands, or a

crab's inter-tidal and terrestrial sideways view of Christmas Island?

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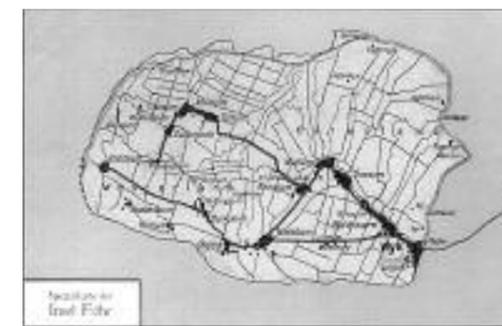
1 The phrase comes from the powerful extended geographical metaphor in John Donne's Meditation 17 in his Devotions Upon Emergent Occasions (1624): "No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friend's or of thine own were. Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind. And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls: it tolls for thee." (There is an ingenious argument that the Channel Tunnel has made Great Britain more of an island, because it removed some of the rock formations linking France and Great Britain.)

2 *Floating Islands: A Global Bibliography with an Edition and Translation of G. C. Munz's Exercitatio academica de insulis natantibus* (1711) by Chet Van Duzer, Cantor Press, Los Altos Hills, California 2004 (ISBN 0-9755424-0-0, xiii+400 pp + +6pp illustrations).

3 See Alan D. Fleming, Scotland's Census 2001 – Statistics for Inhabited Islands, Occasional Paper No 10 of the General Register Office for Scotland, 28 November 2003 (also available to download from www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). The lack of comparable figures for England and Wales means that while figures are readily available to show that in 2001 Scotland had an overall population of 5,062,011 (4,962,242 on the Scottish mainland and 99,739 on 96 inhabited islands), no standard reference work provides the 2001 population of the island of Great Britain.

4 However, in some islands the productivity of – and rights of access to – extensive tidal mudflats may be a key aspect of the economy and society; as can be inshore fishery resources and coastal aquatic resources such as sea-grasses and coral reefs.

5 The title of a meeting held at the Royal Commonwealth Club in London on 27 April 2005 was *The Disappearing Commonwealth: Global Warming and Sea Level Rise*. On current projections, even if all countries accepted Kyoto Protocol obligations today, before the end of this century the following Commonwealth island territories will no longer exist: Kiribati, Maldives, Tokelau and Tuvalu.



Postcard of German island

CGeog and BCS

C.Geog... is backed by the professional status of the RGS-IBG...

In April's *Maplines*, Sarah Jones outlined the background to the Royal Geographical Society's (RGS-IBG) Chartered Geographer (CGeog) scheme, its aims and what the RGS-IBG hopes to achieve with it. But what's in it for BCS members? What makes all the, not inconsiderable, effort of application and annual maintenance worthwhile?

First and foremost CGeog, unlike any other cartographic 'extra qualification' is backed by the professional status of the RGS-IBG, which is recognised as the UK authority on 'geography' in its widest context. This leads to recognition of its worth by government in the form of the Privy Council which in turn means that recipients are awarded the same professional status as Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Accountants or Chartered Architects etc. (Possibly a dubious honour, but you know what these guys charge for their services... could you do the same?). Another useful consequence of such high level approval is that CGeog is recognised throughout the European Union. So if you want to join your Swedish colleagues drawing the London Underground Diagram¹, CGeog is a qualification they will recognise and appreciate.

Secondly, one of the stipulations for approval was that the scheme had to have a strong element of Continued Professional Development (CPD). So you don't just get it and that's it. To maintain your status you must complete 35 hours of recognised training a year, and this is where the BCS in the shape of your current Past President (Mick Ashworth, remember him?) gets involved. He has been liaising with the RGS-IBG to determine what sort of cartographic events could qualify towards the CPD requirement. Once these are agreed (obvious candidates include the Annual Symposium (that could be 35 hours in itself if you include drinking time...), Design Group meetings and such events as the recent Map Curators' 'Wired for Maps' training day in Edinburgh) they will be added to the RGS-IBG's Events Database which will open up BCS events to a far wider audience which will include potential new BCS members and new customers for your maps. 35 hours is steep but achievable... just!

Third is networking. CGeog is excellent for academic networking with nearly 200 CGeogs and it's growing all the time. Cartographic networking should be enhanced as many RGS-IBG 'cartographers' are either sleeping members of BCS or think BCS isn't for them, but it will be beefed up as we get more BCS (and SoC) cartographic members in. You are also reminded of the RGS-IBG 'Geobyte' newsletter which is great for keeping abreast of current developments all across geography.

Fourth, CGeog's have their profiles posted on the website so more people from all across geography get to know you and your work, which leads neatly onto the last 'plus'...

PRESTIGE!

Currently you will be in a very select group and because you are 'select' your views are valued. You can shape not only the CGeog scheme but, indirectly, government thinking on mapping and geospatial matters generally. (Remember, geospatial data is fundamental to such government initiatives as the London Gateway, worth a mere £32 billion at the last count!). You are an expert and you are treated like one.

Finally, you get a rather natty CGeog certificate. This might seem like a waste of paper, but when you are applying for that new, high profile post it all adds grist to the mill and for those of us unfortunate enough to be involved in Investors in People (IIP) it is tangible evidence of personal commitment to ongoing professional development which is just what they are looking for.

So folks, the entry criteria. You need to be an FRGS, so if you already are, dust off your membership card and apply, or join RGS-IBG, get your years in (check www.rgs.org/charteredstatus for full details of qualification requirements) and then apply for Chartered Geographer status.

Either way, join the elite!

David Watt

¹ www.esri.com/mapmuseum/mapbook_gallery/volume19/tourism3.html

The Escape Game

April's *Maplines* included an account of one of the ways maps were smuggled into PoW camps in the Second World War, inside 78 rpm gramophone records. The British Library Map Library has an archive of correspondence acquired from Waddington plc, the British printing company best known for its games including Monopoly. Waddington was involved in printing escape maps on silk from the early 1940s, during which time, Christopher Clayton Hutton of MI9 worked with Norman Watson of Waddington to devise some other ingenious ways to smuggle the maps to PoWs.

Hutton initially approached Waddington to print escape maps, because their experience of printing silk theatre programmes meant they already possessed the technology to print on cloth. He soon realised that the board games, packs of cards and so forth, that Waddington made had possibilities for concealing maps. A code, described in one of the letters in the archive, was used to indicate to the Ministry which map was concealed inside a particular Monopoly game so that it could be sent to a camp in the appropriate area. A full stop after Marylebone Station, for instance, meant that a map of Italy was inside the board, a stop after Mayfair meant Norway, Sweden and Germany, and one after Free Parking meant Northern France, Germany and its frontiers. 'Straight' boards, without maps, were marked 'Patent applied for' with a full stop. Prisoners of war were allowed to receive parcels from their families and from relief organisations, so a number of fictitious charitable organisations (often based in bombed buildings) were created to send parcels of games, warm clothing and other comforts to the prisoners; amongst the games were the illicit Monopoly boards.

Most of the maps appear to have been the small-scale ones copied from Bartholomew, but there are also some specialist escape maps, a detailed plan of Danzig (reproduced here right) and some maps showing specific routes. One shows a route from Salzburg in Austria to Mojstrana in Yugoslavia (held by forces sympathetic to the Allies), printed on tissue paper. The map itself appears to be copied from a German original, with surrounding text in English. The red route avoids the easy mountain passes and shows a harder but less populated way over the hills. The text panels

give route directions and matter of fact advice about throwing stones at pursuers: 'If pursued on open mountains, make for loose rocks which can be rolled...one near miss with a 10lb rock will often scare off a man...'

The whole business of making the maps was shrouded in secrecy and the letters do not tell the whole story. Very few letters mention the word 'maps', and compasses are referred to simply as 'small metal instruments'. One letter refers to a conversation between Hutton and Watson on the innocuous subject of car parking; this was probably a reference to the Free Parking space on the Monopoly board which had been marked with a full stop to show that there was a map inside of northern France. Many communications were by word of mouth and never written down for security reasons. Sometimes maps were sent to the Left Luggage Office at Kings Cross station to be collected, rather than directly to MI9.

Some of the letters in the archive continue to baffle. There are some complex instructions concerning pink and green playing cards, for example, made in one of the letters, which are not explained at all. Almost throughout the correspondence maps are referred to as 'pictures', and codes are used to identify them, although exactly what the Emerald, Double Eagle or Dutch Girl pictures were doesn't appear to be recorded. There is clearly scope for a great deal more research to be done here at the British Library.

Debbie Hall
British Library



© British Library

A full stop after Marylebone Station, for instance, meant that a map of Italy was inside the board, ...

Barbara Petchenik Award

Every two years, the International Cartographic Association (ICA) hold the Barbara Petchenik Children's mapping competition inviting entries from children in all affiliated countries. Each time, the BCS administer the competition in the UK, with the aim of identifying five winners to progress to the international phase of the competition. This year the competition will be judged at the ICA Conference in A Coruña in July. Overall winners will be offered to UNICEF for consideration as designs for greetings cards.

The judging of the UK entries was hosted by HarperCollins in Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, who also donated prizes. Mike Wood, Chris Board, David Forrest and Mick Ashworth assessed the entries against the entry criteria and in the

context of the overall theme of 'Many Lands, One World'.

Five winners were selected to go forward for the international judging. The winning entries were:

Many Lands but One World by Emma Scott (12) and Siobhan Jamieson (12), of Dalziel High School, Crawford Street, Motherwell

Many Lands, One World by Suzanne Milne (12) of Dalziel High School, Crawford Street, Motherwell

Friendship can beat Sorrow by Kaitlin Wray (10) of Christ Church CE (C) Primary School, Christ Church Lane, Lichfield, Staffs

The United Lands of our World by Louise Laciny (15) of St Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, London

A World free from Hunger by Holly Harrison (10) also of Christ Church CE (C) Primary School

The photos show Mike Wood, Chris Board and David Forrest carrying out the judging, and the winning entries (top left Emma Scott and Siobhan Jamieson; top right Suzanne Milne; bottom left Kaitlin Wray; bottom middle Louise Laciny; bottom right Holly Harrison).

Mick Ashworth



Cartographic Journal Editor

[New Journal Editor takes over on a tide of success.](#)

As many of you will be aware, Peter Vujakovic is standing aside as Editor of the *Cartographic Journal*. The role is being taken over by Ken Field from Kingston University. It is a huge job that is very important to the Society and we wish Ken well in his role.

The efforts of Peter and his team over

the past few years, together with the considerable support on Maney's, have seen the Journal established with three issues a year and, unlike many other academic journals, increases in its subscription base in academia.

The special issue for the Geographical Union event in Glasgow last year was very well remarked upon. Vanessa Lawrence, Director General of the

Ordnance Survey, who contributed to the issue noted 'I see many journals in the course of my work, but this is really amongst the best.' Praise indeed, so well done to everyone involved.

Sepe Cassettari

BCS Strategy

[I started my work on the Support Contract for the BCS in February this year by looking at some of the issues of importance to the Society.](#)

The background to my brief is that both Council and Executive are keen to see the Society moving forward, with an expanding membership, and more benefits for members (both individual and Corporate) whilst at the same time promoting a better understanding of cartography to the wider public.

After careful consideration we feel that our main priorities are: the website, Corporate Members' benefits, and raising the profile of cartography. A website is increasingly becoming the first point of contact for people finding out about a society, as well as being a reference point for its members. And so it is for the BCS website. Acknowledging Frank Blakeway's tremendous work on the website to date, I've been looking at ways we might build on what we have. In particular, we have the chance to provide more information for members (perhaps including a 'Members Only' section). We might also have a 'public' area providing information about cartography, with, for example, short, illustrated articles on subjects of general interest and FAQs (with their answers!), map galleries, a section on BCS award winners and their maps – in short, many other opportunities to show maps!

However, if we are to show what members of the BCS can do, we need material to show – and that's where you come in! We need MAPS to put on the website. Please send me some extracts from up to four of your products so that they can be added to the website for all to see. We also plan to jazz up the Home Page with a new banner that includes map images, and to that end we have set up a competition for its design to give you the chance to get your maps onto the home page. See

inset box for details. And what of Corporate Member' benefits? CMs are a major part of BCS and contribute greatly to the Society's activities, not least at the Annual Symposium. But ask CMs what they would really like from the Society and it may be hard to get a definitive answer! I have examined some of the benefits that members of other societies receive, and have come up with some ideas for additional benefits we might offer CMs within the BCS. The aim is for all companies involved in mapping – whether making or selling maps, using or dealing in spatial data or even with a 'fringe' involvement in maps – to feel that being a member of BCS is a 'must'. So, if you're a Corporate Member, what would you like the Society to do for you? Let me know!

One of the aims of the BCS is to promote cartography to a wider audience, and we regularly receive requests for information on all sorts of aspects of cartography from the public. If you want some basic information on cartography, it's actually not that easy to find, even though there's no shortage of map-related websites out there. We now have the chance to produce material that explains various aspects of mapping to a wider public. Examples include some of the basics of map design, scales, projections, thematic maps – there's no shortage of subjects. So, to get the ball rolling, I'm producing some example articles and then want to get volunteers (willing or press-ganged) to write others. Articles need to be brief (two A4 pages, including illustrations and diagrams) and aimed at non-specialists. Here's your chance to be published on the BCS website, or even further afield!

If you have any ideas on the topics discussed above, or any burning issues to raise about the development of the BCS, then do get in contact with me. What questions

(on cartography) do you get frequently asked that others might be interested in? How would you like to see the BCS develop? What would you like to see on the website?

Let me know! I'm giles.darkes@virgin.net Don't forget, it's your Society, so here's the chance to get your ideas to the front!

Giles Darkes

BCS WEB DESIGN COMPETITION

Do you like a design challenge? If so, then send us your ideas on a new concept for the BCS website. We would like the Society's web pages to be a place to show off maps made by members – individual, Corporate and freelance. The brief is broad and the only requirement is that the design should contain maps, look colourful and attractive, and include the standard BCS logo, name etc. Corporate members will be invited to submit extracts of their maps for this purpose and new maps will be selected for display each month. All maps used in this way will be acknowledged, so here's a great opportunity to show off your products and get business through the website as well as benefiting the BCS.

The competition is open to all BCS members and there is a prize of a Times Reference Atlas. Please submit your entries on CD to:

Giles Darkes,
4 Ferry Road,
Marston, Oxford, OX3 0ET.

The closing date is Friday 28 October 2005 and the result will be announced in the December issue of *Maplines*.

Public access to Maps & Data

The geodata held by the OS is licensed under Crown Copyright; it is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act as a commercial interest.

The new European Commission Directive on a common spatial data infrastructure (INSPIRE) has been designed in consultation with European National Mapping Agency representatives. It seeks to impose a common data licensing and cost policy on European geographic data.

Open EuroData – The current plans, in the course of becoming EU law, are to impose a common cost-recovery, user-payment and proprietary licensing policy for government-generated geographic data.

Open GeoData Standards – are an important part of national mapping agency standards. Central and local government will be able to use a new infrastructure to improve their quality of and potential for spatial analysis.

Global GeoData Policy – Worldwide policy on open geodata is trending strongly in the direction of open and free availability of state-collected geographic data. The US has had an open geographic data policy for years which has led to developments both in free and community-built GIS, political communication services which depend on address geocoding, and in the development of corporate local search services.

So what does all this mean for practising cartographers?

In the UK, national geodata is collected and maintained by the Ordnance Survey (OS). Since 1998 the OS has been a Trading Fund, a government-owned company obliged to cover its own costs, and invest profits in its own infrastructure. The OS operates as a clearing-house for geodata collected by local government – new and renamed addresses, land use information, etc. The geodata held by the OS is licensed under Crown Copyright; it is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act as a commercial interest. The OS co-owns the street address to lat/long geocoding data with the Post Office; both charge several thousand pounds for an annual license.

Will things change as far as data licencing and availability is concerned? Will local authorities be making their data more freely available? Will cartographers, and in particular the so-called ‘community cartographers’ have freer access to basic geodata in the future?

Will initiatives such as Creative Commons licensing have any significant effect? I don’t have any immediate answers to these questions, but I am certainly interested in them and feel that the cartographic industry needs to be taking a close interest in these developments.

If you want to find out more about these developments that may well affect you significantly as cartographers you should consider attending the Society of Cartographers’ Summer School this September, at Cambridge University. There is a whole morning session on the topic, with six presentations from contributors that include Roger Longhorn (policy analyst), Peter Cridland (local authority GIS expert), Ed Parsons (Chief Technology Officer at OS), and 3 ‘carto-activists’ – if I may use such a phrase. After the presentations there is also a Panel Discussion involving all six presenters, where you will have a chance to ask questions, make your points, or just enjoy what looks like being a lively debate.

The Summer School also has the usual mix of formal presentations (including a keynote address by Chris Board, OBE), plus demos, workshops, visits and social events. See the weblinks below (which provided some of the facts in this note) for more information about this topic and the SoC summer school.

Further information

Roger Longhorn’s article on Geospatial Data Access –

www.geoconnexion.com/magazine/article.asp?ID=2252

Open Knowledge Foundation –

<http://okfn.org/wiki/OpenGeoData>

SoC Summer School –

<http://www.mdx.ac.uk/www/gem/soc2005/>

Steve Chilton
Chair
Society of Cartographers

New Atlas from the UNEP

The new UNEP atlas *One Planet, Many People: Atlas of Our Changing Environment* provides a comprehensive, visual presentation of scientifically verifiable information, on changes in the global environment – both the good and the bad – acquired and assessed through state-of-the-art remote sensing technology.

One Planet, Many People is aimed at environmental policy makers, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academics, teachers and citizens.

The main purpose of this hard-cover, 332-page, large-format atlas is to document visual evidence of global environmental changes resulting from natural processes and human induced activities. To meet these objectives, the atlas provides a collection of spectacular “before and after” satellite-image pairs on various themes for 80 sites around the world; over 30 environmental case studies supported by narratives, images and ground photographs; and a compilation of recently released environmental maps.

One Planet, Many People focuses on environmental status and trends over the last several years, in terms of both physical and human geography, looking at effects of urbanization; environmental consequences of energy consumption; endangered species, habitat loss and biodiversity state of global water resources and coastal areas; and land use practices and global land cover changes.

Contents

Introducing the Planet – A Story of

Change: A brief outline of the history of the planet and the prehistory of the one species, *Homo sapiens*, that has come to dominate the modern era.

People and Planet: Human Influences on the Planet: How maintaining human populations increases competition for natural resources and details how different cultures have different approaches to utilizing these resources. This chapter looks at land use intensification, explains ecosystems and ecoregions, looks at biodiversity including habitat loss and fragmentation, and provides a general overview of energy sources and their use.

Human Impacts on the Planet –

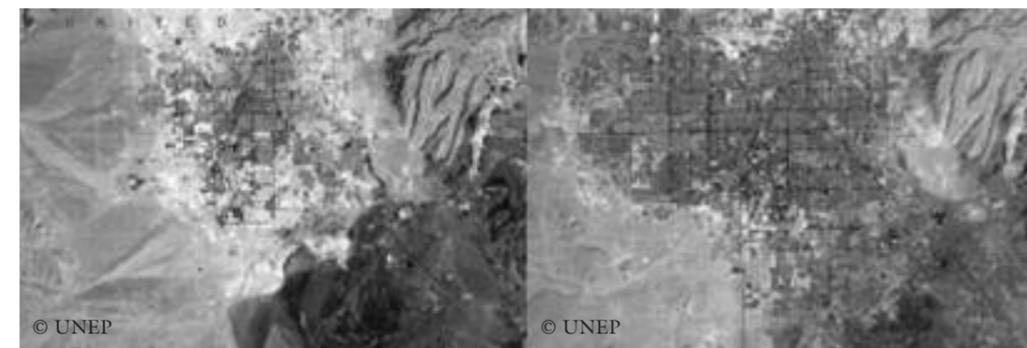
Visualizing Change over Time: This chapter uses images to show how human activities have made, and will continue to make, observable and measurable changes in the global environment such as detailed changes in: the atmosphere, including global warming and air pollution; oceans and coastal zones; water, including wetlands and water pollution; forests, including forest fires; cropland; grassland; urban areas; and tundra, including polar regions.

Natural and Human-induced

Extreme Events: Illustrations of changes that result from geo-hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis, climatic hazards including floods, droughts and hurricanes, as well as industrial hazards such as nuclear and industrial accidents and oil spills.

Epilogue: Suggestions for mitigating the effects of global environmental change, preserving fresh water supplies, protecting croplands and rangelands and providing sinks for greenhouse gases. This supports the atlas’ goal of serving as an early warning of further environmental change and prompting policy decisions and individual actions aimed at sustaining the planet and promoting the wellbeing of its inhabitants.

Review by UN Environmental Programme



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Welcome to another edition of *Page 12*, the page dedicated to the Corporate Members of BCS. Since my last report I am pleased to say that we have recruited three new Corporate members in Alan Collinson Design, Scotprint and The Financial Times. I look forward to receiving their contributions to these pages!

This brings our Corporate Members tally to 43, which is good, but through my work with the UKCC and ICA I am aware that there are many cartographic agencies in this country who are not members of BCS. As part of the Support Contract we are working with Giles Darkes to identify additional benefits to enhance membership for existing Corporates and to attract those new members. (See his article on *page 9*.) If you know of any company or organisation whom you consider should be members I urge you to encourage them to join. You could display a BCS poster on your notice board and we can supply you with publicity material to advertise the Society at any events you attend – the Corporate Members plaque will soon be supplied for precisely this purpose. If you have any ideas in support of these initiatives please get in touch – maryspence@mac.com.

And finally, thanks to everyone who has contributed to this page over the past two issues – keep sending through your news to share with the rest of BCS and help to make *Page 12* a good read.

Mary Spence
Corporate Liaison

THE ICA AT PLYMOUTH

Following an invitation to exhibit at the International Cartographic Association's (ICA) Conference in A Coruña in July, a total of 74 maps, atlases and CDs were selected and despatched to Spain.

After many weeks of chasing potential exhibitors (thanks to all Corporate and Freelance members for their contributions) and many hours of keying in all the information required about each product onto the ICC website it was a relief to see the courier disappear with four hefty packages. But the job isn't quite over yet – the 'second copy' requested will be transported to Plymouth for a special exhibition at the BCS Symposium in September. The transportation to Plymouth isn't a problem, aided by Mick Ashworth who will transport the HarperCollins atlases direct – impressive, as the Times Comprehensive may be a touch heavy! – and the extra space has been allocated by our trusty Exhibition organiser, David Irvine.

Of the 74 exhibits, 29 are flat maps and I am grateful to Lynda Bailey who is my willing volunteer to help stick these to the walls or display panels in an artistic fashion – please note that both of us are eschewing the visit to the Plymouth Gin Distillery. Now that's what I call dedication!

Mary Spence
Corporate Liaison

ORDNANCE SURVEY CONFIRMS ESRI AS CORPORATE TOOLSET FOR MAINTAINING OS MASTERMAP

Ordnance Survey, Great Britain's national mapping agency, has signed an Enterprise Site Licence with ESRI (UK) to consolidate its current use of ESRI software as a key component of its corporate mapping, data capture and management solution for maintaining *OS MasterMap* and related mapping data sets.

This agreement has been formed as a result of an Ordnance Survey project to develop a new geospatial data storage, management and maintenance infrastructure. The Enterprise Site License provides for the use of many ESRI products including *ArcGIS Server*, *ArcEditor* and *ArcSDE*, as well as ESRI's national

mapping agency tools – *Production Line Tool Sets*, *Job Tracking Extension* and *GIS Data Reviewer*.

This implementation of ESRI software will facilitate the creation of a spatial database storing around half a billion topographic and other features that make up the seamless coverage of Great Britain provided by *OS MasterMap*. In addition, many existing GIS and associated systems for quality assurance, validation, and job and data management will be developed using ESRI software.

Electronic data now makes up some 80 per cent of Ordnance Survey's annual turnover. Its products help support a vast range of business and public sector services – everything from supermarkets and fast food chains to environmental charities and the emergency services.

Vanessa Lawrence, Director General and Chief Executive at Ordnance Survey, said: '*OS MasterMap* is a complete reference system for British geographical data, which sets a new standard in mapping information. It is therefore critically important that the quality and integrity of this data is maintained within an open and secure environment. The strategic decision to adopt ESRI technology, previously taken as part of a EU Public Procurement exercise, was for a variety of reasons: the breadth of products being offered and their suitability to provide data management solutions, the fact ESRI is a valued Ordnance Survey Partner, and the wide range of additional facilities such as workflow and job management that ESRI tools offer.'

Lee Kilroy
ESRI (UK) Group

For more information on ESRI (UK) please visit the website at www.esriuk.com
For more information about Ordnance Survey please visit the website at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk

BCS SYMPOSIUM 2005 1ST TO 4TH SEPTEMBER UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH

The 42nd Annual Symposium is almost upon us, so if you are a Corporate member be sure to check you have booked your exhibition space. If you have not then get in touch with David Irvine: david.irvine@theaa.com.

Our hosts are the University of Plymouth who offer excellent conference facilities with the added advantage of being situated in the city centre with just a short walk to the famous Hoe, so there is plenty to see and do.

This year, as we celebrate *SeaBritain 2005*, we hope you are coming to Plymouth to enjoy an intriguing range of papers touching on mapping above and below the ground as well as, befitting the location, something watery. The watery theme in the Symposium, covers sessions on Historical Naval Mapping and Contemporary Marine Charting. Other sessions will include a review of the recently formed *UK Geo Forum* and the work of some of its members, Tourist and Travel Mapping, and Design and Data Visualisation. To add to a wide array of fascinating presentations will be the usual excellent Exhibition, Quiz, Annual Dinner and Ceilidh which should all sum up to a terrific weekend so we look forward to seeing you there.

Please remember the Editors are looking for your contributions to *Maplines* on all aspects of the symposium, send us your photos, thoughts, suggestions and articles.

For more information on *SeaBritain* and Plymouth University www.seabritain2005.com
www.plymouth.ac.uk
and to book your place see – www.cartography.org.uk

Views of Plymouth

Visit the BCS website at www.cartography.org.uk



BCS AND ORDNANCE SURVEY ANNOUNCE MASTERMAP® COMPETITION

The BCS has organised a new competition to promote and encourage better large scale mapping based on the Ordnance Survey's *MasterMap* product. This unique competition, launched in June, with a final entry date of 30th September 2005, is being run in partnership with Ordnance Survey.

The competition is open to everyone whether they have a current *MasterMap* license or not. It is designed to encourage any user of *MasterMap* data to enter a map that they created as part of their daily business, or one that has been designed specially for the competition. The map can be in any form from large format wall maps to on-screen maps for mobile phones.

A key part of the competition is to understand the purpose behind the map, so each entry will be accompanied by a 500 word description. The competition details and entry form will be circulated through Ordnance Survey account managers and advertised in various publications. We are hoping for a large entry and of course we want BCS members to be well represented.

A short list of winners will be selected in October and we are hoping to display these entries at the AGI event in November at Chelsea Village. The final winner and any highly recommended entries will be announced in December and there will be an award ceremony at the Fellows evening in 2006.

Another benefit of the competition will be to promote the BCS and we hope encourage new membership. For more details see the BCS website: www.cartography.org.uk/awards

BCS Administration Report

Subscriptions for 2005. Membership Renewal reminders were sent out in May to all those members who had not paid annual subscriptions and I am pleased to say that one third have now paid. Are you one of the 114 members who still haven't paid? Final reminders will be sent out in November and the names of all those members who have not paid by 31 December will be removed from the mailing list.

The subscription rates are:

Corporate Member	£165.00
Fellow	£35.00
Ordinary Member	£25.00
Associate Member	£10.00

Optional air-mail supplement for Overseas members £10.00

Members have a choice of three methods of payment: Personal cheque payable to *The British Cartographic Society* (Or for overseas members a Sterling Draft payable in London), Visa/Access credit card Standing Order (Please contact the Administration Office for a form).

Receipts will be sent out as usual but please note that your membership card will not normally be replaced unless it has been lost or damaged.

New members

The Society has pleasure in welcoming the following new members who have joined since publication of the April 2005 edition of *Maplines*.

Corporate Members:

Scotprint, The Financial Times Ltd, Alan Collinson Design.

UK Members:

Mr G H Adams, Mr J Aldridge, Mr P Barnes, Mr A D Brown, Mr I E A Coady, Mrs K Ellor, Mr W Fricker, Mr C J V Hunt, Mr J D Hurst, Ms D C Leeder, Mr R A Longhorn, Mrs C Moore, Mr J A H Peart, Mr R C Plumb, Mr P A Titmus.

Overseas Members:

Mr S K Elisha (Nigeria), Ms L Exner (USA), Mr H A Fagbola (Nigeria).

UK Associate Member:

Mr A Asryan.

Fellows

At the meeting of Council held in February Fellowship status was awarded to Mr J H Caruth, Miss A M Ewington, Mr R H Fairclough and Mr P J Westcott.

Have you considered applying to become a Fellow of The British Cartographic Society? There are currently 127 Society Fellows entitled to use the post-nominal designation FBCart.S. Contact the BCS Administrative Office for further information, the address is given at the end of this report.

Gift Aid

Gift Aid brings added income to the Society at no cost to the individual member. For every £1.00 of your subscription the Society can claim 28p in Gift Aid tax relief. To date 280 members have signed up for Gift Aid, this represents 68% of our UK membership. If you are a UK taxpayer and have not completed a Gift Aid declaration write or e-mail the BCS Administration Office using the words: "I am a UK taxpayer. I would like the Society to treat all membership subscriptions I have made from 6 April 2000 as Gift Aid donations until I notify you otherwise."

You will have noticed that your subscription receipt carries a Gift Aid Declaration slip. If you agree with Gift Aid and you qualify as a taxpayer please sign and return it. If you are unsure whether your subscriptions qualify for Gift Aid tax relief call the BCS Administration Office. Can't remember if you have signed? Don't worry, sign again and I will sort it out here in the office. Remember, Gift Aid doesn't cost you a penny!

42nd Annual Symposium

All members should have received a Programme and Booking Form for the Annual Symposium to be held at the University of Plymouth in September. Additional copies can be obtained from BCS Administration.

E-mail addresses

As part of our on-going attempts to reduce expenditure we have been running a small pilot scheme using e-mail to communicate information to members. Over the past few months, members of the Historical Military Mapping Group have been receiving notices of future Group events, minutes of meetings etc by email. This form of communication has proved ideally suited to passing information on to Group members, particularly when time is an important factor.

At present we hold e-mail addresses for just under half of the membership and in order to expand the scheme to cover other special interest groups we need to complete this part of our membership database. An e-mail message from you will enable us to complete our records and check e-mail addresses already held. You can be assured that the usual Data Protection safeguards will be maintained and personal information will never be released. We will of course continue to post information to those members who do not have access to e-mail.

Please e-mail a message to admin@cartography.org.uk

Ken Atherton,
BCS Administration,
12 Elworthy Drive, Wellington,
Somerset, TA21 9AT, England, UK.
Tel/Fax: 01823 665775,
Mobile: 07917 274747
Email: admin@cartography.org.uk

STOCK CLEARANCE SUMMER SALE

Society Ties:
Polyester £2.00 each
Silk £4.00 each
Lapel Badges: £0.50 each
T-Shirts: White with BCS logo, size large only £4.50 each
All prices include postage and packing. All enquiries and orders to Ken at the BCS Administration Office, see above for details

Calendar

31st August – 2nd September 2005

RGS-IBG Annual International Conference, at the Society and Imperial College London

For more info contact:
s.jones@rgs.org www.rgs.org

1st – 4th September 2005

BCS 42nd Annual Symposium and Map Curators Workshop

University of Plymouth, UK
For more info contact:
E: Bob.Lilley@ordnancesurvey.co.uk
For more details see page 13

5th – 8th September 2005

41st Society of Cartographers Summer School University of Cambridge, UK

For more info contact
E: owen.tucker@geog.cam.ac.uk
W: www.mdx.ac.uk/www/gem/soc2005/

6th – 9th September 2005

Measuring, Mapping and Managing a hazardous world, RSPSoc Annual Conference, Portsmouth University, UK
For more info contact:

E: richard.teeuw@port.ac.uk

12th – 15th September 2005

4th International Conference on High Resolution Surveys in Shallow Water (Shallow Survey 2005)

Plymouth, United Kingdom
For further info contact: Rob Spillard,
Technical Manager, Hydrography & Meteorology Unit, Maritime & Coastguard Agency,
Tel: 023 8032 9341

8th October 2005

Soviet Mapping Study Day, Charles Close Society, University of Cambridge Map Library, UK
For more info contact: John Davies
E: jomidav@btinternet.com

1st – 3rd November 2005

AGI2005, Chelsea Village, London, UK
For more info contact: Angela McMahan
E: angela@agi.org.uk

28th – 30th November 2005

ICA sponsored 3rd Symposium on LBS & TeleCartography, Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria
For more info contact:
www.ikgeom.tuwien.ac.at/symposium2005/

29th – 30th November 2005

The First International Conference on Geospatial Semantics (GeoS 2005), Mexico City, Mexico

For more info contact:
www.geosco.org

24th – 25th February 2006

The International Map Trade Association (Europe) Conference and Trade Show 2006, Cesky Krumlov, Czech Republic

www.maptrade.org

7th – 9th September 2006

Mapping the World: Medieval and Early Modern Cartography - International and Interdisciplinary Conference Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

For further info contact:
http://web.uni-frankfurt.de/ZFN/aaaCfP_englisch.doc

CALL FOR PAPERS

STANFORDS DISCOUNT FOR BCS

The Society has negotiated an agreement with Stanfords the bookshop, which will give all BCS members, individual and Corporate, a 10% discount on their stock of maps, charts, globes, atlases and travel guides. The offer starts from 1st September 2005.

There are two ways to get the discount. Simply go into any of the three stores in London, Manchester or Bristol and get discount by showing your membership card at the till.

Alternatively, identify the items you wish to buy from the Stanfords on-line catalogue, note the catalogue number and price, complete the order form on the BCS website and send to

Ken Atherton. Orders will be processed through to Stanfords once a week. We are anticipating delivery within 21 days. Note there is a postage charge to pay so it pays to buy several items!

We hope this benefit will prove of interest and value to members. Please use it as much as you can. The BCS earns no revenue for this

service but Council is keen to extend this type of member benefit if it proves popular.

The Stanfords website is:
www.stanfords.co.uk

The BCS order form and more details can be found on the following web page:
www.cartography.org.uk/stanfords



IMTA reception at Stanfords, February 2005

Know your Road Atlases?

Send your entries to: *Lynda Bailey*
Maplines Quiz
E213, FCO,
King Charles St,
London
SW1A 2AH
 or by email to
lynda.bailey@
fco.gov.uk

Closing date
 for entries is
 11th October 2005

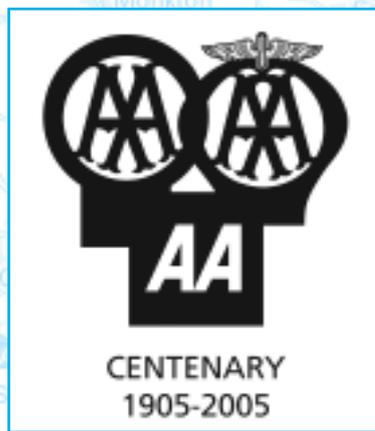
Congratulations
 to our April
 winner,
David Watt, who
 correctly answered
 that the islands
 were:-

- 1 *Hispaniola*
- 2 *Long Island*
- 3 *Newfoundland*
- 4 *Tasmania*
- 5 *Tenerife*
- 6 *Timor*

Five atlases
 contain the
 information
 advertised here
 and the answers to
 this issue's Quiz:

- AA Great Britain
 Road Atlas 2006
- AA Motorist's Atlas
 2006
- AA Big Road Atlas
 Britain 2006
- AA Big Easy Read
 Britain 2006
- Road Atlas Britain
 2006

Our prize for this quiz is a superb *AA Road Atlas Great Britain 2006*, leather bound Centenary edition (limited printing, not available in the shops). With the foreword written by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, this 360-page commemorative atlas features an extra 32-page section illustrating the growth of the AA since it was first established on 29 June 1905.



1. What road safety symbol is featured for the first time in the AA 2006 road atlases?
2. Which village in Britain has the shortest place name?
3. What Percy Shaw invention was first seen on British roads on 29 April 1935?
4. A car with the nationality plate WAG comes from which country?
5. What makes the village of Flash unique?
6. Britain's most northerly static speed camera is on the outskirts of which town?
7. Where is Britain's steepest drivable road?
8. A car with the number plate FB56 RMS comes from which area of the country?
9. Where was Britain's first motorway built?

FROM SALUTES TO ATLASES – ONE HUNDRED YEARS AT THE AA

Exactly one hundred years ago it was hand salutes by AA patrols to warn motorists of a new police idea – speed traps. Today the AA's focus is on safety and alerting motorists to the dangers of driving.

The new editions of AA Atlases will be the only atlases to contain the location of Britain's static speed cameras – and many of the atlases will also list the locations used by the police for mobile cameras.

Stephen Mesquita, General Manager, AA Publishing says: "Speeding is against the law and can cost lives – we urge motorists to always obey the speed limit. Speed cameras are placed in locations where there have been fatal or serious accidents. We hope that by providing this information it will make

motorists aware of the black spots on their journeys and be mindful of the dangers."

"About three million drivers in the UK are fined every year at £40 a ticket. The average cost of an atlas is £10. Also, about 6 million drivers now have points on their licence – not breaking the speed limit is especially important to them".

"One hundred years ago there were 16 thousand motorists on the road, today there are 25 million. Back then we provided our members with handwritten routes for their journeys, today we sell millions of UK atlases and the *AA Street by Street Routeplanner* on www.theAA.com receives around 250,000 route requests per day."