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could not be found for this volume. So, although two innovative approaches to cluster analysis are proposed, both suffer from the use of a formidably technical vocabulary, and one fails to demonstrate its relevance to the problem at hand even though the rationale for its application is clear.

Such issues do not affect the "Spatial contexts" section, which provides valuable perspectives on the relationship between clusters and space, both geographical and organisational, and the concluding "Sectoral contexts" section, which contains three very well-written, and one slight erratic, case studies on the financial, cultural, broadcast, and tourism industries. However, I would very much have liked to hear more from Karlsson at the conclusion; I fear that he has passed up a chance to give us the benefit of his extensive knowledge, and to draw together and provide perspective upon the contrasting viewpoints expressed in this book.

So, although many of the chapters stand on their own as summations of current thought by leading researchers, there is a missed opportunity to reflect upon and synthesise the insights in the *Handbook*. Regardless, the eighteen chapters within provide a valuable reference for those wishing to get to grips with the academic debate surrounding cluster formation and perpetuation; as such, the *Handbook* would be a valuable addition to many bookshelves.

Jonathan Reades

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OpenStreetMap: using and enhancing the free map of the world by F Ramm, J Topf, S Chilton; UIT Cambridge, Cambridge, 2011, 384 pages, £24.99 paper (US \$39.99) ISBN 9781906860110

OpenStreetMap (OSM) is an early product of the neogeographic movement—a worldwide topological database and map that anyone can edit, which is starting to mature and find its way further into the public realm. Recently, a number of books on the project have been published. *OpenStreetMap: Using and Enhancing the Free Map of the World*, originally written in German, has now been translated into English and updated to cover the latest developments in a still-expanding and increasingly multifaceted project.

It is, of course, difficult to write a book about any online project if its rapid evolution quickly supersedes the written work. With this in mind, the authors have created a website to accompany the book and document updates and changes. Much of the book focuses on the core parts of the OSM project, and will remain current and relevant even as the project evolves.

The authors carry considerable weight in the community—Frederik Ramm and Jochen Topf are the cofounders of Geofabrik, a German organisation that develops commercial uses of the dataset and provides tools to utilise it, while Steve Chilton is the core designer of the cartography on the main OSM website (which is the most visible manifestation of the project). The two major audiences addressed by the authors of the book are, as the title suggests, those looking to contribute to the project and those looking to use it in their own work.

Following a short introduction to the project, the map, and the OSM community, the authors cover in depth the nature of various contributions to the project—from mapping on the street to entering features and understanding the underlying format. The authors do not shy away from displaying the raw data—thankfully, OSM's model is simple and straightforward enough for this to be done without the reader becoming overwhelmed by large amounts of code.

The book is impressively comprehensive, with only a few topics missing, notably a history of the project. Tagging—assigning attributes to features—is covered in exhaustive depth, including many of the more common feature types. The full set of information requests that can be made to the OSM central server are also documented in detail. For any reading the book from start to finish, this detail inevitably slows the pace of the book, and the latter sections in particular seem to be designed for reference use. The occasional feature reference may be missing, but this is almost inevitable given that OSM does not have a fixed taxonomy. The book makes frequent references to the online documentation for the project, which almost invariably contains the level of detail that any user will require. Ultimately, the book will successfully serve both those aiming to understand the project from scratch, and those aiming to supplement their existing knowledge.

Some aspects of the organisation of OSM have generated controversies amongst the OSM community—particularly certain tagging conventions and issues of project licensing. The authors do not dwell on these issues at length but nevertheless succeed in maintaining a robust and neutral stance.

The book will be of interest both to regular OSM contributors and users, who will learn something new in the detailed latter part of the book, and to newcomers to the project, who are led through the structure and logic of the project from first principles through to applications. The use of worked examples will help readers to create their own mapping from the data or even to run their own OSM server applications (regularly populated from the master). The consistent writing style is highly beneficial compared with the usual alternative—viewing online documentation that is multiauthored and of variable quality. The final appendix of the book is one of the most interesting sections of all—country-specific notes that detail the conventions that different OSM communities have used to accommodate local context, in a project that has been largely designed in the UK.

This is a highly recommended book for everyone with an interest in how to access, enhance, and utilise the world's geospatial *Wikipedia*.

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