

## RESEARCH REPORT

## Roads, railways, and childhood cancers

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**Study objectives:** To locate geographical sources of engine exhaust emissions in Great Britain and to link them with the birth addresses of children dying from cancer. To estimate the cancer initiating roles of nearby roads and railways and to measure effective ranges.

**Design:** Birth and death addresses of all children born between 1955 and 1980 in Great Britain, and dying from leukaemia or other cancer during those years, were linked to locations of railway stations, bus stations, ferry terminals, railways, roads, canals, and rivers. Nearest distances to births and deaths were measured, and migration data relating to children who had moved house were analysed. Excesses of close to hazard birth addresses, compared with close to hazard death addresses, indicate a high prenatal or early postnatal risk of cancer initiation.

**Setting and subjects:** Child cancer birth and death addresses and their map references were extracted from an earlier inquiry. Map references of putative hazards were downloaded from the Ordnance Survey national digital map of Great Britain. These data are recorded to a precision of one metre and have ground accuracies around 20 metres.

**Main results:** Significant birth excesses were found within short distances of bus stations, railway stations, ferries, railways, and A,B class roads, with a relative risk of 2.1 within 100 m, tapering to neutral after 3.0 km. About 24% of child cancers were attributable to these joint birth proximities. Roads exerted the major effect.

**Conclusions:** Child cancer initiations are strongly determined by prenatal or early postnatal exposures to engine exhaust gases, probably through maternal inhalation and accumulation of carcinogens over many months. The main active substance is probably 1,3-butadiene.

Previous studies showed that many childhood cancers were initiated during fetal life or early infancy through exposure to atmospheric carcinogens. Places of birth were associated with industrial sources of oil combustion products, volatile fuels, and solvents: and with high local emissions of specific chemicals associated with oil fuels.<sup>1–3</sup> Four such substances (1,3-butadiene, benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, dioxins) are known carcinogens and the first two are derived largely from fuelling and operating internal combustion engines (ICEs). Distributions of all the emissions and sources were geographically confounded with each other but a combined analysis showed the cancer births to be especially associated with 1,3-butadiene, with installations using heavy rail or road transport, with railway lines, and with bus/coach stations.<sup>4–5</sup> The bus stations showed an extraordinary relative risk (RR) of 12.1 within 0.3 km. Together with other diesel associations, this showed a specific association with exhaust gases rather than with volatile fuel evaporation. All these effects were evident at the shortest measurable ranges, as expected from ground level discharges, but the coarse resolution of available “emissions hotspots” maps created uncertainties.<sup>6–7</sup> The railway data, obtained through manual digitisation, were also inadequate for taking the matter to higher resolutions; and detailed road data—necessary for any comprehensive ICE related examination—were not then available.

This study tackles these limitations by extracting exact road, rail, and other data from the national digital mapping archive held by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and by re-examining the ICE exhaust hypothesis on a fine geographical scale.

## METHODS

The cancer cases analysed here are those described in a previous report: all children who died between 1955 and 1980

in Great Britain before their 16th birthdays and who had been born in the same period.<sup>8</sup> Postcodes (PCs) of their home addresses at birth and at death were converted to map references through the Central PC Directory. Less reliable addresses and map references were excluded. The resulting database consisted of 12 017 children.

Urban PC map references represent actual addresses within 100–200 m with a mean error of 50–100 m. Rural PCs are generally larger and the probable errors are not definable. The cancers were originally classified into 10 diagnostic subtypes but earlier studies showed similar geographical proximity relations for each cancer subtype, as well as for two main groups: the reticuloendothelial cancers (leukaemias and lymphomas), and the other “solid” tumours. These main groups were re-examined here, confirming their similarity. Apart from this, the main results shown below relate to all cancers/leukaemias together.

Coordinates of mapped hazards were obtained from a subset of the OS national digital mapping archive, through the “Digimap” facility hosted by Edinburgh University.<sup>9</sup> Of the several digital files, the subset “strategi” proved to be the most suitable. Its content is limited, corresponding roughly to that of the 1:200 000 OS motoring atlas, but the recorded features are specified to a precision of 1 metre. Unlike the higher resolution files, it is conveniently downloadable in only two large “tiles”, north and south of 400N. It includes motorways, A class roads (single and dual), B class roads (single and dual), minor roads (>4 m wide and <4 m wide), canals, rivers, railways, and railway stations. Point features are given as single coordinate pairs and linear features as separated sets of coordinates representing “vertices”, with

**Abbreviations:** RR, relative risk; ICE, internal combustion engine; OS, Ordnance Survey

assumed linear interpolations. Details are presented in the appendix.

Lists of hazard coordinates were scanned against all addresses for points of nearest approach. Where appropriate, perpendiculars were dropped to lines connecting vertices. In practice, the vertices were so tightly set that this made little difference to the results of initial essays using the vertices alone. Railway stations were additionally inspected using the OS online “get-a-map” facility to estimate the compass bearing (to 5 degrees, using a protractor against the computer screen map) of the track passing through the station. In addition to the station, with idling diesel locomotives, this permitted calculation of risk estimates around the fume rich acceleration zones on either side. Perpendiculars were dropped to varied line extensions (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0 km); and, for comparison, this was repeated transversely to the track. Underground stations, tramways, tramway connections, and recently built stations were omitted. The latter were ascertained through reference to a 1992 railway atlas.<sup>10</sup>

Bus and coach stations were identified from national timetables and located visually on OS maps to a precision of 0.1 km. Those marked by symbols on OS maps, mainly town centre stations, were listed and tested separately.

Vehicle ferry terminals, civil airports, and holiday resorts, were added to the lists of point features using similar visual methods, for purposes to be described later.

RR at different distances from the nearest hazard points were estimated among children who moved house. For short distances the short range birth-death ratio serves as an estimator of RR. Its validity depends upon the premise of a short term migration equilibrium between different areas among the general child population. Against such a background, with an expectation of equal outward and inward movements relative to any nominated point, an excess of short range birth addresses represents a cancer hazard selection. Absolute numbers of cancer initiations attributable to hazard proximities are estimated as the difference between numbers of nearby births and nearby deaths.

Estimates of RR based on birth/death ratios can be sharpened by restricting them to children crossing a specific circumferential boundary around a point hazard (or lines parallel to a linear feature). This procedure excludes those children who migrated entirely within (or between) near field or far field locations or over very short radial distances. Ratios between such outward and inward movements are characterised below as “traverse limited”. These approaches are illustrated in the last two columns of tables 1 and 2.

An elaborated version of the boundary crossing technique, especially useful for examining simultaneous exposures to several hazard types, designates multiple lines at 50 metre intervals around the hazards, providing a contour map of exposure intensities. It permits synthesis of a sequence of different traverses. This is a comparatively efficient approach, retrieving additional information, and results from its application are shown below (for example, in table 3).

## RESULTS

The 12 017 reliably located post-1954 birth and death records included 5663 children who moved house by more than 0.5 km. The primary analyses are based upon this group and table 1 distributes the 5663 births and deaths according to their distances from individual map features. The last two columns give cumulative values corresponding with the first three (0.0–0.3 km) and the first four columns (0.0–0.5 km), but restricted to those who traversed these limiting boundaries in either direction. Table 2 shows results obtained by combining pairs or larger groups of features, or by separating

overlapping relations. These tabulations were repeated separately for the 2806 reticuloendothelial and the 2857 “solid” cancers. The results were indistinguishable and subsequent findings refer to the combined set.

### Bus/coach stations

These results confirmed the high RRs already shown around 455 bus stations located in national timetables.<sup>5</sup> RR within 0.5 km was 5.79. The excess risk tapered as far as 1.0 km, accumulating an attributable set of 479 additional cancer births (8.5% of 5663). Bus stations marked on OS maps (302), mainly in busy city centre sites, accounted for 375 excess cancers and the traverse limited RRs were 8.28 within 0.3 km and 7.12 within 0.5 km. Non-OS bus terminals showed weaker RRs (3.42 and 3.15) but still contributed substantially with 105 extra cancer births: 1.9% of migrants.

A similar analysis was performed for approach roads or waiting areas at vehicle ferry terminals, including those with foreign destinations and those crossing estuaries and sea passages within this country. There were few births within 1.0 km of these sites but there was a birth/death ratio of 82/41 (2.00) within 2.0 km and 168/108 (1.56) within 3.0 km.

### Railway stations

Railway stations showed a similar tapering pattern with RRs of 2.11(CI = 1.76 to 2.53) and 2.44(2.16 to 2.76) at 0.3 and 0.5 km and lesser excesses as far as 1.0 km. This was less than for bus stations, but more children were involved and the 842 birth excesses within 1.0 km exceeded those for bus stations or ferry points, representing 14.9% of the 5663 migrants. Major bus stations are often adjacent to railway stations and their associated birth distance distributions are far from independent so a joint list of both features was examined (section 1: table 2). It showed an excess of 869 cases within 1.0 km of either: raising jointly attributable cancers to 15.3% of all migrants.

### Departure track extensions

Railway station through-tracks were extended each way in steps of 0.2 km up to 1.0 km along their compass bearings. Birth/death ratios within 0.3 km of these extensions increased from an initial 1.74 (347/199) for no extension to 1.93 for the 0.4 km extension (882/457); but then decreased (section 2 of table 2). Numbers of attributable cancers increased from an initial 148 to 425 at 0.4 km and decreased thereafter.

The stations were extended similarly along an imaginary line drawn at right angles to the track. Surprisingly, the rise and fall patterns were similar and there were even more attributable cases for the 0.4 km extension (477) than for the tangential one. This presumably results from adjacent hazards such as bus stations, bus stops, road traffic, car parks, shopping areas, and other commercial and industrial activities. It will require other evidence to show how much is attributable to the railways and the locomotives themselves.

### Railway lines

Birth/death excesses here were concentrated within 0.5 km and (including stations) showed a ratio of 2457/1707 (1.44:1.34 to 1.54). The excess of 750 amounted to 13.2% of all migrants. Railway lines remote from the extended station tracks were examined separately. Results for near points where there was no station closer than 0.5 km are shown in section 3 of table 2. The RRs at 0.3 and 0.5 km were only 1.12 and 1.20 but the respective cancer excesses were 60 and

**Table 1** Shortest distances from births and deaths to selected map features

	Distances (km)							
	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0	>1.0	0-0.3*	0-0.5*
1. Bus stations								
Births	12	113	92	224	374	4848	215	423
Deaths	3	14	18	52	249	5327	33	73
B/D ratio	4.00	8.07	5.11	4.31	1.50	0.91	6.52	5.79
2. Railway stations								
Births	23	113	261	656	1350	3260	376	926
Deaths	23	65	111	308	1054	4102	178	380
B/D ratio	1.00	1.74	2.35	2.12	1.28	0.79	2.11	2.44
3. Railways								
Births	257	490	476	1058	1316	2066	974	1509
Deaths	175	350	376	685	1443	2634	652	814
B/D ratio	1.47	1.40	1.27	1.54	0.91	0.78	1.49	1.85
4. Motorways								
Births	9	18	17	61	290	5268	37	88
Deaths	6	18	33	97	284	5225	50	137
B/D ratio	1.50	1.00	0.52	0.63	1.02	1.01	0.74	0.64
5. A roads								
Births	713	862	640	699	1142	1607	1533	1536
Deaths	336	627	519	831	1296	2054	800	936
B/D ratio	2.12	1.37	1.23	0.84	0.88	0.78	1.92	1.64
6. B roads								
Births	509	579	513	704	1130	2228	1148	1322
Deaths	289	531	424	716	1251	2452	791	977
B/D ratio	1.76	1.09	1.21	0.98	0.90	0.91	1.45	1.35
7. Minor roads >4 m wide								
Births	846	1027	819	915	754	1302	1144	806
Deaths	726	1165	886	1044	850	992	1231	1018
B/D ratio	1.17	0.88	0.92	0.88	0.89	1.31	0.93	0.79
8. Minor roads <4 m wide								
Births	135	162	154	283	632	4297	332	472
Deaths	146	219	168	328	807	3995	414	599
B/D ratio	0.92	0.74	0.92	0.86	0.78	1.08	0.80	0.79
9. Canals								
Births	58	64	79	166	466	4830	176	301
Deaths	28	49	73	154	339	5020	125	237
B/D ratio	2.07	1.31	1.08	1.08	1.37	0.96	1.41	1.27
10. Estuaries								
Births	9	14	18	69	204	5349	38	98
Deaths	4	16	13	47	141	5442	30	68
B/D ratio	2.25	0.88	1.38	1.47	1.45	0.98	1.27	1.44
11. Other rivers								
Births	172	287	370	812	1393	2629	663	1051
Deaths	169	286	355	747	1587	2519	644	968
B/D ratio	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.09	0.88	1.04	0.98	1.09

\*Cumulative birth-death ratios in the last two columns are "traverse limited" and refer to subsets of migrants who crossed the nominated distance boundary, either a circumference or a pair of parallel lines.

**Table 2** Combinations and separations

	Distances (km)							
	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0	>1.0	0-0.3*	0-0.5*
1. Bus and railway stations combined								
Births	30	217	307	685	1289	3135	558	1117
Deaths	23	74	120	329	1113	4004	200	402
B/D ratio	1.30	2.93	2.56	2.08	1.16	0.78	2.79	2.78
2. Rail acceleration tracks: $\pm 0.4$ km								
Births	253	259	371	644	1243	2893	1153	1552
Deaths	126	148	183	435	1090	3681	676	802
B/D ratio	2.01	1.75	2.03	1.48	1.14	0.79	1.71	1.94
3. Railways excluding acceleration tracks								
Births	134	276	256	578	837	3582	581	971
Deaths	113	228	265	467	1063	3527	521	806
B/D ratio	1.19	1.21	0.97	1.24	0.79	1.02	1.12	1.20
4. Bus stations, rail acceleration tracks, and other railways								
Births	444	594	573	960	1204	1888	1012	1626
Deaths	254	380	401	711	1472	2445	499	800
B/D ratio	1.75	1.56	1.43	1.35	0.82	0.77	2.03	2.03
5. A roads and B roads combined								
Births	1137	1246	832	890	949	609	1774	1419
Deaths	592	1059	779	1129	1223	881	989	874
B/D ratio	1.92	1.18	1.07	0.79	0.78	0.69	1.79	1.62

\*Cumulative birth-death ratios in the last two columns are "traverse limited" and refer to subsets of migrants who crossed the nominated distance boundary, either a circumference or a pair of parallel lines.

**Table 3** Migration polarities near roads, railways, bus/rail stations, ferries. Banded according to distance from nearest address

Nearest* distance (km)	Birth nearest	Death nearest	Excess births	B/D ratio	95% CI
−0.1	1442	703	739	2.05	1.87 to 2.24
−0.2	1001	683	318	1.48	1.33 to 1.62
−0.3	485	332	153	1.46	1.27 to 1.69
−1.0	249	123	126	2.02	1.63 to 2.51
−3.0	191	161	30	1.19	0.96 to 1.46
Total	3368	2002	1366	1.68	1.59 to 1.78

B/D ratio within 0.3 km = 1.70

Attributable percentage within 3.0 km = 24.1

Attributable percentage within 0.3 km = 21.3

\*These are upper limits of distance bands synthesised from 50 m search bands within the effective ranges of the included hazards. Polarities are determined for children migrating across successive 50 m boundaries up to a maximum of 3.0 km.

165, showing some evidence of a railway proximity effect beyond the reach of the station-related acceleration and transverse zones.

Roads

A roads, B roads, minor roads>4 m wide, and minor roads<4 m wide, displayed reducing birth/death ratios with diminishing traffic-class and with increasing distance. The respective 0.3 km traverse limited RRs for the four classes of road were 1.92 (1.75 to 2.10), 1.45 (1.32 to 1.60), 0.93 and 0.80. Urban streets are not recorded here so most minor roads, and locations distant from the A,B roads, represent rural areas. There was an excess of 785 births within 0.3 km of A,B roads together, amounting to 13.9% of all migrant cancers. Rural birth locations, represented by the minor roads, were strongly “protective”. There were no birth excesses near motorways; indeed, very few addresses of any kind. Many motorways did not exist at that time and their current locations often represent low population rural areas.

Waterways

Canals displayed few nearby addresses and the weak relation with cancer births is probably attributable to adjacent features rather than canal traffic. Lower reaches of main rivers, shown in table 1 as “estuaries”, and coded to the centre of the waterway, showed few nearby addresses and no clear cancer initiating effects. Other river classes, taken together, showed nothing.

Locomotive effects

Many rail lines in south east England have for many years used third rail electrification (750 V DC) although this did not reach the coastal towns until about 1970. Proximity studies were performed separately for hazards east of 480.0E and south of 175.0N (a useful defining point near Reading). Railway station acceleration tracks here showed birth/death asymmetries of only 113/96(1.36) at 0.3 km compared with

752/361(2.08) elsewhere (p<0.01). The difference suggests a direct locomotive effect.

Times and places

Ratios between “near” and “far” birth addresses relative to different hazards, were examined in different years and in different seasons. A first study sought secular changes in near rail B/D ratios that might be related to the introduction of diesel locomotives. There were irregularities, some years showing unexplained excesses or deficits over adjacent years, but there was nothing that clearly corresponded with known equipment changes or strikes or other rail stoppages. The railway system underwent major changes after the “modernisation plan” of 1956, and a major retrenchment after the Beeching economic review in 1963, and cancer death sequences themselves were affected by improving survival. An intrinsic “rail diesel effect”, if it existed, failed to show through these complexities.

A second study sought seasonal road related proximity changes in places with high summer holiday traffic, including the ferries mentioned above, civil airports, and a list of traffic-notorious holiday resorts. “Surrounding zones” were defined within various radii (5.0 km, 10.0 km) and seasonal near-road B/D ratios inside these zones were compared with the same ratios outside. Rail proximity effects were likewise examined. No local seasonal near/far variations were found.

Combined effects

Aggregation of birth and death distributions around combined map features, as in table 2, raised problems. There was double counting in some combinations, while differing effective ranges could result in conflicting migration polarities, and it was difficult to show the marginal effects of one hazard over another. It was here that an examination of successive exposure contours proved useful. Distance contours were set at 50 m intervals around the component hazards, within their individual effective ranges. For each child the contour intervals were scanned from nearest to farthest, examining all the listed hazards within each exposure band before proceeding to the next band. The

**What this paper adds**

It elaborates previous findings of a link between internal combustion engine fuelling/operating and births of children later developing cancer/leukaemia. Shows further evidence that the link is through exhaust gases and that 1,3-butadiene is the most probable causal agent. Establishes short (0.1–0.5 km) effective ranges and shows that over 24% of child cancers are thus initiated. Infers probable occurrence of “biological magnification” with mothers accumulating and concentrating carcinogens over extended periods.

**Policy implications**

There is an urgent need to monitor and control ICE exhaust emissions, especially with respect to 1,3-butadiene. The controls need to be comprehensive covering road, rail, and marine sources and possibly oil fired space heating systems and furnaces. The controls should be directed specifically towards emissions from known sources.



## Key points

Childhood cancer birthplaces are strongly and closely associated with A and B class roads, railways, bus/coach stations, railway stations, vehicle ferry ports, and the commercial and industrial environments surrounding these features. The effects are evident at ranges down to 100 metres, decaying rapidly with increasing distance, and the relevant pollutants are evidently discharged at low level. This, and the close range potency of vehicles not using volatile fuels (for example, diesel buses), shows that the main carcinogens are associated with engine exhausts. The chief carcinogenic agent is probably 1,3-butadiene and it is probably inhaled and accumulated by the mother over a prolonged period. It probably accounts for most childhood cancer initiations although the clinical onsets of leukaemia, in particular, may sometimes be precipitated by an infection.

polarity of the first detected boundary traverse was accepted and the search terminated. This excluded double counting of individual children and eliminated conflicts between opposite-polarity traverses. This procedure uses short migrations crossing steep local risk-gradients, exploiting the high precision of the map data, and it retrieves information lost in the simpler method.

This approach was used to search successive 0.05 km bands within 0.3 km of A and B roads, of railways, and of combined roads and railways. The respective outward/inward ratios were 2543/1539 (RR = 1.65), 1079/747 (RR = 1.44), and 2753/1733 (RR = 1.79). Attributable percentages were 17.7 (roads), 5.9 (railways), and 18.0 (joint). The road and rail RRs (at 0.3 km) were similar to those in tables 2 and 3 but road-proximity attributable risks increased. Differences between the combined and individual hazards showed that roads-exerted the major effect. Re-ordering the rail/road components of the combined analysis made no material difference. A similar analysis post-1968, excluding the electrified south east region, gave similar results.

Table 3 displays a combined analysis of railways, railway stations, tangential and transverse rail extensions, bus stations, ferries, and A,B roads, each within their effective ranges. The outward/inward ratio within 0.3 km gave RR = 1.70 (1.61–1.81), and attributable cases increased to 21.3%. Extension to 3.0 km increased this to 24.1%.

## DISCUSSION

These results confirm the prior hypothesis that many childhood cancers are initiated by short range exposure of the fetus or infant to exhaust fumes from ICEs. Earlier migration analyses had shown that ICE associated 1,3-butadiene was the probable agent.<sup>4–5</sup> Other reported investigations of ICE proximities have mainly used case-control comparisons and their conclusions have varied, but several have produced evidence of road traffic proximities.<sup>11–19</sup> Some regarded benzene, nitrogen oxides, or particulates as the main hazard, but chiefly on an *a priori* basis. None of them sought directly to identify the agent and none specifically incriminated 1,3-butadiene.

This study shows effective exposures within 100 m of engine gas sources, tapering with increasing distance, and confirming expectations for a ground level discharge. These findings, and the separation of the components, depended crucially upon the availability of high resolution OS data on roads, railways, and railway stations. These data are presented to a precision of 1 m although ground accuracy

(for example, for interpolations between the vertices of linear features) is less certain. However the OS specifications for its 1:250 000 maps suggest a mean error on the ground of about 20 m (see appendix). This is sufficient for present purposes.

Diesel fumes were initially implicated by high birth frequencies near bus/coach stations and railways. However, this emphasis was partly attributable to the relative ease of defining sites with high levels of diesel emissions; in contrast with the ubiquity of petrol engine exhausts. Local effects from rail diesel were supported by birth concentrations around acceleration zones within 400 m of stations and by regional differences related to rail electrification. However, results near transverse station extensions suggested a major non-locomotive railside effect and there were no evident correspondences between rail proximities and the progressive introduction of diesel locomotives between 1960 and 1968. Combined and separate analyses of roads and railways then showed that the road effect was paramount and that the rail proximities of cancer births were largely explicable by nearby roads. However, the distinction is still incompletely resolved and it would be a mistake to regard these findings as exonerating diesel locomotives. We should probably still treat all low level ICE exhausts as hazardous.

Links were sought between seasonal cancer birth excesses and local holiday period surges of road traffic. The exposure to birth interval might thus have been estimated from a mutual offset. Surprisingly there were no such links. However, this negative finding leads to the important inference that exhaust gas inhalations must be effective after varying intervals, smoothing out seasonal exposure variations. This implies that the mother probably accumulates toxic materials over long periods, concentrating low ambient levels of carcinogen through a “biological magnification” process. Such processes have been recognised in other contexts: for example, in food chain concentrations of DDT, or the dietary toxin pathways responsible for endemic neurodegenerative disease on the island of Guam.<sup>20–22</sup> The possibility deserves examination here.

What proportion of all child cancers might be initiated by exhaust gas exposures? Firstly, we can suppose that exposed non-migrants suffered to the same degree as migrants; or more so if there is a postnatal component. Secondly, we can suppose that the measured proximities supply only a very crude indicator of all maternal/child exposures. More specific measures of exposure (for example, including their own cars) must be capable of explaining many more than the 24% found here; and ICE exhaust exposure can probably be regarded as the major initiating cause of these diseases in this country during these years. It was a more powerful hazard than medical radiation, which resulted in about 6% of cases, and much more powerful than any effects of exposure to non-ionising electromagnetic radiation.<sup>23</sup>

However, this may be only a part explanation and there is room for other external cofactors here, especially in relation to clinical onsets of leukaemia. Stimulated proliferation of an existing malignant clone by a viral or other infection offers a reasonable pathogenetic model for a tumour of the immune system; and this could explain the many reported occurrences of close-set space-time onset clusters.

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Conflicts of interest: none declared.

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APPENDIX

Digimap featurecodes and numbers of coordinates in each

Feature	Codes	Coordinates
Bus/coach stations	(direct map reading)	455
OS bus stations	(direct map reading)	302
Railway stations	5520	2531
Railways	5510,5511,5512,5513	78378
Motorways	5310,5312	9984
A class roads	5330,5332,5333,5335	146943
B class roads	5340,5342,5343,5345	164227
Minor roads >4 m wide	5350	382817
Minor roads <4 m wide	5405	481880
River, main, lower	5213	15505
Other rivers	5211,5212,5221,5222,5230	857107

Map data were downloaded in DXF format and hazard lists were extracted using specially written PASCAL programs. Coordinates are specified to one metre precision but OS warns that this is not a meaningful statement of ground accuracy. OS quoted tolerances on their 1:250 000 printed maps, derived from these data, suggest maximum ground errors of 25 metres for points and vertices (0.1 mm on map) and 50 metres for interpolations (0.2 mm). Mean errors are probably around 20 metres.

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