

# Mapping land values

Two technologies are converging and could make a huge impact on the search for policies that support sustainable land management, writes **Tony Vickers**

COMPUTER ASSISTED MASS Assessment (CAMA) within the property valuation field, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) more generally, have the capability of bringing the intangible reality of global and local economic landscapes to life.

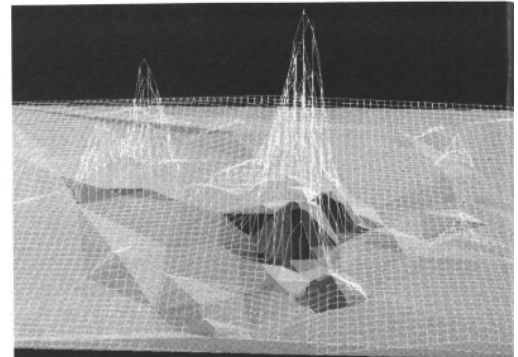
My task is to evaluate the potential of this new science – which I term ‘ecomorphology’ – in a UK-focused research programme at England’s Kingston University. Countries have such a variation in their political, legal, cultural and technological status that it would be too complicated to draw conclusions as to the cost-effectiveness of value maps everywhere. In England, we have a peculiarly secretive and disjointed collection of publicly held information about land, with different ministers responsible for different parts.

If the information could be brought together and maintained, the potential is there to discover the ‘economic signatures’ of all kinds of physical

interactions between mankind and nature, from moving a bus route to assigning special status to a high school, even to predictions on the sea-level effect of global warming.

It seems to me that for governments to attempt the complex task of managing land use sustainably without developing and exploiting value maps, alongside land use and topographic maps, would be like weather forecasters denying themselves barometers. Just because measurement of air pressure is more difficult than measuring temperature and precipitation and the phenomenon is itself unseen, does not make it less important.

Land values, as distinct from building values, are not created by the owner of a piece of land but by the entire community within which each site resides. There should be no privacy attached to land value maps: they are a reflection of the economic health and wealth of a community and not of



## Downtown area of Toledo, Ohio

A lattice framework of building values is shown draped over a solid surface of land values. The basic data comes from the county assessor’s files on real property values. These are based on actual market transactions.

individual effort. Land value maps can and ought to be in the public domain just like weather maps and street maps.

The property industry and its clients – effectively all of us – ought to demand that much more research goes into exploiting CAMA and GIS to ensure that this happens.

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# What goes around, comes around

A long-running dispute about who owns the rights to Monopoly has dogged the world’s most successful board game. **Ciaran Jennings** reports on a new initiative involving an area on the board that is bound to raise the eyebrows of LVT supporters

SET IN THE heart of London’s theatreland, Coventry Street was laid out in the West End in 1681 and is probably best known worldwide as one of the three yellow squares at the top of the Monopoly board.

This is ironic for two reasons. First, the modern Coventry Street is today at the centre of a scheme to form a Business Improvement District (BID) that could prospectively be funded by a land value tax. Second, the game of Monopoly, which put Coventry Street on the world stage, has long been the subject of intense wrangling over the nature of the game and who owns its rights. How did this arise?

In 1904, Lizzie Magie, a passionate supporter of Henry George’s arguments for LVT, patented a game called the Landlords’ Game. It was designed so that it could be

played in two separate but connected ways. The aim of the first was for players to buy and sell property in such a way that the contestants attempted to bankrupt their opponents. The second way involved players adhering to the Georgist philosophy of communal benefit – the more land each player owned the more LVT he or she paid.

Some 23 years later, Dan Layman decided to develop an offshoot game, which he patented as Monopoly. Layman also patented his rewritten rules, which dispensed with the Georgist perspective and focused on the capitalist method. In 1934, Parker

Brothers bought the rights for Monopoly from Charles P Darrow, who had passed it off as his own invention. Parker Brothers had to buy the rights to Layman’s game as well as the Magie version after they discovered these pre-dated Darrow’s claim.

