



Standard Area Measurements User Guide

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Contacts

This publication

For information about the content of this publication, contact ONS Geography

Tel: +44 (0) 1329 444971

Email: ons.geography@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Other customer enquiries

ONS Customer Contact Centre

Tel: 0845 601 3034

International: +44 (0)845 601 3034

Minicom: 01633 815044

Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk

Fax: 01633 652747

Post: Room 1.101, Government Buildings,
Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales NP10 8XG

<http://www.ons.gov.uk>

Media enquiries

Tel: 0845 604 1858

Email: press.office@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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Contents

Introduction	2
Types of Measurements	3
Total Extent	3
Area to Mean High Water	3
Area of Inland Water	4
Area to Mean High Water Excluding Inland Water (Land Area)	4
Diagrammatic Representation of the Four Types of Area Measurements	5
Data Tolerance, Accuracy and Currency	6
Tolerance	6
Accuracy: Measurements for Great Britain	6
Accuracy: Measurements for Northern Ireland	6
Comparisons with Previous Area Measurements	6
Currency of the Area Measurements	7
Guidance on the Use of Measurements for Statistical Purposes	8
Compiling Population Density Measurements	8
Other Uses of Measurements	8
Specific Measurements	8
Conditions of Use	8

Introduction

National Statistics has identified a need for a consistent approach to the production of definitive surface area measurements for use in UK statistical outputs and to meet the European Commission's requirements for standardised area measurements (SAM) from member states.

The options for SAM measurements for use in UK statistical outputs are varied and no single type of measurement meets all requirements. Three key measurements are available: total extent, area to mean high water and inland water. A fourth (commonly-used) measurement, land area, has been derived from these.

The following SAM measurements are produced:

- SAM measurements for all administrative areas in the United Kingdom are derived from aggregated ward level SAM measurements.
- SAM measurements for all electoral areas in Great Britain are derived from aggregated Westminster Parliamentary Constituency level SAM measurements.
- SAM measurements for all NHS health areas in England are derived from aggregated Clinical Commissioning Groups level SAM measurements.
- SAM measurements for all Public Health England (PHE) health areas in England are derived from aggregated PHE Centre level SAM measurements.
- SAM measurements for all Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) and Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) in England and Wales are derived from aggregated Output Area (OA) level SAM measurements.
- SAM measurements for Local Enterprise Partnerships, Travel to Work Areas, Workplace Zones, National Parks, and Local Health Boards.
- SAM measurements for all Eurostat geographies including LAU 2, LAU 1, NUTS 3, NUTS 2 and NUTS 1 levels.

Measurements for many areas have been derived from a corrected version of Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 scale digital Boundary-Line™ products. Ordnance Survey have a programme of constant improvement to Boundary-Line™ and so SAM measurements may be subject to change for areas whose boundaries have not physically changed.

The area measurements are held in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and CSV.

Types of Measurements

Four types of measurements are provided. These are all 'flat' measurements as represented on a map; they do not take into account variations in relief e.g. mountains and valleys. Measurements are given in hectares (10,000 square metres) to 2 decimal places. The four types of measurements are:

Total Extent (AREAEHECT)

Area to Mean High Water (clipped to the coastline) (AREACHECT)

Area of Inland Water (AREAIHECT)

Area to Mean High Water Excluding Area of Inland Water (Land Area) (AREALHECT)

Total Extent

'Extent of the Realm' measurements are not routinely available for the United Kingdom as a whole because there is no 'Extent of the Realm' definition in Northern Ireland.

For Great Britain, this is the area of the statutory extent of an area. Such areas bounded by coastal water are measured to the 'Extent of the Realm' boundary. 'Total Extent' measurements include all tracts of inland water, including estuaries contained within statutory boundaries. 'Extent of the Realm' is typically co-incident with Mean Low Water. However, the statutory boundaries of some administrative areas can include piers and jetties (some no longer existing) and sea areas bounding off-shore islands e.g. Flatholm in the Bristol Channel. Measurements for all areas have been derived from a corrected version of Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 scale digital Boundary-Line™ products.

In Northern Ireland, there is no 'Extent of the Realm' definition. The datum used in Northern Ireland for their coastline is an averaged tide mark referred to as Mean Sea Level (MSL) Belfast. Measurements for all areas have been derived from an OSNI Large-scale boundary dataset, extracted from OSNI Large-scale database that has been topologically cleansed and attributed to create a seamless dataset. All 'Total Extent' measurements are the same as those available for the 'Area to Mean High Water'.

Area to Mean High Water

This is the total hectare measurement of an area clipped to the coastline and includes all tracts of inland water. For all inland (i.e. non-coastal) areas, the measurements respect the statutory boundaries and so the area measurements are the same as those available for the 'Total Extent'.

In Great Britain, where areas are bounded by tidal water, measurements are limited to the mean high water mark. 'Area to Mean High Water' measurements include all tracts of inland water, but exclude tidal estuaries. The approach taken by Ordnance Survey, to separate 'inland water' from tidal estuaries, is to draw a nominal line across the mouth of each estuary as though they were a continuation of the 'Extent of the Realm'. Measurements for all areas have been derived from a corrected version of Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 scale digital Boundary-Line™ products.

In Northern Ireland, there is no 'Area to Mean High Water' definition. The datum used for their coastline is an averaged tide mark referred to as Mean Sea Level (MSL) Belfast. Measurements for all areas have been derived from an OSNI Large-scale boundary dataset, extracted from OSNI's Large-scale database that has been topologically cleansed and attributed to create a seamless dataset. All 'Area to Mean High Water' measurements are the same as those available for the 'Total Extent'

Area of Inland Water

This is the surface area of inland water areas within each area. In producing SAM measurements, inland water is constrained to bounded areas of water. These are permanent areas of inland water, such as lakes, lochs and reservoirs that exclude subterranean water and do not include 'open tracts' of water - typically flowing water (i.e. not permanent or stored as defined by Ordnance Survey), such as rivers, canals, and streams.

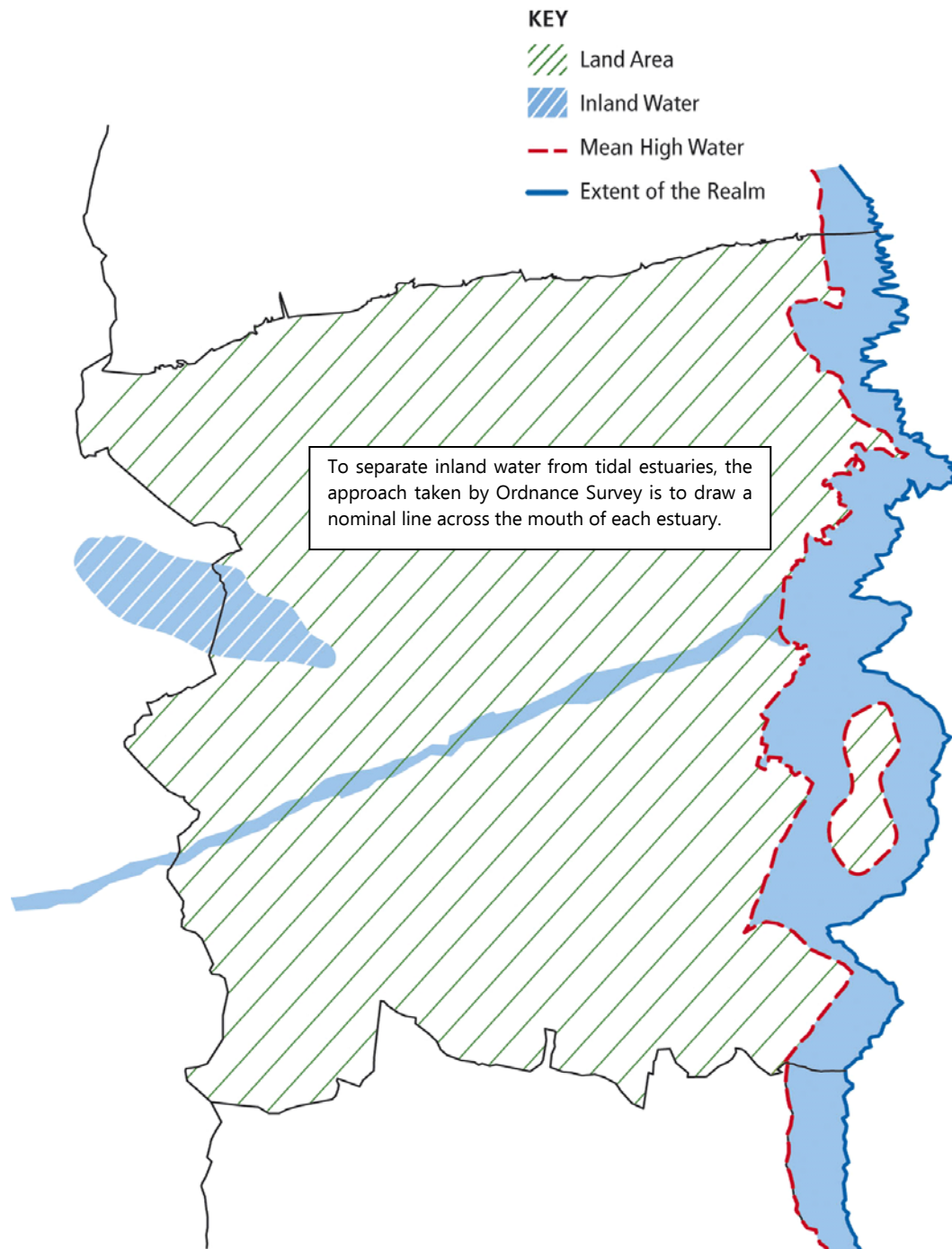
For Great Britain, inland water measurements have been calculated using an extract of the Ordnance Survey MasterMap topographic layer's hydrology theme.

For Northern Ireland, inland water measurements have been derived from an inland water boundary dataset from the Department of Environment Northern Ireland. This has produced a difference in the total inland water area, compared to previous measurements (which were supplied by Land & Property Services), of 2238.38 hectares

Area to Mean High Water Excluding Inland Water (Land Area)

This area measurement is the difference between the 'Area to Mean High Water' and 'Area of Inland Water' where such a measurement is available. This area may be loosely defined as the 'Land Area'.

Diagrammatic Representation of the Four Types of Area Measurements



Data Tolerance, Accuracy and Currency

Tolerance

SAM measurements are calculated and stored as hectares to 4 decimal places (i.e. at 1 metre level) and released as hectares to 2 decimal places (i.e. 100 sq metres) as a standard for publication. SAM measurements can be supplied to 4 decimal places on request. Please contact ons.geography@ons.gov.uk

Accuracy: Measurements for Great Britain

The inherent deficiencies in precision within Boundary-Line™ compared to the real world may produce 'ground measurement' area variations of approximately +/- 1 sq kilometre. The reasons for some of these area variations are:

- Boundaries are fixed to features as captured during the surveying process but such features can change shape or course over time (e.g. Morecambe Bay);
- much of the Mean High Water feature has been heavily generalised in the Boundary-Line™ product to avoid excess data volume levels adversely impacting on the product's functionality; and
- Boundary-Line™ has been created from Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 scale mapping which is a generalised product; this can mean that some digital boundaries have been 'attached' to ground features that are already redrawn or generalised or may be off-set, such as streams, hedges etc.

The use of Ordnance Survey's MasterMap® topographic layer hydrology theme means that measurements for tracts of inland water have been captured to a different set of specifications and standards which produce measurements that are more accurate than those derived from Boundary-Line™. Further information on Ordnance Survey's MasterMap® specifications can be found at <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-and-government/products/topography-layer.html>

Accuracy: Measurements for Northern Ireland

The OSNI Large-scale database consists of 1:1250 and 1:2500 scale vector mapping. They are accurate at property- and street-level, making them suitable for detailed analysis purposes.

Comparisons with Previous Area Measurements

Inevitably, area measurements will differ in some instances from those made available previously. Some differences will be due to boundary changes or improvements to the source data, or for other reasons already explained in this User Guide. Also, previous measurements are likely to have been produced to different levels of accuracy and consistency for various purposes using a range of methodologies.

For Northern Ireland, inland water measurements have been derived from an inland water boundary dataset from the Department of Environment Northern Ireland. This has produced a difference in the total inland water area, compared to previous measurements (which were supplied by Land & Property Services), of 2238.38 hectares

Extensive quality checks have been completed but given the varied sources of previously published area measurements it is not possible to compare the SAM measurements against all previous data. Any significant differences requiring explanation will be investigated, on request, by ONS Geography provided an authoritative source of the previous data and its currency are provided. Please contact ons.geography@ons.gov.uk.

Where SAM measurements for electoral and administrative areas are being used and there are differences with area measurements made available previously the following explanatory footnote should be provided:

"The area measurements are a definitive set derived from boundaries maintained by Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland. The current measurements may differ from those published previously in tables, publications, or other statistical outputs, even allowing for boundary changes or changes to the physical structure of the land because of improvements to the source of the data."

Currency of the Area Measurements

SAM measurements are reviewed annually based on the boundaries included in the final release of the annual Boundary-Line™ product in October. Any errors considered by ONS to exist in Boundary-Line™ in areas in England and Wales after its October release are corrected and the corrected boundaries used to produce SAM measurements. ONS is unable to conduct checks, apart from boundary contiguity, on Scottish boundaries in Boundary-Line™. The SAM measurements will also reflect any other boundary amendments (i.e. improvements) implemented since the previous release of Boundary-Line™.

Guidance on the Use of Measurements for Statistical Purposes

The choice of area measurements to be used in a particular situation will depend on the data being presented, and a definition of the chosen measurements should be included in the relevant publication or dataset.

Compiling Population Density Measurements

The recommended approach preferred by Eurostat is to use the 'Land Area' measurement (Area to Mean High Water Excluding Area of Inland Water) to compile population density measurements.

Other Uses of Measurements

The choice of area measurements to be used will depend on the data being presented. However, as general guidance, it is suggested that:

- If a measurement is required to describe the extent of an administrative area then the 'Total Extent' measurements should be used for contextual purposes; but note that the 'Area to Mean High Water' measurements should be used for areas in Northern Ireland because there are no separate 'Total Extent' measurements;
- If a measurement is required for calculating population density figures the 'Land Area' (Area to Mean High Water Excluding Inland Water) measurements should be used;
- If a measurement is required to describe the extent of the land mass (i.e. in a 'land use' context) then the 'Area to Mean High Water' measurements should be used.

Specific Measurements

Some area measurements will appear to be excessive compared with expectations. The reasons are varied and can include instances where the 'Extent of the Realm' measurement includes bounding sea areas and bays, islands and piers. Area to Mean High Water measurements can also include tracts of rivers and towpaths.

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