

4th IHO-HSSC Meeting
IHB, Taunton, 25-28 September 2012

Report to HSSC-4 by the Correspondence Group on Definition and Length of
Coastline

Submitted by: France

Executive Summary: This paper reports on progress made by the CG on Definition and Length of Coastline. The CG proposes an IHO Resolution on calculating the length of coastline for comparison purposes.

Related Documents: HSSC2-03D *Report to HSSC-2 on the Correspondence Group on Definition and Length of Coastline*
HSSC3-03C *Report to HSSC-3 on the Correspondence Group on Definition and Length of Coastline*
CL90/2008 *French Study Group on the Standardisation of the Length of Coastlines*

Related Projects: None

Annexes:

1. Final draft IHO resolution on calculating the length of coastline for comparison purposes.
2. Example list of lengths of coastlines for comparison purposes.
3. Example list of different calculations for the length of coastline not based on the recommended method.

1 Introduction / Background

Following a request from the European Commission, the 20th CHRIS Meeting (November 2008) encouraged the creation of a Correspondence Group (CG) aimed at harmonizing the way Member States define and measure the length of their national coastlines.

France volunteered to coordinate such a CG to study the feasibility of such standardization and members were invited to join the group.

The HSSC at its 2nd meeting in October 2010 invited the CG on the Definition and Length of Coastline to complete its work by HSSC-3.

The CG had a meeting on 30-31 march 2011 in Brest, France, with the participation of Germany, Finland, Spain, Cyprus, USA, Slovenia and France.

A first draft resolution was proposed to HSSC3 in 2011. This new version clarifies the aspects related to determinations between Usage Band 1 and 2 ENC.

2 Main conclusions and proposals

2.1 Users' need and purposes for length of coastline

The CG found that there are no clear legal or other obligations to define how length of coastline is determined, but identified that obviously it is possible to define the length for various different purposes, such as, for administrative and comparison purposes (allocating fishing quotas, referencing aquaculture production statistics, coastal zone management, defining “hydrographic interest”, etc.), environmental protection (for example, evaluating response capacity requirements) and various scientific purposes.

It was found that there are often several lengths available for the calculated or estimated length of coastlines, but only few metadata is associated with these values. There are many worldwide digital source data sets available. There exist several GIS softwares available to make the calculations.

The CG recognized that the coastline is by nature a fractal object; so it is not possible to provide an unambiguous length. The length may be calculated in as much detail as is desired and the length may therefore grow to infinity. There is never one simple solution (see [Annex 3](#)).

However, the CG noted that there are often requirements to be able to compare the length of coastlines between States for certain administrative purposes. Thus a standardised method for calculating these lengths is required.

2.2 General requirements

The CG noted that in order to develop a harmonised approach there are many issues that must be clarified before the length of a coastline can be calculated for a given purpose. Among these are:

- Requirements on the level of detail
- Sources to be used
- Scale of the sources
- Method to be used
- Generalisation
- What to be included (islands, inland waters, artificial structures...)
- How far do we measure river mouths
- Dynamical aspects and evolution of coastline

The CG identified some general requirements, specifications and guidance for those who may need to calculate the length of a coastline:

- Have a common definition of what is used in calculations
- Sufficient metadata should be associated with the calculated length. These include at least information on the methods used, source data, purpose of the calculation, what is included in the calculation, specifications used, expected use of the results
- The calculated results should be repeatable

- The results should be auditable

2.3 Coastline Length calculation for comparison purposes based on ENCs

The requirement to create the CG was as a result of the need to address the European Commission requirements to use the length of Member States' coastlines (ref. CHRIS 20th Minutes published under IHO CL 90/2008). As a result, the CG has developed a draft specification on a harmonised approach to define the length of a coastline for comparison purposes, based on official, standardised and available data: Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC).

The ENC coverage at Navigation Purpose code 1 (Overview), which is almost complete, is recommended as the basis for the calculation. Where this coverage is not available, Navigation Purpose code 2 (General) should be used.

The proposed specification (see Annex 1) identifies the sources to be used for the calculation, what elements should be included and the metadata to be associated with the results. Annex 2 provides examples of calculated lengths together with relevant metadata.

The CG noted the following benefits of using ENC as the basis for the calculations:

- ENCs are officially produced under the authority of national hydrographic offices (HOs).
- The coverage of small scale ENCs is effectively complete.
- The ENC product specification does not allow overlaps in the same navigation purpose code – hence a single unambiguous source of data should normally be available.
- It is possible to identify the producer State from the ENC data for each coastline segment.
- Data is already in a consistent structure and in a uniform format and associated with a unique geodetic datum.
- There are tools to extract coastlines from unencrypted ENC data sets.
- Calculations based on small scales minimises the “fractal” aspect of the coastline and makes comparison between countries more consistent.

2.4 Calculation and publication

The CG proposes that the IHO adopts a Resolution recommending how Member States make the calculation for their countries and provide the result to the IHB for subsequent publication.

The CG proposes that the IHB publish a list of coastline lengths for Member States on the IHO website.

The CG did not find it appropriate to include the lengths of States' coastlines in the current form of C-55 (as suggested in Annex A to CL 90/2008) as it does not include such theme.

3 Proposals to HSSC4

The HSSC-4 is invited to :

- a) Note this report.
- b) Endorse the technical specifications and guidance.
- c) Approve the final draft IHO resolution and instruct the IHB to submit it to Member States for their endorsement.

Annex 1

Final draft IHO resolution on calculating the length of coastline for comparison purposes

Recognizing that:

- There are requirements to compare the length of a coastline between States;
- There is a consequent requirement for the harmonization of the calculation of the length of a coastline of a State;
- The length of a coastline is fractal by nature; and
- The determination of the length of a coastline based on published ENC data can provide a more consistent source of fundamental data than hydrographic survey data

The IHO resolves that:

1. The length of a coastline for the purpose of comparison between States could be calculated according to the following guidance and specifications.
2. This specification describes a harmonized approach to determining the length of a coastline. It may only be relevant for comparison purposes and should not to be regarded as definitive nor suitable for all purposes.
3. For the purposes of this method, the coastline is defined as the High Water Line as represented by the Coastline, Shoreline Construction and Causeway classes of the applicable Electronic Navigation Charts (ENC).
4. The length of the coastline between two points is the sum of the lengths of the three Coastline, Shoreline Construction and Causeway classes between those points.
5. The relevant lengths obtained from Navigation Purpose code 1 (overview) ENC cells should be used for the calculation
6. If Navigation Purpose code 1 ENC cells have not been published, data from Navigation Purpose code 2 ENC cells (General) should be used.
7. In cases where data from Navigation Purpose code 1 ENC cells is supplemented by data from Navigation Purpose code 2 ENC cells, the latter is counted from the vertex closest to the last vertex of the code 1 ENC corresponding curve.
8. River mouths should be included in the calculation to the point where they become a line feature in the ENC band which is used for calculation. Objects which are upstream of a line object should not be included in the calculation of coastline (for example: in the case of inland water linked to the sea by a canal).
9. The end of each State coastline will be at the agreed or declared border line.
10. Refer to the example in Appendix 1 for further clarification.
11. The result of the calculation of the length of coastline should include the following:
 - Country name
 - Two-letter Country code (ISO S-62)
 - Length
 - Unit of measure
 - Any comments
12. The following metadata should be included with the result of the calculation.

Note: elements marked * are repeatable.

- Point of contact of the organisation responsible for the calculation (such as the postal address or web addresses of the HO)
- Date of calculation (YYYY/mm/dd)
- Identifier of the ENC cell(s) used for the calculation *
- Edition date of the ENC(s) *
- Producer code of the ENC(s) (IHO S-62) *

- Scale of the line segment(s) used *
- Object Classes included in the calculation *

Appendix 1_ An Example of using Navigation Purpose codes 1 and 2 ENC cells

Below is an illustrated example on how Navigation Purpose codes 1 and 2 ENC cells should be handled so that the latter supplement the former.

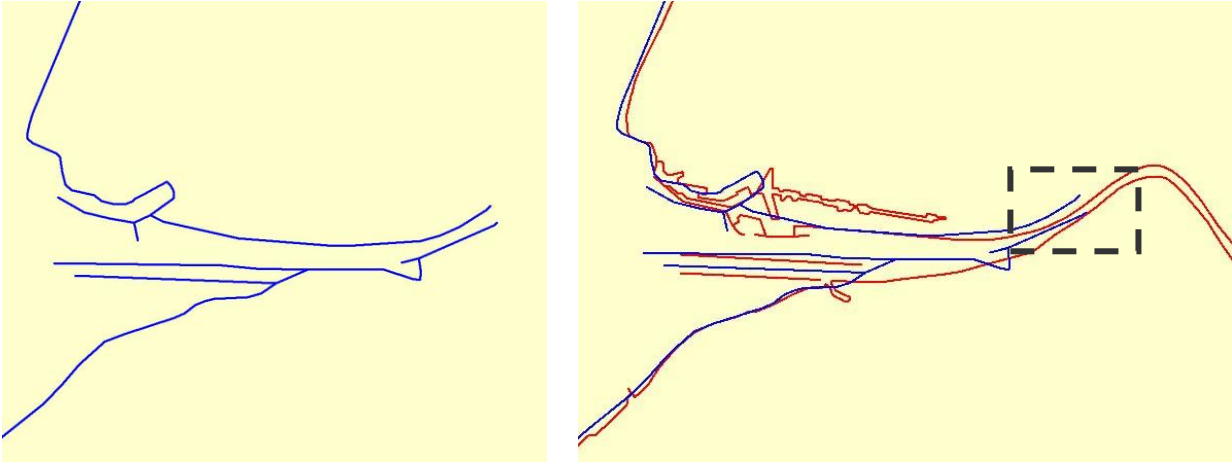


Fig.1 : Navigation Purpose code 1 ENC (blue), classes *Coastline*, *Shoreline construction* and *Causeway*

The line presents a discontinuity that can be supplemented by Navigation Purpose code 2 ENC data (red). The next figure displays the cropped area (dashed box).

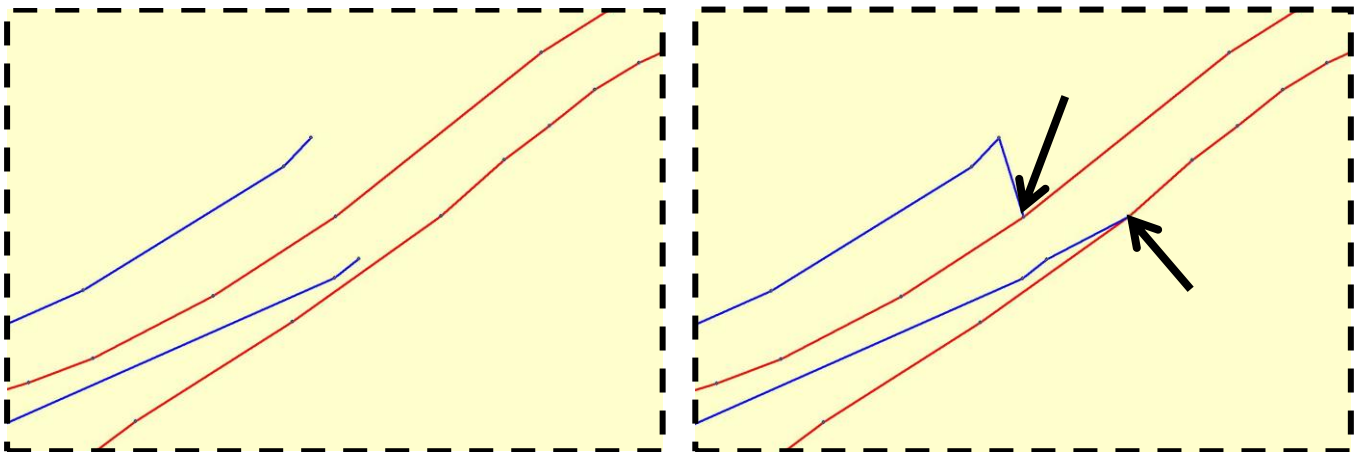


Fig.2. Crop on the discontinuity.

Navigation Purpose code 1 data is supplemented by Navigation Purpose code 2 data from the vertex closest to the last vertex of the code 1 ENC curve (arrows).

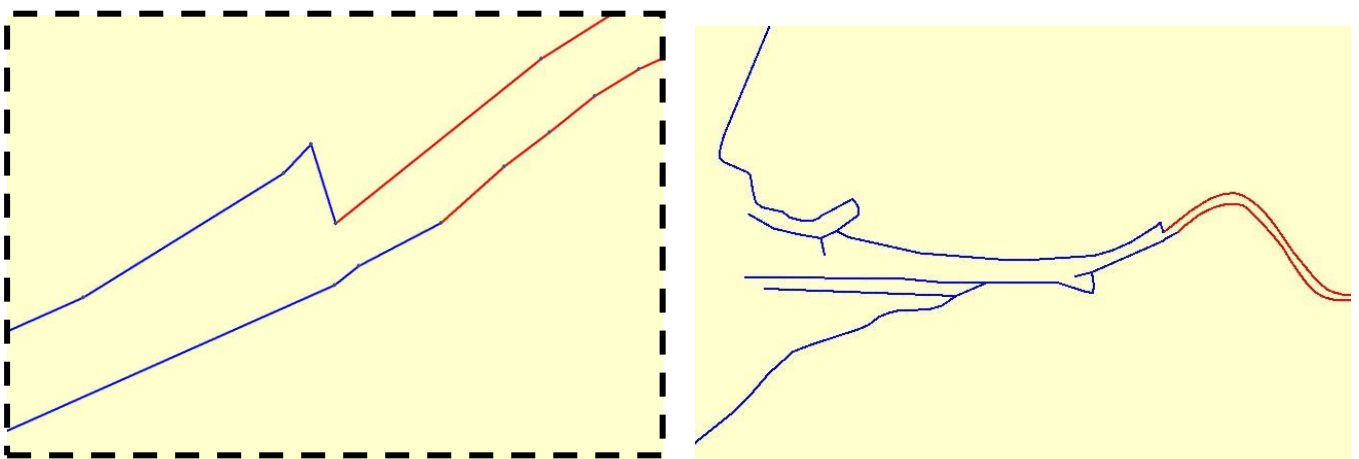


Fig.3. Calculation can now be based on the composite coastline.

Annex 2.

Example of a list of lengths of coastlines for comparison purposes

General description: *[for the users of the calculation results]*

The calculated comparison lengths are based on ENC's published by the National Hydrographic Offices of xxxxx. Navigation Purpose codes 1 (Overview) and 2 (General) within scale ranges 1:XXX – 1:YYY have been used.

Coastlines, islands, causeways and artificial shoreline features (list) have not been included.

Inland waters have not been included.

River mouths up to single line feature objects have been included.

The lengths are intended to be used only for comparison purposes.

The calculation has been completed by XXX on YYYY/mm/dd using the published ENC data available on that date.

See example on the next page

Example of a list of lengths of coastlines for comparison purposes

Note: This list is not official. It was carried out as a test of the proposed system.

					Metadata						
Country name	Code	Lenght	UoM	Comments	Point of Contact for calculation	Date of calculation	ENCs Ids	ENCs Edition Date	Producer Code	Scale of line segments	Classes included
France	FR	5 077	Km	Mainland France and Corsica island. Geodetic lenght, calculated using Global Mapper Software v12.01	www.shom.fr	2012/06/18	FR166230	2007/11/10	FR	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
							IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
							GB100160	2012/05/31	GB	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
							FR200010	2010/07/31	FR	700000	COALNE
							GB202675	2011/04/13	GB	350000	COALNE
Italy	IT	6 387	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS

Monaco	MC	4	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
Slovenia	SI	35	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
Algeria	DZ	1 318	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
Tunisia	TN	1 599	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	18	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
Montenegro	ME	196	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
Croatia	HR	3 779	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	N/A	N/A	IT100340	2004/10/04	IT	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS
United Kingdom	GB	24 690	Km	Unofficial. Calculation made by France for comparison	www.ukho.gov.uk	2012/07/06	GB100160	2012/05/31	GB	1500000	COALNE; SLCONS

	GB201121	2011/11/03	GB	350000	COALNE; SLCONS
	GB2A2182	2012/06/07	GB	350000	COALNE; SLCONS

Annex 3

Examples of different calculations for the length of coastline not based on the recommended method

This example is based on a quick web search. It illustrates the wide variation in the quoted lengths of the coastline of Finland - from 1,100 km to 314,000 km, thus illustrating the need for a common metric.

Length [km]	What is included	Metadata	Source
1100	Only sea border line.	No metadata available	Unspecified document
1250		No metadata available	CIA World Fact book: Worldwide list of lengths of coastlines
2774	Shoreline only.	Based on 1:4.5M. No other metadata available	Unspecified document
4600		No metadata available	Unspecified document
6299	Coastal shorelines.	No metadata available	Finnish Environmental Centre
31119		No metadata available	NGA World Vector Shoreline
39125		Basic topographic map 1:10.000. No other metadata available	Unspecified document
46198	Coastal shorelines including shorelines of islands and of lakes on islands.	No metadata available	Finnish Environmental Centre
314604	Coastal shorelines and shorelines of lakes including shorelines of islands and of lakes on islands.	No metadata available	Finnish Environmental Centre