

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC  
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION HYDROGRAPHIQUE  
INTERNATIONALE

## ENC UPDATING WORKING GROUP (EUWG)

[A Working Group of the Hydrographic Services and Standards Committee - HSSC]

Chairman: Yves Le Franc (SHOM)  
Vice-Chairman: Richard Coombes (UKHO)

**EUWG Letter: 01/2009**

Date 9 January 2009

**To EUWG Members**

Dear Colleagues,

**Subject: EUWG launching**

I am pleased to announce to you that I have been appointed, by SHOM, to chair the EUWG with Richard Coombes (UKHO) acting as vice-chair. From the replies received by Jean-Luc Déniel following IHB circular letter 92/2008 (Jean-Luc will not chair contrary to the announcement made by this circular letter) our group will be composed of 15 members who are representatives of 11 IHO Members States (AU, DK, FI, FR, JP, NO, PT, SE, UK, US, ZA) and one RENC (IC-ENC). New members are welcome to join the group at any time.

The membership list is attached in Annex 1. I have added a column to indicate the membership to other IHO working groups or committees. Indeed, it is important to liaise with others groups or committees for information and advice. **Please check your details in the list and advise if there are any discrepancies.**

At the moment, the group has not specifically appointed a secretary so FR will assume this responsibility until or unless a further reorganisation is necessary. It is likely that the lead on various topics will be distributed among the members, who will carry out these work items. This will make the secretary's task less demanding.

The group will work by email correspondence and I suggest the use of the "Reply to all" option for all responses. This will ensure that all the Working Group members will be aware of discussions as they develop.

The TOR has been defined by CHRIS during its last meeting (see EUWG page on IHO web site). It should be noted that the EUWG's recommendations are expected to be reported at the next HSSC meeting planned for October 2009. That means that any recommendations should be documented by July and, if possible, agreements reached with other groups or committees before that date. **Please, let me know if you have any comments on the TOR.**

Now, the work plan of EUWG must be defined. I think initially an overview of the subject is needed and that each of us should express their views. The purpose of this is to identify items on which we need to work and how this work should be organised. To save time, I have already sent FR ideas for your consideration and are presented in this documents at Annex 2. **This paper must be supplemented with your comments, your own ideas and suggestions.**

I think you will agree that among the things we have to do is an analysis of the policies and methods already applied by HOs to produce ER equivalent (P) and (T) NMs. That is why I suggested earlier that EUWG members from HOs producing equivalent ER describe their handling to the group. UK has provided such a document at annex 3. **Other concerned members are invited to do so or, if easier, to annotate UK document with their differences and comments (difficulties should be highlighted).**

**Please respond by 31 January 2009.**

Yours sincerely,

Yves Le Franc,  
Chairman

Annex 1: EUWG memberships list  
Annex 2: Overview of the subject – Ideas from FR  
Annex 3: Synopsis - UKHO T&P Capture Policy - UHKO

## EUWG Membership list

<b>Member State or Organization</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position - Organization</b>	<b>Email</b>	<b>Other memberships</b>
Australia	Jeff Wootton	Manager, Charting Standards and Specifications Charting and Information Management Group Australian Hydrographic Service - R.A.N.	jeff.wootton@defence.gov.au	HSSC, TSMAD, DIPWG, CSPCWG, JTEWG
Denmark	Lis Gram	Chart Section Hydrographic Office	lsg@kms.dk	JTEWG
Finland	Mikko Hovi	Advisor, Chart specifications and standards Finnish Maritime Administration	mikko.hovi@fma.fi	DIPWG, CSPCWG, TSMAD, JTEWG
France	Yves Le Franc (Chair)	Chief of nautical products division - SHOM	yves.le.franc@shom.fr	CSPCWG
Japan	Kajimura Toru	JHOD	kajimura-s935@kaiho.mlit.go.jp	HSSC
Norway	Gjermund Bakken	Norwegian Hydrographic Services	Gjermund.Bakken@statkart.no	
Portugal	LT.Cdr. António Martins Pinheiro	Instituto Hidrográfico Hydrography Division ENC and AML Production	martins.pinheiro@hidrografico.pt	HSSC, JTEWG
South Africa	Sidney Osborne	Superintendent Digital Charting	hydrosan@iafrica.com	TSMAD
Sweden	Svante Håkansson	NtM/Baltico Swedish Maritime Administration	Svante.Hakansson@Sjofartsverket.se	PRNW, SNPWG
Sweden	Hans Engberg		Hans.Engberg@Sjofartsverket.se	TSMAD, JTEWG
United Kingdom	Richard Coombes (Vice-Chair)	UKHO	richard.coombes@ukho.gov.uk	DPSWG, DIPWG

United Kingdom	Andy Collington	UKHO	andy.collington@ukho.gov.uk	
USA	Keith Alexander	Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) of the United States	Keith.E.Alexander@nga.mil	
USA	Maggie Matos	Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) of the United States	Margaret.E.Matos@nga.mil	
IC-ENC	Richard Fowle	Technical Manager International Centre for ENC's www.ic-enc.org	richard.fowle@ic-enc.org	TSMAD, JTEWG

## Overview of the subject

### Ideas from France 01/09

#### 1. Experiences in producing ER equivalent to Preliminary (P) and Temporary (T) NMs

The more obvious solution to bring Preliminary (P) and Temporary (T) NMs information to EDCIS users is to produce equivalent ER. Some HO already produce such ER. From the compilation of their experiences we can deduce the best methods and identify difficulties to try to solve them. This will be the core of EUWG work.

Equivalent ER are often CTNARE. But it is known that in general CTNAREs overload ECDIS display. In which cases is it reasonable to use other objects or attributes? Could the display of CNTARE be improved (eg by displaying a legend)? Could the use of CTNARE be reduced for other cases than (P) and (T) NMs conversion?

Some than (P) and (T) NMs are not converted into ER. What are the criteria? Are the paper (P) and (T) NMs not suitable for conversion or are they not pertinent? What are the other ways than ER to bring the information of these (P) and (T) NMs to the mariners? How make paper (P) and (T) NMs suitable for conversion and pertinent?

**Proposed action:** EUWG members from HO producing equivalent ER\* are requested to describe their method (difficulties should be highlighted) to the group for analysis (comparison, compilation and definition of the best practices...). Note that other producing HO could be requested but perhaps later through a questionnaire. To make this action more feasible\*\*, a way is to start with an existing quit complete and English written method of a member. Such an existing document could support annotations from other members explaining with all details their differences, advices and suggestions. UK (Richard Coombes) has provided such document.

**A volunteer member is needed to lead the comparison/compilation of the methods to elaborate an encoding guidance.**

(\*): on its web site, PRIMAR maintain a list showing HO producing or not producing equivalent ER. The current list in appendix 1.

(\*\*): it could be a hard job for members to describe their handling if an English written document describing the method doesn't already exist in their office. It's perhaps why JTEWG7 (april 2008) action 7.3 was difficult to achieve (3 answers on the forum in appendix 6).

***"ACTION 7.3: HO's producing T&P notices should describe their policy regarding T&P notice handling, and present it on the joint discussion forum***

*(Post meeting note (FR): A best practice procedure could then be established by the JTEWG and forwarded to TSMAD (an encoding bulletin reflecting this best practice procedure may then be issued by TSMAD)). "*

#### 2. Definition of Preliminary (P) NMs and Temporary (T) NMs

It is important to know what should be transmitted to ECDIS, and then, how are specified (P) and (T) NMs which are the input of the problem. Fortunately, CSPCWG is working on charts maintenance through a new section B-600 of charts specifications (publication M-4).

CSPCWG's work is an opportunity to have a reflection on the real utility of (P) and (T) NMs, to harmonize (P) and (T) NMs practices and to make their use more suitable with the global context including both paper chart and ECDIS with his sum of requirements.

B-600 should give guidance on when (P) and (T) NMs should be done and what they are for paper charts.

Proposed action: EUWG members to study parts of B-600 draft related to (P) and (T) NMs and to make comments. EUWG to address comments to CSPCWG. Note that this action should be iterative following the progress of EUWG's reflexions and their impacts on (P) and (T) NMs definition.

Draft section B-600 is joint (appendix 2 in a separated file) and parts related to (P) and (T) NMs are highlighted in blue.

### **3. Characteristics of (P) and (T) NMs**

From (P) and (T) NMs definitions (mainly based on M-4/B-600), it is interesting to summarize the main characteristics of (P) and (T) NMs (as they are or as they should be) to deduce what could be an equivalent service in the ECDIS context. For EUWG work, it seems important that WG members agree the main characteristics to insure a common view on a starting point of the work.

A proposal from France is in appendix 3 for EUWG members consideration and improvement.

### **4. Principles of the equivalent service (at least) to the ECDIS users**

Some principles of the equivalent service must be defined before looking for different ways of solution. These principles could be useful to evaluate the value the different solutions. The "equivalent service" refers to the functionalities of the "paper" service as it is or as it should be.

A proposal from France is in appendix 4 for EUWG members consideration and improvement.

### **5. The ways for the equivalent service**

Different ways, with different capacities, may exist to implement the equivalent service. The entire service could be set up using the complementary capacities of each way. It may be also possible that solutions require some reviews the existing system as the booklets content (see §2).

The possible ways are:

- to make ER as already done by some HOs (a guidance is needed)
- to pass information from HO's to users through "bulletins" via RENC networks (noting than booklets contains other information which could be useful to the ECDIS user – see appendix 2 B-635 and B-636). "Bulletins" are free of S-57 encoding requirements. **A volunteer member is needed to lead the work on this way.**
- to take account of (and encourage) the possible future display of RNW on ECDIS (the need to display RNW on ECDIS has been noted during the last CPRNW meeting, on Sweden initiative – see appendix 5). This display would make useless for ECDIS the subsequent (P) or (T) NMs which are numerous.

This way seems to be very promising by solving globally the issues.

**A volunteer member is needed to lead the work on this way.**

### **6. Resulting main topics for a general work plan**

- Specification of general statements about the equivalent service
- Guidance for ER production
- Impact and recommendations for original paper (P) or (T) NMs
- RENC/HOs bulletins
- RNW on ECDIS
  - Impact and recommendations for standards S-57 and S-52 and others

## Extract from PRIMAR web site – 5/01/09

**Overview of the current status of production of temporary (T) and preliminary (P) notices for each nation**

In order to inform the users about the status of production of T&P notices in the ENC update files, the two RENCs have collected information from the individual HOs distributing ENCs through the RENCs. The result is presented in the table below.

<b>Nation</b>	<b>T (Temporary) notices included in EN/ER files</b>	<b>P (Preliminary) notices included in EN/ER files</b>	<b>Additional comments</b>
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Notices to Mariners including Temporary and Preliminary Notices, if any, are published in the Servicio de Hidrografia Naval webpage ( <a href="http://www.hidro.gov.ar">www.hidro.gov.ar</a> ).
Belgium	No	No	Temporary and Preliminary notices are found in NtM booklet paper or website: <a href="http://www.vlaamsehydrografie.be/welkom.aspx">http://www.vlaamsehydrografie.be/welkom.aspx</a>
Canada			
Croatia	Yes	Yes	
Denmark	Yes/No	Yes/ No	P & T notices will be included if necessary but is considered case by case.
Estonia	Yes	No	
Finland	Yes	Yes/ No	P notices can be included if necessary but it is considered case by case.
France	No	No	NtM booklet section 1.3 (paper or website : <a href="https://www.shom.fr/GanHtdocs/">https://www.shom.fr/GanHtdocs/</a> )
Germany	Yes	Yes	
Greece	No	No	
Iceland	No	No	Temporary and Preliminary notices are found in NtM booklet paper or website: <a href="http://www.lhg.is/starfsemi/sjomaelingasvid/tts/">http://www.lhg.is/starfsemi/sjomaelingasvid/tts/</a>
Italy	No	No	Temporary notices are found in NtM booklet section B2 and C (paper or website: <a href="http://www.maridrografico.genova.marina.difesa.it">http://www.maridrografico.genova.marina.difesa.it</a> Can link to Avvisi ai Naviganti from here
Japan	No	No	see NtM booklet section 3 or website ( <a href="http://www.kaiho1.mlit.go.jp/TUHO/tuho/html/tuho/keiho_index.html">http://www.kaiho1.mlit.go.jp/TUHO/tuho/html/tuho/keiho_index.html</a> )
Korea	No	No	
Malacca and Singapore Straits	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	No	No	Temporary and Preliminary notices are available via our chart agents and can also be found on our website: <a href="http://www.hydro.nl/pdfs/PT_NTM.pdf">www.hydro.nl/pdfs/PT_NTM.pdf</a>
Norway	No	No	Temporary and Preliminary notices are found in

Nation	T (Temporary) notices included in EN/ER files	P (Preliminary) notices included in EN/ER files	Additional comments
			NtM booklet paper or website: <a href="http://www.statkart.no/efs/efs.html">http://www.statkart.no/efs/efs.html</a>
Poland	Yes- but only the most important from navigationa l point of view	No	The Polish NtM you can find - <a href="http://bhmw.mw.mil.pl/">http://bhmw.mw.mil.pl/</a>
Portugal	No	No	Temporary and Preliminary notices are found in paper NtM booklet or website: <a href="http://www.hidrografico.pt/ldamar/AnavNet/ENC-En.aspx">http://www.hidrografico.pt/ldamar/AnavNet/ENC-En.aspx</a>
Russia	No	No	
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Also contained in our Monthly Notices to Marines publication, available on our web site <a href="http://www.sanho.co.za/">http://www.sanho.co.za/</a>
Spain	Yes	No	
Sweden	No	No	Temporary and preliminary notices are found:  <a href="http://www.sjofartsverket.se/templates/SFVXIframePage_5302.aspx">http://www.sjofartsverket.se/templates/SFVXIframePage_5302.aspx</a>
South China Sea ENC	Yes	Yes	
Turkey	No	No	T & P notices are found in NtMs booklet paper or website: <a href="http://www.shodb.gov.tr">http://www.shodb.gov.tr</a>
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Temporary and Preliminary notices can also be found in NtM booklet or website: <a href="http://www.ukho.gov.uk">www.ukho.gov.uk</a>
USA	No	No– not published in the US	Temp notices are found: <a href="http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/lnm/default.htm">http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/lnm/default.htm</a>  Can link to the Canadian Notices and to the NGA National Notices from here



**Draft M4 – part B – section B600 – Chart maintenance – ref : CSPCWG5-09.3A**

See separated joint file. It contains comments from Andrew Coleman (secretary of CSPCW) for CSPCWG members consideration.

**Main characteristics of Preliminary (P) and (T) NMs  
French proposal – 01/09**

**Preliminary (P) NM:**

- (P) NM promulgates navigationally significant data early to the mariner before these data be definitively integrated into paper charts (chart-updating NM, block, NE)
- (P) NM acts as a news bulletin and permits the users to annotate the chart
- It is possible that information contained in a (P) NM has been previously broadcast as Radio Navigational Warning (RNW)
- (P) NMs in force should be reviewed regularly

The possible reasons are:

- the data are not still suitable to be charted on paper charts at the moment. Users and HO would waste time to do so. Not suitable because:
  - data are too complex or extensive to be promulgated by chart-updating NM
  - data must be consolidated
  - data are changing (e.g. constructions)
  - a paper chart cannot show simultaneously the current situation of an existing system of objects and future situation
  - a paper chart-updating NM is a load of work for the users
- another cartographic action is on going to definitively integrate data into paper charts later (chart-updating NM, block, NE).
- users must be warned early. This requirement is not compatible with the lead times of the definitive charting (paper chart-updating NM, block, NE)
- users must be informed globally of the event to well understand the future changes of the navigational context (the information is wider than the chart updating).

**Temporary (T) NM:**

- (T) NM promulgates navigationally significant information that will remain valid only for a limited period
- (T) NM acts as a news bulletin and permits the users to annotate the chart
- It is possible that information contained in a (T) NM has been previously broadcast as Radio Navigational Warning (RNW)
- Temporary (T) NMs in force should be reviewed regularly.

**Some points to be studied:**

- Are (P) and (T) NMs published in national booklets really known by users?
- How the users use them?
- Is the current form suitable (eg long lists of coordinates for geographical positions)?
- When the information contained in a (P) or (T) NM has been previously broadcast as Radio Navigational Warning (RNW), what is the added-value of (P) or (T) NM? Then when is it useful to do (P) or (T) NM? The proportion of this kind of (P) or (T) NM must be measured to evaluate the stakes.

**Principles of the equivalent service (at least) to the ECDIS users  
French proposal – 01/09**

The service should:

- provide the information in a suitable form in an appropriate period of time
- provide easily the information by using international and seamless worldwide networks of dissemination of information (RENC or others)
- provide the information in English language at least
- if possible, show the information on the ECDIS screen when the concerned ENC are displayed

The service should be based on a international standard method to avoid a confusing situation especially from the user point of view.

The standard method should be designed to be followed quickly by all HOs. HOs capacities are diverse and resources are limited (load of work, skill...).

The service should be enough complete to make national booklet useless for ECDIS user (paperless navigation) and to make paperless navigation credible.

**10th CPRNW Meeting  
25 to 29 August 2008 - (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)**

**Report**

**Extract**

*NAVAREA I Sub-Area Baltic:- Sweden presented their report, document CPRNW10/3/2/I\_Sub-area highlighting the following items:*

*a. a regional meeting is held every two years with representatives from the Sub-area co-ordinator, National co-ordinators, Meteorological institutes and Coast radio stations.*

*b. the lack of T- and P-information in ENC is a threat to the safety at sea.*

*c. he further invited the meeting to a discussion on the subject "how to include MSI into ECDIS".*

*Following discussion on this document the meeting agreed that the Chairman should investigate inviting ECDIS manufacturers to make a presentation at the next meeting demonstrating ways in which SafetyNET messages could be displayed on ECDIS.*

**CPRNW 10**

**Self Assessment NAVAREA I Sub Area**

**Extract**

**10. Actions requested:**

**2. Navigational Warnings in ECDIS**

*A number of ECDIS systems provide a function which automatically plot positions in received NAVTEX-message on the ECDIS chart display. This however requires the existence of a correctly formatted and received lat-long in the message. If the function works as intended it is both timesaving and advantageous for the safety at sea. However, if it fails, it may jeopardize the safety.*

*It is now time to look at a more reliable and lasting way of including MSI into ECDIS which follows the principles of ENC-updates and the ideas in the e-navigation strategy.*

*CPRNW is requested to discuss the considerations submitted above and take actions as appropriate.*

Posted on Thursday, July 10, 2008 - 02:06 pm:



Dear All,

According to action 7.3 from the last JTEWG meeting we have now started a thread regarding T & P notice handling. If you have any input, please post it under this thread.

Stig 

**[Max Funcke \(Maxbsh\)](#)**

Primar Stavanger Member  
Username: Maxbsh

Post Number: 1  
Registered: 06-2008

Posted on Tuesday, August 05, 2008 - 12:16 pm:



I refer to the following actions of the last JTEWG meeting:

ACTION 7.2: HO's not producing T&P notices should review their policies with the intention to if possible produce the notices in the future.

>

> ACTION 7.3: HO's producing T&P notices should describe their policy regarding T&P notice handling, and present it on the joint discussion forum

> (Post meeting note (FR): A best practice procedure could then be established by the JTEWG and forwarded to TSMAD (an encoding bulletin reflecting this best practice procedure may then be issued by TSMAD)).

My answer:

The BSH create T&P notices.

T&P notices are published as ENC updates in the same week as it is published in NMs.

When DATEND of the notice is known the termination date is noted in a special internal folder to make sure that deletion will not forget.

In the case of a new edition of a cell, we check the T&P notices for "valid or no longer valid" to make sure that all notices are carried out

correctly.

Notices in the chapter "Mitteilungen" (Notifications) of the German NMs are treated in the same way as notices in the chapter "Kartenberichtigungen" (Corrections to charts).

Hopefully I could give some help with my brief explanations.

Best regards,

Max. 

**Jorma Timonen (Fmatij)**

Primar Stavanger Member  
Username: Fmatij

Post Number: 28  
Registered: 09-2002

Posted on Wednesday, October 08, 2008 - 09:20 am:



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T&P notices for ENC's produced by the Finnish Maritime Administration

FMA produces both T and P notices when necessary. As most Finnish ENC updates are based on information of printed Notices to Mariners also T&P notices are taken from NtM. This means that if a notice issued in NtM is T or P it will be T or P also in an ENC update accordingly. In practice T notices are produced more frequently than P notices.

When a T notice is going to be issued in NtM, an update with similar contents is prepared for the ENC. Usually attributes DATSTA and DATEND are used if possible; in addition CTNARE object is used often to warn mariners. FMA has found it difficult to act strictly according to S-57 because we have had many occasions when an object (e.g. buoy) has been taken away for a while (usually quite short period of time) or track has been closed for couple of months (this happens often in winter time due to ice conditions). According to S-57 it is not legal to set DATEND earlier than DATSTA (we would like to do it this way because we know when object is taken away but don't know exactly when it returns). Therefore we have to delete object when it has been taken out and re-create it when it has returned to the sea. We have made some tests and at least some ECDIS applications accept situation when an object has DATEND which is earlier than DATSTA or DATSTA is missing; object in question is removed from the screen correctly.

Preliminary notices can be produced but they are used more seldom than T notices. If a P notice is produced it is done using attribute DATSTA, value of this attribute is set in the future. Also CTNARE object is usually created to inform mariner for the coming changes. P notices are often difficult by nature because they don't necessarily relate to any real-world object or they are difficult to link to any object with known geometry (e.g. administrative issues like new piloting orders). Sometimes it is difficult to set specific dates for a P notice; very typical case is a situation when during maintenance of a fairway new nav aids are planned but it is not known when they are to be installed. In this kind of case no ER is made when P notice is issued but when a normal NtM notice is issued (at time of or after installation of nav aids) also ER is produced.

Best regards,

Jorma Timonen

**Jose Millan (Ihmjose)**

Primar Stavanger Member  
Username: Ihmjose

Post Number: 2  
Registered: 03-2005

Posted on Friday, November 21, 2008 - 09:54 am:



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T&P notices for ENC's produced by Spanish Hydrographic Office.

Spanish HO produces a T&P notices to mariners weekly bulletin to update paper charts.

This information is the main source of T&P updates for ENC.

one week before publishing NtM bulletin, T&P notices come to the ENC to prepare ER's.

In case of Temporary notices, DATSTA and DATEND attributes are used when possible. In any case one ER is produced when notice is on force , and another ER when notice is cancelled.

Regarding Preliminary notices, CTNARE object is used covering the affected area to inform mariners of coming changes. INFORM, NINFOM, NTXTDS and TXTDSC attributes are used to give all the information available to help mariners understand changes and to provide details about when and how changes will be done.

All ER's are released to mariners through IC-ENC in the same week when NtM bulletin is made available, consequently both paper chart and ENC are updated at the same time

Best regards,

Eduardo Gomez

9/01/09

**Synopsis - UKHO T&P Capture Policy**

UKHO has adopted the following policy for promulgating T&P NM information pertaining to GB ENC:

Where possible, information promulgated in Temporary or Preliminary Notices to Mariners for paper charts is conveyed by chart correcting changes to corresponding ENCs. Additionally, a Textual Description [**TXTDSC**] file is attributed to affected chart objects replicating the relevant paper NM text. If a graphic accompanies the NM, this is conveyed in a Pictorial Representation [**PICREP**] file attribute. All such changes are attributed with Source Date [**SORDAT**] (taken from the paper NM Daily) and Source Indication [**SORIND**] quoting the NM number. Where it is not possible to make chart correcting changes, a Cautionary Area [**CTNARE**] is inserted covering the area of change, conveying the NM in a TXTDSC. If there is a graphic, and as the CTNARE object does not allow PICREP attribution, a Nautical Publication Information (M\_NPUB) object covering the same area is used to convey this. When T or P NMs are cancelled, appropriate action is taken for all affected ENCs.

**Detailed Procedures**

1. Assess the content of the Paper Chart T&P NM and review to consider whether action is required for any ENC cell(s) affected.
2. Process the T&P NM as for Cell Editing for normal NM Updates. This is done prior to the creation of the necessary **TXTDSC** file as the filename is generated from the NM number and year as described below.
3. **UKHO T&P Notices issued before 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003 (NM week 10)**

T&P NMs normally resulted in the creation of Caution Areas (**CTNARE**), but in some instances it was desirable to create/edit the actual objects referred to in the NM, particularly a notification of a planned construction of which the absolute positions are known. It was not sensible to carry-out depth amendments from a T&P NM which gave most significant depths from a new survey, prior to incorporation in a New Edition, especially where this involved amending depth contours. The policy was that only Submarine Cables and Pipelines (**CBLSUB** and **PIPSOL**) under construction and Oceanographic Data Gathering Buoys around the UK were treated as chart correcting. Where a **CTNARE** or other area object was created to convey the **TXTDSC** containing the T&P NM details, care was taken to define the area so that its coverage was the minimum possible to cover the area of caution and give the mariner adequate forewarning. There could be no definitive guidelines as to how large the area should be, this varied with navigational purpose. Cautionary Areas [CTNARE] covering the whole cell were avoided if at all possible.

4. **UKHO T&P Notices issued after 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003 (NM week 10)**

A trial commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2003 within the UK Home Waters area of responsibility, where all T&P NMs that could be processed as Chart Correcting NMs were treated as such. All T&P NMs outside Home Waters are still processed in accordance with the procedures described in 3 above. The trial applied to NMs dated on or after 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003 (NM week 10). All T&P NMs dated prior to this are still treated as in 3 above. The trial concluded in October 2003 with a recommendation to accept these methods as normal practice and extend them to include all UKHO produced ENCs. This has been accepted and all T&P NMs, where practicable, will be treated as chart correcting (those affecting bathymetry will be treated as in 3 above). NMs dated



prior to 24<sup>th</sup> February 2003 (NM week 10) are to be brought into line with this policy at the next Update/New Edition.

5. There is a requirement to convey the text of the T&P NM to the mariner as a textual description (**TXTDSC**) file. This is attributed to the **CTNARE/RESARE** or most significant (master) object if captured as described in 3 above, and the Information (**INFORM**) attribute is edited to contain the following text string:

*"This object is affected by Temporary & Preliminary Notice to Mariners NNNN(P)/YY. This ENC contains the details of the T&P NM within a text note attributed to the object. Not all ECDIS can currently display this note so, if necessary, users should consult the paper version of the NM. Caution: Positions on ENCs are always referred to WGS84 datum; those shown in the paper NM weekly booklets always refer to the horizontal datum of the largest scale chart".*

Where: N = Number and Y = year

Any additional details that require to be conveyed in **INFORM** have to be placed before the above text string.

6. Some T&P NMs are issued only for the largest scale charts, but may well affect smaller scale charts that have been captured.
7. Verification and validation is carried out in the same way as normal Chart Correcting NMs
8. Create **TXTDSC** files for each T&P NM. *This is described below.*

The **TXTDSC** filename follows the format GBNNNNVY.TXT where:

NNNN is the NM number (with leading zeroes)

V is the version number of TXTDSC created from this NM (0 to 9, A to Z)

Y is the year identifier starting with 0 for 2000 to 9 for 2009, then A for 2010 to Z for 2035. Pre-2000 NMs are given 0 as the year identifier.

9. Each **TXTDSC** file requires editing to:
  - Remove information that relates only to paper charts.
  - Remove details that do not apply to the cell – this may necessitate several versions of the **TXTDSC**.
  - Amend decimal points from . to \*.
  - Add line-breaks and remove unnecessary formatting.
  - Convert positions from local datum to WGS 84 if necessary.

### Preliminary Notices with Temporal Attributes

The UKHO makes use of the DATSTA/DATEND, PERSTA/PEREND & SURSTS/SUREND attributes for all time related (temporal) chart objects. An example of this would be the forthcoming implementation of a new routing measure as described below.

**DATSTA** would be attributed to all of the components of the new routing measures objects to coincide with timed implementation. This would be coincident with the coming into force date of the paper chart new edition and the withdrawal of the "X" chart version. An explanation of "X" Charts is given at Annex A.

At the same time **DATEND** would be attributed to the old measures objects (if any) and the **CTNARE** and **M\_NPUB** objects. It is assumed that all type approved ECDIS will display the correct scheme at the appropriate time, remove the old scheme and all P NM information relating to the changes.

### **Additional Safeguards**

Some systems, it is thought, do not handle temporal attributes at all or as intended. Therefore additional measures are taken to ensure users of these systems are not completely disadvantaged. It is assumed that these systems are not type approved and as such the user will have a full folio of paper charts, including the "X" Chart.

A preliminary notice is issued, usually 6-8 weeks in advance, notifying the user of the implementation of a new or amended routing measure. This is issued as described previously together with relevant **PICREP(s)** detailing the new or amended measure.

A new edition of the ENC cell(s) is also issued to coincide with these implementations. It is appreciated that this may not reach the vessel/user in a timely manner<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Users of the ENC Online Updating Service (EOUS) can download the New Edition ahead of implementation assuming they are aware of the intended change.

### **'X' Charts explained**

When important changes to routing measures or other charted features are due to come into force on a given day, it is important that users are aware of the changes before the event takes place.

Sometimes the easiest way to promulgate these changes is to issue a new edition of the chart in advance of the changeover day, with the new situation depicted. This chart will then be readily available for use when the changeover occurs. However until that date, mariners should continue to use the existing edition of the chart.

To stop the existing and new chart becoming mixed up, the UKHO refers to the existing chart as an 'X' chart. Mariners are instructed to mark the chart number on the existing chart with a **prefix 'X'**. Both charts will then need to be kept up-to-date until the new edition comes into force, when the 'X' chart will be cancelled. Separate updates will be issued for the new edition and the 'X' chart. The date and time that the new edition comes into force will be shown on the chart. Unless the changeover date is postponed after the new edition has been distributed only (T) NMs will be issued to update the 'X' chart.