



A complicated objective

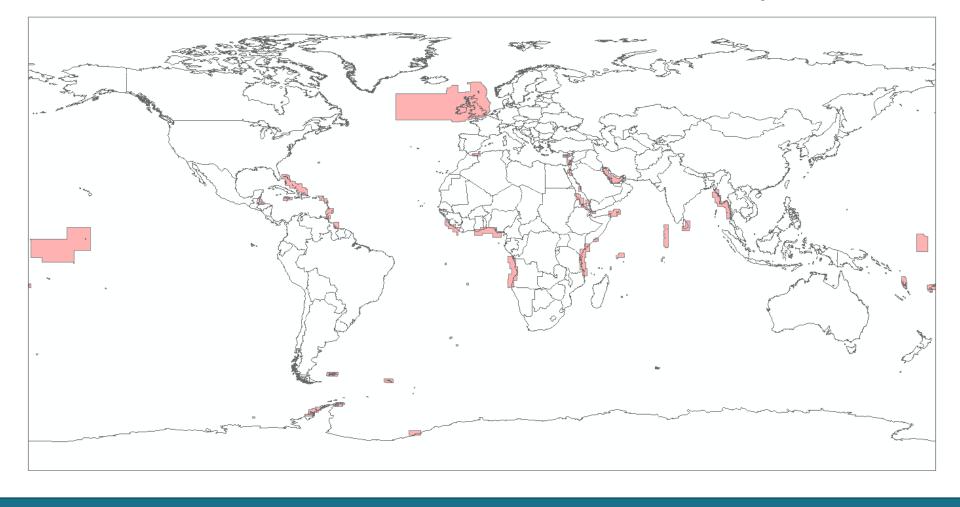


Image excludes the band 1 and band 2 coverage

Define a grid which is flexible enough to support the global coverage of 1,800 GB ENCs at all scale bands for current and future S-1XX Products



Scoping Study

Trialling

Processes

A two phase study to conduct research and propose options for consideration

Each option is tested against the GB ENC coverage to consider the best fit for the coverage

Trial areas are defined to test and develop draft processes and policies



The chosen grid parameters

6 options were tested for the best fit against the current coverage. The chosen solution aligns best with the GB ENC coverage. It is one of many solutions, you are welcome to trial and consider.

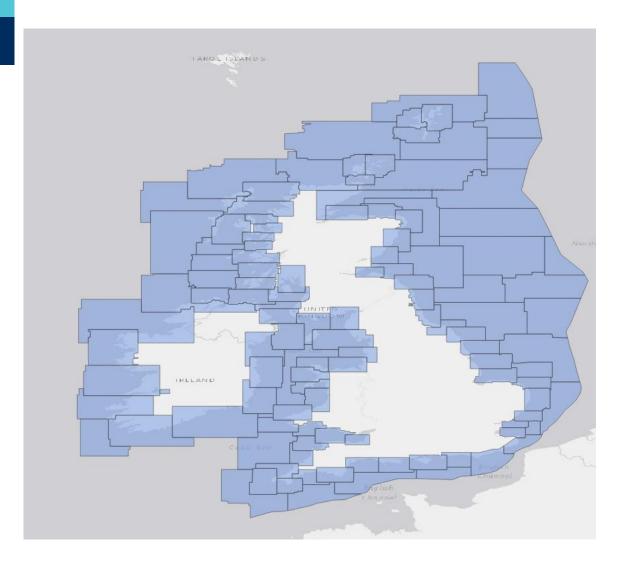
Band	1	2	3	4	5	6
Grid Size	20	4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.05

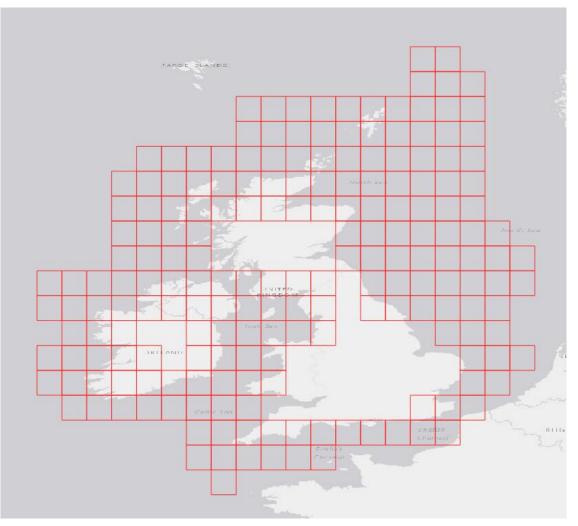
The S-102 grid is 0.1 grid.

This will tesselate with chosen the UK's chosen grid.



How the gridded scheme will change the band 3 GB ENC coverage



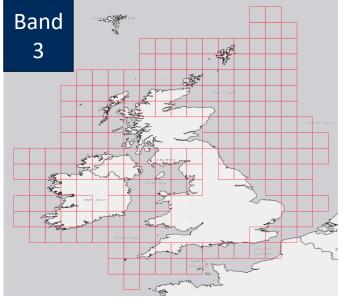




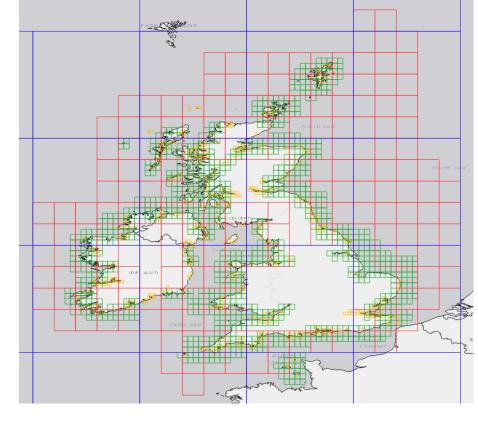
How the grid fits together and interact

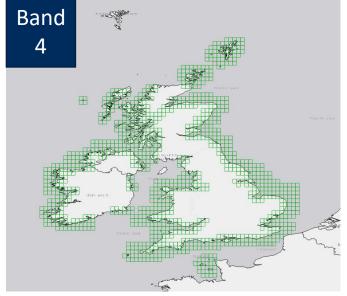
across scale bands





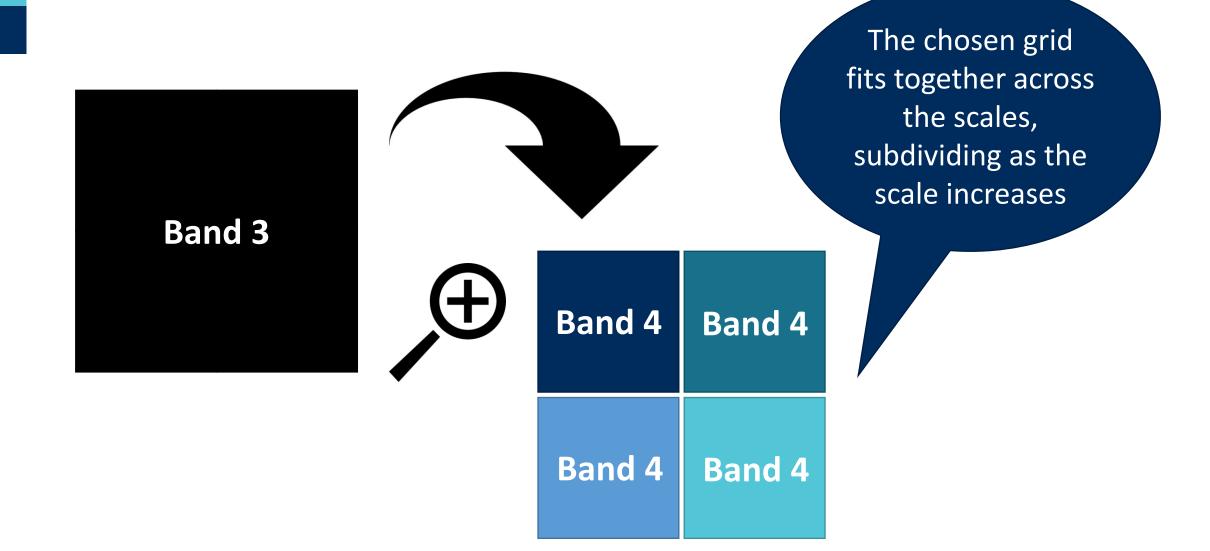






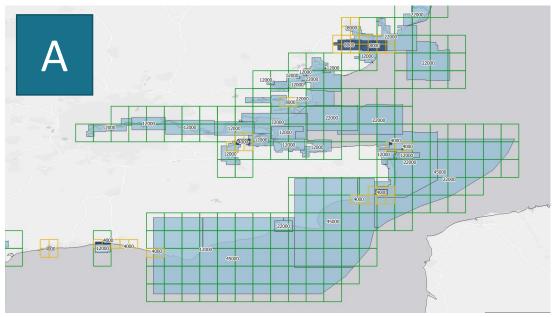


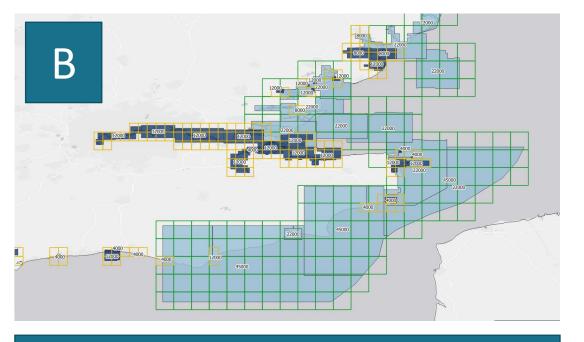
How the grid interacts across the scales

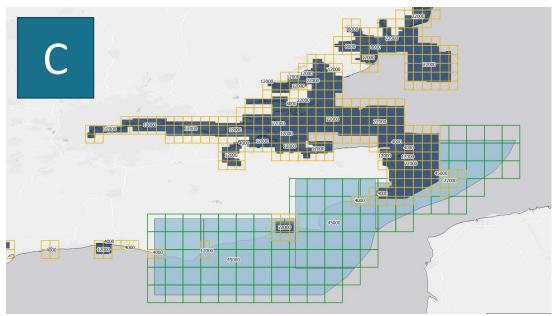




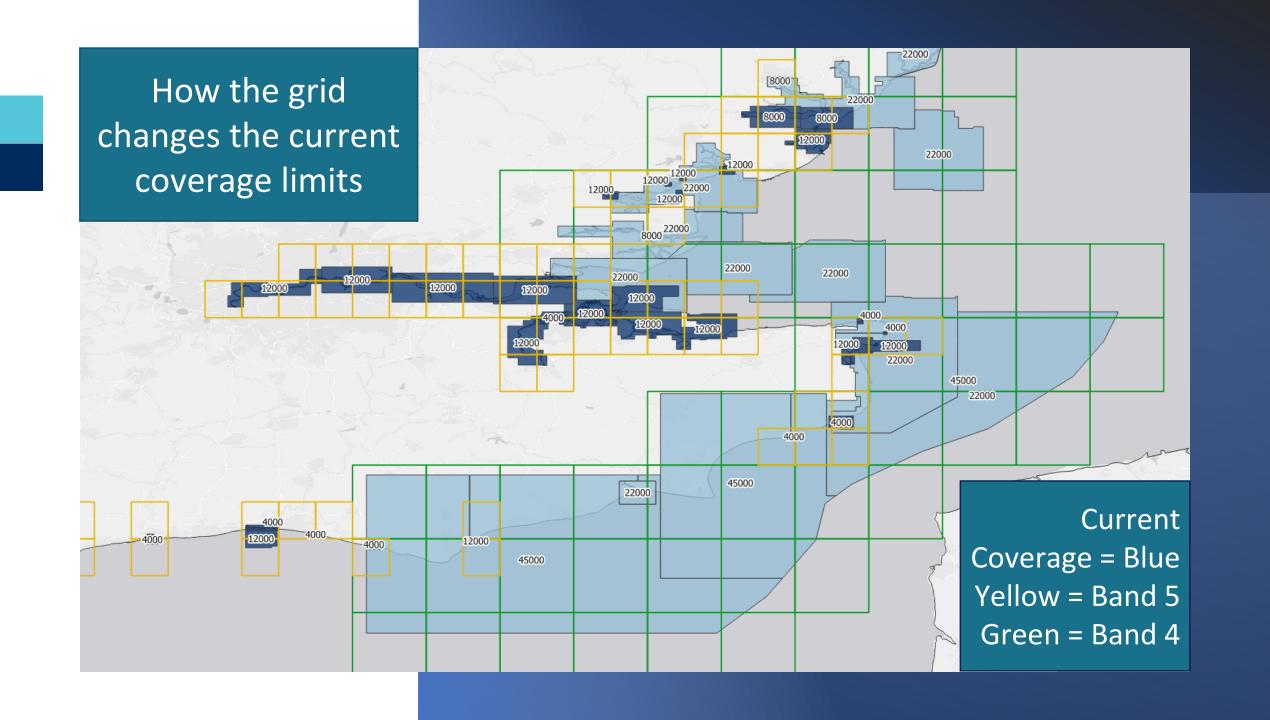
How the grid interacts with the current coverage

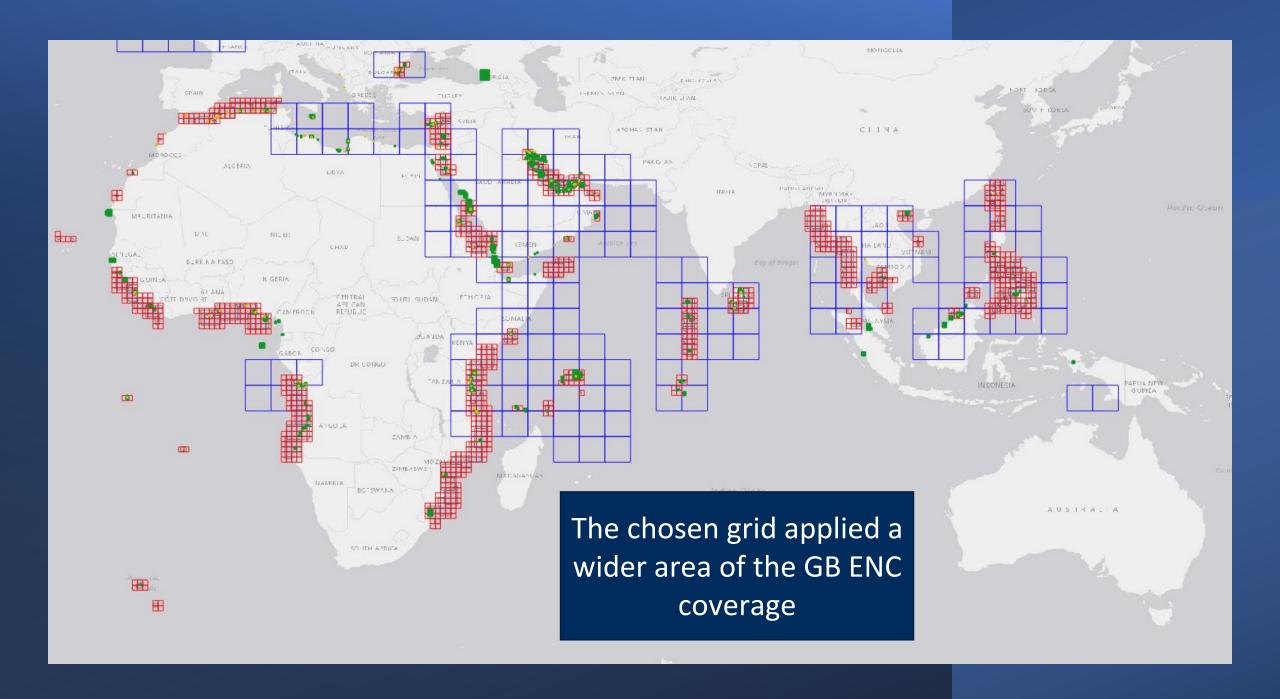






A, Subdivide at 1:12kB, Subdivide at 1:22kC, Subdivide at 1:45k







Flexible application of the Gridded Scheme 1

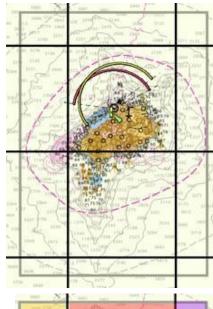
Application of a gridded scheme is how UKHO intends to manage the data going forwards.

There was concern that applying a gridded scheme could undermine the skill involved with scheming i.e. to ensure significant navigational features are covered at the appropriate scale within coverage limits. This is always a compromise regardless of using a grid or a traditional scheme.

Research has shown that correct encoding of navigational features e.g. TSS means the user does not perceive the ENC limits when using ECDIS. By being flexible when creating the ENC limits after applying the grid, concerns regarding division of navigational features and concerns over the value of additional numbers of ENCs can be addressed.



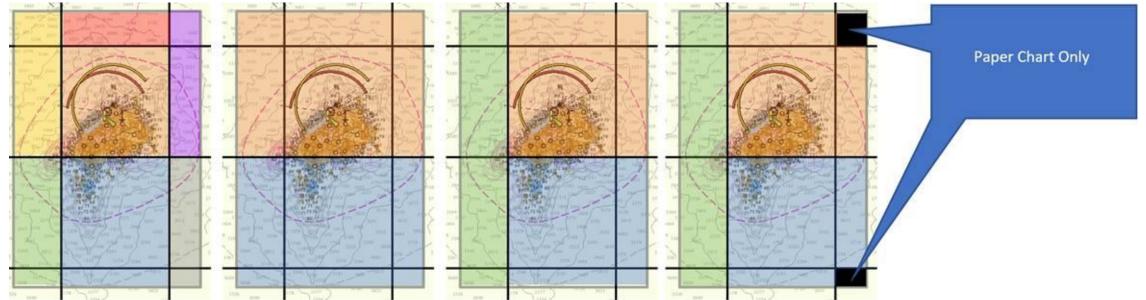
Flexible application of the Gridded Scheme 2



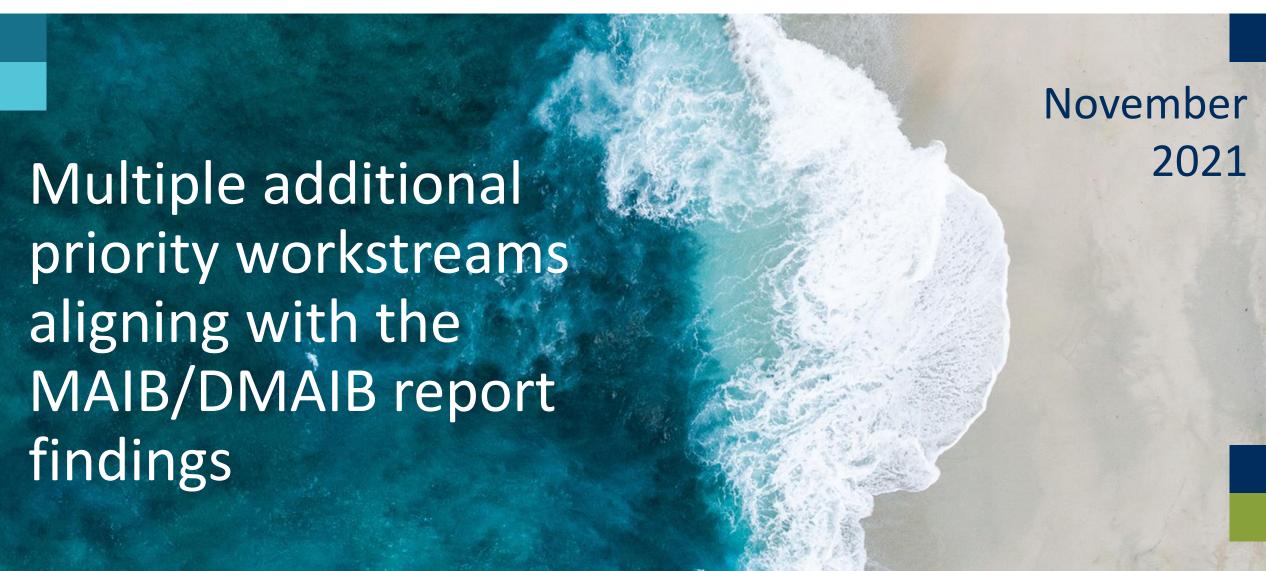
For example, how to apply the gridded scheme to the new coverage of St Helena.

The grey limits (left) show the extent of the coverage, the black lines shows the gridded scheme over this area.

The coloured segments (below) show *some* of the options that can be used to recombine the grid squares in the published ENC.





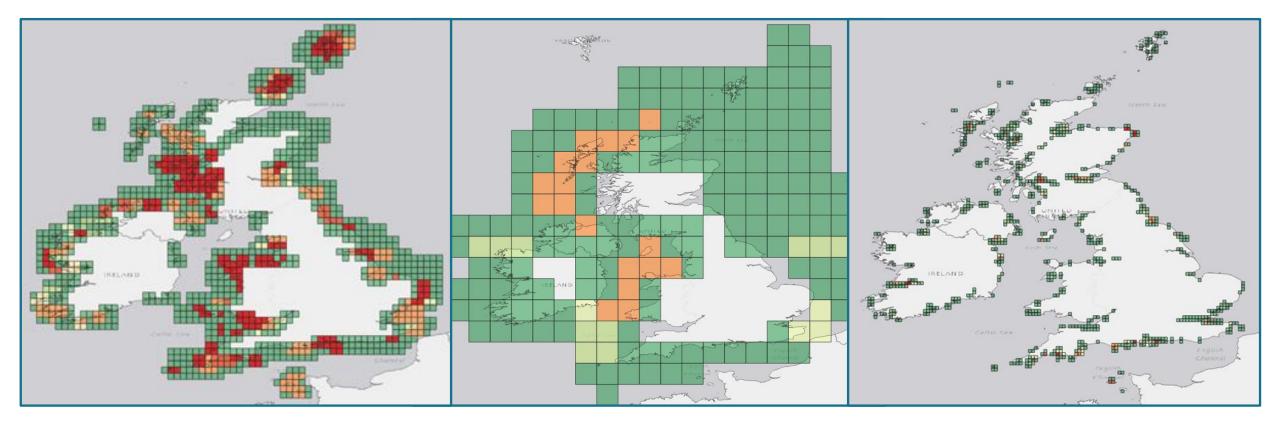




Data Improvement: Scale Harmonising

Scale differences between ENCs will be combined within the same grid square when applying the gridded scheme

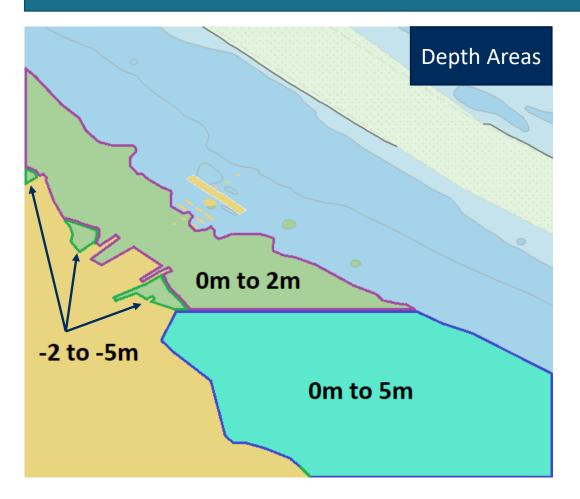
Amber = Minor scale discrepancy
Red = significant scale discrepancy

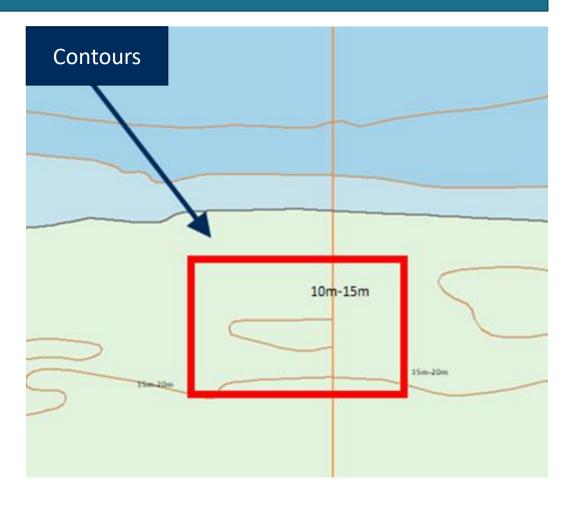




Data Improvement: Consistency

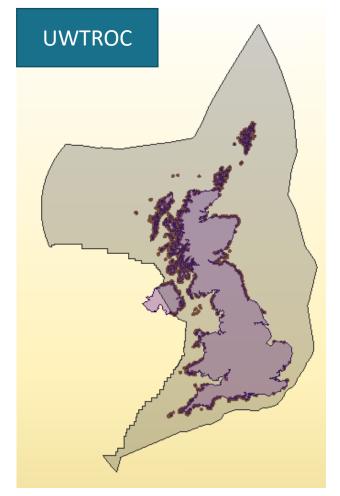
Inconsistencies in linear and area features across ENC limits can undermine user confidence in ENCs by showing discrepancies of lines and colours. UKHO will work to resolve these issues as applying a grid will change existing limits and make such discrepancies more exaggerated.

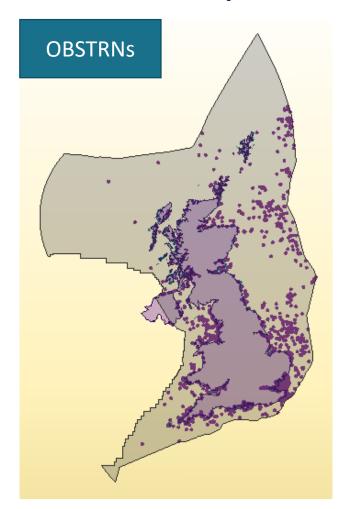


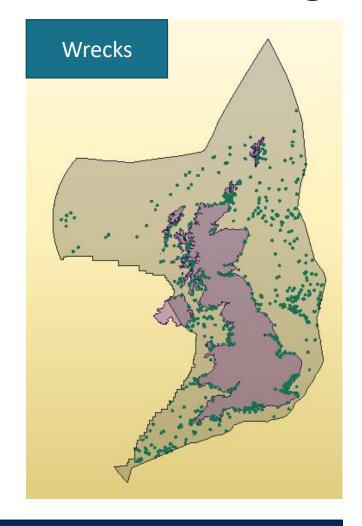




Data Improvement: Isolated Dangers



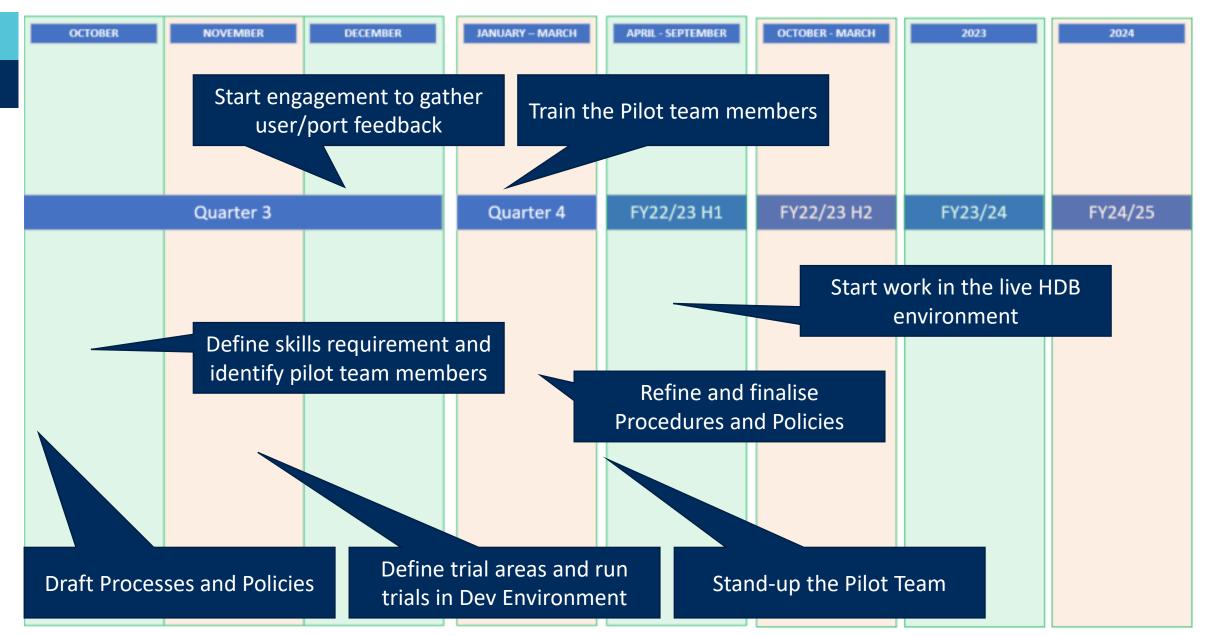




When Isolated Dangers do not have a depth recorded in the VALSOU attribute, the depth is taken automatically from the underlying depth area, but this process results in those objects displaying with the isolated danger symbol. UKHO will work to resolve the unknown attributes.



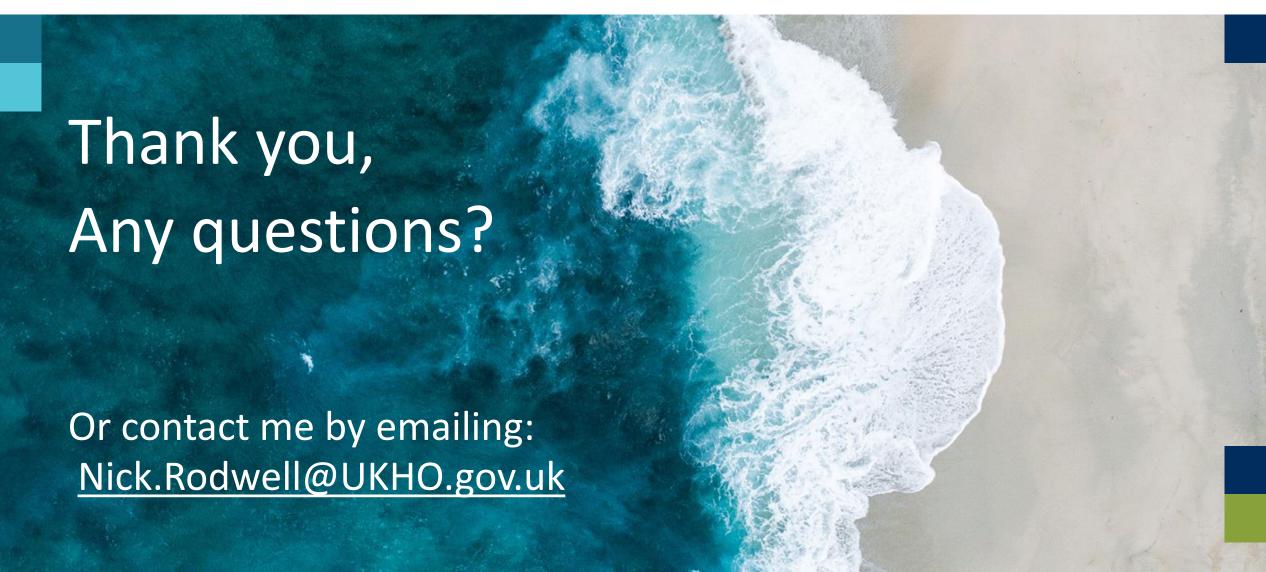
Timeline (estimated as a 2 year project)



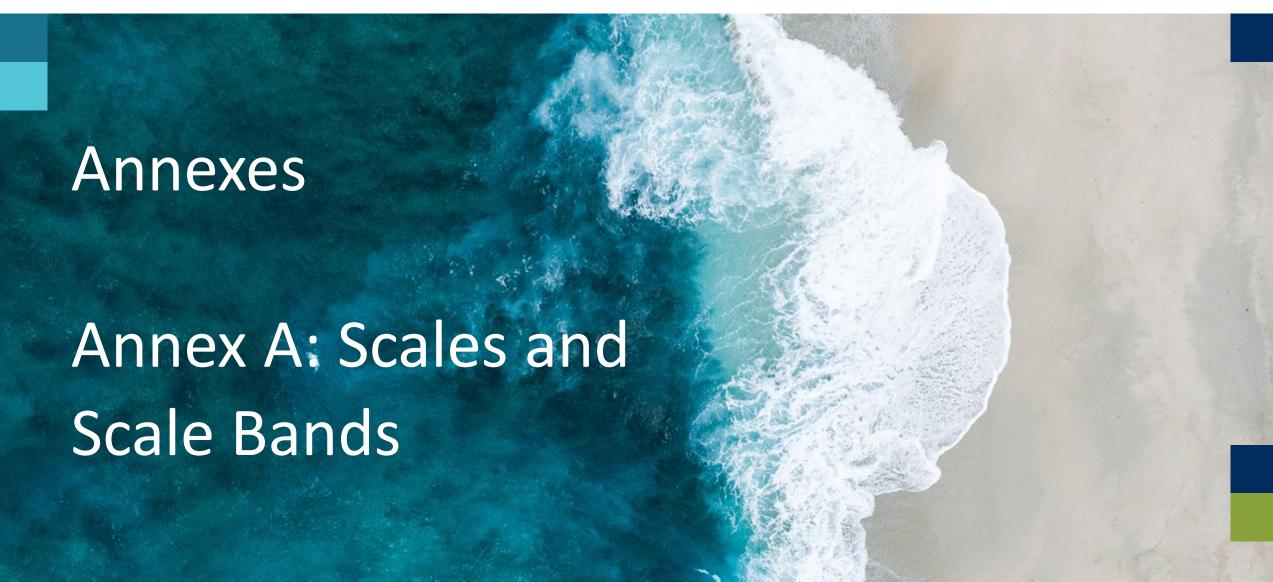


- 1. A gridded scheme is how UK is choosing to manage data in the future
- 2. The chosen grid is a best-fit for the GB ENC coverage
- 3. The grid is flexible enough to support the current coverage and future S-1XX products
- 4. The chosen grid will tesselate with the S-102 grid
- 5. Application of the grid is part of a large Data improvement workstream to respond to the recommendations raised in the MAIB report including harmonising scale, improving consistency of linear and area features and isolated dangers with incomplete attribution











S-57 & S-101 Guidance for scale & usage bands

Selectable Range	Standard Scale (rounded)
200 NM	1:3000000
96 NM	1:1500000
48 NM	1:700000
24 NM	1:350000
12 NM	1:180000
6 NM	1:90000
3 NM	1:45000
1.5 NM	1:22000
0.75 NM	1:12000
0.5 NM	1:8000
0.25 NM	1:4000

The S-57 **UOC** states that HO's should use 1 of these scales (left). **UKHO** chose the next largest scale to the scale of the paper chart from which the **ENC** was derived.

Nav Purpose	Name	Scale Range
1	Overview	<1:1499999
2	General	1:350000- 1:1499999
3	Coastal	1:90000-1:349999
4	Approach	1:22000-1:89999
5	Harbour	1:4000-1:21999
6	Berthing	>1:4000

S-57 Ed 3.1 does not define max and min comp scales for each Nav Purpose, above is an example of how scale ranges may be assigned to Nav Purposes.

S-101 does not give any guidance on scale ranges and navigational purpose is only for cataloguing purposes.



UK grid scales and scale bands

UK are taking a flexible approach to scales within the scale bands, generally following the standardised scales, potentially flexing depending on the coverage and features being depicted in the ENCs. These decisions will be informed by the ongoing trials. The scale at which a grid square is subdivided effects the overall number of ENCs created by applying a gridded scheme.

Nav Purpose	Standardised S-57 Scale example	Alternate scale 'Cut-off' option	Alternate scale 'Cut-off' options	Alternate scale 'Cut-off' option
Scale band 1	1:1500000+			
Scale band 2	1:350000-1:1499999			
Scale band 3	1:90000-1:349999	Cut-off between bands		
Scale band 4	1:22000-1:89999	3 and 4 to 1:75000	Cut-off between bands 4 and 5 to 20,000, 1:25000 or 1:30000	
Scale band 5	1:4000-1:21999			Cut-off between bands 5 and 6 to 1:6000
Scale band 6	>1:4000			