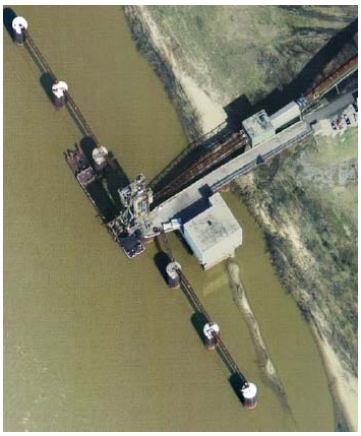
G.1.11 Foot Bridge / Catwalk (M)

A bridge structure used only for pedestrian traffic, commonly found crossing navigable waterways, but also found along waterways over non-navigable water.

Graphics	Encoding Instructions	Object Encoding
Real World (Foot Bridge over navigable water)  *Real World (Catwalk over non-navigable water)* 	A) Pylons shall be encoded as PYLONS (refer to G.1.10 – Pylons, Piers and Bridge, Cable, Pipeline Support) B) Create separate bridge objects for spans over navigable channel when attributes of navigable spans are different (e.g. vertical clearance, horizontal clearance). C) US: If separate spans are required, each span's INFORM should indicate whether it is the "Primary Navigation Span", "Secondary Navigation Span" or "Not to be used for Navigation". D) Bridge approaches (over the bankline) should be encoded. E) Place LIGHTS, if applicable, on navigable span and piers bounding the navigable span. F) VERCLR, HORCLR, VERCCL and/or VERCOP, 'wtwdis' and 'hunits' must be encoded for foot bridges and catwalks over navigable water. G) VERCLR should not be encoded for foot-bridges and catwalks over non-navigable water. H) All objects of a bridge which belong to one bridge must be combined to one aggregation area (C_AGGR), e.g. - pylons - notice marks - bridge lights - buoys at bridge pillar - two way route parts - communication area - fenders - ice breakers - vertical clearance indicators	**Object Encoding** **Object Class =** bridge(A) (M) CATBRG = [9 (footbridge)] (C) HORCLR = [xx.x] (metres), e.g., 34.2 (C) VERCLR = [xx.xx] (metres), e.g., 13.27 (C) VERCCL = [xx.x] (metres), e.g., 13.2 (C) VERCOP = [xx.x] (metres), e.g., 23.4 (C) verdat = [12 (Mean lower low water), 31 (Local low water reference level), 32 (Local high water reference level), 33 (Local mean water reference level), 34 (Equivalent height of water (German GlW)), 35 (Highest Shipping Height of Water (German HSW)), 36 (Reference low water level according to Danube Commission), 37 (Highest shipping height of water according to Danube Commission), 38 (Dutch river low water reference level (OLR)), 39 (Russian project water level), 40 (Russian normal backwater level), 41 (Ohio River Datum)] (C) unlocd = [ISRS code] (C) wtwdis = [xxxx.xxx] (units defined in hunits), e.g., 2451.732 (C) hunits = [3 (kilometres), 4 (hectometres), 5 (statute miles), 6 (nautical miles)] (C) PICREP = (Refer to Section B, General Guidance) (O) CONDTN = [1 (under construction), 2 (ruined), 3 (under reclamation), 5 (planned construction)] (M) SCAMIN = [90000] (C) SORDAT = [YYYYMMDD] (C) SORIND = (Refer to Section B, General Guidance) **Object Encoding** **Object Class =** C_AGGR() (M) OBJNAM = [name and/or operator/owner] (O) NOBJNM = (Refer to Section B, General Guidance) (O) TXTDSC = (Refer to letter K)

	- signal stations - radio call-in points I) For bridges that consist of only one feature the object name of the bridge is assigned to the bridge object. For bridges with a C_AGGR object the object name has to be assigned to the respective C_AGGR object and not to the bridge object. J) Use ‘verdat’ only if vertical datum differs: - From DSPM VDAT subfield and - From Meta object ‘m_vdat’ attribute K) If a structured external XML-file with more detailed communication information is available, the reference to the file has to be entered in the TXTDSC attribute. L) For Notice marks on bridges see O.3.2 M) If there is no vertical clearance indicator at a bridge, but there is a gauge which can be used to calculate the vertical clearance of the bridge depending on the water level, it should be encoded in accordance with I.3.4.	(C) unlocd = [ISRS code] (C) SORDAT = [YYYYMMDD] (C) SORIND = (Refer to Section B, General Guidance)