

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 2

REGULATION OF THE ESTUARY

PART 3

BERTHING AND MOORING

Provision of proper fenders

14.—(1) The—

- (a) master, and
- (b) owner

of a vessel must ensure that it is provided with a sufficient number of fenders adequate for the size of the vessel.

(2) When—

- (a) berthing,
- (b) departing, or
- (c) lying,

as the case may be, at or from a quay, or against other vessels, the master must cause the vessel to be fended off from that quay or those other vessels so as to prevent damage to that quay, those other vessels or any other property.

Vessels to be properly berthed

15. The master of a vessel must at all times keep the vessel properly and effectively moored when berthed or lying at any quay.

Vessels adrift

16. The master of a vessel which parts from its moorings must, as soon as possible, report the same to the harbour master.

Access to and egress from vessels

17. The master and the owner of a vessel, other than a small vessel, while berthed alongside a quay must—

- (a) provide and maintain a sufficient, safe and proper gangway for the access and egress of all persons having lawful business on the vessel, and
- (b) during the hours of darkness provide sufficient lighting to illuminate the whole length of the gangway.

Sufficiency of crew

18.—(1) Except with the permission of the harbour master, the master of a vessel other than a small vessel must at all times when that vessel is within the estuary ensure that—

- (a) the vessel is capable of being safely moved and navigated, and

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- (b) there are sufficient crew or other competent persons readily available—
 - (i) to attend to the vessel's moorings,
 - (ii) to comply with any directions given by the harbour master for the unmooring, mooring and moving of the vessel, and
 - (iii) to deal, so far as is reasonably practicable, with any emergency that may arise.

(2) If any contract is entered into to secure compliance with sub-paragraph (1) by persons other than the vessel's crew, the name and address of the person with whom the contract is entered into must be disclosed to the harbour master.

Vessels to be kept in a movable condition

19.—(1) The master of a vessel, other than a small vessel lying at a recognised mooring or anchorage, must not, except where the vessel is lying aground, take any steps to render that vessel incapable of movement without first notifying the harbour master.

(2) Subject to the exception referred to in sub-paragraph (1) the master of a vessel must at all times keep the vessel so loaded and ballasted and in such condition that it is capable of being safely moved.

(3) Where a vessel is at any time not capable of being safely moved by means of its own propulsive machinery, the master or owner must inform the harbour master immediately and provide any further information which the harbour master may reasonably require.

Use of engines while vessel moored or berthed

20. The master of a vessel which is moored at a quay or attached to any mooring device must not permit the engines of the vessel to be worked in such a manner as to—

- (a) cause unnecessary injury or damage to the bed or banks of the estuary or to any other vessel or property, or
- (b) cause unnecessary disturbance or noise pollution to any other vessel or property.

Vessels not to make fast to unauthorised objects

21. A person must not make a vessel fast to any—

- (a) post,
- (b) quay,
- (c) ring,
- (d) fender, or
- (e) any other thing or place,

that is not assigned for that purpose.

Access across decks

22. The master of a vessel—

- (a) alongside a quay, or
- (b) alongside any vessel already berthed within the estuary,

must, if required to do so by the harbour master, give free access across the deck of the vessel for persons and goods to and from other vessels berthed alongside that vessel.

Lost anchor, cable or propeller

23. The master of a vessel which has slipped or parted from, or lost any anchor, chain, cable or propeller must—

- (a) as soon as reasonably practicable give notice to the harbour master—
 - (i) of that occurrence and,

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- (ii) if possible, of the position of the anchor, chain, cable or propeller and, if the harbour master so directs, must cause it to be recovered as soon as reasonably practicable, and
- (b) in the case of an anchor or propeller, leave a buoy to mark the position of it if this is known.