

# TABLE OF REVISED DRAFT BW BYELAWS –FEBRUARY 2010

REVISED BYELAWS	COMMENTS
<p>The British Waterways Board in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the British Transport Commission Act 1954 for the regulation of waterways, inland navigations and associated works, lands and premises of BW, and for other purposes and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following byelaws.</p>	<p>In the comments below:                      "GCB" means the British Waterways General Canal Byelaws 1965 (as amended) ;                      "F &amp; O" means the Rivers Ouse and Foss Navigation Byelaws 1979;                      "G &amp; S" byelaws means the BTC Byelaws for the Gloucester &amp; Sharpness Canal and the River Severn 1962.</p>
<p><b>PART I - PRELIMINARY</b></p>	
<p><b>Citation and commencement</b></p> <p>1. (1) These Byelaws shall be cited as the British Waterways Byelaws 2010.</p> <p>(2) These Byelaws shall come into operation on 2010.</p>	
<p><b>Revocation</b></p> <p>2. The Byelaws listed in the Schedule are revoked.</p>	<p>The London Docklands and Tees byelaws will remain in force.</p>
<p><b>Application of Byelaws</b></p> <p>3. These Byelaws apply to every <b>waterway</b> (as defined in Byelaw 4) in England and Wales with the exception of [London Docklands and River Tees.</p>	<p>This now includes Liverpool Docks and the Liverpool Canal Link.</p>
<p><b>Interpretation</b></p> <p>4. In these Byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires -</p> <p><b>"authorised officer"</b> means any officer, employee or agent of <b>BW</b> acting in the execution of his duty and includes a voluntary worker acting with the written authority of <b>BW</b>;</p> <p><b>"bridleway"</b> means a <b>bridleway</b> as defined under s329(1) of the Highways Act 1980;</p> <p><b>"BW"</b> means the British Waterways Board;</p> <p><b>"commercial vessel"</b> means -</p> <p>(a) any <b>vessel</b> used solely for the conveyance of goods (including a <b>freight vessel</b>); and</p> <p>(b) a <b>work boat</b>;</p> <p><b>"Collregs"</b> means the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea and the Merchant Shipping (Distress Signals and Prevention of Collisions) Regulations 1989 (S.I. 1989/1798);</p> <p><b>"day"</b> means the period between sunrise and sunset;</p> <p><b>"docks"</b> means Sharpness docks, Gloucester docks, Liverpool docks;</p> <p><b>"dock passageways"</b> means the passageway interface links between the docks comprised within Liverpool South Docks;</p> <p><b>"ferry boat"</b> means a <b>vessel</b> used or intended to be used as a means of transport for the carrying of passengers with or without payment across a <b>waterway</b>;</p> <p><b>"freight vessel"</b> means any <b>vessel</b> authorised by <b>BW</b> to be used for the carriage of freight on terms and conditions that customarily provide for the payment of charges by reference to the weight, volume or value of goods carried and the distance over which they are carried;</p>	

**"Harbour Master"** means the **BW** appointed **harbour master** for **docks**;

**"horse"** includes any draught animal;

**"houseboat certificate"** means a **houseboat certificate** issued under British Waterways Act 1971;

**"flammable liquid"** includes petroleum spirit, diesel oil, paraffin and gas contained in a bottle or other receptacle;

**"licence"** means a **licence** or any other **relevant consent** issued in respect of any **vessel** allowing the use of the **vessel** on any **waterway**;

**"licence disc"** means any form of written evidence of a **relevant consent** intended for display on the **vessel**;

**"licensed vessel"** means a **vessel** in respect of which there is in force any **relevant consent**;

**"Liverpool South Docks"** means any area of land or water and/or premises or property at Canning Dock, Canning Half Tide Dock, Albert Dock, Slathouse Dock, Wapping Basin, Dukes Dock, Queens Dock, Coburg Dock and Brunswick Dock, Liverpool that either belong to or are under the control of **BW** together with the passages connecting the same and all quays, jetties, pontoons, landing stages, slipways, moorings and other facilities associated with such docks and basin;

**"master"** when used in relation to any **vessel** means any person whether the **owner**, **master** or other person lawfully or wrongfully having or taking the command charge or management of the **vessel** for the time being;

**"moveable bridge"** means any bridge which is designed to be opened so as to permit the passage of **vessels** along the **waterway** across which the bridge is situated;

**"navigational aid"** means any sign, light, beacon, mark, navigational buoy, tide pole or other object provided to give warning of any obstruction or danger to navigation or for the regulation of navigation;

**"night"** means the period between sunset and sunrise;

**"offside"** means any side of a **waterway** at which there is no **towpath**;

**"owner"** includes

- (a) in relation to any **vessel**, the **master**, hirer, or **registered keeper**; and
- (b) in relation to any goods, a consignor, consignee, shipper, broker or agent;

**"pleasure boat"** includes any yacht, launch, **ferry boat**, dinghy, punt, canoe, float or other ship, boat or craft (including amphibious craft) but does not include a **commercial vessel** or a houseboat (except when such a houseboat is being moved along the **waterway**);

**"pleasure boat certificate"** means a **pleasure boat certificate** issued under the British Waterways Act 1971;

**"powered vessel"** means any mechanically or electrically propelled **vessel** capable of being driven by machinery and unpowered shall be construed accordingly;

**"prolonged blast"** has the same meaning as that term is defined in the **Collregs** from time to time and is at the date of these byelaws a blast of from four to six seconds duration;

**"registered keeper"** means person or persons for the time-being named as such in any **relevant consent** concerning a **vessel**;

**"relevant consent"** includes a **licence**, the registration of a **freight**

**vessel, a pleasure boat certificate or a houseboat certificate;**

**“River Ouse”** means that part of the River Ouse in the former Counties of North Yorkshire and Humberside (as existed in 1980), which lies between a point on that river two miles below Linton-on-Ouse and an imaginary (straight) line drawn across that river at a distance of one hundred yards (91.44 metres) below and parallel to the south side of the bridge known as ‘Skelton’ or ‘Hook’ Railway Bridge in the former County of Humberside and to the towpaths, piers, landing places and locks thereof and to that part of the River Foss in the City of York which lies between the junction of that river with the River Ouse and a point on the River Foss two hundred yards (182.88 metres) above the former workhouse of the Guardians of the Poor of the York Union and to the towpaths, piers, landing places of that stretch of river;

**“River Severn Navigation”** means the eastern channel of the River Severn from the Lower Parting to the Upper Parting, both in Gloucestershire, and the western channel of the River Severn near Gloucester from the site of the entrance lock of the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Canal to the Upper Parting and the River Severn from the Upper Parting to Gladder or Whitehouse Brook in Worcestershire, and shall include any works, lands or premises belonging to or under the control of **BW** and held or used by **BW** in connection with the navigation;

**“river waterway”** means a **waterway** which is a river waterway for the purposes of the British Waterways Act 1971 (as amended);

**“sailing vessel”** means any **vessel** under sail provided that propelling machinery if fitted is not being used;

**“sluice”** means any **sluice**, valve, paddle, penstock or other device for controlling the movement of water;

**“towpath”** means any way alongside the channel of a **waterway** provided for affording access along the **waterway** or for hauling or towing boats along the **waterway** and includes any gantries, bridges or other works forming part of or provided in connection with any such way;

**“unlicensed vessel”** means a **vessel** in respect of which a **relevant consent** is not in force;

**“user-operated bridge”** and **“user-operated lock”** mean respectively any **moveable bridge** over a **waterway** or lock forming part of a **waterway** other than one in relation to which a sign or light is displayed by **BW** stating or indicating that the bridge or lock may only be operated by authorised officers;

**“vehicle”** means anything on wheels (including any cycle) or articulated tracks but excluding unpowered wheelchairs, pushchairs and perambulators;

**“vessel”** includes any ship, boat, barge, lighter or raft and any other description of craft whether used in navigation or not;

**“waterway”** means any length or part of any canal or inland navigation belonging to or under the control of **BW** and includes all harbours, **docks**, piers, basins, reservoirs, wharves, quays, slips, bridges, roads, banks, fences, locks, **towpaths** and any works, lands or premises belonging to or under the control of **BW** and held or used by them in connection with such canal or inland navigation;

**“work boat”** means any **vessel** used solely as a tug, dredger, dumb barge, hopper, flat or other boat for work taking place on or close to a **waterway**.

<p><b>Offences – penalties</b></p> <p>5. A person who contravenes any of these Byelaws shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level [2] [3] on the standard scale provided for by Section 37 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 as amended.</p>	<p>The maximum fine under level 2 is £500 and under level 3 is £1,000.</p> <p>The specified level to be chosen is subject to discussion with Government.</p>
<p><b>Proceedings for offences</b></p> <p>6. No person other than <b>BW</b> or a police constable may lay an information of an offence against any of these Byelaws without the consent in writing of the Director of Public Prosecutions.</p>	<p>This byelaw makes it clear that the police can get involved in prosecution for breach of byelaws.</p>
<p><b>Consents granted by BW</b></p> <p>7. (1) In this Byelaw "consent" includes any permit, permission, <b>licence</b>, approval or any other form of authorisation which may be of specific or general effect.</p> <p>(2) Where any of these Byelaws prohibits the doing of anything except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b>, then, unless provision to the contrary is made, that consent -</p> <p>(a) shall be in writing; and</p> <p>(b) may be given subject to such reasonable conditions (including conditions requiring the applicant for or holder of the consent to make payments to <b>BW</b>) as <b>BW</b> may determine.</p> <p>(3) No person shall copy, counterfeit, forge, deface or alter any consent issued by <b>BW</b>.</p> <p>(4) Any person who is performing any act on or in relation to a <b>waterway</b> under or by virtue of a consent shall produce the consent to an <b>authorised officer</b> whenever requested to do so.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw and seeks to provide certainty missing from current byelaws.</p>
<p><b>Exemption for authorised officers, etc.</b></p> <p>8. An act carried out by an <b>authorised officer</b> for the proper execution of his duty, or by any person acting on the instructions of an <b>authorised officer</b>, or in accordance with any consent given by <b>BW</b>, shall not be deemed an offence against these Byelaws.</p>	<p>This addresses occasions when non-compliance with the byelaws needs to be permitted.</p>
<p><b>PART II - VESSELS - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b></p>	
<p><b>Fitness of vessels</b></p> <p>9. No person shall bring onto or use or leave on a <b>waterway</b> any <b>vessel</b> which is not in every respect watertight and (save where a <b>Houseboat Certificate</b> is held in respect of that vessel) fit for navigation on that <b>waterway</b>; provided that if a vessel for which a <b>Houseboat Certificate</b> is held is at any time moved on the <b>waterway</b>, it must be fit for navigation on that <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This byelaw has been amended to provide for some types of houseboats which are not necessarily always fit for navigation. See General Canal Byelaw ("GCB") 3.</p>
<p><b>Vessels to have competent crew, etc.</b></p> <p>10. The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> being navigated on a <b>waterway</b> shall ensure that –</p> <p>(a) the <b>vessel</b> has in attendance an adequate and competent crew; and</p> <p>(b) a competent helmsman is in control of the <b>vessel</b> at all times.</p>	<p>Sub-section (b) is a new insertion to old GCB 9.</p>
<p><b>Fenders</b></p> <p>11. Every <b>vessel</b> navigated on any <b>waterway</b> shall have ready for immediate use proper fenders of suitable material and in good condition and the <b>master</b> of such <b>vessel</b> shall use fenders whenever there is a risk of the <b>vessel</b> striking against any other <b>vessel</b> or against any wall, lockgate, bridge or other thing.</p>	<p>This replicates GCB 6.</p>

<p><b>Stowage of equipment</b></p> <p>12. (1) A <b>vessel</b> navigated on a <b>waterway</b> shall have her goods and equipment stowed so that nothing except necessary fenders and spars project over the sides of the <b>vessel</b> whereby damage might be caused to any other <b>vessel</b> or to any property or injury caused to any person.</p> <p>(2) The goods and equipment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be secured so that no part of them can be washed or otherwise fall into the <b>waterway</b>.</p> <p>(3) This Byelaw shall not apply to anything done in accordance with any consent given by <b>BW</b>.</p>	<p>Sub-para (3) is wider in that it doesn't just include vessels engaged in maintenance works. See GCB 7.</p>
<p><b>Stowage of flammable liquid intended for use on vessel</b></p> <p>13. The <b>owner</b> of a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> shall take proper steps to ensure that <b>flammable liquid</b> taken on to or carried on the <b>vessel</b> is loaded, stowed and used in such a manner as not to be or to become a danger or a nuisance to persons or property.</p>	<p>This byelaw has been updated using plain English. See GCB 8.</p>
<p><b>Anchors, etc</b></p> <p>14. (1) Every <b>powered vessel</b> being navigated on a <b>river waterway</b> shall carry and shall have available for immediate use a suitable line and anchor capable of mooring the <b>vessel</b> effectively and with immediate effect. The <b>master</b> of the <b>vessel</b> must ensure that there is a competent member of the crew on board who is able to use the anchor.</p> <p>(2) No person shall drop an anchor on a <b>waterway</b> that is not a <b>river waterway</b>, save within <b>docks</b> where permitted by a <b>Harbour Master</b> or another <b>authorised officer</b>.</p>	<p>This byelaw has been taken from the G &amp; S and Severn byelaws. There is a restriction for use of anchors on non-river waterways as they are not always appropriate and may damage canal beds.</p>
<p><b>Fire fighting equipment</b></p> <p>15. The <b>owner</b> and <b>master</b> of a <b>powered vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> shall ensure that there is available at all times on board the <b>vessel</b> adequate equipment and materials for fighting fire occurring on the <b>vessel</b>.</p>	<p>This byelaw used to form part of GCB 8.</p>
<p><b>PART III - NAVIGATION AND USE OF VESSELS</b></p>	
<p><b>Care and consideration in navigating</b></p> <p>(1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> navigating on a <b>waterway</b> shall navigate the <b>vessel</b> -</p> <p>(a) with reasonable consideration for other persons;</p> <p>(b) with due care and attention;</p> <p>(c) in such a manner as will not obstruct the passage of any other <b>vessel</b>;</p> <p>(d) so as not to cause a breaking wash; and</p> <p>(e) generally so as to avoid the risk of -</p> <p>(i) injury to any person; or</p> <p>(ii) unreasonable disturbance to persons or property or to wildlife; or</p> <p>(iii) damage to property or to the banks of the <b>waterway</b>; or</p> <p>(iv) collision with any other <b>vessel</b> or mooring or any other thing.</p>	<p>This byelaw is now more comprehensive than the GCB 13 to reflect modern expectations for public safety.</p>
<p><b>Safe speed</b></p> <p>17. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>powered vessel</b> navigating on a <b>waterway</b> shall navigate the <b>vessel</b> at a safe speed.</p>	<p>See comments below.</p>

<p>(2) Paragraph (1) shall have effect irrespective of whether the speed of the <b>vessel</b> contravenes Byelaw 18 (Maximum speed).</p>	
<p><b>Maximum speed</b></p> <p>18. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>powered vessel</b> shall not navigate the <b>vessel</b> over the bed of the <b>waterway</b>, at a speed greater than the prescribed speed.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this Byelaw "the prescribed speed" means -</p> <p>(a) such speed as may be prescribed by <b>BW</b> in relation to the <b>waterway</b> -</p> <p>(i) by any Byelaw other than this Byelaw; or</p> <p>(ii) by signs displayed by <b>BW</b> on or in the vicinity of the <b>waterway</b>; or</p> <p>(iii) in any other reasonable manner;</p> <p>(b) where no speed is prescribed in the manner referred to in paragraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iii) above, 7 kilometres per hour:</p> <p>and the prescribed speed shall be measured over the bed of the <b>waterway</b>.</p> <p>(3) No person shall navigate upon :</p> <p>(a) the <b>River Severn Navigation</b> or the Trent Navigation (except between Averham Weir and Newark Nether Lock and between Beeston Lock and Trent Lock, Nottingham) or the <b>River Ouse</b> and Foss Navigation at a speed exceeding 10 kilometres per hour over the bed of the <b>waterway</b> when travelling in the upstream direction or 13 kilometres per hour when travelling in the downstream direction;</p> <p>(b) the Aire &amp; Calder Navigation (except the Selby Canal), the New Junction Canal, the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation, the Grand Union Canal (from the junction with the River Trent at Soar Mouth to West Bridge, Leicester), the Weaver Navigation and the Witham Navigation a speed of 10 kilometres per hour;</p> <p>(c) the <b>River Ouse</b> at a speed greater than :</p> <p>(i) 9 kilometres per hour within the City of York; or</p> <p>(ii) 11 kilometres per hour above the City of York and within between Naburn Locks and the City of York and between a point 1500 metres downstream of Selby Toll Bridge and a point 1500 metres downstream of the upstream side of Selby Toll Bridge such distances of 1500 metres being measured along the centre line of the Navigation; or</p> <p>(iii) with the exception of the length mentioned under sub-clause (ii), 19 Kilometres per hour down stream below Naburn Locks.</p>	<p>The issue over whether the byelaws should stipulate a specific speed limit (as opposed to just a requirement for a 'safe' speed) has been subject to some debate as specific speed limits are difficult to enforce without a modern technology that records such speed.</p> <p>It is proposed that an unambiguous specified speed limit provides certainty and clear standards, but that a generic requirement for navigating at a safe speed is also required to address circumstances where a speed lower than a specified speed was appropriate (e.g. passing moored vessels, entering locks etc).</p>

<p><b>Exemptions from maximum speed limit</b></p> <p>19. (1) The maximum speed prescribed for the purposes of Byelaw 18 (Maximum speed) shall not apply to <b>vessels</b> in use in any emergency by <b>BW</b> or by the emergency services for the execution of its or their duties.</p> <p>(2) <b>BW</b> may suspend the operation of Byelaws 17(2) and 18 in relation to any <b>waterway</b> for such time, and on such conditions, as <b>BW</b> thinks fit to permit boat races, water skiing or any other activity.</p> <p>(3) No person shall be convicted of any offence against Byelaw 18 (Maximum Speed) upon proof by him that the speed at which he navigated the <b>vessel</b> was necessary for safe navigation in conditions of flood tide or strong ebbtide or flood water.</p>	<p>This is a new exemption.</p> <p>This new exemption reflects current use of parts of the network for events which were not as common at the time of the confirmation of the 1965 GCBs.</p> <p>This exemption is in the GCB.</p>
<p><b>Signal lights</b></p> <p>20. (1) This Byelaw applies to signal lights displayed to regulate the passage of <b>vessels</b> including <b>vessels</b> passing <b>moveable bridges</b>.</p> <p>(2) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> shall not pass a signal light –</p> <p>(a) showing red, whether such light is flashing or not;</p> <p>(b) in the case of any set of lights having an amber phasing to indicate "proceed with caution", until the amber light shows; or</p> <p>(d) in the case of any other set of lights, until the green light shows.</p>	<p>This byelaw reflects the greater use of signal lights since the GCB came into force.</p>
<p><b>Precautions when passing</b></p> <p>21. No <b>vessel</b> shall overtake or pass another <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> without observing due precautions to avoid danger or risk to either <b>vessel</b> or the <b>waterway</b> or to any works, person or property.</p>	<p>This replicates GCB16.</p>
<p><b>Avoidance of Collisions</b></p> <p>22. (1) The <b>master</b> of every <b>vessel</b> shall use all available means appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions to determine if risk of collision with another <b>vessel</b> exists. If there is any doubt such risk shall be deemed to exist.</p> <p>(2) The <b>master</b> of every <b>vessel</b> shall ensure that any action taken to avoid collision with another <b>vessel</b>, including manoeuvring; reducing speed; the making of proper signals, or any combination of these, shall if the circumstances of the case admit be positive, made in ample time and with due regard to the observance of good seamanship.</p> <p>(3) On those lengths of <b>river waterway</b> which are tidal or subject to strong streams, a <b>vessel</b> which is proceeding against the tide or stream shall give way to a <b>vessel</b> which is proceeding with the tide or stream.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw that seeks to simplify the long and complex provisions of the GCBs and the G&amp;S and R Severn byelaws relating to the passing of vessels.</p>

<p><b>Information to be provided following collisions between vessels</b></p> <p>23. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> which is involved in a collision with another <b>vessel</b> shall –</p> <p>(a) give to <b>BW</b> (if the collision has caused an obstruction to the <b>waterway</b>) and to the <b>master</b> of the other <b>vessel</b> (in any event) -</p> <p>(i) his full name, address and telephone number; and</p> <p>(ii) if he is not the <b>owner</b> of the <b>vessel</b>, the name, address and telephone number of the <b>owner</b>; and</p> <p>(b) inform the <b>master</b> of the other <b>vessel</b> whether the first-mentioned <b>vessel</b> is insured and, if so, give him the name and address of the insurer and the number of the policy.</p> <p>(2) A <b>master</b> who is unable to give any of the information referred to in paragraph (1) at the time of the collision shall provide it in writing to the <b>master</b> of the other <b>vessel</b> (and <b>BW</b>, where applicable) within seven <b>days</b> of the collision.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw that seeks to reflect modern expectations. There is a similar byelaw under the existing Rivers Ouse and Foss Navigation Byelaws 1980, (17).</p>
<p><b>Vessels approaching works, etc.</b></p> <p>24. The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> approaching or being near the site of any works or operation carried out on, over, in or under, or in the vicinity of, a <b>waterway</b>, whether by <b>BW</b> or any other person –</p> <p>(a) shall navigate his <b>vessel</b> at such speed and in such manner as shall not endanger the safety of any person or risk causing any damage to, or interference with, the works or operation, or any plant, equipment or property, or the <b>waterway</b>; and</p> <p>(b) shall comply with the requirements of any sign displayed by or with the consent of <b>BW</b> regulating the navigation of <b>vessels</b> in the vicinity of the site of the works or operation.</p>	<p>This byelaw amends GCB 22. Part (b) is more general than the provisions in the GCB 22 and is therefore more applicable to ‘work in progress’ activities.</p> <p>GCB 11 has been deleted and replaced by this byelaw which incorporates part of GCB 22. Any works by third parties which are on or near a canal will be regulated under separate agreements with such persons and/or through the Third Party Works Code, as appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Notification of damage to property to be given to BW</b></p> <p>(1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> which is involved in any incident (“the incident”) in which the <b>vessel</b> interferes with or damages any works, equipment or property (“the property”) belonging to or under the control of <b>BW</b> shall notify <b>BW</b> in writing of the incident as soon as reasonably possible and no later than 7 <b>days</b> after its occurrence.</p> <p>(2) Notification given under paragraph (1):-</p> <p>(a) shall give the date and time of the incident, and a description of its circumstances;</p> <p>(b) shall describe the property and its location, and the damage caused to it;</p> <p>(c) shall identify or describe every <b>vessel</b> involved in the incident;</p> <p>(d) shall provide the name, address and telephone number of the <b>master</b> giving the notification and (if known to him) of any other person involved in the incident; and</p> <p>(e) shall state whether the <b>vessel</b> of which the person giving notification is <b>master</b> is insured and, if so, shall provide the name and address of the insurer, and the number of the policy.</p> <p>(3) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> which is involved in any such</p>	<p>Again, this is similar to byelaw 17 of the existing Rivers Ouse and Foss Navigation Byelaws 1980.</p>

<p>incident shall if so required by <b>BW</b> –</p> <p>(a) complete any form supplied to him by <b>BW</b> containing questions relating to the incident, and return the form to <b>BW</b> within 7 <b>days</b> of its being supplied to him; and</p> <p>(c) provide such information relating to the incident as may be requested by <b>BW</b> within 7 <b>days</b> of the making of the request.</p>	
<p><b>Vessels not to be sunk, grounded or adrift</b></p> <p>26. (1) No person shall deliberately or negligently cause or permit any <b>vessel</b> to:</p> <p>(a) turn adrift on a <b>waterway</b> or shall unnecessarily cast off, cut loose, or interfere with any mooring or rope or fastening of any <b>vessel</b>;</p> <p>(b) run aground or sink in any <b>waterway</b>.</p> <p>(2) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> which has become adrift on a <b>waterway</b> shall take appropriate steps to bring the <b>vessel</b> under control.</p> <p>(3) This Byelaw does not apply to a person who lays by a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>river waterway</b> by beaching or grounding the <b>vessel</b> in such a way :</p> <p>(i) as not to cause any obstruction or danger to navigation; or</p> <p>in the event of an emergency to save life or take a damaged <b>vessel</b> clear of the main navigation channel.</p>	<p>This byelaw and the following byelaw have been adapted from GCB 36 and 37 and G&amp;S 35 and 36.</p>
<p><b>Action to be taken in respect of vessels sunk, grounded or adrift</b></p> <p>27. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> which has sunk or run aground or become adrift in a <b>waterway</b> shall -</p> <p>(a) inform an <b>authorised officer</b> as soon as possible of the sinking, grounding or drifting, by the most expeditious means available;</p> <p>(b) take such steps to prevent or reduce the risk of obstruction or danger to navigation, or danger to persons or property -</p> <p>(i) as may be directed by an <b>authorised officer</b>; or</p> <p>(ii) as may be prescribed from time to time by <b>BW</b> to be taken in the event of the sinking, grounding or drifting of <b>vessels</b> in that <b>waterway</b>; and</p> <p>(c) take any other steps as may be appropriate in the circumstances to warn the <b>masters</b> of other <b>vessels</b> of the presence of the <b>vessel</b> which has sunk or run aground or become adrift.</p> <p>(2) A direction given under paragraph (1)(b)(i) need not be in writing and may be given in any reasonable manner.</p> <p>(3) Requirements prescribed under paragraph (1)(b)(ii) shall be in writing and may be communicated to the <b>masters</b> and <b>owners</b> of <b>vessels</b> by any appropriate means.</p>	<p>See comments above.</p> <p>This is taken from GCB 36 (second sentence).</p> <p>This has been adapted from Rivers Ouse and Foss Navigation byelaws 1980 (27).</p> <p>This is from the existing GCB 36 (second sentence).</p>
<p>28 [Unused]</p>	
<p>29. [Unused]</p>	

<p><b>Unpowered vessels in tunnels</b></p> <p>30. The <b>master</b> of an <b>unpowered vessel</b> shall not cause or permit the <b>vessel</b> to enter any tunnel forming part of a <b>waterway</b>, the length of which exceeds 50 metres, except with the consent of <b>BW</b> or of an <b>authorised officer</b>.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw. The consent may be by signage or in licence terms and conditions (e.g. by reference to named tunnels) or, preferably, both.</p>
<p><b>Intoxicated persons</b></p> <p>31. No person shall navigate a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b>, or take any part in the navigation, mooring or handling of a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b>, whilst under the influence of drink, drugs or other intoxicating substances to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the <b>vessel</b>.</p>	<p>The original GCBs only extended to drink.</p>
<p><b>Use of vessels for businesses etc.</b></p> <p>32. No person in charge of a <b>vessel</b> shall use the <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> -</p> <p>(a) for the purposes of any trade or business; or</p> <p>(b) as a club, workshop or store.</p>	<p>The exception in the GCB relating to dwellings or houseboats has been deleted as this is largely a planning manner.</p>
<p><b>PART IV – LIGHTS AND SOUND SIGNALS</b></p>	
<p><b>Lights and sound signals on vessels</b></p> <p>33. The <b>master</b> of any <b>vessel</b> when under way at <b>night</b> or in restricted visibility (including when navigating through a tunnel) shall display lights that comply with :</p> <p>(a) the <b>Collregs</b>; or</p> <p>(b) any requirements for lights specified by <b>BW</b> in standards prescribed by it from time to time for the construction and equipment of <b>vessels</b> using its <b>waterways</b> in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the British Waterways Act 1995; or</p> <p>(c) any conditions issued in accordance with section 5 of the British Waterways Act 1975.</p>	<p>This new byelaw replaces very long and prescriptive byelaws in the GCB.</p>
<p><b>Sound signals</b></p> <p>34. The <b>master</b> of any <b>vessel</b> shall comply with the <b>Collregs</b> in the making of any manoeuvring and warning signals with its sound signalling equipment.</p>	<p>This new byelaw replaces detailed provisions in the GCB that largely replicated the Collregs. It replaces GCB 12.</p>
<p><b>PART V – LICENSING OF VESSELS</b></p>	
<p><b>Use of unlicensed vessels</b></p> <p>35. No person shall -</p> <p>(a) bring an unlicensed boat onto a <b>waterway</b>; or</p> <p>(b) keep, use or let for hire an unlicensed boat or allow an unlicensed <b>pleasure boat</b> to remain, on a <b>waterway</b>; or</p> <p>(c) assist in the navigation of any <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> which he knows is an unlicensed <b>pleasure boat</b>.</p>	<p>This byelaw consolidates current byelaws (GCB 1976) so that there is no distinction between commercial and pleasure boats.</p>
<p><b>Display of licences, names and numbers on vessels</b></p> <p>36. The <b>owner</b> of a <b>vessel</b> in respect of which a <b>relevant consent</b> is in force shall not:-</p> <p>(a) keep or use the <b>vessel</b>, or allow it to remain, on a <b>waterway</b>;</p>	<p>This clarifies the requirement combining the provisions of the British Waterways Act 1971 and Byelaw 4 of the 1976 GCB.</p>

<p>or</p> <p>(b) knowingly cause or permit any other person to keep or use the <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b></p> <p>unless -</p> <p>(i) in the case of any <b>vessel</b> the <b>licence</b> discs issued by <b>BW</b>, any registration index number and any International Maritime Organisation number issued to that <b>vessel</b> (where applicable) are displayed on the <b>vessel</b> to which it relates in such a manner and position as to be clearly visible from outside the <b>vessel</b>; and</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a <b>freight vessel</b> the name of the <b>vessel</b>, and any number assigned by <b>BW</b> to the <b>vessel</b>, are exhibited on the outside on both sides of the <b>vessel</b> so as to be clearly legible and visible at all times.</p>	<p>The international maritime organisation number is a new addition to this byelaw and this is another way that may help BW in identifying a vessel.</p> <p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>Duties of transferor of vessel</b></p> <p>37 (1) Upon a change of ownership of a licensed vessel the previous owner shall within 28 days of disposing of the vessel notify BW in writing of the change of ownership stating -</p> <p>(a) the date of the change of ownership;</p> <p>(b) the name of the <b>vessel</b>;</p> <p>(c) the index mark and number (if any ) assigned to the <b>vessel</b> by <b>BW</b>;</p> <p>(d) if he has changed his address after the change of ownership, his new address and telephone number (if any); and</p> <p>(e) the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the new <b>owner</b></p> <p>(2) Until the previous <b>owner</b> has notified <b>BW</b> of a change of ownership in accordance with paragraph (1) he shall for the purposes of these Byelaws be deemed to be the <b>owner</b> of the <b>vessel</b>.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw, that extends to all license holders the existing obligation (under the BW Act 1971) of Houseboat Certificate holders and Pleasure Boat Certificate holders to notify BW of changes in ownership. It is similar of that imposed on car owners by the DVLA.</p>
<p><b>Notification of change of address</b></p> <p>38. The <b>owner</b> of a <b>licensed vessel</b> shall within 28 <b>days</b> inform <b>BW</b> of any change of his address and telephone numbers.</p>	<p>Again, this is similar to DVLA requirements.</p>
<p><b>Loss or destruction of licence</b></p> <p>39. (1) In the event of the loss or destruction of a <b>licence disc, licence</b> or other <b>relevant consent</b>, the <b>owner</b> of the <b>vessel</b> to which it relates shall within 14 <b>days</b> of becoming aware of such loss apply to <b>BW</b> for a replacement.</p> <p>(2) The <b>owner</b> shall ensure that any replacement <b>licence disc</b> is placed on display on the <b>vessel</b> within 7 days of its receipt</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>Notification of destruction or permanent removal of vessel</b></p> <p>40. In the event of the breaking up or destruction of a <b>licensed vessel</b>, or its permanent removal from the <b>BW waterway</b> network, its <b>owner</b> shall within 28 <b>days</b> –</p> <p>(a) inform <b>BW</b> in writing of that event; and</p> <p>(b) return the <b>licence disc</b> and <b>licence</b> or other <b>relevant consent</b> to <b>BW</b>.</p>	<p>Again, this is similar to DVLA obligations and will assist BW is keeping tracks of which vessels are on its waterways.</p>
<p><b>PART VI – LOCKS, BRIDGES AND OTHER STRUCTURES</b></p>	

<p><b>Instructions as to locks and moveable bridges</b></p> <p>41. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> passing through a lock or under a <b>moveable bridge</b>, or navigating or lying in the vicinity of a lock or <b>moveable bridge</b>, and any person operating or intending to operate a <b>user-operated lock</b> or user-operated <b>moveable bridge</b>, shall comply with any instructions given by <b>BW</b> as to the use and operation of the lock or bridge and the navigation of <b>vessels</b> in the lock, or in the vicinity of the lock or bridge, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1) no person shall operate a <b>user-operated lock</b> or <b>user-operated bridge</b> or any works or equipment forming part of, or provided in connection with, any such lock or bridge having been expressly requested not to do so by an <b>authorised officer</b>.</p> <p>(3) Instructions under paragraph (1) and a request under paragraph (2) need not be in writing, and may be given in any reasonable manner.</p>	<p>This adapts GCB 23(2) to modern practice with reference to the lock-keepers or bridge-tenders removed.</p>
<p><b>Requirements as to user-operated locks</b></p> <p>42. A person operating a <b>user-operated lock</b> shall not -</p> <p>(a) open or close or attempt to open or close the gate of the lock except by the means provided for that purpose or before the water is level on both sides of the gate;</p> <p>(b) draw or operate any <b>sluices</b> until the lock-gates are closed;</p> <p>(c) operate or leave open any <b>sluice</b> so as to waste water;</p> <p>(d) operate any <b>sluice</b> in an uncontrolled manner otherwise than by means of the handle or other device normally used for that purpose; or</p> <p>(e) fill or empty any lock of water for the admission of any <b>vessel</b> to the lock when there is another <b>vessel</b> approaching from either direction and within sight and within 250 metres of the lock and the level of the water in the lock is suitable for the approaching <b>vessel</b> to enter the lock.</p>	<p>This is largely the same as GCB 25.</p>
<p><b>Vessels not to remain in locks</b></p> <p>43. The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> shall not cause or allow the <b>vessel</b> to remain in a lock for longer than is necessary for the convenient passage of the lock.</p>	<p>A similar provision formed part of GCB 25.</p>
<p><b>Vessels passing under bridges or through locks</b></p> <p>44. The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> navigating or intending to navigate under a bridge or through a lock shall take all steps necessary (including navigating at an appropriate speed and exercising due control of the <b>vessel</b>) to ensure that the <b>vessel</b> can pass the bridge or lock without striking or damaging it.</p>	<p>This byelaw applies the provisions of GCB 23(1) in more straightforward language.</p>
<p><b>Closing and opening of protection gates at moveable bridges</b></p> <p>45. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> intending to pass any user-operated <b>moveable bridge</b> shall close or cause to be closed any protection gate or other barrier provided for the safety of users of the roadway before the bridge is moved from the closed position.</p> <p>(2) The <b>master</b> of every <b>vessel</b> which has passed any user-operated <b>moveable bridge</b> shall, unless there is another <b>vessel</b> within 200 metres of the bridge and intending to pass it, close or cause to be closed the bridge immediately his</p>	<p>This is similar to GCB 27(1).</p>

<p><b>vessel</b> has passed the bridge and shall open or cause to be opened the protection gate or other barrier immediately after the bridge is closed.</p> <p>For the purpose of this Byelaw and of Byelaw 46 (Traffic crossing moveable bridges) a movable bridge shall be deemed to be closed only when it is secure in position to allow persons and road traffic to pass in safety over the <b>waterway</b> by means of the bridge.</p>	
<p><b>Traffic crossing moveable bridges, etc.</b></p> <p>46. No person shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) remain on a movable bridge when he is warned that the bridge is about to be opened, but shall immediately leave that bridge on being so warned;</li> <li>(2) go on to any movable bridge on being warned that the bridge is about to be opened;</li> <li>(3) pass, or attempt to pass, a protection gate or other barrier to a movable bridge which is intended to prevent persons, for their safety, from having access to the bridge; or</li> <li>(4) pass over the <b>waterway</b> by means of a movable bridge which he has moved, unless it is secured in position so as to permit persons and other traffic to pass safely on it over the <b>waterway</b>.</li> </ol>	<p>This covers the provisions of GCB 27(2).</p>
<p><b>Control of vehicles, plant, etc.</b></p> <p>47. (1) No person shall drive any <b>vehicle</b> or bring any plant, machinery or thing onto -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any bridge owned by <b>BW</b> over a <b>waterway</b>; or</li> <li>(b) any other land forming part of a <b>waterway</b></li> </ol> <p>in contravention of a notice conspicuously displayed on or near the bridge or land prohibiting -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the driving thereon of all <b>vehicles</b>, or of <b>vehicles</b> of a type, or exceeding the weight, specified in the notice; or</li> <li>(ii) the bringing thereon of plant, machinery or things of a kind, or exceeding the weight, specified in the notice.</li> </ol>	<p>Please note that this provides that third parties need only comply with notices.</p>
<p><b>PART VII - MOORING OF VESSELS</b></p>	
<p><b>Vessels to be properly moored, etc.</b></p> <p>48. (1) Any <b>vessel</b> moored in a <b>waterway</b>:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) shall be securely moored head and stern with good and sufficient ropes or other efficient apparatus; and</li> <li>(b) shall be laid as close to and along the side or front of the mooring place.</li> </ol> <p>(2) A <b>vessel</b> moored or anchored in a <b>waterway</b> shall be moored or anchored in such a manner and in such a position as to ensure that the <b>vessel</b> and any lines or equipment by which it is secured do not cause any obstruction to the navigation of other <b>vessels</b>, or to any works facilities or equipment, or to any <b>towpath</b>.</p>	<p>This byelaw (GCB 28) has been revised to include a prohibition of the obstruction of other works, facilities, equipment or towpath when mooring vessels.</p> <p>The reference to an exemption for dredger vessels and other maintenance vessels has been removed.</p>
<p><b>Mooring to lock gates, navigational aids, etc.</b></p> <p>49. No mooring rope shall be affixed to any <b>sluice</b>, lock gate, <b>navigational aid</b>, bridge, ladder or other work not provided for the</p>	<p>GCB 29 has been amended to include navigational aid.</p>

purpose of mooring.	
<p><b>Safeguarding of navigational aids</b></p> <p>50. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b> shall not allow his <b>vessel</b> to lie against or remain near any <b>navigational aid</b> in such a manner as to obscure the <b>navigational aid</b> or otherwise impair its effectiveness.</p> <p>(2) No person shall interfere with, obstruct or remove any <b>navigational aid</b>.</p>	This is a new byelaw.
<p><b>Directions as to mooring</b></p> <p>51. (1) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> who is proposing to moor or who has moored the <b>vessel</b> in a <b>waterway</b> shall comply with any proper direction of an <b>authorised officer</b> as to -</p> <p>(a) the means by which the <b>vessel</b> is fastened or secured; and</p> <p>(b) the precise location in which the <b>vessel</b> is moored.</p> <p>(2) Any person to whom a direction is given under paragraph (1) shall if necessary move the <b>vessel</b> in order to comply with the direction.</p> <p>(3) A direction under paragraph (1) need not be in writing and may be given in any reasonable manner.</p> <p>(4) Any direction given under paragraph (1) may be given for the purpose of :</p> <p>(a) health and safety considerations;</p> <p>(b) enabling other <b>vessels</b> to moor in an appropriate manner and ensuring best use of waterspace;</p> <p>(c) avoiding the restriction of works being carried out by BW;</p> <p>(d) moving <b>vessels</b> that have overstayed visitor moorings; or</p> <p>(e) tending to an emergency situation.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw in that a similar provision does not exist in the GCB but it is a familiar provision to other canal and dock byelaws. Indeed section 16 (2)(c) BTC Act 1954 provides that regulation of the mooring of vessels is one of the specified purposes of canal byelaws (as opposed to a generic purpose).</p> <p>Whilst provisions of this nature may not have been considered necessary in the 1960's (when the GCB were introduced) the very significant growth in use of the network since then and the difficulties with congestion that can now occur at certain locations in busy periods gives rise to the need for such a byelaw.</p> <p>The power to give directions is not unfettered and may only be exercised when one of the circumstances in paragraph (4) apply.</p>
<p><b>Prohibition or control of mooring</b></p> <p>52. No person shall moor or leave a <b>vessel</b> in contravention of a notice prominently displayed by <b>BW</b> in or beside any <b>waterway</b> -</p> <p>(a) prohibiting the mooring of <b>vessels</b>, as specified in the notice; or</p> <p>(b) making requirements as to the manner in which <b>vessels</b> are to be moored in the part of the <b>waterway</b> so specified and (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) the means by which <b>vessels</b> are to be fastened or secured; or</p> <p>(c) specifying the maximum period, hours of the <b>day</b> or <b>night</b>, or <b>days</b> of the week, during which mooring (whether of all <b>vessels</b>, or of <b>vessels</b> of a kind or kinds specified in the notice) is permitted or prohibited, or the period within which return to the mooring is prohibited, as the case may be.</p>	<p>Compliance with notices controlling mooring is currently enforced through licence conditions, although there is a byelaw on the same issue under the River Ouse and Foss Navigation Byelaws.</p> <p>Such a byelaw will provide clarity and better enable enforcement of compliance with mooring restrictions in areas of congestion.</p>

<p><b>Moorings not to be cut, etc.</b></p> <p>53. No person shall turn any <b>vessel</b> adrift on a <b>waterway</b> or shall unnecessarily cast off, cut loose, or interfere with any mooring or rope or fastening of any <b>vessel</b>.</p>	<p>This is the same as GCB 37, G&amp;S 36 and similar to F&amp;O 34.</p>
<p><b>PART VIII - TOWPATHS AND OTHER LAND</b></p>	
<p><b>Vehicles and animals on towpaths</b></p> <p>54. (1) No person shall ride or drive any animal or <b>vehicle</b> over any <b>towpath</b> or other land belonging to or under the control of <b>BW</b> in connection with any waterway unless –</p> <p>(a) he does so in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b>; or</p> <p>(b) he is otherwise legally entitled to do so.</p>	<p>This is similar to GCB 31(1)(a)</p>
<p><b>Driving and parking of vehicles</b></p> <p>55. (a) No person shall leave, drive or place on any <b>waterway</b>, or any lands forming part of a <b>waterway</b>, any <b>vehicle</b> -</p> <p>(i) so as to cause an obstruction or hindrance to <b>BW</b> or any person using the <b>waterway</b>; or</p> <p>(ii) otherwise than in accordance with any reasonable direction of an <b>authorised officer</b>; or</p> <p>(iii) at a place where the leaving of <b>vehicles</b> is by a conspicuous notice erected there expressly prohibited; or</p> <p>(iv) (except at a car park or other place expressly authorised by the Board) (a) for a period longer than necessary for such person to transact any lawful business upon the <b>waterway</b> at or near the place where the <b>vehicle</b> is left or (b) unattended.</p> <p>(b) <b>BW</b> may prescribe maximum gross weights for any <b>vehicles</b> or classes of <b>vehicle</b> which may be brought upon or driven over any <b>waterway</b>, and if so (and so long as a notice containing particulars of such weights is exhibited so as to be visible to persons entering such <b>waterway</b>), no person shall bring or drive any <b>vehicle</b> having a gross weight exceeding the maximum weight so prescribed for such <b>vehicle</b> upon that <b>waterway</b> or part of <b>waterway</b>, unless otherwise legally entitled to do so.</p>	<p>This byelaw combines the provisions of GCB 54 &amp; 55.</p>
<p><b>Horse Riding</b></p> <p>56. A person who rides a <b>horse</b> on any part of a <b>towpath</b> or any other land forming part of a <b>waterway</b> shall not do so:</p> <p>(a) without the consent of <b>BW</b> or other lawful authority;</p> <p>(b) for the purpose of breaking in a <b>horse</b>;</p> <p>(c) without due care and attention, and with reasonable consideration for other persons; and</p> <p>(d) in such a way as to cause inconvenience or danger to other persons</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>Pedal cycles</b></p> <p>57. (a) No one shall use a pedal cycle (including a cycle with supplementary power assistance) on a <b>towpath</b> without the consent of <b>BW</b> (which may be given specifically or generally and subject to conditions) unless legally entitled to do so.</p> <p>(b) A person who rides a pedal cycle on any part of a</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw that was previously only partially covered by GCB 31(1)(a).</p>

<p><b>towpath</b> or of any other land forming part of a <b>waterway</b> shall not do so -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) without due care and attention, and with reasonable consideration for other persons; or</li> <li>(ii) in such a way (including at excessive speed) as to cause inconvenience or danger to other persons; or</li> <li>(iii) in contravention of any notice conspicuously displayed in relation to the <b>towpath</b> or land prohibiting cycling; or</li> <li>(iv) unless the cycle is equipped with a bell or other audible device to warn others of the presence of the cycle; or</li> <li>(v) between the hours of sunset and sunrise unless the pedal cycle is equipped with and displays adequate lights to the front and rear.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Obstruction of towpaths</b></p> <p>58. No person shall except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> or with other lawful authority obstruct any <b>towpath</b> or interfere with the authorised use of it.</p>	<p>This reflects GCB 31(1)(b)</p>
<p><b>Fires and fireworks</b></p> <p>59.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) No person shall, without the consent of <b>BW</b>, light or discharge any firework on or over the <b>waterway</b>.</li> <li>(b) No person shall on the <b>towpath</b> or other land forming part of a <b>waterway</b> intentionally light a fire, or place, throw or let fall a lighted match or any other thing so as to be likely to cause a fire.</li> <li>(c) This byelaw shall not prevent the lighting or use of a properly constructed barbeque in any area set aside by <b>BW</b> for the purpose, in such a manner as not to cause danger of or damage by fire.</li> </ul>	<p>This is a new byelaw. This byelaw reflects similar byelaws that are often prescribed for other public open spaces.</p>
<p><b>Commercial, etc. activities on towpaths, etc.</b></p> <p>60.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) No person shall, except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> on any <b>towpath</b> or other land forming part of a <b>waterway</b> – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) display anything for the purpose of advertising or publicity, or distribute anything;</li> <li>(b) sell or expose or offer anything for sale, or carry on any trade or business; or</li> <li>(c) tout for, or solicit money, reward, custom or employment of any kind; or</li> <li>(d) use any part of the <b>waterway</b> as a location for filming or video-recording for commercial purposes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) A person shall have the written consent of <b>BW</b> with him when undertaking any of the activities referred to in paragraph (1).</li> </ul>	<p>This is a new byelaw. Although it reflects existing powers <b>BW</b> has as landowner, it provides clarity and enables simpler enforcement within a public domain.</p>
<p><b>Use of towpath, etc. so as to obstruct towing or navigation</b></p> <p>61. No person using the <b>towpath</b> on any <b>waterway</b> shall obstruct, interfere with or hinder the towing or navigation of any <b>vessel</b> on the <b>waterway</b> and such person shall permit any person engaged in towing or navigating any <b>vessel</b> and any <b>horse</b> or <b>vehicle</b> used for</p>	<p>This corresponds to GCB 32 and G&amp;S 31. The word 'towing' has been replaced with 'hauling'.</p> <p>This has been amended to refer</p>

<p>such purpose to pass on the side of the <b>towpath</b> nearer to the inland navigation.</p>	<p>specifically to the 'navigable channel' of the waterway.</p>
<p><b>Animals to be controlled</b></p> <p>62. No person shall cause or permit any dog or other animal in his charge to enter or remain on any land comprised in a <b>waterway</b> unless it is under proper control and is effectively restrained from causing annoyance to any person, or worrying or disturbing any bird or animal</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>Removal of animal faeces</b></p> <p>63. (1) If an animal defecates at any time on a <b>towpath</b> or any other land forming part of a <b>waterway</b>, any person who is in charge of the animal at the time shall remove the faeces from the <b>towpath</b> or land forthwith.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this Byelaw applies to:</p> <p>(a) a person registered as a blind person in a register compiled under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948.</p> <p>(b) a <b>horse</b> that defecates on a <b>bridleway</b>.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of this Byelaw:-</p> <p>(a) the keeper of the animal shall be deemed to be in charge of it unless the animal had been placed in or taken into the charge of some other person at the time when an offence under these Byelaws had been committed, in which case that other person shall be responsible for the offence;</p> <p>(b) in the case of canine faeces, placing the faeces in a receptacle on the <b>towpath</b> or land which is provided for the purpose, or for the disposal of waste, shall be a sufficient removal; and</p> <p>(c) being unaware of the defecation (whether by reason of not being in the vicinity or otherwise), or not having a device for or other suitable means of removing the faeces, shall not be a reasonable excuse for failing to remove the faeces.</p> <p>(4) A person who removes animal faeces from a <b>towpath</b> or land by depositing them in the waters of a <b>waterway</b> shall be deemed to have failed to remove them as required by paragraph (1); and this paragraph is without prejudice to the liability of any such person under any other enactment.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw to cover instances when there are no enforceable Dog Control Orders in place.</p>
<p><b>PART IX - WORKS AND OPERATIONS AFFECTING WATERWAYS</b></p>	
<p><b>Flow of drains and watercourses</b></p> <p>64. No person shall obstruct the flow of any drain or watercourse, or open or shut or otherwise interfere with any valve, <b>sluice</b>, plant (whether mobile or fixed), or machinery or similar apparatus in the <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw that seeks to better protect infrastructure from increasing instances of interference and vandalism.</p>
<p><b>Control of works, etc.</b></p> <p>65. No person shall except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> :</p> <p>(a) execute any building works or other works of construction, maintenance, repair or demolition on, over, in or under a <b>waterway</b>;</p> <p>(b) dig or cut or make any excavation in the banks or bed or any other and forming part of a <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This reflects GCB 49, except that it does not refer to an exemption where persons are legally entitled to execute any works. This is so that persons who think they have a legal right to carry out such works are minded to contact BW first.</p>

<p><b>Dredging</b></p> <p>66. No person shall except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) dredge, rake or scoop a <b>waterway</b>;</li> <li>(b) remove any material from the bed or banks of, or any other land forming part of, a <b>waterway</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>This byelaw has been extended to include raking, scooping and the taking of any material and not just coal (GCB 41(d) and O&amp;F 45(a)).</p> <p>It seeks to protect the waterway from increasing instances of damage by adjacent developers</p>
<p><b>Wires, pipes, drains, etc.</b></p> <p>67. (1) No person shall except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) suspend or erect any pipe wire or any other apparatus over a <b>waterway</b>; or</li> <li>(b) lay any pipe or wire or any other apparatus on, over, in, under or beneath a <b>waterway</b>.</li> </ul> <p>(2) No person shall except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) connect any pipe, culvert or drain to a <b>waterway</b> or;</li> <li>(b) permit any pipe, culvert or drain to discharge into a <b>waterway</b> or onto any property of <b>BW</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>This expands upon GCB 41(c) and separates between water-related apparatus and non-water related apparatus.</p> <p>It seeks to address increasing incidents of encroachment etc by adjacent developers.</p>
<p><b>Abstraction of water</b></p> <p>68. No person shall abstract water from a <b>waterway</b> (being an inland water to which section 66 of the Water Resources Act 1991 applies) except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b>.</p>	<p>This updates GCB 41(b).</p>
<p><b>Breaking up of vessels</b></p> <p>69. No person shall except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b> break up or cause or permit any other person to break up a <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>Work to vessels</b></p> <p>70. No person shall carry out any work to any <b>vessel</b> on a <b>waterway</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in an unsafe manner;</li> <li>(b) in such a way as to cause any nuisance or give reasonable grounds for annoyance to any other person; or</li> <li>(c) in a manner that fails to pay due regard to the protection of the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>Provisions as to Byelaws 65 to 68</b></p> <p>71. Nothing in Byelaws 65 to 68 shall prevent the carrying out of any work or operation in accordance with any statutory power, provided that the person carrying out the work or operation -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) has given notice of his intention to do so to <b>BW</b>; and</li> <li>(b) has supplied <b>BW</b> with such particulars of the work or operation as <b>BW</b> may reasonably require; and</li> <li>(c) observes such directions given by <b>BW</b> as in its opinion are necessary for the avoidance of danger and the preventing so far as reasonably practicable, of interference with navigation in the carrying out of the work or operation.</li> </ul>	<p>This is a new byelaw and covers works which are to be carried out by for example, the Highways Agency.</p>

<b>Signing and lighting of works and operations</b>		
72.	Without prejudice to the terms of any consent granted by <b>BW</b> , a person carrying out any works or operations on, over, in or under a <b>waterway</b> shall display on or in the vicinity of the works or operations, and of any <b>vessel</b> used in connection with the works or operations, such lights and signs as may be prescribed by <b>BW</b> for the prevention of obstruction to navigation or danger to persons or property.	This byelaw is less prescriptive than GCB 11 as to the exact wording and location of signs.
<b>Precautions when fuelling, loading, etc.</b>		
73.	<p>(1) In this Byelaw -</p> <p>"relevant operation" means –</p> <p>(a) the fuelling of or removal of fuel from a <b>vessel</b>; or</p> <p>(b) the removal of any rubbish or waste material from a <b>vessel</b>; or</p> <p>(c) the loading on or unloading from any <b>vessel</b> of any cargo, ballast or any other thing;</p> <p>"the responsible person", in relation to a relevant operation, means the <b>master</b> of the <b>vessel</b> or, if different, the person in charge of the operation.</p> <p>(2) The responsible person shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent anything from falling or flowing into the waters of, or onto the <b>towpath</b> or any other land forming part of, the <b>waterway</b> in the course of any relevant operation.</p>	This extends GCB 35 to fuelling or the removal of fuel from a vessel or the removal of any rubbish or other waste material.
<b>Craning of vessels, etc.</b>		
74.	<p>(1) No person shall lift a <b>vessel</b> into, out of or over the <b>waterway</b> by any mechanical means without the prior consent of <b>BW</b>.</p> <p>(2) This byelaw shall not apply to the use of any crane, slipway or similar facility lawfully in position on or adjoining a <b>waterway</b> by any person entitled to use it.</p>	This new byelaw has been adapted from F&O 40.
<b>PART X - MISCELLANEOUS RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Organised events</b>		
75.	<p>(1) No person shall organise any boat-race, regatta, angling match, cycle rally, sponsored walk or any other event or function which may result in a gathering of <b>vessels</b>, or which may cause a crowd to assemble on or by the <b>towpath</b> or any other land forming part of a <b>waterway</b>, except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b>.</p> <p>(2) The <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> shall not except in an emergency -</p> <p>(a) pass or station his <b>vessel</b> near any event or function authorised under paragraph (1) in such a manner as would risk obstructing, impeding or interfering with the event or function, or endangering the safety of persons, or preventing or interfering with the maintenance of order;</p> <p>(b) contravene any prohibition or restriction on the movement of <b>vessels</b> imposed by <b>BW</b> in connection with any such event or function.</p>	This new byelaw seeks to address the greater occurrence of such events, their potential impact on other users and BWs responsibilities under the Occupiers Liabilities Acts.

<p><b>Dividing, swimming, bathing, etc.</b></p> <p>76. No person shall without the consent of <b>BW</b> dive into or swim or bathe or otherwise immerse himself in the waters of a <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This expands upon GCB 41(a), G&amp;S 41(a) and F&amp;O 45(i)&amp;(j).</p>
<p><b>Water skiing and other activities</b></p> <p>77. (1) This Byelaw applies to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) water skiing, jet skiing and aqua-planing;</li> <li>(b) kiting or parachute towing;</li> <li>(c) wet biking or the use of any personal water craft;</li> <li>(d) competitive rowing or training for competitive rowing;</li> <li>(e) ice-skating;</li> </ul> <p>and any other activity similar to any of those activities.</p> <p>(2) No person shall carry on any activity to which this Byelaw applies without the consent of BW on any <b>waterway</b> at any time unless -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the <b>waterway</b> or part thereof has been designated as being available at particular times or generally for that activity; and</li> <li>(c) he complies with such conditions as <b>BW</b> may impose for the regulation of that activity.</li> </ul>	<p>This byelaw has been updated to extend existing regulation of water-skiing under the GCB to the carrying on of the greater variety of watersports now popularly undertaken.</p>
<p>78. [Unused]</p>	<p>.</p>
<p><b>Model aircraft and boats</b></p> <p>79. (1) No person shall (without the consent of <b>BW</b>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) on the <b>waterway</b> release any power-driven model aircraft for flight or control the flight of such an aircraft;</li> <li>(b) cause any power-driven model aircraft to take off or land on the <b>waterway</b>; or</li> <li>(c) operate or sail on the <b>waterway</b> any power-driven model boat.</li> </ul> <p>(2) In this byelaw :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) “model aircraft” means an aircraft which either weighs not more than 5 kilograms without its fuel or is for the time being exempted (as a model aircraft) from the provisions of the Air Navigation Order;</li> <li>(b) “power-driven” means driven by the combustion of petrol vapour or other combustible vapour of other combustible substances.</li> </ul>	<p>This is a new byelaw that reflects provisions commonly found under modern byelaws for open-spaces.</p>
<p><b>Fishing and the removal of fish</b></p> <p>80 No person shall introduce or remove any fish from any <b>waterway</b> belonging to BW without the consent of BW or in accordance with other lawful authority.</p>	<p>For the avoidance of doubt, <b>waterways</b>, as defined, includes canals, rivers, reservoirs, harbours, docks, basins and feeders.</p>

<p><b>Fishing in unsuitable locations</b></p> <p>81. (1) No person shall (other than with the consent of <b>BW</b>) fish in a <b>waterway</b> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) from any bridge over the <b>waterway</b>;</li> <li>(b) within any lock or bridge hole;</li> <li>(c) within 25 metres of any lock and swing bridge;</li> <li>(d) within 25 metres of any of the following, that is – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) any <b>sluice</b> or weir, or any similar structure;</li> <li>(ii) any bridge hole; or</li> <li>(iii) any water point, sanitary station, refuse disposal point or other facility provided for the use of <b>vessels</b>;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(e) at any place where fishing is prohibited by <b>BW</b>;</li> <li>(f) from a <b>vessel</b> (unless otherwise legally entitled); or</li> <li>(g) in the vicinity of overhead electrical cables.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Notice of any prohibition under paragraph 1(e) shall be given by signs displayed in the vicinity of the place to which the prohibition applies.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw that seeks to address the extensive use of the waterways for recreational fishing that was not so prevalent at the time of the GCB.</p>
<p><b>Camping</b></p> <p>82. No person shall without the consent of <b>BW</b> erect, occupy or use a tent, caravan, camper van or other similar structure for the purpose of camping on the <b>towpath</b> or bank of, or any other land forming part of, a <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>PART XI- MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS</b></p>	
<p><b>Nuisance</b></p> <p>83. No person shall commit any nuisance in or on a <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>GCB 39</p>
<p><b>Litter, dumping, pollution etc.</b></p> <p>84. (1) No person shall drop or leave anywhere on the <b>waterway</b>, otherwise than in a receptacle provided for litter, any glass, plastic material, metal, fishing line, fishing hook or other litter or material likely to cause injury to any person, animal or bird.</p> <p>(2) No person shall discharge or cause or permit to be discharged, either directly or indirectly, any poisonous, toxic, noxious, polluting or offensive matter directly or indirectly into the waters of, or onto any land forming part of, a <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This byelaw is a modernisation of GCB 40.</p>
<p><b>Pollution from vessels</b></p> <p>85. (1) No person shall keep or use or knowingly permit to be kept or used on the <b>waterway</b> any <b>vessel</b> provided with a sanitary appliance of such design that polluting matter can not be prevented from passing into the <b>waterway</b>.</p> <p>(2) Where any <b>vessel</b> is fitted with a sanitary appliance, such appliance shall be so designed, constructed and at all times maintained as necessary to prevent any such passage as aforesaid.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of this byelaw "polluting matter" does not include waste normally discharged from a sink, wash basin, bath, shower, dish washing machine or washing machine.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw to address and negate the defence otherwise available under section 89(2) of Water Resources Act 1991 to water pollution offences prescribed under section 85 of that Act (i.e. without this byelaw, boaters would be permitted to discharge sewage effluent from their vessels).</p> <p>There are additional provisions under the Licence T's and C's concerning detergents.</p>

<p><b>Duty to remove things falling into waterway, etc.</b></p> <p>86. (1) This Byelaw applies to -</p> <p>(a) the responsible person carrying out any relevant operation such as is referred to in Byelaw 73, if in the course of the operation anything has fallen or has flowed into the waters of, or onto any land forming part of, a <b>waterway</b>;</p> <p>(b) any person who has done or permitted anything which contravenes, or which if continued would contravene Byelaws 84 (Litter, dumping, pollution etc.).</p> <p>(2) A person to whom this Byelaw applies shall take such steps as are practicable for the removal of the substance or thing and, if</p> <p>(i) such steps are not immediately practicable; or</p> <p>(ii) the pollution has occurred in accordance with sub paragraph (2) of this byelaw,</p> <p>then that person shall give notice as soon as practicable to <b>BW</b> and comply with any direction of <b>BW</b> in that regard.</p>	<p>This is a new byelaw.</p>
<p><b>Protection of wildlife</b></p> <p>87. No person shall on any <b>waterway</b>, without the consent of <b>BW</b> or other lawful authority -</p> <p>(a) intentionally kill, injure, take or disturb any animal or bird;</p> <p>(b) damage or destroy the habitat of any animal or bird;</p> <p>(d) engage in hunting, or the setting of traps or nets or the laying of snares; or</p> <p>(e) remove or interfere with any plant.</p>	<p>This new byelaw addresses the BW environmental duties imposed by s.22 BW Act 1995.</p>
<p><b>Obstruction of BW's employees, offensive language, behaviour, etc.</b></p> <p>88. (1) No person shall assault, resist, obstruct or impede any <b>authorised officer</b> or servant of <b>BW</b> in the execution of his duties or disobey his lawful orders.</p> <p>(2) No person on a <b>waterway</b> shall use abusive, offensive or threatening language or behave in a threatening manner in relation to any other person.</p>	<p>This byelaw is an updated version of GCB 43. It is not possible to include a byelaw that addresses offensive behaviour etc towards members of the public (as opposed to a BW officer/servant) as this is a general criminal law issue and outside the scope of the byelaw enabling powers.</p>
<p><b>Throwing stones, shooting, carrying weapons, etc.</b></p> <p>89. (1) No person shall -</p> <p>(a) throw, shoot or otherwise propel any stone, or other missile; or</p> <p>(b) shoot or discharge any firearm on, onto or over any <b>waterway</b>.</p> <p>(2) No person shall on any <b>waterway</b> carry any firearm, crossbow or other weapon.</p> <p>(3) This Byelaw does not apply to the shooting or carrying of firearms by a person lawfully entitled to shoot or to hunt with firearms on the <b>waterway</b>, save that section (1) above shall apply when carrying out such activities in the vicinity of persons or <b>vessels</b>.</p>	<p>This byelaw expands GCB 46 by making it a byelaw offence in addition to carry certain weapons. It also recognises the fact that certain persons have shooting rights over BW property.</p>

<p><b>Billposting, etc.</b></p> <p>90. No person shall except in accordance with the consent of <b>BW</b>, affix or exhibit any notice, sign or advertisement on, over, in or under a <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This replicates GCB 47.</p>
<p><b>Damage to or interference with property</b></p> <p>91. No person shall -</p> <p>a) deface or destroy any notice on or in any part of any <b>waterway</b>, or</p> <p>(b) break, injure, deface, mark, write or draw on or otherwise damage or destroy any building, bridge, lock, gate, railing, fence, hedge or other property of <b>BW</b>, on or in any <b>waterway</b>.</p>	<p>This replicates GCB 31(2) and 48 and similar provisions under the G&amp;S byelaws.</p>
<p><b>Interference with works and apparatus</b></p> <p>92. (1) No person shall move, operate or meddle with any lock, weir, <b>sluice</b>, bridge or any other works or equipment owned by or under the control of <b>BW</b>.</p> <p>(2) This Byelaw does not apply to a person who operates a <b>user-operated lock</b> or a user-operated <b>moveable bridge</b>, or who uses or operates any other works or equipment intended to be used or operated by members of the public, in accordance with any instructions relating to such use or operation.</p>	<p>This byelaw updates GCB.</p>
<p><b>PART XII – ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE RIVER SEVERN NAVIGATION AND THE GLOUCESTER AND SHARPNESS CANAL</b></p>	
<p><b>Distances at which vessel should be navigated from banks</b></p> <p>93. (1) No <b>powered vessel</b> shall navigate upon the <b>River Severn Navigation</b> within a distance of thirty feet from the water's edge on either bank except when proceeding into or out of any lock, or under any bridge, or when mooring.</p> <p>(2) This byelaw shall not apply to :</p> <p>(a) any <b>vessel</b> in distress or engaged in maintenance works;</p> <p>(b) <b>vessels</b> navigating in the Eastern Channel of the <b>River Severn Navigation</b> from the Lower Parting to the Upper Parting; or</p> <p>(c) <b>vessels</b> navigating within thirty feet of the west bank of the <b>River Severn Navigation</b> between the following places:-</p> <p>(i) in Hasfield, Gloucestershire for a distance of 190 yards between the map reference points SO.846258 and SO.847260</p> <p>(ii) in Forthampton, Gloucestershire for a distance of 330 yards between map reference point SO.871310 and SO.873313;</p> <p>(iii) in Hanley Castle, Worcestershire for a distance of 290 yards between map reference point SO.845417 and SO.845420;</p> <p>(iv) in Hamley Castle, Worcestershire for a distance of 250 yards between the map reference point SO.852428 and SO.853430.</p> <p>(3) No <b>powered vessel</b> shall overtake or attempt to overtake another <b>powered vessel</b> whilst either of such <b>vessels</b> is</p>	

<p>navigating any of the sections of the <b>River Severn Navigation</b> described in sub-paragraph (2)(c) of this byelaw.</p>	
<p><b>Sailing – Gloucester &amp; Sharpness Canal</b></p> <p>94. No person shall navigate any <b>vessel</b> under sail on the Gloucester &amp; Sharpness Canal.</p>	
<p><b>Pilots – Gloucester &amp; Sharpness Canal</b></p> <p>95. No person, except the <b>master</b> of the <b>vessel</b> or other member of the crew who is competent for the purpose, shall act as a pilot in navigating any <b>vessel</b> upon the Gloucester &amp; Sharpness Canal or in Gloucester Docks unless he has received a <b>licence</b> to do so from BW and no <b>master</b> of any <b>vessel</b> shall employ any person other than a competent member of the crew or a canal pilot licensed by BW to navigate or direct the movement of any <b>vessel</b> upon the said canal or in the said <b>docks</b>.</p>	
<p><b>PART XIII – ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE RIVERS OUSE AND FOSS NAVIGATIONS</b></p>	
<p><b>Selby Toll Bridge</b></p> <p>96. (1) No <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> exceeding 9.5 metres in extreme breadth shall pass Selby Toll Bridge except with the consent in writing of BW.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this bye-law no <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> shall pass Selby Toll Bridge except -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) at slack water or against the stream; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) going astern with the stream</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this byelaw no <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> exceeding 50 metres in length or 8.75 metres in extreme breadth shall pass Selby Toll bridge going astern with the stream except with the consent of BW, which shall be obtained by the <b>master</b> of a <b>vessel</b> exceeding 9.5 metres in extreme breadth in addition to that required under paragraph (1) of this byelaw.</p>	
<p><b>Goole Swing Railway Bridge</b></p> <p>97. No <b>vessel</b> having a net registered tonnage in excess of 20 tons shall pass through Goole Swing Railway Bridge outside the fairways.</p>	
<p><b>Buoying of anchors below Naburn Locks</b></p> <p>98. Every <b>vessel</b> at anchor below Naburn Locks shall have its anchor buoyed.</p>	
<p><b>PART XIV - ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO LIVERPOOL SOUTH DOCKS</b></p>	
<p><b>Clearance</b></p> <p>99. No <b>vessel</b> shall approach within 20 metres of Canning River Entrance Albert Passage Dock Gate or Brunswick River Entrance at any time unless for the purpose of navigating through the same.</p>	
<p><b>Prolonged Blast</b></p> <p>100. Every <b>vessel</b> shall sound one <b>prolonged blast</b> on a horn siren or other audible warning device on approaching any passage bridge or other obstruction.</p>	

<p><b>Right of Way</b></p> <p>101. All <b>vessels</b> shall keep to starboard when transiting the <b>Liverpool South Docks</b> and in particular when navigating the <b>dock passageways</b> when due caution shall be exercised and all precautions and necessary measures taken to anticipate the approach of other <b>vessels</b>.</p>	
<p><b>Refuelling of vessels</b></p> <p>102. Refuelling of vessels shall only be carried out at such berth or mooring and in such a manner as prescribed from time to time by an authorised officer.</p>	

## SCHEDULE OF BYELAWS REVOKED

BYELAW	DATE OF MAKING AND CONFIRMATION
British Transport Commission Bye-laws for the regulation of the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal and the River Severn Navigation	Made by the British Transport Commission on 25 <sup>th</sup> January 1962, and confirmed by the Minister of Transport on 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1962
British Waterways Board Bye-laws for the regulation of the canals belonging to or under the control of the British Waterways Board	Made by the British Waterways Board on 24 <sup>th</sup> February 1965 and confirmed by the Minister of Transport on 15 <sup>th</sup> November 1965
British Waterways Board Bye-laws for the amendment of Bye-laws made by the British Waterways Board and dated the 24 <sup>th</sup> day of February 1965, and for the repeal of the existing Bye-laws known as The River Lee General Bye-laws	Made by the British Waterways Board on 18 <sup>th</sup> November 1966, and confirmed by the Minister of Transport on 17 <sup>th</sup> March 1967
British Waterways Board Bye-laws for prohibiting or controlling water-skiing or any similar activity on canals belonging to or under the control of the British Waterways Board and for the increase in penalties for breach of bye-laws	Made by the British Waterways Board on 4 <sup>th</sup> February 1972 and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment on 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 1972
British Waterways Board Bye-laws for regulating the use of pleasure boats and commercial vessels on canals belonging to or under the control of the British Waterways Board	Made by the British Waterways Board on 17 <sup>th</sup> November 1976, and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment on 5 <sup>th</sup> May 1977
Rivers Ouse and Foss Navigation Byelaws	Made by the Council of the City of York on 11 <sup>th</sup> September 1979 and confirmed by the Minister of Transport on 20 <sup>th</sup> October 1980

Table of revised byelaws 23 February 2010