

202[] No. 0000

HARBOURS, DOCKS, PIERS AND FERRIES

**The Lyme Regis and Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Revision
Order 202[]**

Made 202[]

Laid before Parliament 202[]

Coming into force 202[]

CONTENTS

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

1. Citation, commencement and extent
2. Interpretation
3. Incorporation of provisions of Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847

PART 2

JURISDICTION, GENERAL FUNCTIONS AND HARBOUR LIMITS

4. Harbours Jurisdiction
5. General Functions
6. Harbour Limits

PART 3

FINANCES

7. Application of finances
8. Reserve fund
9. Borrowing

PART 4

CHARGES

10. Charges other than ship, passenger and goods dues
11. Charges for services or facilities
12. Setting of charges
13. Payment of charges
14. Compounding arrangements and rebates

15. Deposit for charges
16. Liens for charges
17. Refusal to pay charges for a landing place
18. Exemptions from harbour dues
19. Recovery of charges
20. Harbour master may prevent sailing of vessels

PART 5

GENERAL DIRECTIONS, SPECIAL DIRECTIONS AND BYELAWS

21. Power to make general directions as to use of harbours, etc.
22. Procedure for giving, amending or revoking general directions
23. Publication of general directions
24. Special Directions
25. Failure to comply with directions
26. Enforcement of directions
27. Master's responsibility in relation to directions
28. Power to make byelaws
29. Confirmation of byelaws
30. Saving for existing directions, byelaws etc.

PART 6

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

31. Advisory bodies
 32. Development of land etc.
 33. Powers to grant tenancies and dispose of land
 34. Power to appropriate lands and works for particular uses, etc.
 35. Other commercial activities
 36. Power to delegate functions
 37. Power to lay Moorings
 38. Power to licence Moorings
 39. Offences as to Moorings
 40. Bunkering
 41. Aids to navigation
 42. Power to dredge
 43. Repair of landing places, etc.
 44. Power with respect to disposal of wrecks
 45. Power to deal with unserviceable vessels
 46. Removal of obstructions other than vessels
 47. Boarding of vessels or vehicles
 48. Notices
 49. Saving for Trinity House
 50. Crown Rights
 51. Amendment of the Weymouth Harbour Revision Order 2021
 52. Revocation and Repeal
-

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 — PURPOSES FOR WHICH BYELAWS MAY BE MADE

SCHEDULE 2 — AMENDMENT OF WEYMOUTH HARBOUR REVISION
ORDER 2021

SCHEDULE 3 — REVOCATION/ REPEAL

Dorset Council has applied for a harbour revision order in accordance with section 14(2)(a) of the Harbours Act 1964(a) (“the Act”).

The Secretary of State, as the appropriate Minister for the purposes of that section, has by an Order(b) made under section 42A of the Act(c) delegated the functions of the appropriate Minister under section 14(d) to the Marine Management Organisation(e).

The Marine Management Organisation, being satisfied as mentioned in section 14(2)(b) and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14(1) and (3) of the Act, makes the following Order.

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Lyme Regis and Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Revision Order 20[] and shall come into force on [].

(2) This Order extends to England and Wales.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the Act of 1847” means the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847(f);

“the Act of 1964” means the Harbours Act 1964(g);

“the Act of 1995” means the Merchant Shipping Act 1995(h);

“aids to navigation” includes lights, buoys, beacons and signals including sound and electronic signals and any structure required to house the same;

“ashore” means all those parts of the harbours which are not constituted of land covered by water at the level of low water;

(a) 1964 c. 40. Section 14 was amended by the Transport Act 1981 (c. 56), section 18 and Schedule 6, paragraphs 2 to 4(1) and 14 and section 40 and Schedule 12 (Part II), by the Transport and Works Act 1992 (c. 42), section 63(1) and Schedule 3, paragraph 1, by S.I. 2006/1177, regulation 2 and the Schedule (Part I), by the Planning Act 2008 (c. 29), section 36 and Schedule 2, paragraphs 8 and 9, by S.I. 2009/1941, article 2 and Schedule 1, paragraph 12 and by the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (c. 48), sections 37 and 46. Section 54 (orders and regulations) was amended by the Transport Act 1981 (c. 56), sections 18 and 40 and Schedules 6 and 12 (Part II) and by the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (c. 23), section 315 and Schedule 21, paragraphs 1 and 3(2).

(b) S.I. 2010/674.

(c) Section 42A was inserted, in relation to England and Wales, by section 315 of, and paragraphs 1 and 3(1) of Schedule 21 to, the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (c. 23).

(d) For the definition of “the Minister”, see section 57(1) of the Harbours Act 1964 (c. 40).

(e) The Marine Management Organisation was established by section 1 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (c. 23). The head office address of the Marine Management Organisation is located at Lancaster House, Hampshire Court, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 7YH.

(f) 1847 c. 27.

(g) 1964 c. 40.

(h) 1995 c.21.

“Bridport (West Bay) harbour limits plan” means the plan prepared in duplicate, signed on behalf of the Marine Management Organisation and marked “Signed Bridport (West Bay) harbour limits plan referred to in the Lyme Regis and Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Revision Order 20[]”, one copy of which is deposited at the offices of the Marine Management Organisation (a) and the other at the principal office of the Council(b);

“Bridport (West Bay) harbour premises plan” means the plan prepared in duplicate, signed on behalf of the Marine Management Organisation and marked “Signed Bridport (West Bay) harbour premises plan referred to in the Lyme Regis and Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Revision Order 20[]”, one copy of which is deposited at the offices of the Marine Management Organisation and the other at the principal office of the Council;

“charges” means the charges, rates, tolls and dues which the Council is for the time being authorised to demand, take and recover in relation to the harbour undertaking;

“commercial refuelling activities” includes recharging or emptying (in whole or part) a vessel with fuel in exchange for financial payment or other valuable consideration;

“the Council” means Dorset Council;

“electronic communications network” has the meanings given by section 32 to the Communications Act 2003(c);

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“general direction” means a direction given under article 21 of this Order;

“harbours” means the harbours of Lyme Regis and Bridport (West Bay) the limits of which are defined in article 6 of this Order;

“the Harbours Advisory Group” means the body or bodies established in accordance with article 31 of this Order;

“harbour facilities” includes, but is not limited to, shipping, fisheries, marine, recreational, leisure, tourism and retail facilities (including buildings);

“the harbour limits plans” means the Lyme Regis harbour limits plan and the Bridport (West Bay) harbour limits plan;

“harbour master” means any person appointed as such by the Council, and includes the duly authorised deputies and assistants of the harbour master and any other person for the time being authorised by the Council to act, either generally or for a specific purpose, in the capacity of harbour master;

“harbour operations” includes—

- (a) the marking, lighting or dredging of the harbours or any part thereof;
- (b) the berthing, dry docking, mooring or storage of a vessel;
- (c) the laying and maintenance of moorings or other similar apparatus in the harbours;
- (d) the warehousing, sorting, weighing or handling of goods;
- (e) the movement of goods and vehicles (including parking, designated and prohibited areas, speed limits, removal from the harbours);
- (f) the towing, or moving of a vessel;
- (g) the loading or unloading of goods, or embarking or disembarking of passengers;
- (h) energy generation or storage;
- (i) the control of use of the harbours by members of the public and other third parties (including movement, conduct, authorised activities, designated and prohibited areas) but not so as to cause an interference with any public right of way;

(a) The Marine Management Organisation, Lancaster House, Hampshire Court, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 7YH.

(b) Dorset Council, County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ.

(c) 2003 c. 21.

“harbour premises” means land adjacent to the wet harbour area and for the time being vested in, or occupied or administered by the Council as part of the harbour undertaking and occupied wholly or mainly for the purpose of activities there carried on, which may include docks, quays, piers, wharves, berths, locks, breakwaters, landing places, yards, roads, sheds, car parks, other buildings and all other works, conveniences, land and premises which at the date of this Order includes the areas shown shaded blue on the Lyme Regis harbour premises plan and shown shaded blue on the Bridport (West Bay) harbour premises plans;

“the harbour premises plans” means the Lyme Regis harbour premises plan and the Bridport (West Bay) harbour premises plan;

“harbours revenue” means and includes all moneys receivable by the Council for and in relation to the harbour undertaking other than borrowed moneys and moneys which ought to be carried to capital account;

“the harbour undertaking” means the undertaking carried on by the Council at and in connection with the harbours authorised by this Order;

“hovercraft” means a vehicle which is designed to be supported when in motion wholly or partly by air expelled from the vehicle to form a cushion of which the boundaries include the ground, water or other surface beneath the vehicle;

“jet bike” means any watercraft (not being a structure which by reason of its concave shape provides buoyancy for the carriage of persons or goods) propelled by a water jet engine or other mechanical means of propulsion and steered either—

- (a) by means of a handlebar-operated linkage system (with or without a rudder at the stern);
- (b) by the person or persons riding the craft using their body weight for the purpose; or
- (c) by a combination of the methods referred to in (a) and (b) above;

“land” includes land covered by water except where expressly stated otherwise;

“the level of low water” means the level of mean low-water springs tides;

“Lyme Regis harbour limits plan” means the plan prepared in duplicate, signed on behalf of the Marine Management Organisation and marked “Signed Lyme Regis harbour limits plan referred to in the Lyme Regis and Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Revision Order 20[]”, one copy of which is deposited at the offices of the Marine Management Organisation and the other at the principal office of the Council;

“Lyme Regis harbour premises plan” means the plan prepared in duplicate, signed on behalf of the Marine Management Organisation and marked “Signed Lyme Regis harbour premises plan referred to in the Lyme Regis and Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Revision Order 20[]”, one copy of which is deposited at the offices of the Marine Management Organisation and the other at the principal office of the Council;

“master” in relation to a vessel, means any person having or taking command, charge, management or conduct of the vessel for the time being;

“operator” has the meaning given by paragraph 2 of Schedule 3A to the Communications Act 2003;

“personal watercraft” means a watercraft intended for sports and leisure purposes of less than 4 metres in hull length which uses a propulsion engine having a water jet pump as its primary source of propulsion and designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing or kneeling on, rather than within the confines of, a hull;

“special direction” means a direction given under article 24 of this Order;

“statutory undertaker” means—

- (a) any person who is a statutory undertaker for any of the purposes of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990(a);

(a) 1990 c. 8.

(b) a coast protection authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Coast Protection Act 1949(a);

(c) any operator of an electronic communications network;

“Trinity House” means the Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond(b);

“vehicle” includes any vehicle propelled on rails, any machinery on wheels or caterpillar tracks, trailers, caravans, bicycles, and mobile homes and includes a hovercraft or any other amphibious vehicle;

“vessel” includes a ship(c), boat, houseboat, raft or water craft of any description, however propelled or moved, and includes non-displacement craft, a jet bike, a personal watercraft, a hydrofoil vessel, or any other amphibious vehicle and any other thing constructed or adapted for floating on or being submersed in water (whether permanently or temporarily);

“wet harbour area” means those parts of the areas described in article 6(1)(a) and 6(2)(a) of this Order which are covered by water at the level of low water.

(2) All situations, points, directions, distances, lengths, dimensions, areas and other measurements stated in this Order shall be construed as if the words “or thereabouts” were inserted after each such situation, point, direction, distance, length, dimension, area or other measurement.

(3) Reference points specified in this Order shall be construed as references to Latitude and Longitude (WGS 1984) reference points.

Incorporation of provisions of Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847

3.—(1) The Act of 1847 (except sections 6 to 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28 to 32, 42, 49, 50, 66, 67, 70, 71, 77, 78, 84 to 90, 97, 98 and 101), (so far as applicable to the purposes and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Order), is hereby incorporated with this Order subject to the modifications stated in paragraphs (2) to (4) below.

(2) Section 63 of the Act of 1847 (penalty on vessels lying near the entrance of harbour or dock without permission) shall have effect subject to the modification that for the words from “liable to” to the end of the section there are substituted the words “guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale”.

(3) Section 69 of the Act of 1847 (combustible matter on quays, &c., to be removed) shall have effect subject to the modification that for the words from “shall forfeit” to the end of the section there are substituted the words “shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale”.

(4) In construing the provisions of the Act of 1847 as incorporated with this Order—

(a) the expression “the special Act” means this Order;

(b) the expression “the undertakers” means the Council;

(c) the expression “the harbour, dock, or pier” shall mean the harbours, and includes those docks, piers, berths, quays, landing places and wharves forming part of the harbour premises;

(d) for the definition of the word “vessel” in section 3 of the Act of 1847 (interpretation) there shall be substituted the definition of that word in article 2(1) of this Order;

(e) the reference in section 53 of the Act of 1847 (penalty on shipmasters not complying with directions of the harbour master) to notice of a direction by the harbour master served upon a vessel shall not be construed as requiring the notice to be in writing and may include the communication of the notice orally or otherwise.

(a) 1949 c. 74: section 1 was amended by the Local Government Act 1972 (c. 70), Schedule 30.

(b) The Corporation of Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, EC3N 4DH.

(c) As defined in section 57 (Interpretation) of the Harbours Act 1964 (c. 40).

PART 2

JURISDICTION, GENERAL FUNCTIONS AND HARBOUR LIMITS

Harbours Jurisdiction

4.—(1) The Council shall exercise jurisdiction as a harbour authority within the meaning of section 57 of the Act of 1964 (Interpretation), and the powers of the harbour master shall be exercisable within the harbours.

(2) For and incidental to the performance of its functions under this Order, the Council may employ and appoint harbour masters.

(3) The Council shall, within the harbours, be a local lighthouse authority within the meaning of sections 193 (general and local lighthouse authorities) and 201 (powers of harbour authorities) of the Act of 1995.

General Functions

5.—(1) The Council may, subject to the provisions of this Order, take all such steps from time to time as it considers necessary or desirable for the maintenance, operation, management and improvement of the harbours and the harbour facilities afforded therein or in connection therewith, and for the conservation of the harbours' flora, fauna and geological and physiographical features of special interest.

(2) For those purposes and without limiting the scope of paragraph (1), the Council may—

- (a) improve, maintain, regulate, manage, mark and light the harbours and provide harbour facilities therein;
- (b) subject to obtaining the necessary rights in or over land—
 - (i) execute and place in and over the harbours such structures, works and equipment as are required, and
 - (ii) operate, maintain, renew, alter, extend, demolish and reconstruct structures, harbour facilities, works and equipment in the harbours (including those executed or placed pursuant to sub-paragraph (i)),
- (c) acquire land; and
- (d) do all other things which in its opinion are expedient to facilitate the operation, improvement or development of the harbour undertaking.

(3) The Council shall, from time to time, formulate, publish and review a business plan or business plans (“Harbours Business Plan”) in relation to its maintenance, conservation, operation, management and improvement of the harbour undertaking, which it must have regard to when performing its functions.

(4) In the exercise of the powers of sub-paragraph (2)(b), the Council must not—

- (a) interfere with, damage or otherwise injuriously affect any apparatus belonging to or maintained by any statutory undertaker; or
- (b) do anything which will obstruct or impede any work relating to the inspection or repair of any such apparatus, without the consent of the statutory undertaker concerned.

(5) This article is without limitation of the powers of the Council under or by virtue of any other enactment.

Harbour Limits

6.—(1) The limits of the harbour of Lyme Regis within which the Council shall exercise jurisdiction as a harbour authority and the powers of the harbour master may be exercised shall comprise—

- (a) the harbour of Lyme Regis as shown shaded blue on the Lyme Regis Harbour Limits Plan; and
- (b) the extent of those parts of the harbour premises not within sub-paragraph (a).

(2) The limits of the harbour of Bridport (West Bay) within which the Council shall exercise jurisdiction as a harbour authority and the powers of the harbour master may be exercised shall comprise—

- (a) the harbour of Bridport (West Bay) as shown shaded blue on the Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Limits Plan; and
- (b) the extent of those parts of the harbour premises not within sub-paragraph(a).

(3) In the event of any discrepancy between the descriptions of the boundaries of the harbours referred to in this article and the boundaries shown on the harbour premises plans the descriptions in question shall prevail over the said plans.

(4) In the event of the harbour premises being amended from those set out on the harbour premises plans annexed to this Order, the Council shall prepare an updated plan for illustrative purposes only, to be made available at the relevant harbour office^(a) and on the relevant harbour website^(b) within the period of 30 days beginning with the day on which the changes are made.

PART 3

FINANCES

Application of finances

7. The Council must apply the harbours revenue in the manner following and not otherwise—
- (a) first in payment of the working and establishment expenses and cost of maintenance of the harbours;
 - (b) secondly in payment of the interest on any moneys borrowed by the Council for the harbours under any statutory borrowing power;
 - (c) thirdly in payment of all other expenses properly chargeable to harbours revenue; and
 - (d) fourthly to the reserve fund established in accordance with article 8.

Reserve fund

8.—(1) The Council must establish and maintain a reserve fund.

(2) The Council must carry to a reserve fund such part of the harbours revenue as may be available for the purpose in accordance with article 7(d).

(3) Any reserve fund established or maintained under this article may from time to time be applied by the Council in its discretion—

- (a) in or towards meeting any deficiency on the harbours revenue account in any year;
- (b) to meet any extraordinary claim or demand in respect of the harbour undertaking;
- (c) in or towards payment of the cost of renewing, improving, extending or replacing any part of the works forming part of the harbour undertaking or any vessels, plant or equipment of the Council connected to the harbour undertaking;
- (d) for improving the operational area and the navigation of the harbours and the approaches to the harbours; or

(a) Bridport (West Bay) Harbour Office, 1 The Mound West Bay Dorset DT6 4EL3 and Harbourmaster's Office, The Cobb, Lyme Regis, Dorset DT7 3J.

(b) <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/countryside-coast-parks/harbours-and-quays/lyme-regis-harbour.aspx> and <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/countryside-coast-parks/harbours-and-quays/bridport-harbour-west-bay.aspx>.

- (e) for any other lawful purpose sanctioned by the Council and connected with the harbour undertaking.

Borrowing

9.—(1) The Council may from time to time, for the general purposes of the harbour undertaking, borrow upon the security of all or any of the harbours revenue and property and by any method or methods which it sees fit such sums of money as it considers necessary.

(2) Moneys borrowed under paragraph (1) may be applied only to purposes to which capital money is properly applicable.

(3) Without limiting the scope of paragraph (2), purposes to which capital money is properly applicable shall be deemed to include—

- (a) any major works of repair or maintenance of any part of the works forming part of the harbour undertaking;
- (b) the payment of any interest falling due within the five years immediately following the date of the borrowing of any sum of money borrowed by the Council under this article;
- (c) the repayment within 12 months from the date of borrowing of any sum for the time being outstanding by way of principle on any amount previously borrowed; and
- (d) a payment relating to pensions paid or to be paid to past or present employees of the Council whose employment related to the harbour undertaking or to the family or dependants of such persons.

PART 4 CHARGES

Charges other than ship, passenger and goods dues

10. The Council may demand, take and recover in respect of any dracone or floating dock, crane, rig, drilling rig, or floating platform or any other vessel, not being a ship as defined by section 57(1) of the Act of 1964, entering, using, operating within or leaving the harbours such reasonable charges as it may determine, and sections 30 and 31 of the Act of 1964 shall with all necessary modification apply to the charges authorised by this article as they may apply to ship, passenger and goods dues demanded under section 26 (repeal of provisions limiting discretion of certain harbour authorities as to ship, passenger and goods dues charged by them) of the Act of 1964.

Charges for services or facilities

11. In addition to article 10 of this Order and its power to demand ship, passenger and goods dues under section 26 of the Act of 1964, the Council may demand, take and recover such reasonable charges for services and facilities provided by the Council at the harbours or in connection with the harbour undertaking as it may from time to time determine.

Setting of charges

12. The Council when setting its charges including ship, passenger and good dues under section 26 of the Act of 1964 at the harbours—

- (a) is not limited to solely taking account of the viability of the harbour at which the charges will apply; and
- (b) may take account of the overall viability of the harbour undertaking;

provided that the Council must so far as reasonably practicable ensure that the harbours revenue received from each harbour is sufficient year on year to cover the working and establishment expenses and cost of maintenance of that harbour.

Payment of charges

13.—(1) The charges which the Council is for the time being authorised to demand, take and recover in respect of vessels and goods or otherwise under any enactment—

- (a) are payable before the removal from the harbours of any vessel or goods in respect of which they are payable; and
- (b) may be demanded, taken and recovered—
 - (i) by such persons,
 - (ii) at such places,
 - (iii) at such times, and
 - (iv) under such terms and conditions,as the Council may from time to time specify in its published list of charges.

(2) Charges payable to the Council on or in respect of—

- (a) a vessel, shall be payable by the owner or master;
- (b) goods, shall be payable by the owner, consignee or shipper of the goods.

(3) Where charges payable to the Council may be recovered by it from more than one person, the persons from whom they may be recovered shall be jointly and severally liable.

(4) Without limitation to paragraph (1), the terms and conditions as to the payment of charges which the Council may from time to time specify may include the time when a charge falls due for payment and may require such information to be given to the Council by the owner or master of a vessel or a person using a service or facility of the Council as the Council may require in connection with the assessment or collection of a charge.

(5) Where charges payable to the Council have not been paid by the time they fall due for payment, the Council may at any time thereafter detain within or refuse entry to, or require removal from the harbours of—

- (a) the vessel or goods to which the charges relate; and
- (b) any other vessels or goods that the owner or master of the vessel or goods to which the charges relate is also the owner or master of,

until such charges have been paid in full.

Compounding arrangements and rebates

14.—(1) The Council may confer total or partial exemptions from, allow rebates to or make compositions with any person with respect to charges, and may vary or extinguish any such exemption, rebate or composition.

(2) Nothing in section 30 of the Act of 1964 (duty of harbour and local lighthouse authorities to make available for inspection, and to keep for sale, copies of lists of certain charges) shall require the Council to include in the list of ship, passenger and goods dues kept at the relevant harbour office, as required by subsection (1) of that section, charges reduced by a total or partial exemption, a rebate allowed on, or subject to a compounding arrangement in respect of, a due included in the said list.

Deposit for charges

15.—(1) The Council may, if it thinks fit, require a person who incurs or is about to incur a charge to deposit with it, or to guarantee, such sum of money as is, in the opinion of the Council, reasonable having regard to the amount or probable amount of the charge.

(2) Where such a person fails to deposit or guarantee the sum of money required, the Council may detain in the harbours the vessel or goods in respect of which the charge has been or will be incurred, or refuse entry to, or require removal from the harbours in respect of the vessel or goods, until the requirement has been complied with or the charge paid.

Liens for charges

16.—(1) A person who by agreement with the Council collects charges on its behalf and who pays or gives security for the payment of charges on goods in that person's possession shall have a lien on those goods for the amount paid or security given in respect thereof.

(2) A wharfinger or carrier who is not personally liable for the payment of charges may pay or by agreement with the Council give security for charges on goods in that person's custody, and in that event that person shall have a like lien on the goods for the amount of those charges as they would have in respect of the charges for safe custody or carriage of the goods, as the case may be.

Refusal to pay charges for a landing place

17. The harbour master may prevent a vessel from entering the harbours or using a landing place, mooring or other facility provided by the Council, if the master of the vessel refuses to pay the charges for such use.

Exemptions from harbour dues

18.—(1) Except insofar as may be agreed between the Council and the government department or person concerned the Council shall not be entitled to demand harbour dues from, or in respect of—

- (a) a vessel—
 - (i) in the service of HM Revenue and Customs or the Secretary of State for Defence in the execution of their core duties and not carrying persons or goods for reward,
 - (ii) belonging to or used by a lifeboat service whilst employed in or in connection with the core functions of that service,
 - (iii) in the service of a police force or other emergency service in the execution of their core duties and not carrying persons or goods for reward,
- (b) HM Revenue and Customs or any officer or other person employed in their service in execution of their core duties in respect of a vessel or goods under customs seizure, or in respect of goods or other articles belonging to, or in the care or service of, HM Revenue and Customs;
- (c) an officer of HM Revenue and Customs or any other person employed in their service while in the execution of their core duties;
- (d) a person employed by the Secretary of State for Defence while in the execution of core duties;
- (e) Officers of the Department for Transport in the execution of their core duties.

(2) In this article "harbour dues" means ship, passenger and goods dues which the Council may demand under section 26 of the Act of 1964.

Recovery of charges

19.—(1) In addition to any other remedy given by this Order and by the Act of 1847 as incorporated with this Order, the Council may recover any charges payable to it as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Where the master of a vessel in respect of which a charge is payable to the Council refuses or neglects to pay the same or any part thereof, paragraph (1) applies whether or not the Council's collector has gone on board the vessel and demanded the charge pursuant to section 44 of the Act of 1847 (recovery of tonnage rates by distraint of ship and tackle).

Harbour master may prevent sailing of vessels

20. The harbour master may prevent the removal or sailing from the harbours of any vessel until evidence has been produced to the harbour master of the payment of any charges payable in respect of—

- (a) the vessel;
- (b) passengers of the vessel; or
- (c) goods imported or exported on the vessel.

PART 5

GENERAL DIRECTIONS, SPECIAL DIRECTIONS AND BYELAWS

Power to make general directions as to use of harbours, etc.

21.—(1) The Council may, in accordance with the requirements of article 22, give a direction for—

- (a) the ease, convenience or safety of navigation;
- (b) the safety of persons;
- (c) the protection of property, flora or fauna; or
- (d) the ease, convenience or safety of harbour operations ashore;

within the harbours.

(2) A direction under this article may apply—

- (a) to all vessels or to a class of vessels;
- (b) to all vehicles or to a class of vehicle;
- (c) to persons designated in the direction;
- (d) to the whole of the harbours or to a part; or
- (e) at all times or at certain times or at certain states of the tide;

and every direction must specify the extent of its application including its geographical extent in relation to the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

(3) The Council may amend or revoke a direction given under paragraph (1).

(4) The Council must keep and make available for inspection at the relevant harbour office and on the relevant harbour website a public register of all in force general directions.

Procedure for giving, amending or revoking general directions

22.—(1) Subject to paragraph (7), if the Council proposes to give, amend or revoke a general direction, it must—

- (a) give notice in writing of the proposal and a plan of the area over which the proposal applies to the “designated consultees” them being—
 - (i) the Chamber of Shipping,
 - (ii) the Royal Yachting Association,
 - (iii) the Harbours Advisory Group, and
 - (iv) such other persons or organisations as it considers appropriate for the purposes of the application of this provision,
- (b) place a notice of the proposal on the relevant harbour website and in prominent locations at the relevant harbour to which the proposal applies on the same date as the notice given in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) and keep that notice on display for a minimum of 6 weeks;

- (c) consult with the designated consultees upon the proposal and allow a period of not less than 6 weeks beginning with the date of the notices given in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) for written representations to be made by the designated consultees and any other persons to the Council regarding the proposal;
- (d) have regard to all representations made during consultation;
- (e) give notice in writing to the designated consultees, and to those other persons that have provided a consultation response, following consultation as to whether the Council proposes to proceed with the proposal and, if so, specifying whether it is making any modifications to the proposal and its reasons for so doing; and
- (f) if the Council proposes to proceed with the proposal and a designated consultee has made representations against the proposal, invite that designated consultee to confirm in writing whether they maintain their objection to the proposal within 28 days beginning with the date of the notice given in accordance with sub-paragraph (e), or such longer period as the Council may specify.

(2) Where the Council has complied with paragraph (1), it may proceed to give, amend or revoke a general direction if—

- (a) none of the designated consultees have made representations against the proposal;
- (b) none of the designated consultees which made representations against the proposal have confirmed in writing that they maintain their objection to the proposal in accordance with paragraph (1)(f); or
- (c) where a designated consultee has maintained an objection in accordance with paragraph (1)(f), the requirements of paragraph (3) have been complied with.

(3) Where a designated consultee has confirmed in writing to the Council that they maintain their objection to a proposal—

- (a) the issue must be referred to an independent person (“the adjudicator”) appointed—
 - (i) by agreement between the Council and each designated consultee maintaining an objection in accordance with paragraph (1)(f) (“the parties”), or
 - (ii) failing agreement, by the President of the London Maritime Arbitrators Association on the application of either of the parties,
- (b) so far as is reasonably practicable within 12 weeks beginning with the date of the referral, the adjudicator must—
 - (i) provide a reasonable opportunity for the parties to make representations to or be heard by the adjudicator at a hearing, and
 - (ii) make a written report to the parties with findings and recommendations on the issue, and
- (c) the Council must decide whether to exercise the power to give, amend or revoke the general direction having regard to the adjudicator’s report (but it is not bound to give effect to any recommendations) and, once it has decided, must give notice in writing to the designated consultees and to any other person that provided a consultation response of its decision and the reasons for that decision.

(4) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph (3), the adjudicator may determine the procedure for the making of representations and the conduct of any hearing.

(5) The costs incurred by the adjudicator and the parties from a referral under paragraph (3) are to be paid by one or more of the parties as the adjudicator may direct.

(6) If the Council wishes to exercise the power to give, amend or revoke a general direction in a form materially different from both the form notified to the designated consultees under paragraph (1)(e), and where paragraph (3) applies, the form recommended by the adjudicator under paragraph (3)(b), it must proceed, as if the proposal is a new proposal to which paragraph (1) applies.

(7) Paragraphs (1) to (6) do not apply where in the interests of navigational safety, or safety of persons the Council proposes to give or amend a general direction—

- (a) in an emergency; or
- (b) relating to an intended activity or operation within the harbours if—
 - (i) the intended activity or operation is expected to commence within 16 weeks of the Council having been notified or otherwise becoming aware of the intended activity or operation,
 - (ii) the intended activity or operation is to last less than 28 days, and
 - (iii) the Council considers that the giving or amending of a general direction in relation to the intended activity or operation is required, taking into account other activities or operations in the harbours which may be affected.

(8) Where the Council proceeds to give or amend a general direction in accordance with paragraph (7), it must—

- (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable give notice of the direction or amendment to those persons who would have been designated consultees had paragraph (1)(a) applied; and
- (b) if the direction or amendment is intended to continue in force for more than 12 weeks, apply the procedure under paragraphs (1)(c) to (f) and (2) to (6) to the direction or amendment with the following modifications—
 - (i) a reference to the ‘proposal’ in those paragraphs is to be read as a reference to the direction or amendment,
 - (ii) in paragraph (1)(c), for “sub-paragraphs (a) and (b)” substitute “paragraph (8)(a)”; and
 - (iii) a reference to the Council ‘proceeding’ with a proposal is to be read as a reference to the Council determining that the direction or amendment should remain in force.

Publication of general directions

23.—(1) Subject to paragraph (4), the Council must publish a notice of the giving, amendment or revocation of a general direction as soon as reasonably practicable on one occasion in a newspaper circulating in the area of the harbours to which the proposal relates and electronically on the relevant harbour website for the period of 28 days from the date of publication of the notice in the newspaper.

(2) The notice must state a place at which copies of the general direction may be inspected.

(3) The Council must display notices of general directions that apply to harbour premises at prominent locations within the harbours.

(4) In an emergency, the Council may give notice of the giving or amendment of a general direction in any manner which it considers to be appropriate.

Special Directions

24.—(1) The harbour master may give a special direction in respect of a vessel anywhere in the harbours for any of the following purposes—

- (a) requiring a person to comply with a requirement made in or under a general direction;
- (b) regulating or requiring the movement, anchorage, berthing, mooring or unmooring of the vessel;
- (c) regulating the loading, discharging, storing and safeguarding of its cargo, fuel, water or stores, and the dispatch of its business at the harbour premises;
- (d) specifying the precautions to be taken in respect of apparatus, machinery and equipment;
- (e) prohibiting, extinguishing or restricting the use of fires or lights;
- (f) regulating the use of ballast;
- (g) requiring the removal of the vessel from any part of the harbours if the vessel—
 - (i) is on fire,

- (ii) is in such condition as to be liable to become immobilised or waterlogged, to sink or to constitute a danger to life or property,
- (iii) is making an unlawful use of the harbours or interfering with the reasonable use or enjoyment of the harbours by other vessels or persons or the dispatch of business in the harbours, or
- (iv) needs to be removed to enable maintenance or repair work to be carried out to the harbours, or
- (h) requiring the vessel be removed to a place outside the harbours if such removal is considered by the harbour master to be necessary in order to avoid danger to life (including wildlife) or to property.

(2) A special direction relating to a vessel shall specify a particular person or particular persons to whom the direction is addressed, either by name or by a description sufficient to enable the person or persons in question to be identified.

(3) A special direction may be given in any manner considered by the harbour master to be appropriate.

(4) The harbour master may revoke or amend a special direction.

Failure to comply with directions

25.—(1) A person who fails to comply with a general direction or a special direction shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

(2) In any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1), it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

Enforcement of directions

26.—(1) Without limitation to any other remedy available to the Council, if a special direction is not complied with within a reasonable time, the harbour master may put persons on board the vessel to carry out the direction or may otherwise cause the vessel to be handled in accordance with the direction.

(2) If there is no-one on board a vessel to comply with a special direction, the harbour master may proceed as if the direction had been given and not complied with, provided that the powers of this paragraph shall not be exercised—

- (a) in relation to a vessel other than a lighter unless, after reasonable inquiry has been made, the master cannot be found; or
- (b) in relation to a lighter unless it is obstructing or interfering with navigation.

(3) Expenses incurred by the Council in the exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (1) shall be recoverable by the Council as if it were a charge of the Council in respect of the vessel.

Master's responsibility in relation to directions

27. The giving of a general direction or a special direction shall not diminish or in any other way affect the responsibility of the master of the vessel to which the direction is given in relation to the vessel, to persons on board the vessel, to the cargo or any other person or property.

Power to make byelaws

28.—(1) The Council may make such byelaws as it thinks fit for the efficient management and regulation of the harbours.

(2) Without limitation to the scope of paragraph (1), the Council may make byelaws under this article for any of the purposes set out in Schedule 1 but such byelaws shall not come into

operation until the same have received the allowance and the confirmation of the Secretary of State which shall be sufficient for all purposes.

(3) In this article “signals” includes sound signals.

(4) Byelaws made under this article may—

- (a) provide for imposing upon a person offending against them, or against any condition, requirement or direction imposed, made or given thereunder, a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale on summary conviction;
- (b) relate to the whole of the harbours or to any part thereof;
- (c) make different provisions for different parts of the harbours or in relation to different classes of vessels or vehicles; and
- (d) otherwise make different provision for different circumstances.

(5) Where a person is charged with an offence against a byelaw in force under this article, it shall be a defence for the person to prove—

- (a) that they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of such an offence;
- (b) that they had a reasonable excuse for their act or failure to act; or
- (c) that the offence was not caused or facilitated by any act or neglect on their part or on the part of any person engaged or employed by them and that all reasonable steps were taken to prevent the commission of the offence.

(6) The powers in the article are in addition to the powers conferred by section 83 of the Act of 1847 (byelaws may be made for all or any of the purposes herein named).

Confirmation of byelaws

29.—(1) The provisions contained in subsections (3) to (8) of section 236 (procedure etc. for byelaws) and section 238 (evidence of byelaws) of the Local Government Act 1972^(a) shall apply to all byelaws made after the coming into force of this Order, by the Council under this Order or section 83 of the Act of 1847.

(2) In its application to byelaws made under this Order or section 83 of the Act of 1847, subsection 236 shall have effect, subject to paragraph (3), as if after the word “confirm” in the first place where that word occurs there were inserted the words “with or without modification”.

(3) Where the confirming authority proposes to make a modification which appears to the confirming authority to be substantial, then—

- (a) the confirming authority shall inform the Council and require it to take any steps the confirming authority thinks necessary for informing persons likely to be concerned with that modification; and
- (b) the confirming authority shall not confirm the byelaws until there has elapsed such period as the confirming authority thinks reasonable for the Council and other persons who have been informed of the proposed modifications to consider and comment on it.

(4) The confirming authority for the purposes of this article and of section 236 in its application to byelaws made under this Order or section 83 of the Act of 1847 shall be the Secretary of State.

Saving for existing directions, byelaws etc.

30. Any general direction, special direction, byelaw, regulation, licence, lease, consent or other agreement made, issued, entered into or granted by the Council in relation to the harbour undertaking and in force on or immediately before or on the date on which this Order comes into force, shall, notwithstanding the amendments set out in article 51 and Schedule 2 and the repeals and revocations set out in 52 and Schedule 3 of this Order, continue to have effect.

(a) 1972 c. 70.

PART 6
MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Advisory bodies

31.—(1) The Council must establish one or more advisory bodies which the Council must consult on all matters substantially affecting the management, maintenance, improvement, conservation, protection or regulation of the harbours and their navigation.

(2) The Council must make arrangements for every such advisory body to meet not less than twice a year.

(3) The Council must take into consideration within a reasonable period any matter, recommendation or representation which may from time to time be referred or made to it by such an advisory body whether or not that advisory body has been consulted by the Council on the matter, recommendation or representation so referred or made.

(4) Any advisory body established pursuant to this article must consist of such number or numbers of persons appointed by the Council as the Council from time to time considers appropriate.

(5) Appointments to any such advisory body must be made by the Council in accordance with a scheme prepared by it for that purpose and the scheme must provide for the appointment of persons who, in the opinion of the Council, are representative of persons having an interest in the functioning of the harbours.

(6) Any such advisory body may determine its own quorum and procedure and must appoint a chair.

(7) An individual member of any such advisory body may, on giving notice in writing to the chair of that body, send a substitute person to any meeting of the body.

(8) An individual member of any such advisory body may hold office for the period of three years from the date of their appointment and at the end of that period will be eligible for reappointment.

(9) A member of any such advisory body may resign their office at any time by notice in writing given to the Council.

Development of land etc.

32.—(1) The Council may, subject to obtaining the necessary rights in or over land—

- (a) use or develop for any purpose, and deal with, any land within or in the vicinity of the harbours; or
- (b) form, invest in and promote, or join with another person in forming, investing in and promoting, a company for using or developing for any purpose, and dealing with, any land within or in the vicinity of the harbours,

provided that it is conducive to the improvement, maintenance, operation or management of the harbours in an efficient and economical manner.

(2) Except as is otherwise provided by any enactment or rule of law, the powers of the company referred to in paragraph (1)(b) may include powers to do anything necessary or expedient for the purposes of the objects mentioned in that paragraph or for purposes incidental to those purposes, notwithstanding that the Council would not itself have the power to do that thing.

Powers to grant tenancies and dispose of land

33.—(1) The Council may, for the purposes of or in connection with the carrying on of the harbour undertaking, lease or grant the use or occupation of, or any right or interest in or over, any lands, works, buildings, machinery, equipment or other property forming part of the harbours for

such period, at such rents and other considerations and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

(2) A lease or grant made or given under paragraph (1) may include provisions delegating to the lessee or grantee any of the functions of the Council other than those specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) of paragraph 9B of schedule 2 to the Act of 1964.

(3) The Council may also dispose of, or grant the use or occupation for any purpose of, any lands, works, buildings, machinery, equipment or other property vested in it if it considers that—

- (a) the property is surplus to that which is required for the purpose of the harbours; or
- (b) it would conduce to the improvement, maintenance, operation or management of the harbours in an efficient and economical manner for the property to be held by a person other than the Council,

for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

Power to appropriate lands and works for particular uses, etc.

34.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any statutory provision of local application the Council may from time to time for the purpose of or in connection with the management of the harbours set apart and appropriate any part of the harbours for the time being vested in, or occupied or administered by the Council as part of the harbour undertaking for the exclusive, partial or preferential use and accommodation of any particular trade, person, vessel or class of vessels, or goods, subject to the payment of such charges and subject to such terms, conditions and regulations as the Council may think fit.

(2) No person or vessel shall make any use of any part of the harbours so set apart or appropriated without the consent of the harbour master or other duly authorised officer of the Council and—

- (a) the harbour master, or as the case may be, such officer, may order any person or vessel making use of the harbours without such consent to leave or be removed; and
- (b) the provisions of section 58 of the Act of 1847 (Powers of harbour master as to mooring of vessels in harbour) shall extend and apply with the necessary modifications to and in relation to such vessels.

Other commercial activities

35.—(1) The Council may, in addition to any other powers conferred on the Council—

- (a) carry on at any place a trade or business of any kind including a trade or business carried on in conjunction with another person; or
- (b) form, invest in and promote, or join with another person in forming, investing in and promoting, a company, for carrying on any part of the harbour undertaking or carrying on at any place a trade or business of any kind,

provided that it is conducive to the improvement, maintenance, operation or management of the harbours in an efficient and economical manner.

(2) Except as is otherwise provided by any enactment or rule of law, the powers of a company referred to in paragraph (1)(b) may include powers to do anything necessary or expedient for the purposes of the objects mentioned in that paragraph or for purposes incidental to those purposes, notwithstanding that the Council would not itself have the power to do that thing.

(3) The powers of the Council under this article are additional to the powers of the Council under section 37 of the Docks and Harbours Act 1966(a) (Powers of harbour authorities to acquire a harbour business or shares in a harbour business).

(a) 1966 c. 28; section 37(3) was repealed by the Transport and Works Act 1992 (c. 42), Schedule 4 (Part II).

Power to delegate functions

36. Subject to paragraph 9B of Schedule 2 to the Act of 1964^(a) (functions which cannot be delegated under a power conferred by a harbour revision order), the Council may delegate the performance of any of its functions to be carried out by any such company as is referred to in article 35(1)(b).

Power to lay Moorings

37.—(1) The Council may provide, place, lay down, maintain, retain, renew, use, have and remove moorings within the harbours—

- (a) on land owned or leased by it; or
- (b) on any other land in the harbours, with the consent in writing of the owner any lessee.

(2) The Council may make reasonable charges in respect of any vessel using any mooring provided under this article or moored to land owned or leased by the Council.

(3) The Council may give notice in writing to the person having the control of any vessel using any mooring in the harbours at the date this Order comes into force requiring that person within 28 days to remove the mooring so as to enable the Council to provide moorings in accordance with paragraph (1).

(4) The Council shall offer to make available to the person having the control of the vessel referred to in the notice a mooring provided by it under paragraph (1) as soon as such mooring has been laid down.

(5) If any person fails to comply with a notice given by the Council under this paragraph, the Council may at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the giving of the notice remove the mooring referred to in that notice.

Power to licence Moorings

38.—(1) The Council may from time to time grant to a person with or without conditions a licence to place, lay down, maintain, retain, renew, use and have existing and future moorings, for vessels in the harbours.

(2) Nothing in any licence granted under paragraph (1) shall entitle a person to place, lay down, maintain, retain, renew or use and have any mooring on land not owned or leased by that person or by the Council.

(3) A licence granted under paragraph (1) shall be valid only for a period of a maximum of one year commencing with the date on which it is granted.

(4) The Council may charge for a licence granted under paragraph (1) such reasonable fee as the Council may from time to time prescribe.

(5) In respect of moorings already lawfully laid down in the harbours at the date this Order comes into force ('an original mooring'), a moorings licence under paragraph (1) shall be obtained by the owner or user of the mooring within three months of that date and thereafter renewed annually.

(6) In considering an application for a moorings licence under paragraph (1) made in respect of an original mooring the Council shall not refuse to grant a licence to lay the original mooring in the same location as situated at the date of this Order unless it is satisfied that the placing, laying down, maintenance, retention, renewal or use of the original mooring to which the application relates would constitute a danger to or interfere with the navigation of vessels in the harbours.

Offences as to Moorings

39.—(1) Any person who—

(a) 1964 c. 40.

- (a) intentionally obstructs any person acting under the authority of the Council in setting out moorings;
- (b) intentionally and without lawful authority pulls up or removes any mooring in the harbours ;
- (c) without reasonable excuse causes or permits a vessel to be moored in the harbours except at a mooring provided or licensed by the Council under this article; or
- (d) places, lays down, maintains, retains, renews or has in the harbours any mooring not provided or licensed by the Council under this article,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

(2) If any person commits an offence under sub paragraph (1)(d) above, the Council may remove the mooring in question and recover from that person the expenses incurred in doing so.

(3) In articles 37 to 39 “mooring” includes any buoy, pile, post, chain, pillar, pontoon or like apparatus or convenience used or capable of being used for the mooring of vessels.

Bunkering

40.—(1) The Council may from time to time grant to a person with or without conditions a licence to carry out commercial refuelling activities related to vessels in the harbours.

(2) Nothing in any licence granted under paragraph (1) shall entitle a person to carry out commercial refuelling activities from or on land not owned or leased by that person or by the Council or in which that person has no interest.

(3) Any licence granted under paragraph (1) shall be valid only for a period of one year commencing with the date on which it is granted.

(4) The Council may charge for a licence granted under paragraph (1) such reasonable fee as the Council may from time to time prescribe.

(5) Any person who without reasonable excuse carries out or permits a commercial refuelling activity related to a vessel in the harbours except in accordance with a licence issued by the Council under this article, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

Aids to navigation

41.—(1) In addition to its powers under section 201 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 (powers of harbour authorities as local lighthouse authorities) but subject to obtaining any necessary interest in or over land, the Council may erect or place, alter, discontinue or remove aids to navigation in any place adjacent to the harbours.

(2) The Council shall not exercise the powers of paragraph (1) without the approval of Trinity House.

Power to dredge

42.—(1) The Council may, as appears to it to be necessary or desirable for the purposes of the harbour undertaking, deepen, widen, dredge, scour, cleanse, alter and improve so much of the bed, shores and channels of the harbours and the approaches thereto, and it may use, appropriate or dispose of the materials (other than “wreck” within the meaning of Part 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995) from time to time dredged by it.

(2) The exemption in section 75 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 shall not apply to the harbour of Lyme Regis, the limits of which are defined in article 6(1) of this Order.

Repair of landing places, etc.

43.—(1) In this article, “relevant feature” means any landing place, jetty, wall, pontoon, pile, embankment, bridge, structure or other work in the harbours or on land immediately adjoining the waters of the harbours other than one under the control or management of the Council.

(2) The Council may by notice require the owner, lessee or occupier of a relevant feature which in the opinion of the Council is, or is likely to become, by reason of its insecure condition or want of repair—

- (a) dangerous to persons or vessels using the harbours; or
- (b) a hindrance to the navigation of the harbours,

to remedy its condition to the Council’s reasonable satisfaction within a reasonable time, not being less than 21 days, specified in the notice.

(3) If a person to whom notice is given under this article fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the notice within the time stated in the notice or such other time as the Secretary of State on an appeal may substitute therefor—

- (a) that person shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale; and
- (b) the Council may carry out the work required by the notice and may recover the expenses of so doing from the person on whom the notice was served.

(4) A notice under this article shall have annexed to it a copy of this article.

(5) A person aggrieved by a notice served by the Council under this article may, during the period of 21 days beginning with the date on which the notice was served, appeal to the Secretary of State against the notice.

(6) An appeal under paragraph (5) shall be made by notice in writing stating the grounds of the appeal.

(7) A person who appeals under paragraph (5) above shall give to the Council notice of the appeal accompanied by a copy of the statement of appeal; and the Council shall, within 21 days of receipt of the notice, be entitled to furnish to the Secretary of State its observations on the appeal.

(8) On an appeal under paragraph (5), the Secretary of State shall either quash the notice, modify its requirements or dismiss the appeal.

(9) In this article “owner”, “lessee” and “occupier”, in relation to a relevant feature, means the person who was the “owner”, “lessee” or “occupier” of the relevant feature at the date the notice is served, or if the “owner”, “lessee” or “occupier” of the relevant feature is not readily identifiable, the “owner”, “lessee” or “occupier” of the land on which the relevant feature is situated at the date the notice is served.

Power with respect to disposal of wrecks

44.—(1) In its application to the Council, section 252 of the Act of 1995 (powers of harbour and conservancy authorities in relation to wrecks) has effect in relation to the harbours and its approaches in relation to a vessel sunk, stranded or abandoned before, as well as after, the coming into force of this Order.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), and to any enactment for the time being in force limiting a person’s liability, the Council may recover from the owner of any vessel sunk, stranded or abandoned on or after the date of coming into force of this Order in relation to which it has exercised its powers under section 252 any expenses reasonably incurred by it under that section in relation to that vessel which are not reimbursed out of any proceeds of sale within the meaning of that section.

(3) Except in a case which is in the opinion of the Council an emergency, paragraph (2) shall not apply in relation to any vessel unless, before exercising in relation to that vessel any of the powers conferred on it by section 252, other than the power of lighting and buoying, the Council has given to the owner of the vessel not less than 48 hours’ notice of its intention to do so.

(4) If before the notice expires the Council receive from the owner counter-notice in writing that the owner desires to dispose of the vessel themselves, the owner shall be at liberty to do so; and the Council shall not exercise the powers in section 252 in relation to that vessel until the expiration of seven days from the receipt of the counter-notice and of any further continuous period thereafter during which the owner of the vessel proceeds with the disposal thereof with all reasonable diligence and in compliance with any directions for the prevention of interference with navigation which may be given to the owner by the Council.

(5) Notice under paragraph (3) to the owner of any vessel may be served by the Council either by delivering it to the owner or by sending it to the owner by registered post or the recorded delivery service addressed to the owner at their last known place of business or abode in the United Kingdom or, if the owner or any such place of business or abode is not known to the Council, or is not in the United Kingdom, by displaying the notice at the relevant harbour office and electronically on the relevant harbour website for the period of its duration.

(6) In this article “owner”, in relation to any vessel, means the person who was the owner of the vessel at the time of the sinking, stranding or abandonment.

(7) The powers conferred on the Council by this article shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers exercisable by it for or with respect to the removal of wrecks within the harbours and their approaches.

Power to deal with unserviceable vessels

45.—(1) In addition to the powers conferred on the harbour master by section 57 of the Act of 1847 (unserviceable vessels to be altogether removed from the harbour) and on the Council by section 252 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 (Powers of harbour and conservancy authorities in relation to wrecks) the Council may sell, break up or otherwise dispose of any vessel which is unserviceable and has been laid by or neglected in the harbours or on land immediately adjoining the harbours.

(2) The Council may retain out of the proceeds of sale of such vessel, or any part of such proceeds, any expenses incurred by it in respect of the vessel, or in marking, buoying, lighting or otherwise controlling the vessel or warning shipping of its presence and any expenses incurred by the harbour master under section 57 on the Act of 1847 and must pay the surplus, if any, to the person or body entitled to that surplus.

(3) If the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to reimburse the Council for the said expenses, or there is no sale, the Council may recover the deficiency, or where there is no sale, the whole of the expenses, from the owner as a simple contract debt.

(4) Except in the case of emergency, the Council must, before exercising its powers under this article, give 14 days’ notice in writing of its intention to do so to the registered owner of the vessel and by advertisement in each of two successive weeks in a local newspaper circulating in the area of the relevant harbour, provided that, if the registered owner or their place of business or address is not known to the Council or is outside of the United Kingdom, the notice may be given by displaying it at the relevant harbour office and electronically on the relevant harbour website for two successive weeks.

Removal of obstructions other than vessels

46.—(1) The Council may remove anything, other than a vessel, causing or likely to become an obstruction to, or cause interference with, navigation in any part of the harbours or any approach to the harbours.

(2) The Council may take such steps as appear to it to be appropriate to prevent or minimise such obstruction or interference for the purposes of paragraph (1).

(3) If anything removed by the Council under paragraph (1) is so marked as to be readily identifiable as the property of any person, the Council must, within 28 days of its coming into the Council’s custody, give written notice to that person stating that—

- (a) upon proof of ownership to the reasonable satisfaction of the Council; and

(b) upon payment of any reasonable expenses incurred by the Council under this article, possession may be retaken at a place named in the notice within the period specified in the notice (being not less than 14 days after the notice is served).

(4) If for the purposes of this article possession of anything removed is not so retaken it shall at the end of that period vest in the Council.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3) the Council may, at such time and in such manner as it thinks fit, dispose of anything removed under paragraph (1)—

- (a) which is not so marked as to be readily identifiable as the property of any person; or
- (b) which is of a perishable nature or the custody of which involves unreasonable expense or inconvenience.

(6) If anything disposed of by the Council under this paragraph is sold, the Council must place a notice at the relevant harbour office and on the relevant harbour website for a period of 28 days giving details of the property sold and may retain out of the proceeds of sale any expenses incurred by it under this article, and any surplus from the proceeds—

- (a) must be paid to any person who within 24 months from the time when the property came into the custody of the Council proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the Council that they were the owner at that time; or
- (b) if within the said period no person proves their ownership at the said time, shall vest in the Council.

(7) If the proceeds of sale of anything removed under this article are insufficient to reimburse the Council for the expenses set out in paragraph (6), or there is no sale because the property is unsaleable, the Council may—

- (a) recover the deficiency; or
- (b) where there is no sale, the whole of the expenses,

from the person who was the owner at the time when the thing removed came into the custody of the Council or who was the owner at the time of its abandonment or loss.

Boarding of vessels or vehicles

47. A duly authorised officer of the Council may, on producing their authority if so required, enter and inspect a vessel or vehicle in the harbours for the purposes of any enactment relating to the harbours (including any enactment so relating contained in subordinate legislation) or of any byelaw or general direction of the Council relating to the harbours, including the enforcement of any such enactment, byelaw or general direction.

Notices

48.—(1) Except where this Order expressly provides otherwise, a notice or other document required or authorised to be served for the purposes of this Order, or any direction given under this Order, must be in writing and must be sent by first class post.

(2) Where the person on whom a notice or other document to be served for the purposes of this Order is a body corporate, the notice or document is duly given if it is given to the secretary or clerk of that body.

(3) Where a person on whom a notice or other document is to be served has agreed in writing that service may be by email, or other electronic means, the Council may provide notices by that means until such time as the person informs it in writing that they are no longer willing to receive notices or documents by email or by such other electronic means.

(4) For the purposes of section 7 of the Interpretation Act 1978(a) as it applies for the purposes of this article, the proper address of a person in relation to the service on them of a notice or

(a) 1978 c. 30.

document under paragraph (1) is, if they have given an address for service that address, and otherwise—

- (a) in the case of the secretary or clerk of a body corporate, the registered or principal office of that body; and
- (b) in any other case, their last known address at the time of service.

(5) Where for the purposes of this Order a notice or other document is required or authorised to be served on a person whose name and address cannot be ascertained after reasonable inquiry—

- (a) in the case of a notice or document to be served on a person as having an interest in or as the occupier of, any land, it may be served by—
 - (i) addressing it to them by name or by the description of “owner”, or as the case may be “occupier”, of the land (describing it), and
 - (ii) either leaving it in the hands of a person who is or appears to be resident or employed on the land or leaving it conspicuously affixed to some building or object on or near the land,
- (b) in the case of a notice or document relating to a vessel (including a wreck), it may be served by exhibiting it in a conspicuous position on or near the vessel (unless it would not be reasonably practicable to exhibit the notice or document in this manner or if the notice or document would not be likely to be seen if it were so exhibited) or by handing it to a member of the crew; and
- (c) in the case of any other notice or document or a notice or document that is not capable of being served pursuant to sub-paragraph (b) it may be served by displaying it at the relevant harbour office for the period of its duration.

Saving for Trinity House

49. Nothing in this Order shall prejudice or derogate from any of the rights, duties or privileges of Trinity House.

Crown Rights

50.—(1) Nothing in this Order shall—

- (a) prejudicially affect any estate, right, power, privilege, authority or exemption of the Crown; or
- (b) authorise the Council or any licensee to take, use, enter upon or in any manner interfere with any land or interests in land or any rights of whatsoever description (including any portion of the shore or bed of the sea or of any river, channel, creek, bay or estuary) belonging to—
 - (i) His Majesty in right of the Crown and under the management of the Crown Estate Commissioners, without the consent in writing of those Crown Estate Commissioners, or
 - (ii) a government department or held in trust for His Majesty for the purposes of a government department without the consent in writing of that government department.

(2) A consent under paragraph (1)(b) may be given unconditionally or subject to such conditions and upon such terms as may be considered necessary or appropriate.

Amendment of the Weymouth Harbour Revision Order 2021

51.—(1) From the date of this Order the Weymouth Harbour Revision Order 2021(a) is amended as follows.

(a) S.I. 2021/43.

(2) In article 2(1) in the appropriate places insert the following definitions—

““ashore” means all those parts of the harbour which are not constituted of land covered by water at the level of low water;”;

““the Harbour Advisory Group” means the body or bodies established in accordance with article 28 of this Order;”;

““harbour operations” includes—

- (a) the marking, lighting or dredging of the harbours or any part thereof;
- (b) the berthing, mooring, storage or dry docking of a vessel;
- (c) the warehousing, sorting, weighing or handling of goods;
- (d) the movement of goods and vehicles (including parking, designated and prohibited areas, speed limits, removal from the harbours);
- (e) the towing, or moving of a vessel;
- (f) the loading or unloading of goods, or embarking or disembarking of passengers;
- (g) energy generation or storage;
- (h) the control of use of the harbours by members of the public and other third parties (including movement, conduct, authorised activities, designated and prohibited areas) but not so as to cause an interference with any public right of way;”.

(3) In article 5(2)—

(a) in subparagraph (b)(ii) in the final place it occurs omit “and”;

(b) for subparagraph (c) substitute—

“(c) acquire land; and”.

(c) after subparagraph (c) insert—

“(d) do all other things which in its opinion are expedient to facilitate the operation, improvement or development of the harbour undertaking.”.

(4) For articles 21, 22 and 23 substitute articles 21, 22 and 23 as set out in Schedule 2 to this Order.

(5) For article 34(1) substitute—

“**34.**—(1) The Council may provide, place, lay down, maintain, retain, renew, use, have and remove moorings within the harbour—

- (a) on land owned or leased by it or in which it holds an interest; or
- (b) with the consent in writing of the owner and lessee thereof, on any other land in the harbour.”.

(6) In article 40(2) omit “or body”.

(7) For article 41(7) substitute—

“(7) If the proceeds of sale of anything removed under this article are insufficient to reimburse the Council for the expenses set out in paragraph (6), or there is no sale because the property is unsaleable, the Council may—

- (a) recover the deficiency; or
- (b) where there is no sale, the whole of the expenses,

from the person who was the owner at the time when the property removed came into the custody of the Council or who was the owner at the time of its abandonment or loss.”.

Revocation and Repeal

52. On the date of this Order the enactments mentioned in the first and second columns of Schedule 3 to this Order shall be revoked or repealed (as appropriate) to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

Signed by authority of the Marine Management Organisation

Tom McCormack
Chief Executive Officer

Date An authorised employee of the Marine Management Organisation

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Ref Article 28

PURPOSES FOR WHICH BYELAWS MAY BE MADE

1. regulating the use of any works and facilities provided by the Council;
2. preventing damage or injury to any vessel, goods, vehicle, plant, machinery, property, or persons within the harbours and to any aids to navigation used in connection with the harbours;
3. regulating, preventing or licencing the conduct of all persons in vessels or otherwise within the harbours, not being—
 - (a) members of a police force;
 - (b) officers or servants of the Crown; or
 - (c) members of a fire brigade,whilst in the exercise of their duties as such;
4. regulating the placing, laying down, maintenance, removal and use of moorings within the harbours;
5. preventing or removing obstructions (including vessels and vehicles) or impediments within the harbours;
6. regulating the launching of vessels into the harbours and / or from the harbours;
7. regulating or prohibiting the use in the harbours or onboard any vessel in the harbours of fires, lights, tobacco or any other substance, equipment, tools or appliances which the Council considers involves a risk of fire, explosion or chemical reaction and for the prevention of smoking;
8. prohibiting the use of or regulating the use, movement, speed, placing, loading, unloading, driving and parking of vehicles in the harbours and the removal of vehicles from the harbours (including by the Council);
9. requiring the use of effectual silencers or other similar apparatus, and the general control of noise on vessels in the harbours;
10. regulating vessels in the harbours and their entry into and departure from the harbours and, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, for prescribing rules for regulating the speed and manner of navigation or movement and the lights and signals exhibited or made by, or for the benefit of, vessels using, navigating or mooring within the harbours;
11. regulating the embarkation of persons on to, or their disembarkation from, vessels within the harbours;
12. prescribing the lights and signals to be exhibited or made—
 - (a) by vessels aground within the harbours; and
 - (b) by vessels or other devices used for marking obstructions within the harbour;

13. assisting the navigation of vessels within the harbours, at the entrance to any dock or at any wharf, pier or other work;

14. prohibiting or regulating the discharge by land or sea of any material, substance or thing within the harbours or the approaches to them;

15. regulating or prohibiting fishing for marine creatures of any type and by whatever means from any pier, jetty, wharf, breakwater or other installation or structure of any kind within the harbours, from any vessel within the harbours or from the foreshore where such fishing interferes with the operation of the harbours or the safety of navigation in the harbours;

16. regulating or prohibiting bathing, and for securing the protection of bathers, within the harbours;

17. regulating or prohibiting the use by vehicles of the foreshore within the harbour premises;

18. regulating the berthing, mooring and anchoring of vessels in any part of the harbours and regulating the careening and beaching of vessels within the harbours;

19. regulating the use within the harbours of yachts, sailing boats, rowing boats, pleasure craft, windsurfers, kitesurfers, jet bikes, jet kayaks, flyboards, other personal watercraft and other small craft;

20. regulating or prohibiting the activities within the harbours of divers, surfers, underwater swimmers, water-skiers and other persons engaged in similar recreational pursuits (including those engaged on a commercial basis);

21. regulating the conveyance to and the laying down at or on the harbour premises of all goods intended for shipment;

22. regulating the control of animals within the harbours;

23. preventing the disposal of any waste matter except at places or in a manner prescribed by the Council;

24. regulating the conveyance, landing, laying down, discharge and removal of goods, gear, equipment, timber, logs, floats, or rafts of timber and other items within the harbours or the harbour premises;

25. regulating the exercise of the powers vested in the harbour master; and

26. the purposes specified in section 83 of the Act of 1847 (Byelaws may be made for all or any of the purposes herein named).

SCHEDULE 2

Ref Article 51

AMENDMENT OF WEYMOUTH HARBOUR REVISION ORDER 2021

Power to make general directions as to use of the harbours, etc.

21.—(1) The Council may, in accordance with the requirements of article 22, give a direction for—

- (a) the ease, convenience or safety of navigation;
- (b) the safety of persons;
- (c) the protection of property, flora or fauna; or
- (d) the ease, convenience or safety of harbour operations ashore;

within the harbour.

- (2) A direction under this article may apply—
- (a) to all vessels or to a class of vessels;
 - (b) to all vehicles or to a class of vehicle;
 - (c) to persons designated in the direction;
 - (d) to the whole of the harbour or to a part; or
 - (e) at all times or at certain times or at certain states of the tide;

and every direction must specify the extent of its application including its geographical extent in relation to the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

(3) The Council may amend or revoke a direction given under paragraph (1).

(4) The Council must keep and make available for inspection at the harbour office and on its harbour website a public register of all in force general directions(a).

Procedure for giving, amending or revoking general directions

22.—(1) Subject to paragraph (7), if the Council proposes to give, amend or revoke a general direction, it must—

- (a) give notice in writing of the proposal and a plan of the area over which the proposal applies to the “designated consultees” them being—
 - (i) the Chamber of Shipping,
 - (ii) the Royal Yachting Association,
 - (iii) the Harbour Advisory Group, and
 - (iv) such other persons or organisations as it considers appropriate for the purposes of the application of this provision,
- (b) place a notice of the proposal on the harbour website and in prominent locations at the harbour on the same date as the notice given in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) and keep that notice on display for a minimum of 6 weeks;
- (c) consult with the designated consultees upon the proposal and allow a period of not less than 6 weeks from the date of the notice given in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) for written representations to be made by the designated consultees and any other persons to the Council regarding the proposal;
- (d) have regard to all representations made during consultation;
- (e) give notice in writing to the designated consultees, and to those other persons that have provided a consultation response, following consultation as to whether the Council proposes to proceed with the proposal and, if so, specifying whether it is making any modifications to the proposal and its reasons for so doing; and
- (f) if the Council proposes to proceed with the proposal and a designated consultee has made representations against the proposal, invite that designated consultee to confirm in writing whether they maintain their objection to the proposal within 28 days beginning with the date of the notice given in accordance with sub-paragraph (e), or such longer period as the Council may specify.

(2) Where the Council has complied with paragraph (1), it may proceed to give, amend or revoke a general direction if—

- (a) none of the designated consultees have made representations against the proposal;
- (b) none of the designated consultees which made representations against the proposal have confirmed in writing that they are maintaining their objection to the proposal in accordance with paragraph (1)(f); or

(a) The public register of all in force directions may be inspected during office hours at the harbour office located at Weymouth Harbour Office, 13 Custom House Quay, Weymouth, Dorset DT4 8BG or at www.weymouth-harbour.co.uk.

- (c) where a designated consultee has maintained an objection in accordance with paragraph (1)(f), the requirements of paragraph (3) have been complied with.
- (3) Where a designated consultee has confirmed in writing to the Council that they maintain their objection to a proposal—
- (a) the issue must be referred to an independent person (“the adjudicator”) appointed—
 - (i) by agreement between the Council and each designated consultee maintaining an objection in accordance with paragraph (1)(f) (“the parties”), or
 - (ii) failing agreement, by the President of the London Maritime Arbitrators Association on the application of either of the parties,
 - (b) so far as is reasonably practicable within 12 weeks beginning with the date of the referral, the adjudicator must—
 - (i) provide a reasonable opportunity for the parties to make representations to or be heard by the adjudicator at a hearing, and
 - (ii) make a written report to the parties with findings and recommendations on the issue, and
 - (c) the Council must decide whether to exercise the power to give, amend or revoke the general direction having regard to the adjudicator’s report (but it is not bound to give effect to any recommendations) and, once it has decided, must give notice in writing to the designated consultees and to any other person that provided a consultation response of its decision and the reasons for that decision.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph (3), the adjudicator may determine the procedure for the making of representations and the conduct of any hearing.
- (5) The costs incurred by the adjudicator and the parties from a referral under paragraph (3) are to be paid by one of more of the parties as the adjudicator may direct.
- (6) If the Council wishes to exercise the power to give, amend or revoke a general direction in a form materially different from both the form notified to the designated consultees under paragraph (1)(e), and where paragraph (3) applies, the form recommended by the adjudicator under paragraph (3)(b), it must proceed as if the proposal is a new proposal to which paragraph (1) applies.
- (7) Paragraphs (1) to (6) do not apply where in the interests of navigational safety or safety of persons the Council proposes to give or amend a general direction—
- (a) in an emergency; or
 - (b) relating to an intended activity or operation within the harbour, if—
 - (i) the intended activity or operation is expected to commence within 16 weeks of the Council having been notified or otherwise becoming aware of the intended activity of operation,
 - (ii) the intended activity or operation is to last less than 28 days, and
 - (iii) the Council considers that the giving or amending of a general direction in relation to the intended activity or operation is required, taking into account other activities or operations in the harbour which may be affected.
- (8) Where the Council proceeds to give or amend a general direction in accordance with paragraph (7), it must—
- (a) as soon as is practicable give notice of the direction or amendment to those persons who would have been designated consultees had paragraph (1)(a) applied; and
 - (b) if the direction or amendment is intended to continue in force for more than 12 weeks, apply the procedure under paragraphs (1)(c) to (f) and (2) to (6) to the direction or amendment with the following modifications—
 - (i) a reference to the ‘proposal’ in those paragraphs is to be read as a reference to the direction or amendment,

- (ii) in paragraph (1)(c), for “sub-paragraphs (a) and (b)” substitute “paragraph (8)(a)”, and
- (iii) a reference to the Council ‘proceeding’ with a proposal is to be read as a reference to the Council determining that the direction or amendment should remain in force.

Publication of general directions

23.—(1) Subject to paragraph (4), the Council must publish a notice of the giving, amendment or revocation of a general direction as soon as practicable on one occasion in a newspaper circulating in the area of the harbour and electronically on the harbour website for the period of 28 days from the date of publication of the notice in the newspaper.

(2) The notice must state a place at which copies of the general direction may be inspected.

(3) In the case of general directions applying on harbour premises notices of the general direction should be displayed at prominent locations within the harbour.

(4) In an emergency, the Council may give notice of the giving or amendment of a general direction in any manner which it considers to be appropriate.

SCHEDULE 3

Ref Article 52

REVOCATION/ REPEAL

Table

<i>Number</i>	<i>Short Title</i>	<i>Extent of Revocation/Repeal</i>
27 Eliz. 1.	An Act for the maintenance of the Peere and Cobb of Lyme Regis, in the County of Dorset 1584.	Whole Act.
3 Car. 1 c.5. AD. 1627.	An Act for the Contynuanee and Repeale of divers Statute 1627.	Whole Act.
1 & 2 Georg IV. c. xcix.	An Act for improving and maintaining the Harbour, Pier or Cobb, at the Port and Borough of Lyme Regis, in the County of Dorset 1821.	Whole Act.
8 & 9 Geo. 5. C. xxxi.	Pier and Harbour Order Confirmation Act 1918.	The Whole of the Schedule containing the Bridport Harbour Order 1918.
11 & 12 George V.	Bridport Harbour Order 1921.	The Whole Order.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order, made on the application of Dorset Council, modernises and consolidates the statutory harbour powers applying in relation to Lyme Regis Harbour and Bridport (West Bay) Harbour ('the harbours'), and provides for:

1. The Jurisdiction (article 4) and General functions (article 5) of the Council as the statutory harbour authority for the harbours and clarity on the limits of the harbours (article 6) including plans of the harbour limits and the harbour premises which can be inspected during working hours at the office of the Marine Management Organisation, Lancaster House, Hampshire Court, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 7YH and the principal office of the Dorset Council County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ.

2. Powers to vest in the Council relating to finances including application (article 7), reserve fund (article 8) and borrowing powers (article 9).

3. A modern suite of charging powers (articles 10 to 20) including exemptions from harbour dues (article 18) and prevention of sailing of vessels (article 20).

4. Powers of general direction and special direction on the Council and the harbour master (defined in article 2) for the regulation and management of the harbour (articles 21 to 27). A register of all in force general directions which may be inspected during working hours at the harbour office of the Council (article 21). This Order creates an offence of failing to comply with special or general directions, the penalty for which is a fine on summary conviction not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale (article 25). A defence of due diligence is available to a person charged under article 25 (article 25(2)).

5. Modern byelaw powers (articles 28 and 29).

6. The establishment of an advisory body consisting of harbour stakeholders with which the Council are required to consult on material matters (article 31).

7. Powers relating to development of land (article 32), power to grant tenancies and dispose of land (article 33), power to appropriate lands and works for particular uses, etc. (article 34), other commercial activities (article 35), power to delegate functions (article 36).

8. Powers relating to moorings (articles 37 to 39), bunkering (article 40), aids to navigation (article 41), power to dredge (article 42), repairing of landing places (article 43).

9. Powers relating to disposal of wrecks (article 44), unserviceable vessels (article 45), removal of obstructions other than vessels (article 46), boarding of vessels (article 47) and notices (article 48).

10. Savings for Trinity House (article 49), the Crown (article 50) and existing byelaws etc. (articles 30).

11. To facilitate that above, the Order repeals and revokes the Acts and Orders (article 52) set out in Schedule 3 to the Order.

12. The Order also modernises the power of General Direction granted in respect of Weymouth Harbour in the Weymouth Harbour Revision Order 2021 and makes other minor amendments to that Order (article 51 and Schedule 2).

An impact assessment has not been prepared for this Order as there is no, or no significant, impact predicted on businesses, charities, voluntary bodies or the public sector.

An Explanatory Memorandum is available alongside the instrument on the UK legislation website at www.legislation.gov.uk.