

# GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

## BUTE DOCKS (CARDIFF)

### BY-LAWS

MADE BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY under the Bute Docks Acts, in pursuance of the Powers contained in the Bute Docks Act, 1865, the Bute Docks Act, 1874, the Bute Docks Act 1882, the Bute Docks Further Powers Act, 1886, and the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act, 1847.

#### I - Preliminary

1. These by-laws shall come into operation on the day after the allowance thereof.
2. In these by-laws -

The expression "Company" means The Great Western Railway Company.

The expression "docks" includes the docks entrance, channels, steam packet harbour and all other places for the time being within the limits of the dock-master's authority as defined by the Bute Docks Act, 1882, and any Act amending the same.

The expression "dock master" includes harbour-master and pier-master, and the deputies and assistants of dock-masters and pier-masters respectively.

The expression "vessel" includes ship, boat, lighter and craft of every kind whether navigated by steam or otherwise.

The expression "vessel" includes ship, boat, includes ship, boat, lighter, raft, and craft of every kind, whether navigated by steam, sail or otherwise.

The expression "master of a vessel" includes, in case of the absence of the master, the person for the time being in charge of the vessel.

Other words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act, 1847, have in these by-laws (unless the context otherwise requires) the same respective meanings.

3. The vessels entering or within the docks are under the control of the dock-master, whose directions and orders are to be implicitly

obeyed as respects all matters within his jurisdiction.

Any person who refuses or neglects to comply with any directions or orders of the dock-master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

## **II – Admission and Departure of Vessels to and from Docks**

4. A stemming-book is kept by the dock-master in which masters of vessels are required to enter, prior to docking, the names and register tonnage of their vessels, the ports from which they come, nature of cargo, draught of water, and names of brokers (if any).

Any master of a vessel who knowingly makes an untrue entry of any of the above particulars shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

5. Vessels will be admitted into dock in the order in which their names appear in the stemming-book, subject to this proviso: - That the dock-master may, if and so far as he thinks proper, give and secure preference to steamers over sailing vessels, and to vessels with cargoes over vessels of the same character in ballast.
6. A stemming-book is kept by the dock-master in which are entered the names, register tonnage, nature of cargo, draught of water, and destination of vessels bound to sea; and the masters of such vessels must give notice at the dock-master's office of their intended departure from the docks, together with the above particulars.

Any master of a vessel who knowingly makes an untrue entry of any of the above particulars shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

7. Vessels will be passed out of dock in the order in which their names appear in the stemming-book, subject to this proviso :- That the dock-master may, if and so far as he thinks proper, give and secure preference to steamers over sailing vessels, and to vessels with cargoes over vessels of the same character in ballast.
8. Vessels must not remain or be left in either of the basins, and vessels must not remain or be left in the entrance channel, without the permission of the dock-master.

The master of any vessel offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

9. If the master of any vessel in the docks, which is ready to proceed to sea, refuses to proceed to sea, when in the judgement of the dock-master such vessel might safely do so, the dock-

master may cause such vessel to lose her turn, and to be removed to such position in the dock as he may direct.

### III – Regulations for Vessels within the Docks, &c.

10. Vessels entering the docks shall not be berthed without the permission of the dock-master.

The master of any vessel offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

11. Vessels in the docks shall not be moved out of their berths without the permission of the dock-master.

The master of any vessel offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

12. A vessel shall not be navigated by steam within the docks, save with permission and in conformity with the directions of the dock-master.

The master of any vessel offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

13. The master of any vessel lying in the docks, shall either himself remain constantly on board, or before leaving such vessel shall appoint a proper and competent person to take charge, and be on board in his absence.

The master of a vessel so lying who leaves her without having appointed such person as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

And any person so appointed who leaves the vessel before his is legally relieved by the return of the master or otherwise shall be liable to the like penalty.

In any case where there is no master of a vessel lying in the docks, the owner of the vessel shall be deemed for the purposes of this by-law to be the master, and shall be responsible accordingly.

14. The sails of every vessel within the docks shall be kept furled or stowed, and shall not be loosened without permission of the dock-master.

The master of a vessel who offends against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

15. Any person who makes fast any rope, chain or tackle to any shed, lamp-post, post, coal-staith or any work or place within the docks, other than those assigned for the purpose, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £3.

16. Any person who casts off, cuts, breaks, loosens or destroys the mooring or fastening of any vessel other than his own shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.
17. The master of any vessel in the docks who, without the permission of the dock-master, causes or permits such vessel to be careened, heaved down, smoked, greaved or breamed shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.
18. The master of any vessel in the docks, who, without the permission of the dock-master, causes or permits the deck, sides or mast of his vessel to be caulked or scraped, or the hull of his vessel to be repaired, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.
19. The hatchways of every vessel laden or being laden with coal must be left open during the whole time of such vessel's stay in the docks, and must not be closed until such vessel has passed beyond the limits of the dock-master's authority.

The master of any vessel found to have her hatchways closed, in contravention of this by-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

20. All dust, ashes, cinders and other refuse from any vessel in the docks shall be deposited in such receptacle or place as may from time to time be directed or sanctioned by the dock-master.

Any person who deposits or causes or permits to be deposited any such dust, cinders or other refuse in contravention of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

21. The master of any vessel in the docks who causes or permits any deck to be washed or cleansed until the same shall have been carefully swept, and the sweepings shall have been deposited as provided in the last by-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.
22. The master of any vessel who causes or permits any deck to be washed, swept or cleansed while the vessel is in either of the locks, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.
23. No bell shall be rung without the authority of the dock-master on board any vessel in the docks, except on board steam vessels to notify the time of their departure, or in case of an alarm of fire.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

24. All dogs on board any vessel in the docks shall be tied up.

The master of any vessel in the docks having on board a dog not

tied up shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

25. The dock-master and every watchman or other servant of the undertakers shall have at all times free access on board of all vessels in the docks.

Any person obstructing or interfering with the dock-master or his assistants watchmen or any other servant of the Company in the execution of his or their duty, or using abusive language to him, or them, or any of them whilst in the execution of his or their duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

#### **IV – Discharge of Timber, &c**

26. The master of any vessel taking in or discharging pitwood, slates, bricks, sand, loam, clay, coals, iron ore, manure, or any other heavy or bulky article, shall provide and cause to be used means effectual to prevent the same or any part thereof from falling into any water within the docks.

The master of any vessel who fails to comply with this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

27. The discharge of timber from any vessel into any water within the docks shall not be begun or continued without the written permission of the dock-master, nor otherwise than according to the directions of the dock-master.

Any person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged any timber in contravention of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

28. During the discharge of timber from any vessel the baulks must be kept together close to such vessel, and so soon as ten baulks are so discharged the same must be rafted together, and no vessel may have more than seven rafts alongside at one time, except with the permission of the dock-master.

When the discharge has been suspended or completed, no loose baulks shall be suffered to remain or to float about loose with the docks.

Every person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged any timber in contravention of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

29. No person shall discharge heavy timber liable to sink in the docks without providing a float on which such timber shall be placed.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

30. No person shall cause or permit any timber to remain in either of the junction locks or communication canals, but all timber brought into any of the said locks or canals shall be passed through with the utmost practicable expedition.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

31. All timber discharged within the docks must be removed from the docks within three days after its discharge, or within such further time (if any) as may be allowed by the dock-master.

Any person who causes or permits any timber to remain in the docks in contravention of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

#### **V – Use of Fires and Lights\***

32. Fires may be used on the quay of any dock for heating water or tar, for melting lead or for such other purpose in connection with any vessel in such dock as shall be approved by the dock-master, subject to the following regulations: -

- (i) Every such fire shall be properly secured and placed to the satisfaction of a dock officer or police officer;
- (ii) It shall be at least five yards from the edge of such quay, and from any combustible goods on the quay, and shall not be in or under any shed;
- (iii) It shall be constantly watched by some person especially appointed for that purpose by the master of the vessel for which such fire is used.

\* Note - By Section 71 of the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act, 1847, it is enacted as follows: -

“Any person who shall commit any of the acts following shall be deemed guilty of an offence and shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds (that is to say)

“Every person who shall have or cause to be had any fire or lighted candle or lamp in any vessel within the harbour or dock, or at or near the pier, except with the permission of the harbour-master;

“Every person who shall have or cause to be had any fire, candle or lamp lighted within any of the docks or the works belonging to the same, except at such times and in such manner as shall be permitted by the by-laws of the undertakers.”

33. No person shall have or use any lighted candle or lamp within the docks, unless the same is inclosed in a lantern properly secured so as to prevent risk of fire.
34. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the engineer for the time being of the Company, and persons acting under his direction, may use such fires and lights in and about any works in progress on any part of the property of the Company as such engineer may think proper.
35. The dock-master, or any of his assistants, or any police-officer may at any time extinguish or remove any fire or light which is being used in contravention of any of these by-laws.
36. Any person who smokes at any time at any place within the docks where smoking is for the time being prohibited by the dock-master, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

#### **VI – Payment of Dock Dues**

37. The tonnage rates and all other rates or charges on every vessel and its cargo must be paid to the collector of rates at the docks office, who, on payment thereof, will grant a dock pass or permit for the vessel to leave the docks.

No vessel will be allowed to pass out of the docks without delivering up such dock pass.

38. No person shall ship or discharge or cause or permit to be shipped or discharged any articles or goods into or from any vessel except on production of a shipping or landing order from the dock office.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

#### **VII – Dealers in Marine Stores**

39. No person shall carry on within the docks the business of a dealer in marine stores without a licence from the Company.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

40. Any person who between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. takes away from the docks any marine stores or second-hand goods, or purchases or deals in marine stores or second-hand goods in or about the docks, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

41. Upon all occasions when marine stores or other second-hand goods, or small quantities of coal, iron, timber, grain or other merchandise in or about the docks, are purchased or otherwise dealt in or acquired, the purchaser or possessor thereof shall,

before removed such goods, make a report of the purchase, dealing or acquisition therefore, to the Superintendent, at the Docks Police Station, stating the quantity and description thereof.

Any person offending against this by-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £2.

42. No person shall remove from the docks any coal, wood, iron, rope, or other articles usually dealt in by marine stores dealers, without having a pass from the master of a vessel, or from the owner of a yard or warehouse, or other premises, or from the dock-master; and he shall produce such pass at any time on the demand of a constable.

Any person offending against this by-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £2.

### **VIII - Porters**

43. No person shall ply for hire as porter on the landing stage bridge or jetty or within the enclosure at the steam packet harbour without a licence from the Company; and every porter so licensed must when plying for hire wear the badge provided by the Company so that his number may easily be seen.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10s.

Provided that this by-law is not to extend to persons known to be regularly employed as carriers of market stuff, vegetables, fish or other articles intended for sale in the market by persons owning or bringing the same.

44. No porter plying for hire or other person shall go in a riotous, noisy or disorderly manner on board any vessel arriving at the landing stage, nor take hold of any passenger's luggage or any article until hired to carry the same.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £3.

### **IX – Application for and Grant of Licenses**

45. The grant of licences is in the absolute discretion of the Company, and they reserve the power of revoking any licence without cause assigned, on returning the sum paid for the same.
46. An application for any licence shall be in such form as the Company from time to time require, and shall be signed by the applicant; and there shall be specified in every such application and also in every such licence the Christian name and surname and place of abode of the applicant.



47. For every licence and for every renewal thereof there shall be paid to the Company such sum, not exceeding the sum authorised in respect of each description of licence by Act of Parliament, as the Company shall fix.
48. Every licence shall be signed by some duly authorised officer of the Company, and shall be in force till the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December next ensuing the day of the date of such licence, but may be renewed if the Company think proper.
49. Whenever a licensee changes his place of abode he shall within twenty-four hours next after such change give notice thereof in writing signed by him at the dock office specifying in such notice his new place of abode; and shall within three days after such change produce his licence at the dock office, for the purpose of having endorsed thereon a memorandum specifying the particulars of the change.

#### **X – Steam Packet Harbour**

50. No pilot boats or other vessels except passenger steam vessels are to be moored at or about the landing stage bridge or timber jetty or elsewhere in the steam packet harbour.

The master of any vessel moored in contravention of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

51. The gangways of every steamer resorting to the landing stage in the steam packet harbour shall be always kept free from obstruction, and so arranged as to permit free passage across her deck from and to the landing stage, and also from and to any vessel berthed outside her; in which case the passage from gangway to gangway shall be kept clear for passengers.

The master of any steamer in respect of which there shall be any breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

52. The gangway boards provided by the Company are to be used for the landing and embarkation of passengers, during the progress of which one of the steamer's crew shall attend at each end of every gangway board so as to prevent its working off its support; and during fog or the hours of darkness, a third man of the crews shall attend during the landing and embarkation of passengers at each gangway provided with a bright lamp for further insuring their safety, and this by-law shall be deemed to apply to all gangway boards and gangways whether between the steamer and the landing or embarking place, or between the steamer and any pontoon, or other structure intervening between the steamer and the landing or embarking place, or between such pontoon or other structure and the landing or embarking place.

Every steamer must be provided with long up and down timber fenders to the satisfaction of the dock-master, and such fenders are to be in constant use whilst the steamer is lying at the stage.

The master of any steamer in respect of which there shall be any breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

53. No person shall take any loaded cart or hand-cart (except when loaded with passengers' luggage) to the landing stage; and no person shall take or drive any carriage or cart or horse or other animal on the landing stage beyond a gentle walking pace.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

54. Every person engaged in landing or embarking any heavy article, or in conveying the same to and from the landing stage, shall provide sufficient strength and tackle and use sufficient precautions to prevent injury, risk or annoyance to any property or person.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

55. No person in charge of any cattle or animal shall suffer the same to remain within the enclosure or on the landing stage for a longer period than shall be absolutely necessary for embarking or landing the same.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

56. Every person in charge of any cart or other vehicle intended to be loaded or unloaded on the jetty or within the enclosure shall cause the same to be so loaded as quickly as possible on arrival at the jetty or within the enclosure, and to be driven off again directly afterwards; and no person shall bring any cart or other vehicle on to or permit the same to remain on the jetty unless a steamer is ready to receive the same or the contents thereof or to discharge goods therein.

No person shall bring any cart loaded with manure on the jetty or within the enclosure.

No person shall block or scutch the wheel of any cart or other vehicle on the jetty with stones, bricks or similar substances, but each vehicle shall be provided with wooden chocks or such other means as may be safely used without injury to the jetty.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

57. No person shall roll any cask or carboy containing flour, whiting, cement, plaster of Paris, tallow, oil, or any other substance or liquid of an inflammable nature on the jetty landing stage or bridge.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

58. No owner, driver or conductor or other person shall verbally or by sounding any bell or other instrument solicit passengers for any omnibus, coach, cab or other carriage, on the landing stage bridge or jetty or within the enclosure, not on board any steamer lying at the landing stage.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

### **XI - Boats**

59. All boats (other than passenger steamers or steam ferry boats) plying for hire in the entrance channel or within the dock gates must be licensed and registered at the Docks Office, and the person in charge of any such boat found so plying for hire without being licensed and registered shall for each occasion on which he shall be so found be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

60. The application for licence and registry must be made in writing to the Company and be signed by a proprietor of the boat to be licensed, and contain particulars of the length, breadth and midship depth thereof, its name (if any) and state or repair, and be lodged at the Docks Office.

The boat after inspection will (if found suitable) be licensed and registered and a certificate thereof granted whereon will be specified the maximum number of passengers to be carried at one time, and a number will be assigned to such boat to be forthwith distinctly painted on each bow thereof in white figures on a black ground or black figures on a white ground, such figures to be not less than 4 inches in height, and the name and abode of the owner must be painted inside the stern in letters and figures of not less than 2 inches in height.

Upon a change of ownership the registry of every boat lapses and it must be re-registered before it will be again permitted to ply for hire, but no fresh licence fee is payable till the end of the year.

61. Every registered boat whilst plying for hire shall have on board an efficient crew and a full complement of oars, masts, sails and gear, and shall be maintained in good order.

For every breach of this by-law the registered owners of such

boat or vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

62. Any boatman using offensive or insulting language whilst plying for hire or while hired or conveying any passenger shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2, and on being convicted of a repetition of such offence shall forfeit his licence.
63. Every boatman shall, whilst lying his boat at any of the piers, slipways, stairs, walls or basins obey the directions of the dock-master

For every breach of this by-law he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

64. All goods or property left in any boat shall be delivered by the person finding the same to the dock policeman on duty as soon as practicable after the same shall have been found.

For every breach of this by-law the man in charge of such boat or vessel and the owner thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

## **XII – Working of Vessels**

65. The master of any vessel who employs any person other than the crew of such vessel in working such vessel while entering or leaving or being within the docks shall, unless the person so employed be duly licensed for such purpose by the Company, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.
66. Any person who, without being duly licensed by the Company, acts as boatman, rigger or hobbler in working any vessel while entering or leaving or being within the docks shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

## **XIII - Miscellaneous**

67. Any person found drunk in the docks shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2
68. Any person who, without the authority of the dock-master, sells or supplied or causes to be sold or supplied to any seaman, or to any other person frequenting the docks any beer, wine, spirits or other intoxicating liquor, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.
69. Any person who, without the authority of the dock-master, brings or causes to be brought within the docks any beer, wine, spirits or other intoxicating liquor for the purpose of being sold or supplied to any seaman or to any other person frequenting the docks shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.
70. Any person who, without the permission of the dock-master,

causes or permits any spars to be made, or any stone or timber to be dressed, or any boat or other craft to be hauled up or placed for repair or any other purpose, on any quay or other place not appointed for the purpose, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

71. Any person who, otherwise than in the course of ordinary traffic and user of the quays, places thereon any goods or articles without the permission of the dock-master, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

72. No goods or materials are to be deposited on any wharf or quay within the docks within twenty feet from the edge of the dock coping; and no iron or iron ore shall be stacked or piled to a greater height than seven feet.

The owner of any goods, materials, iron or iron ore deposited, stacked or piled in contravention of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

73. Any person who without the permission of the dock-master places any boom, spar or other floating article of like description in the water of the docks or permits any such thing to remain in the water of the docks after such permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

74. Any person, who leaves any anchor in or near the entrance channel for a longer period than twelve hours, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

75. Any person who draws or causes to be drawn any anchor, cable, chain, timber, stone, iron or other thing on or over any bridge, quay or towing path within the docks otherwise than on a wheeled carriage, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

76. Any person who shall, without the permission of the dock-master, leave any cart, wagon, carriage, barrow or trolley, either with a horse attached thereto or not, on any quay or road, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

77. No person shall drive any carriage, wagon or cart, or vehicle of any kind, along any of the bridges, except at a walking pace.

Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

78. Any person going into or upon or loitering about at the docks without having any reason of business or other sufficient reason in that behalf, and whether causing obstruction to business or not, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

79. Any person defacing or destroying any board or paper, within or near the docks or harbour, whereon any by-laws, notices, rules,

orders, or tables of tolls or rates shall be painted, printed or affixed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

80. Any person who shall without due authority in or about the docks write with chalk or other substance, or post any bill or placard on any building, fence or staith or other place or thing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.
81. Any person bathing in any part of the docks shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.
82. Any person committing a nuisance at or about the docks shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.
83. Any person who does, or causes or permits to be done any wilful damage whatsoever, to any part of the docks or works of the Company, shall without prejudice to the recovery of damages or any other remedy be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.
84. Any officer or servant of the Company who demands, seeks or received any fee or gratuity from any person is liable to instant dismissal, and to a penalty not exceeding £5.
85. The institution of any proceeding, or the recovery of any penalty, under any of the foregoing by-laws, is without prejudice to the recovery of damages or to the prosecution and enforcement of any other remedy, in respect of any act or omission which is in contravention of any of the said by-laws.

GIVEN under the Common Seal of  
the Great Western Railway Company  
this first day of March, 1923.

The  
Common Seal  
of the Great  
Western Railway  
Company.

A. E. BOLTER,  
Secretary.

The Minister of Transport hereby approves the foregoing By-laws.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Transport this 25th day of June, 1923.

E. W. ROWNTREE,  
Assistant Secretary.

I confirm these By-laws.

RIGBY SWIFT,  
A Judge of the High Court of Justice.

24<sup>th</sup> July, 1923.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

---

**BUTE DOCKS (CARDIFF)**

---

**BY-LAWS**

---

A. G. HUBBARD,  
Paddington Station,  
London, W.2.