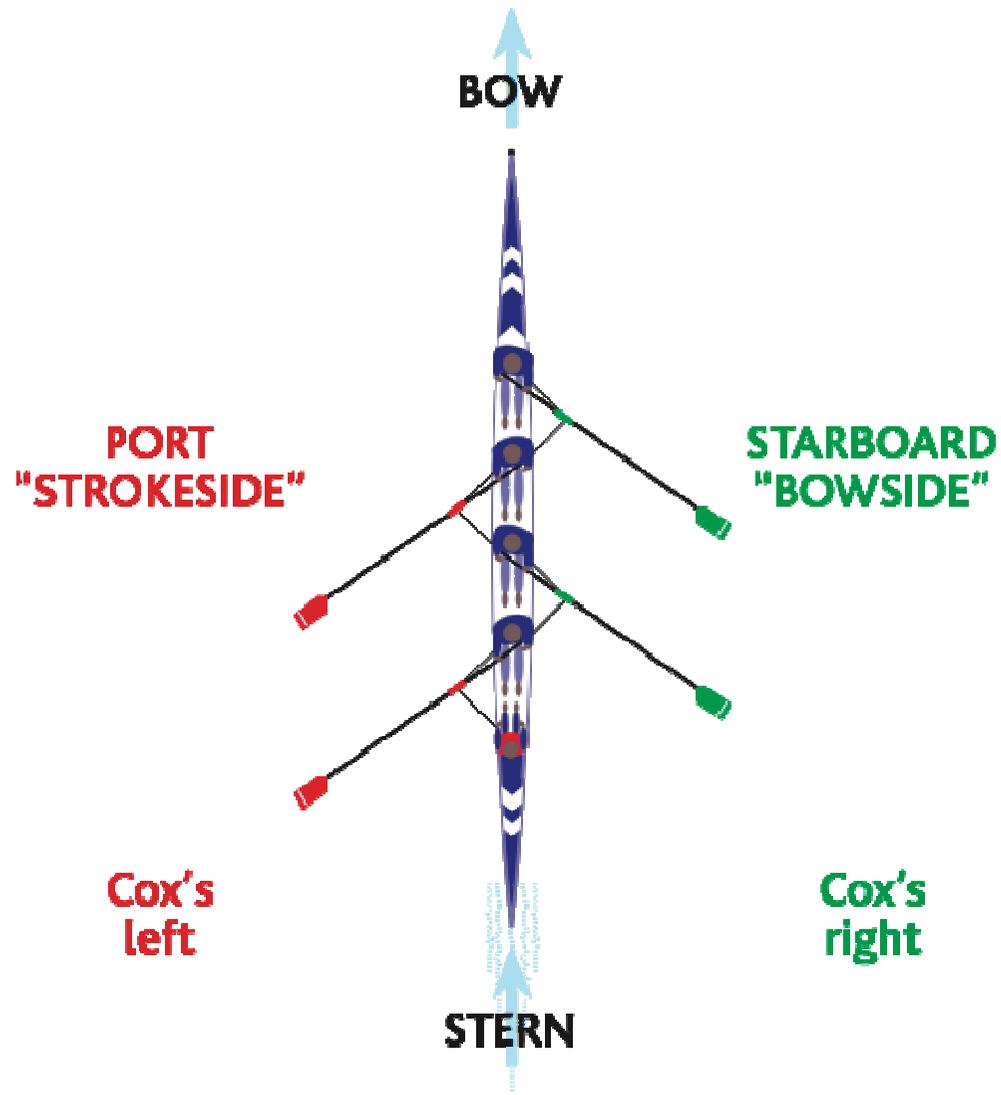




Key boatmanship definitions





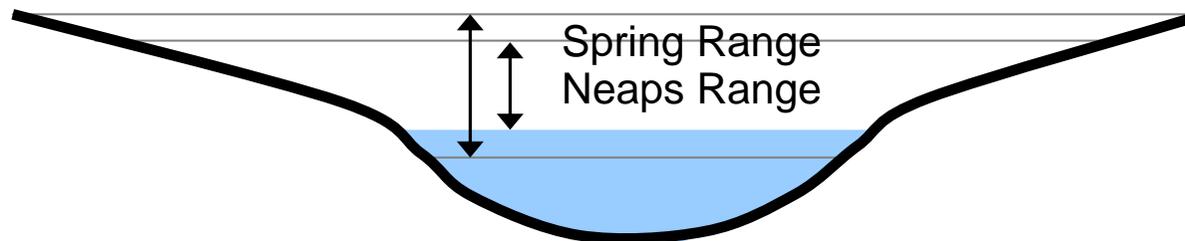
The Tide

Cycle of ~12.5 hours

- Ebb tide ('going out') 7-8 hours
- Flood tide ('coming in') ~5 hours
- Slack water ~5 – 15 minutes

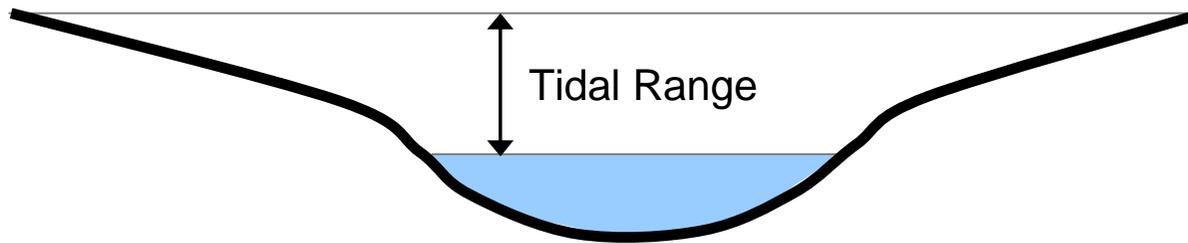
Spring / Neap tides

- Neap Tides Smaller tidal range
- Spring Tides Large tidal range
- These cycle during a month, following moon cycle

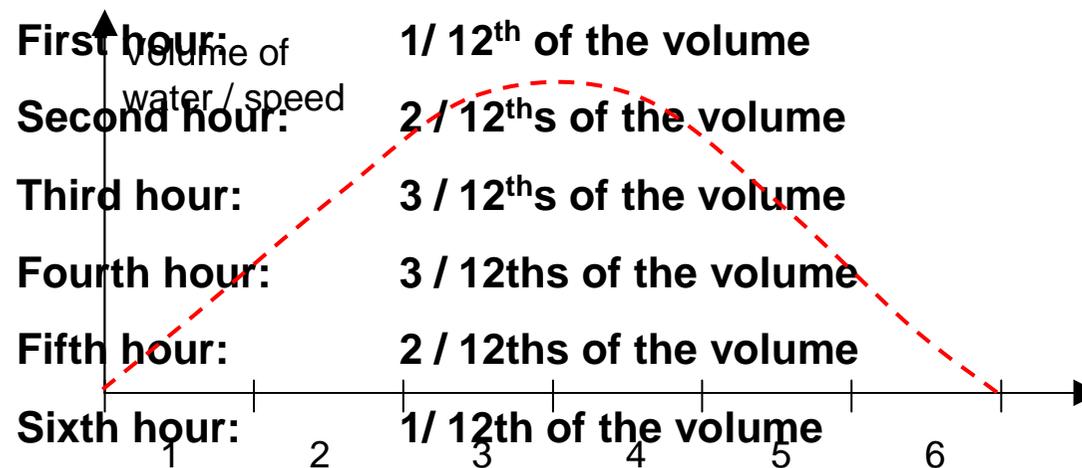




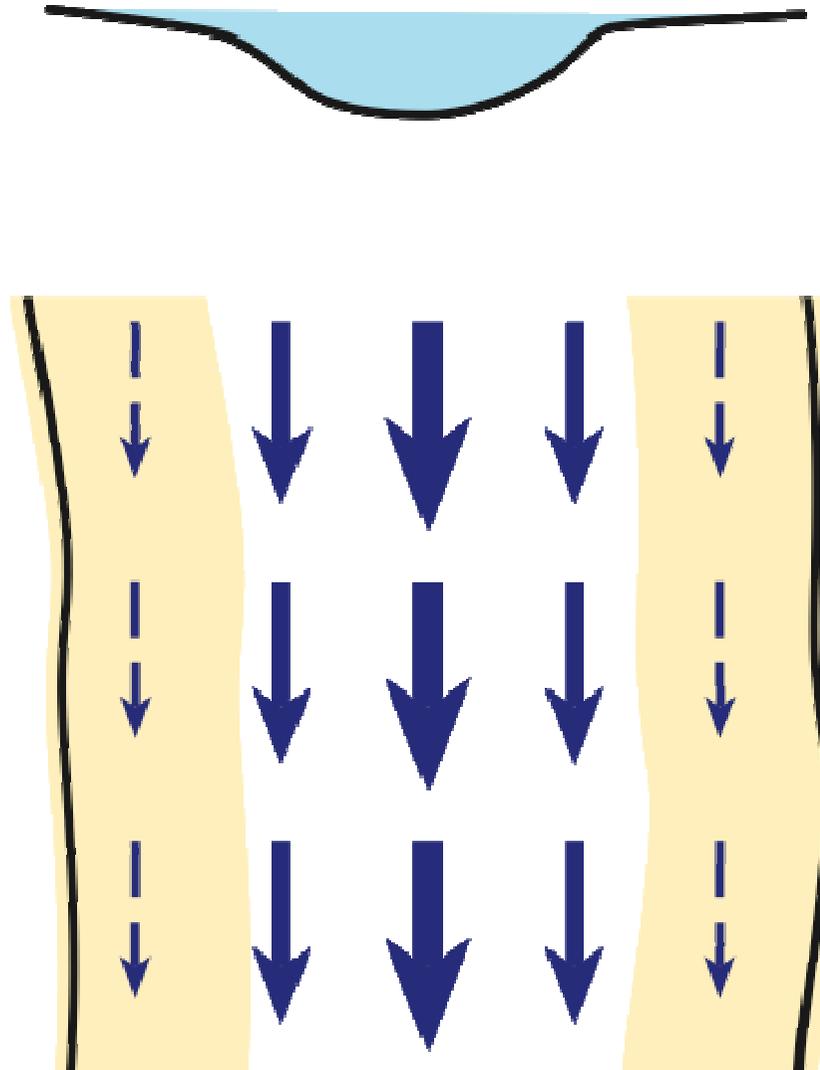
Tide: 12ths Rule



Huge volume of water moves to change the tide:

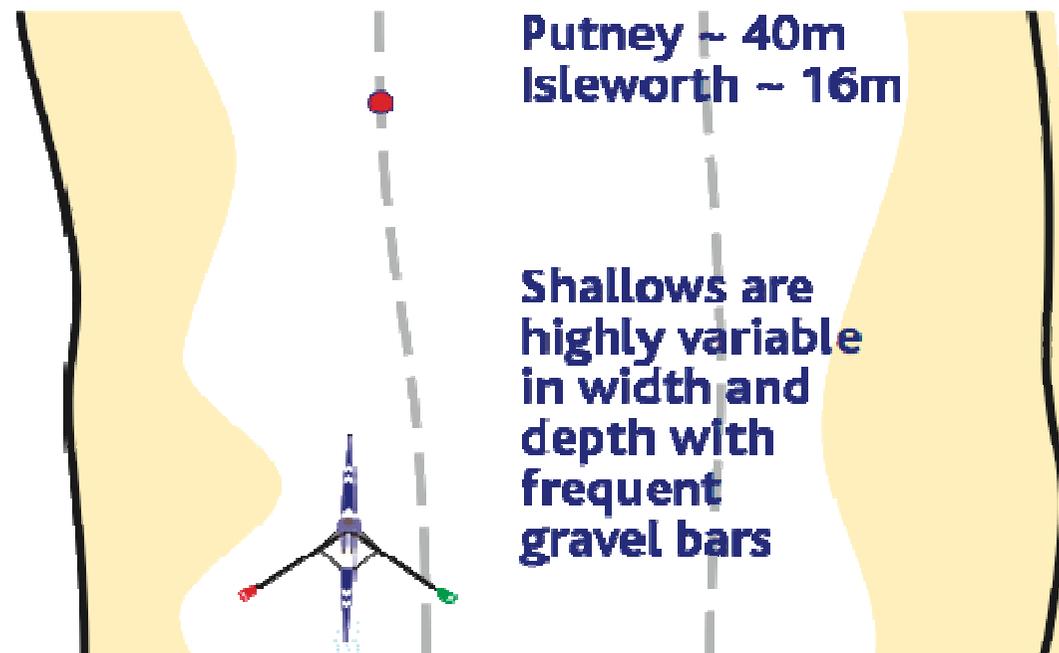
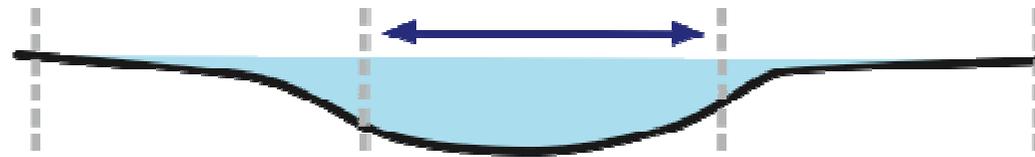


The strongest current follows the deepest part of the river





The Fairway reduces in width as you go upstream





Slack water

As the tide turns, there is a period of no obvious stream

- This is the most dangerous time on the water

Watch out:

Tide turns in Putney ~40 minutes before Chiswick

- Crews often meet in the middle of the river, both “going with the tide”

In periods of high rainfall, the stream can overcome the tide earlier than expected

- In August, stream changed direction 5 times in 2 hours



How to determine whether the tide has turned

If in doubt, try to work out which direction the stream is flowing

- Then adopt steering rules accordingly

How to work it out

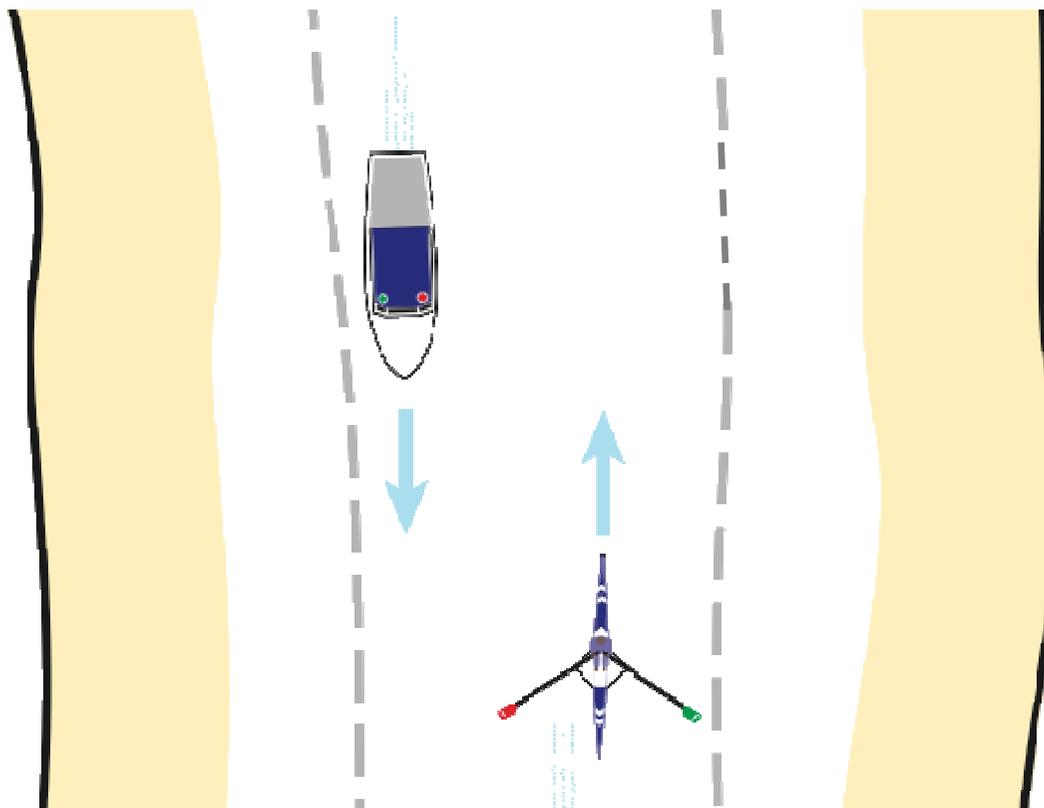
- Look at moored boats
- Look at flow of water on bridge buttresses
- Look at the build up of water on one side of a buoy
- Which way am I drifting? (be careful!)
- Take a transit on the shore



Narrow Channels

A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel or fairway shall keep as near to the outer limit of the channel or fairway which lies on her **starboard** side as is safe and practicable

- This includes the tideway

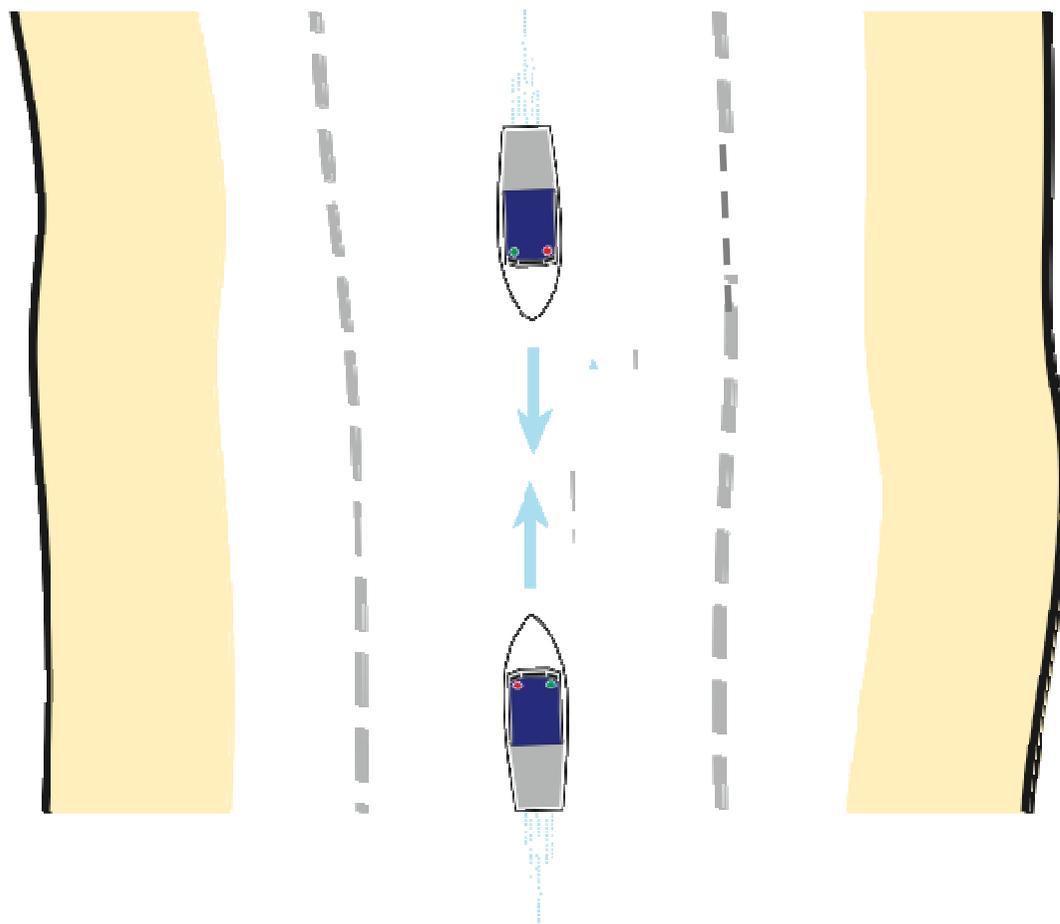




Meeting Head On

When meeting another craft head on, both vessels should:

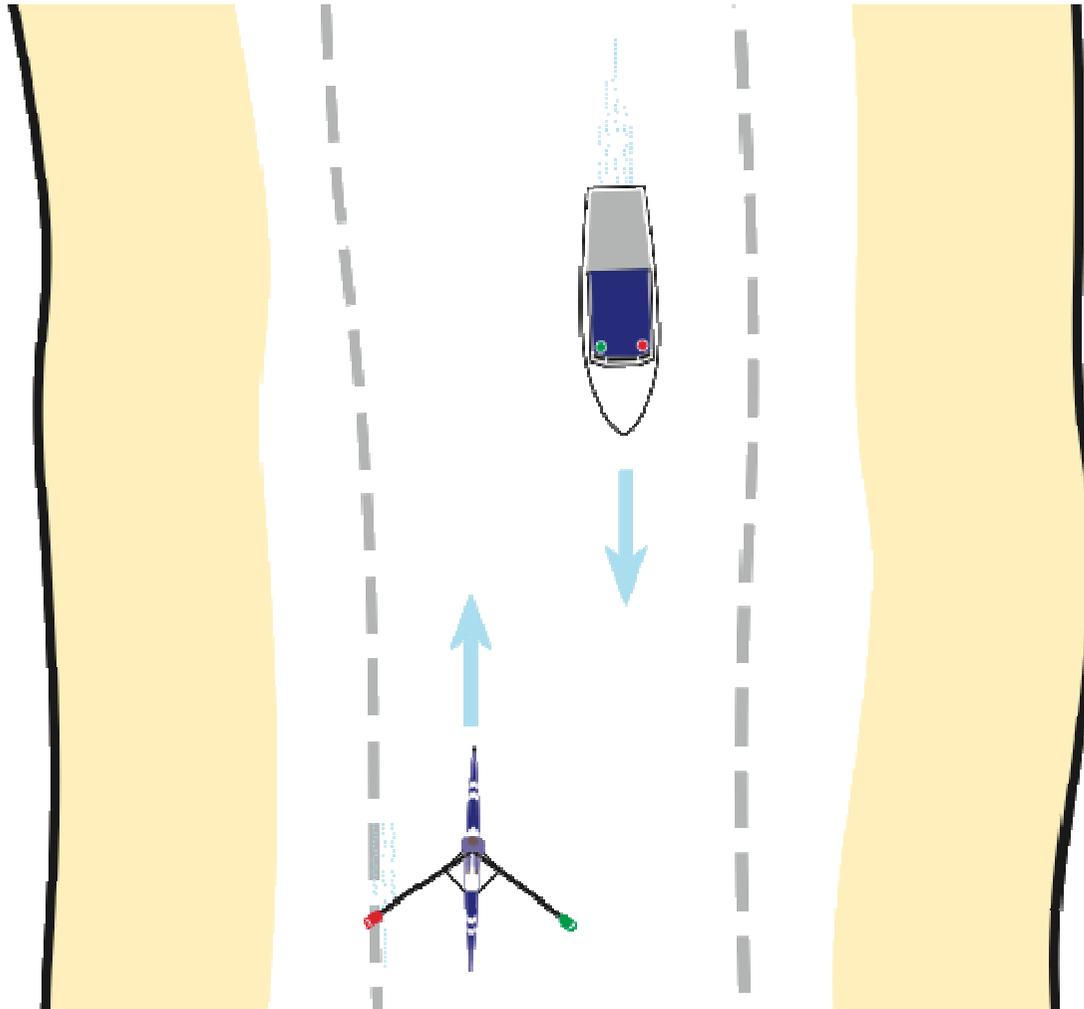
- Alter course to starboard
- Pass 'Port to Port'





Meeting head on (II)

What would you do here?





Making course adjustments to avoid collision

Four things to remember

- Make alterations positive
- Make them obvious / distinct
- Make them early
- Make them sufficient

Practical considerations

- You might need to get the whole crew to take a few strokes
- You might need to move to firm pressure
- When spinning boats round – plan ahead



Overtaking

In general:

- Overtake on the outside
 - This is usually in the faster stream
- The overtaking crew has no right of way
- You may not overtake in the restricted zones (we will come to those shortly)
- The crew being overtaken should maintain course and speed



Signals

Common Ship Signals

- I am turning to starboard
- ● I am turning to port
- ● ● My propulsion is going backwards
- ● ● ● ● I do not understand your intentions



Obstructing Fairways

Dont !

Most common:

- Spinning
- Overtaking
- Stopped to take on water / change kit / coach

Make sure that you are not blocking the fairway that other, larger vessels cannot deviate from



Right of way (I)

A rowing boat is classed as a powered vessel (!)

As such it gives way to:

- Vessels not under command (technical term)
- Restricted in ability to manoeuvre (ie dredging / very deep draught etc)
- Fishing boats
- Sailing boats

In addition, give way to

- Anything larger than 20m
 - This includes the gin palaces / river cruisers



Right of way (II)

When two boats are approaching a bridge in low water conditions

- There will be a narrow defined channel / fairway

Which boat has right of way?

The boat heading downstream has right of way as it will not be able to stop easily



Speed Limits

The maximum speed limit is?

8 knots (~9 mph)

(Unless you are accompanying a rowing boat in training)

Drink and Drugs Limits?

- Drink: 35microgrammes per 100 ml of breath (same as a car)
- Drugs: Unfit to pilot the vessel



Tideway Rowing Rules

These have been established for centuries

- Designed to allow watermen to transport bales of hay in the most efficient way possible
- Now a privilege taken by rowing crews
- Clubs keep being threatened with the removal of this privilege

Applies from Putney Bridge Crossing point to Syon Crossing

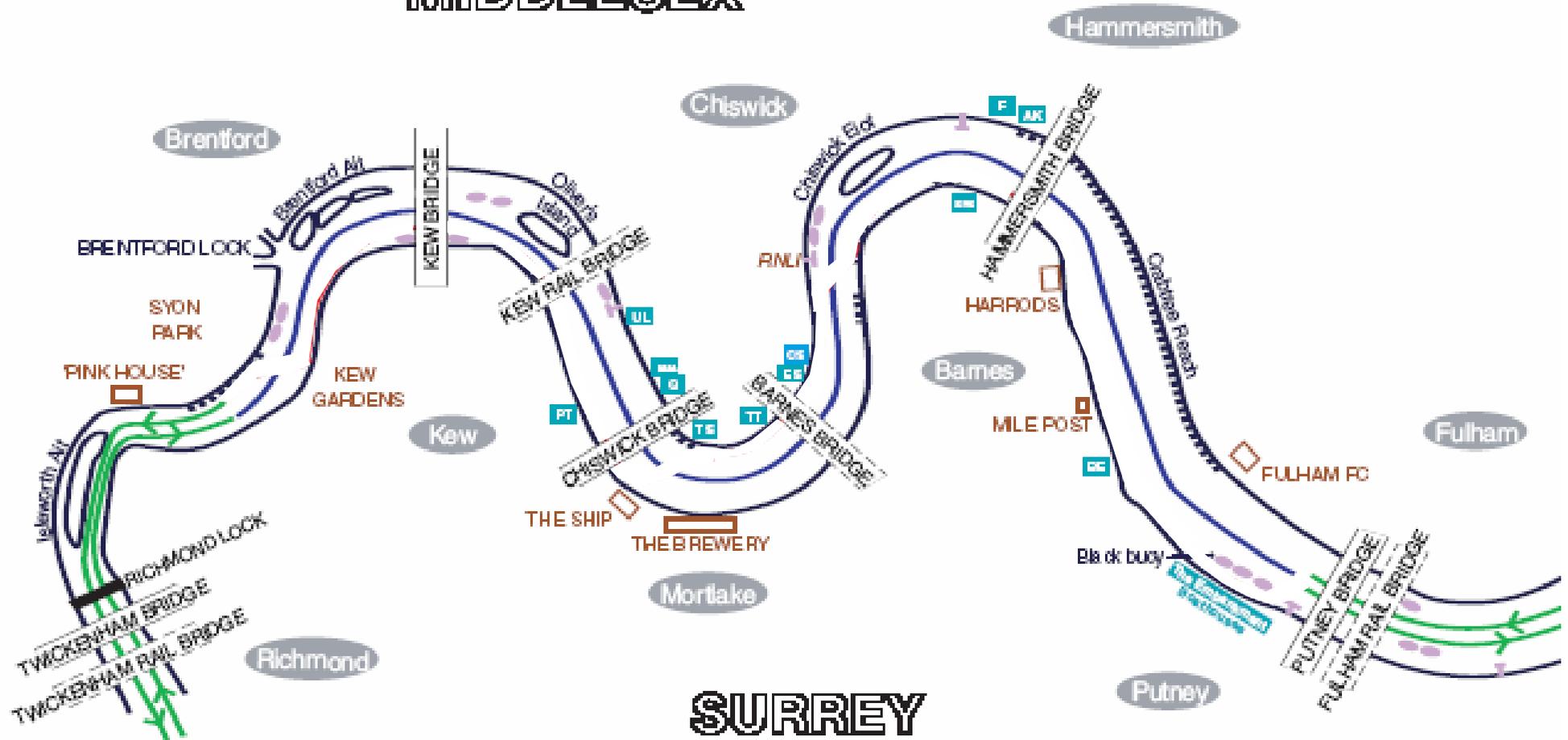
Basically allows those going against the tide to take the shortest possible route

- “Working the shallows”



Tideway Steering – with the tide

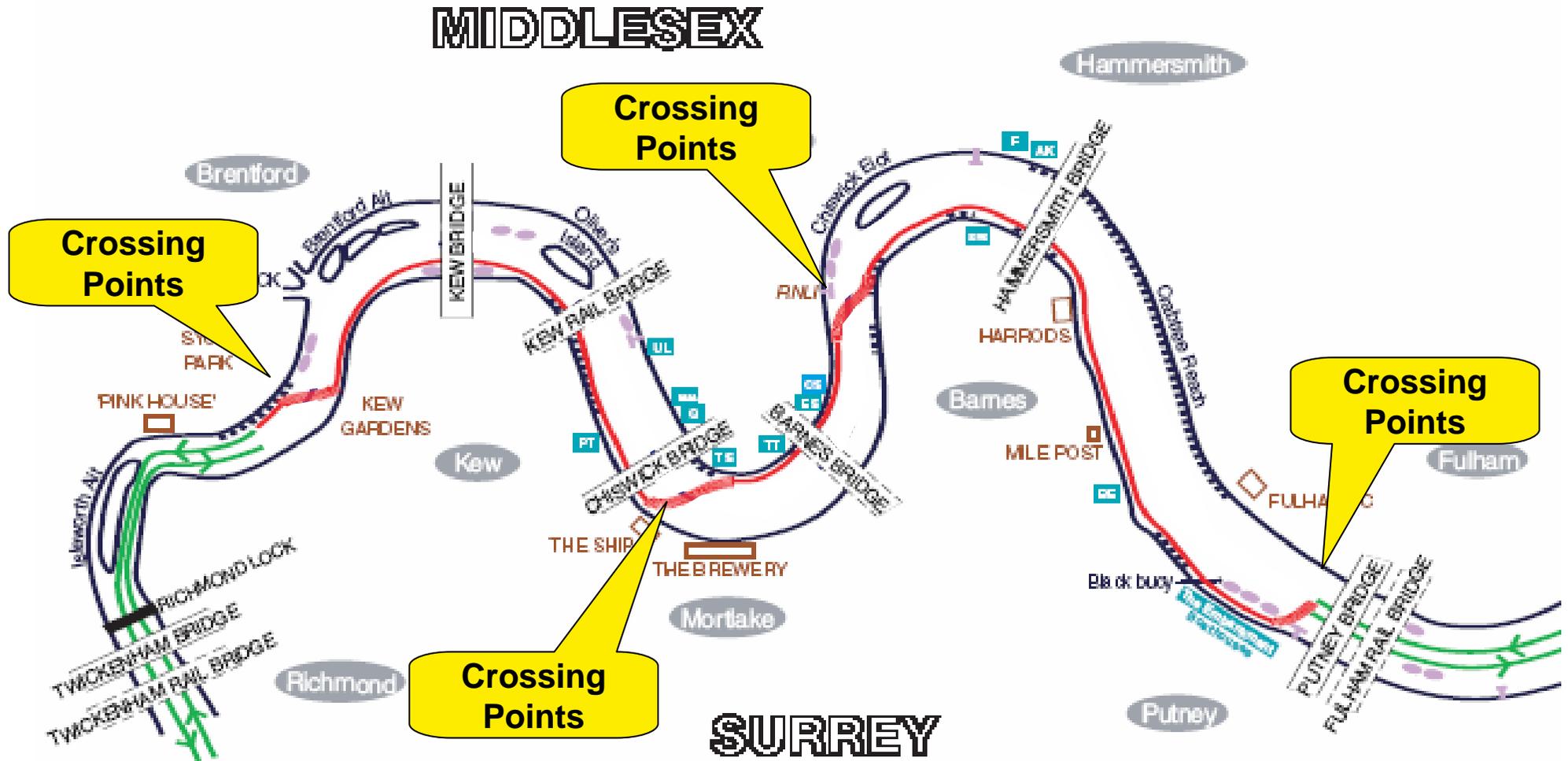
MIDDLESEX



SURREY



Tideway Steering – against the tide





Crossing Points

There are 4 of these:

- 100m upstream of Putney Bridge
- The Chiswick Steps (that are not there anymore!)
- Opposite 'The Ship' pub
- Isleworth Ferry Gate on Syon Reach (about opposite the No 13 on the wall)

These are well defined in theory, but more difficult to find in practice

Never stop at a crossing point

- You will fail your assessment if you do.... (I should know!)



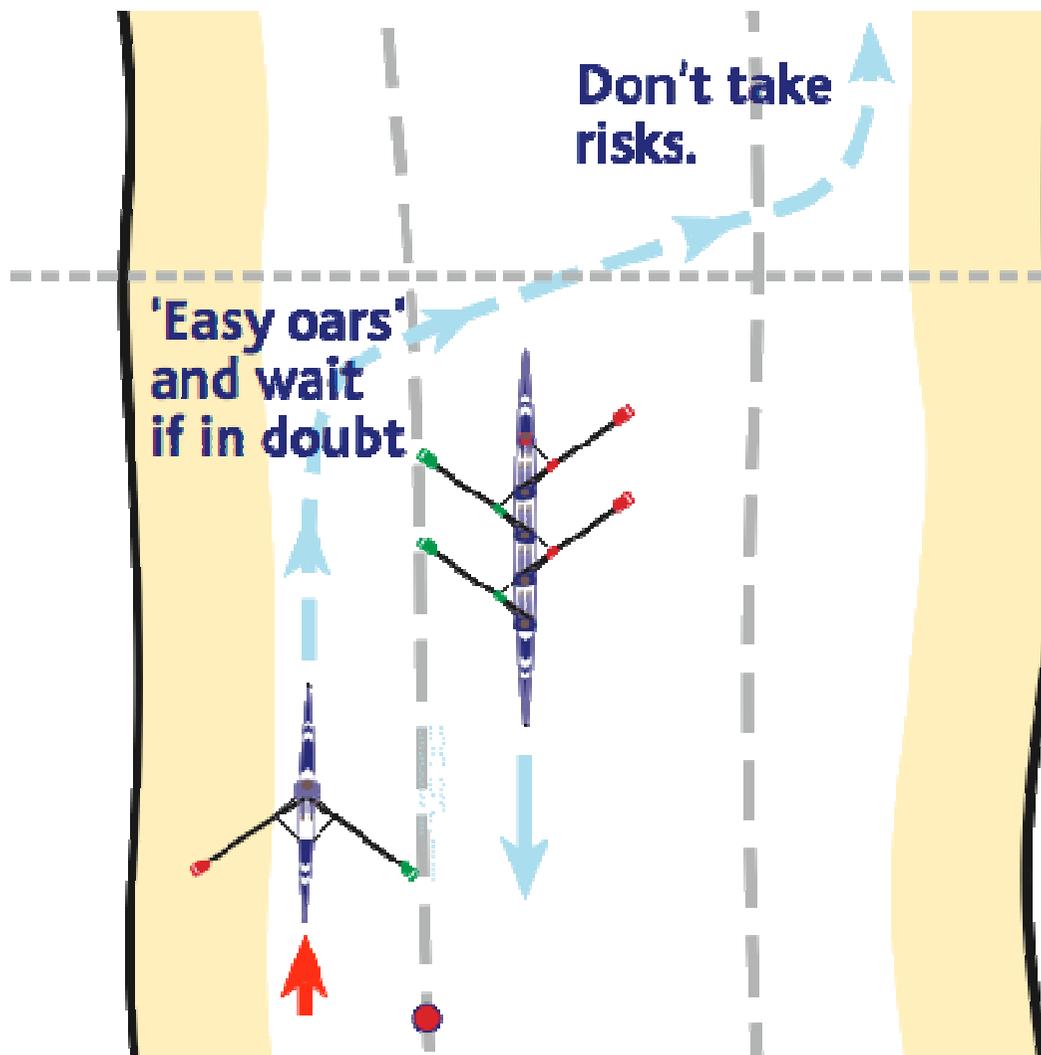
Crossing

Pass behind any
oncoming traffic

Don't take
risks.

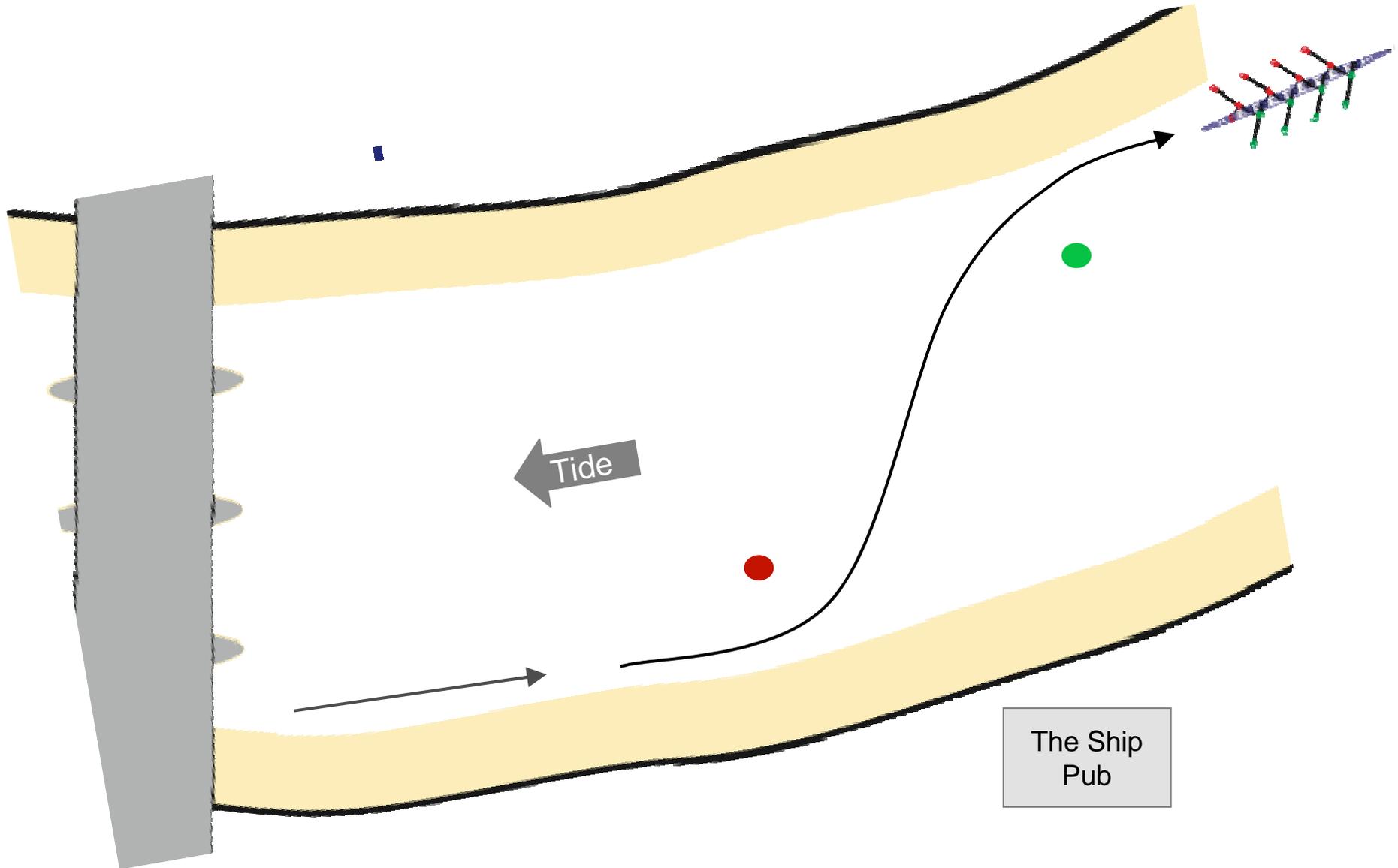
'Easy oars'
and wait
if in doubt

CROSSING
POINT



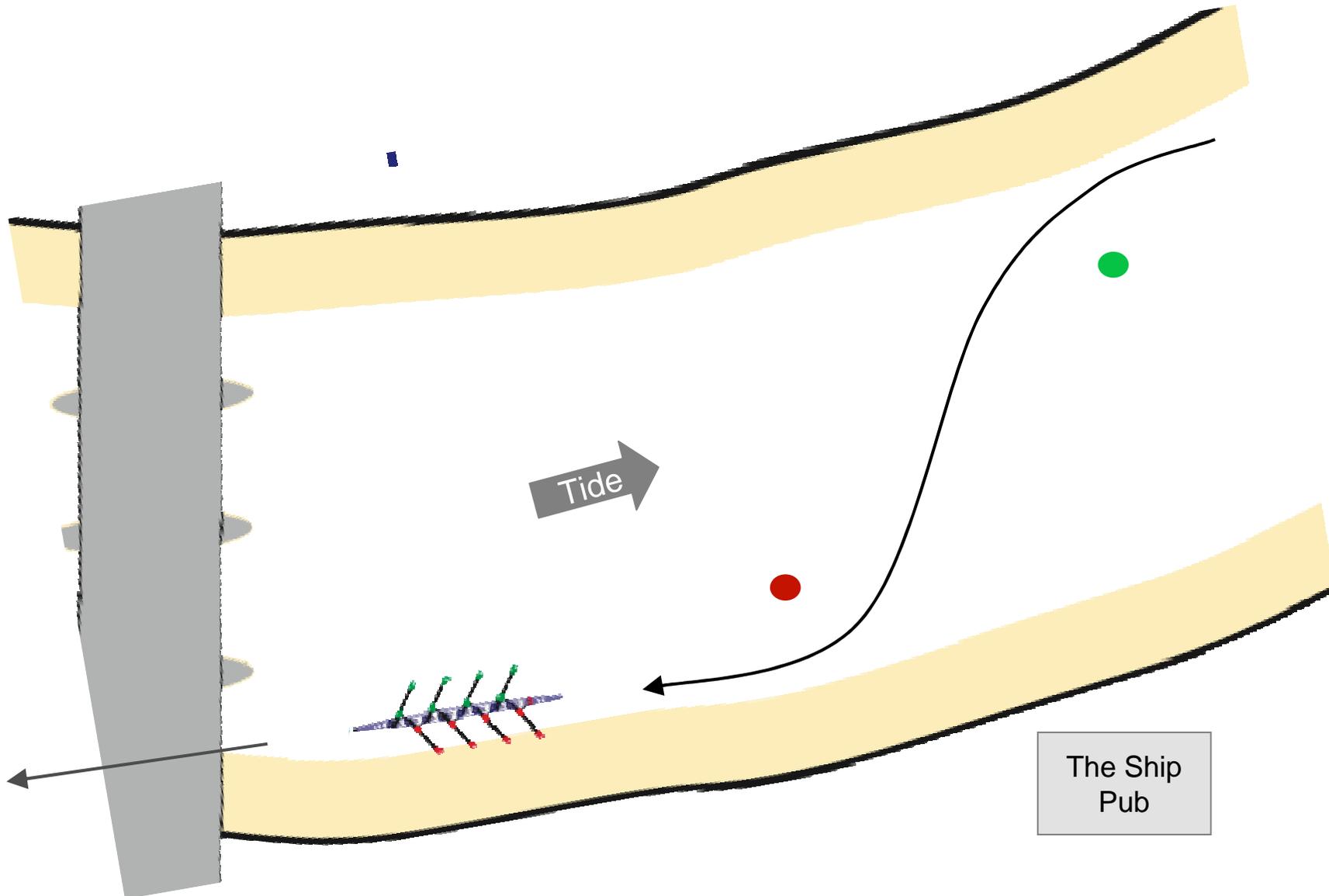


Crossing at the Ship Pub



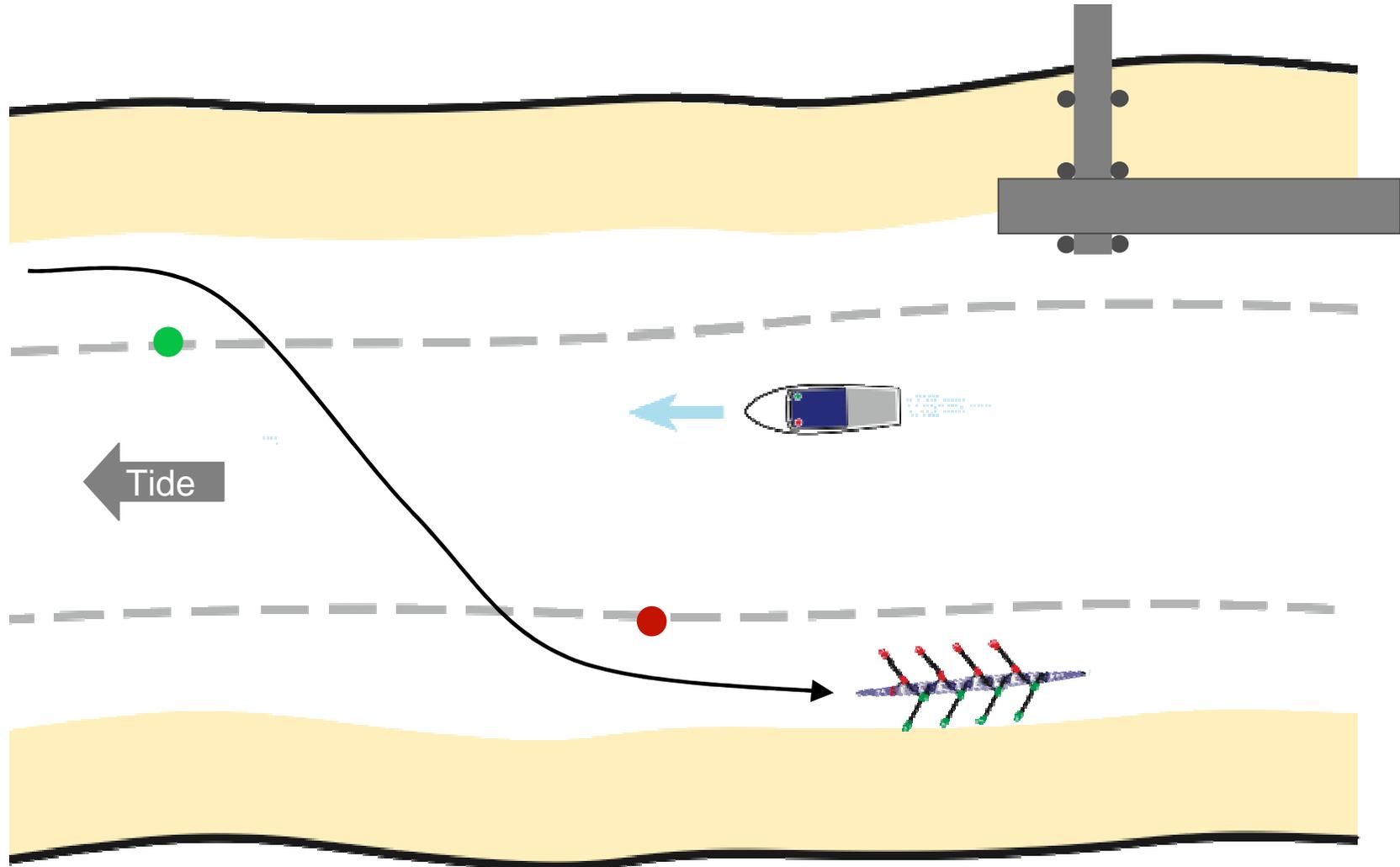


Crossing at the Ship Pub (II)



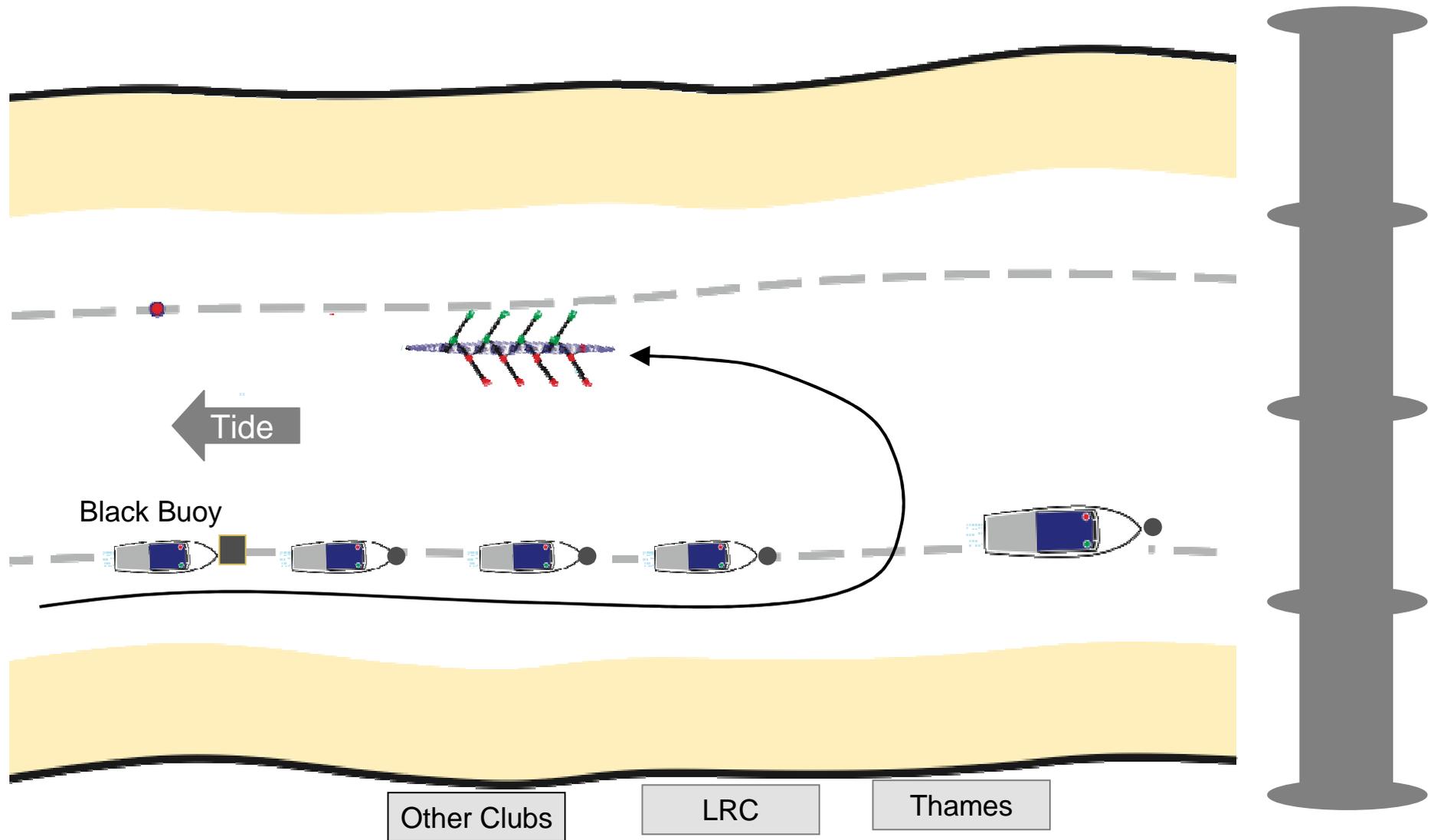


Chiswick Steps Crossing Point



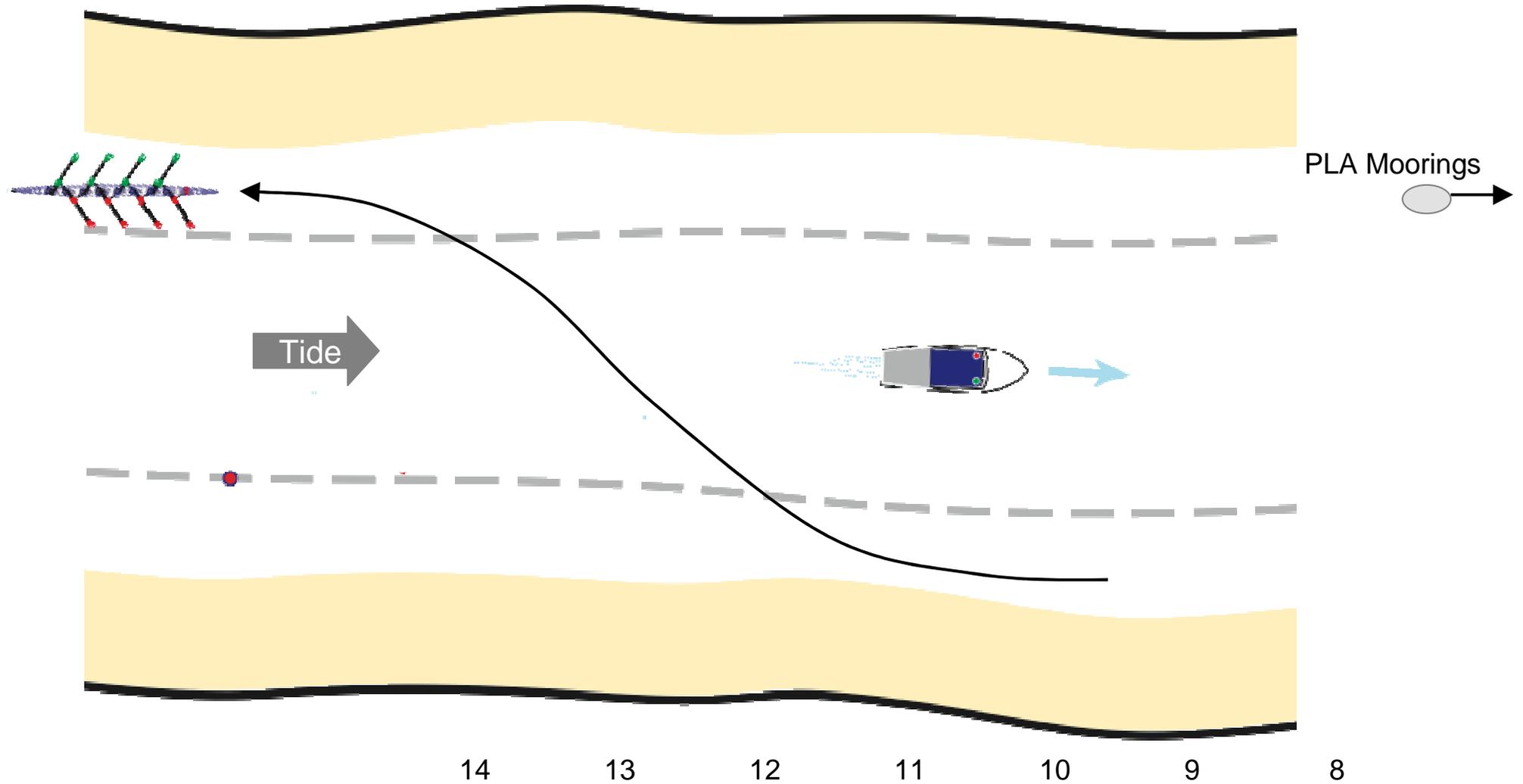


Putney Pier Crossing Point



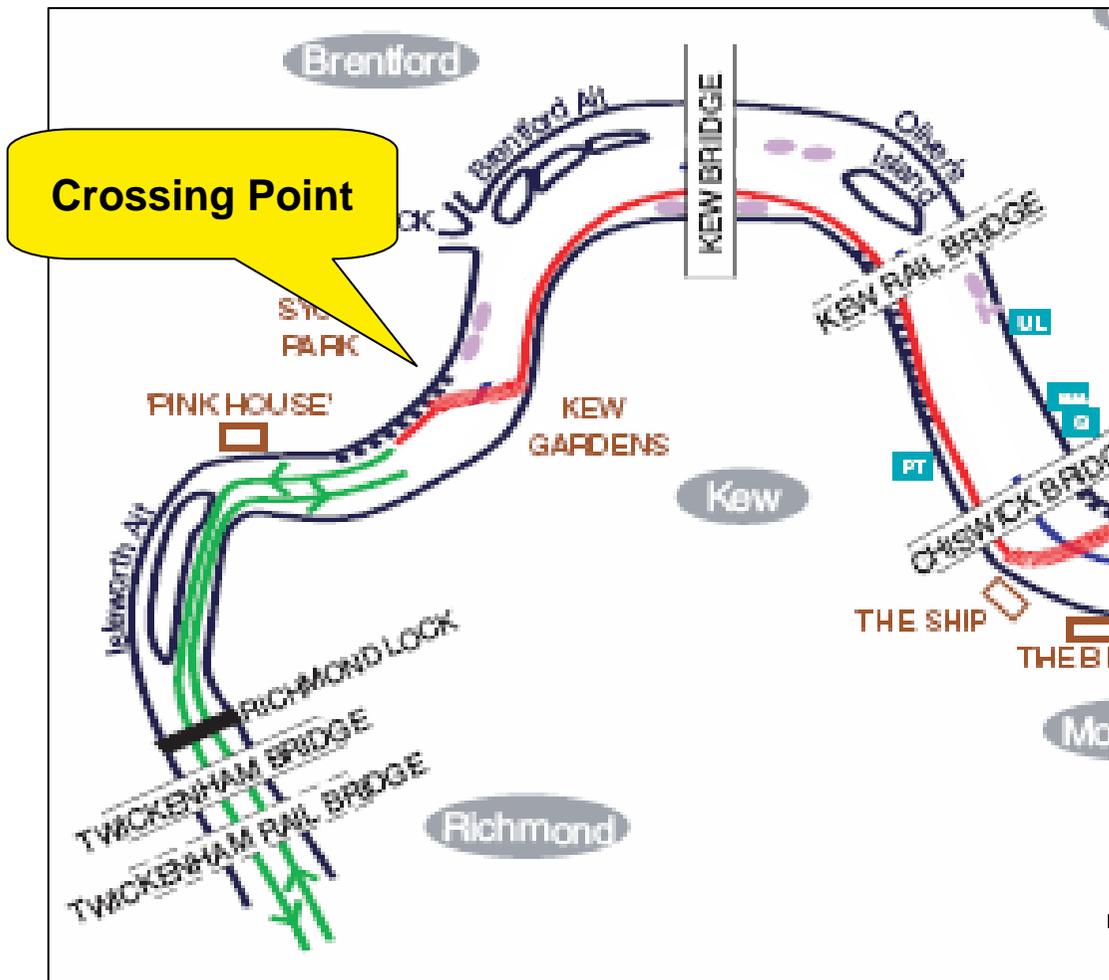


Syon Crossing Point





Beyond Syon Crossing



Normal River rules apply

- (ie Non Tideway Rowing rules)

Steer a course on the starboard side of the fairway

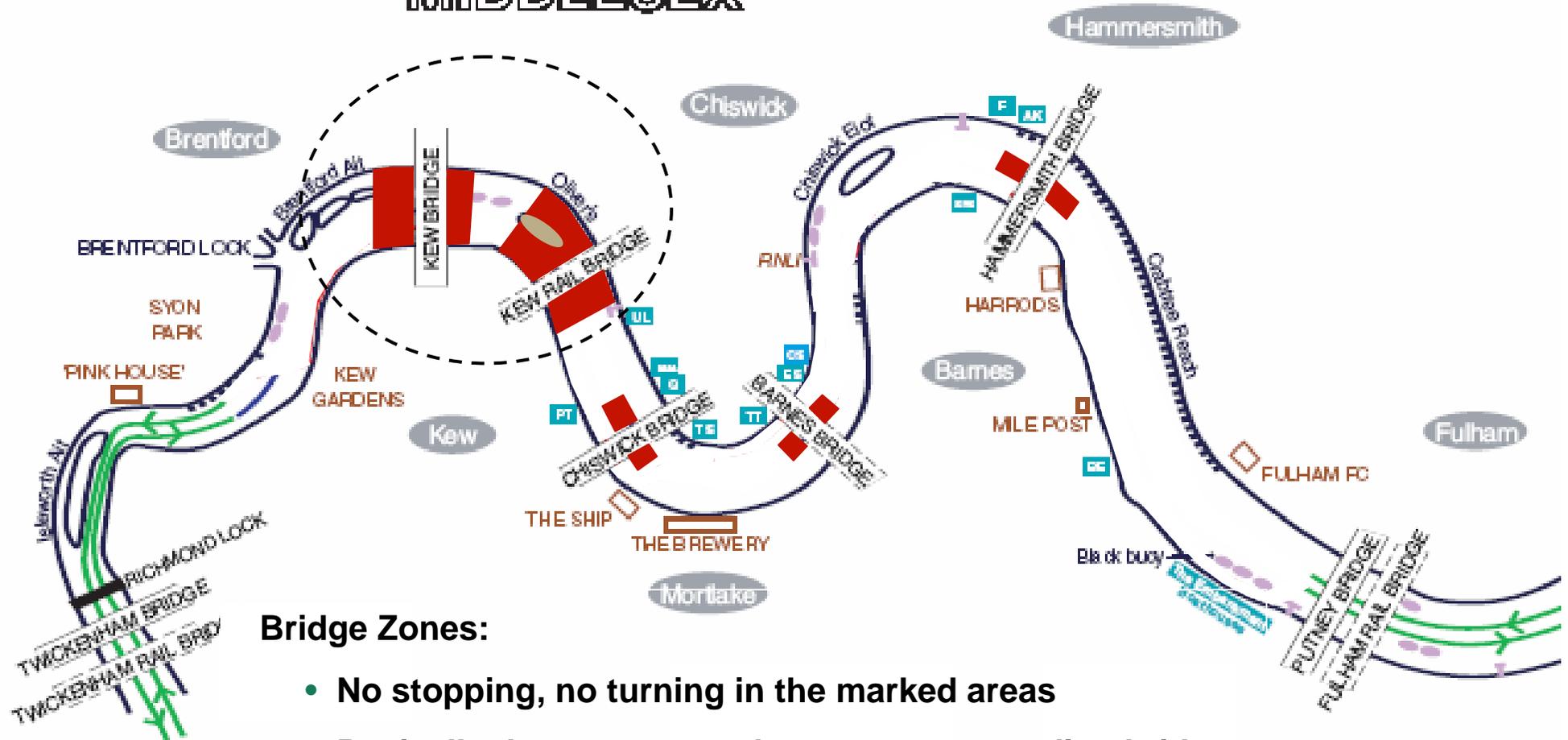
- (keep to the right, in English)

This applies both with and against the tide



Bridge Zones

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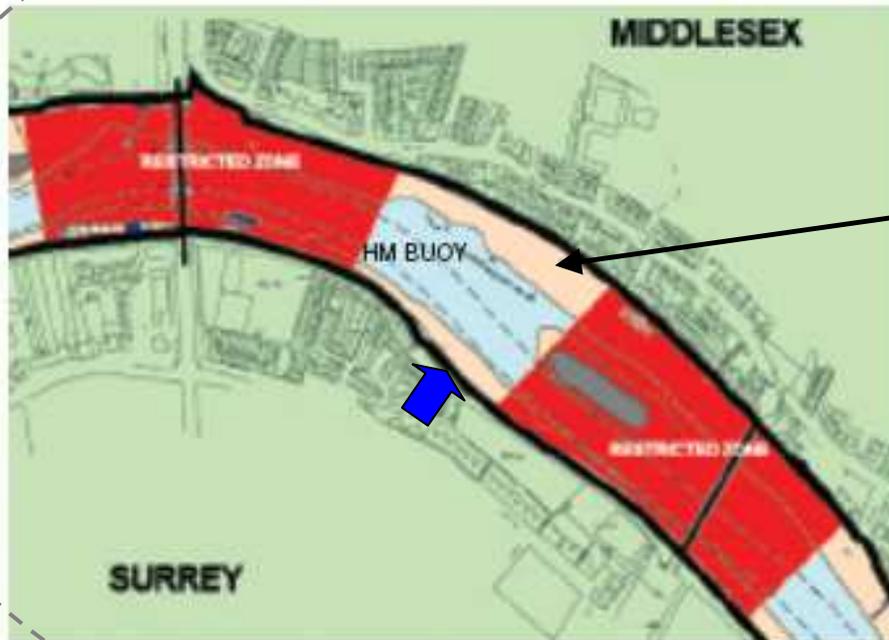


Bridge Zones:

- No stopping, no turning in the marked areas
- Basically they correspond to areas surrounding bridges and extend to cover all areas in front of clubs



Kew Railway Bridge to Kew Road Bridge



This area is also a non stopping area, after recent changes to the rules

Between Kew Railway Bridge and Kew Road Bridge.

Only exception is in the case of safety, where marked



Agenda

Navigation Rules

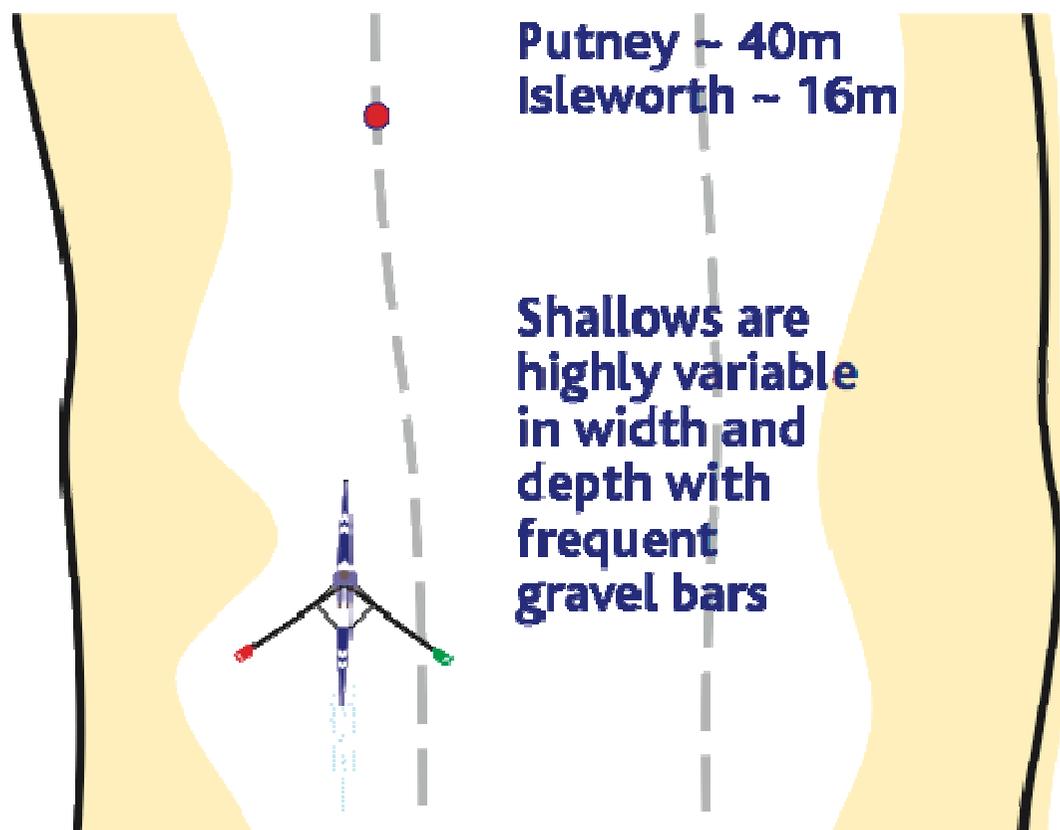
- **Legislative Framework**
- **Boatmanship Definitions**
- **Tide**
- **Relevant sections of the International Regulations (ColRegs)**
- **Relevant contents of PLA Byelaws**
- **Tideway Rowing Rules**

Steering on the tideway

- **2 example outings**



Hazards at low tide

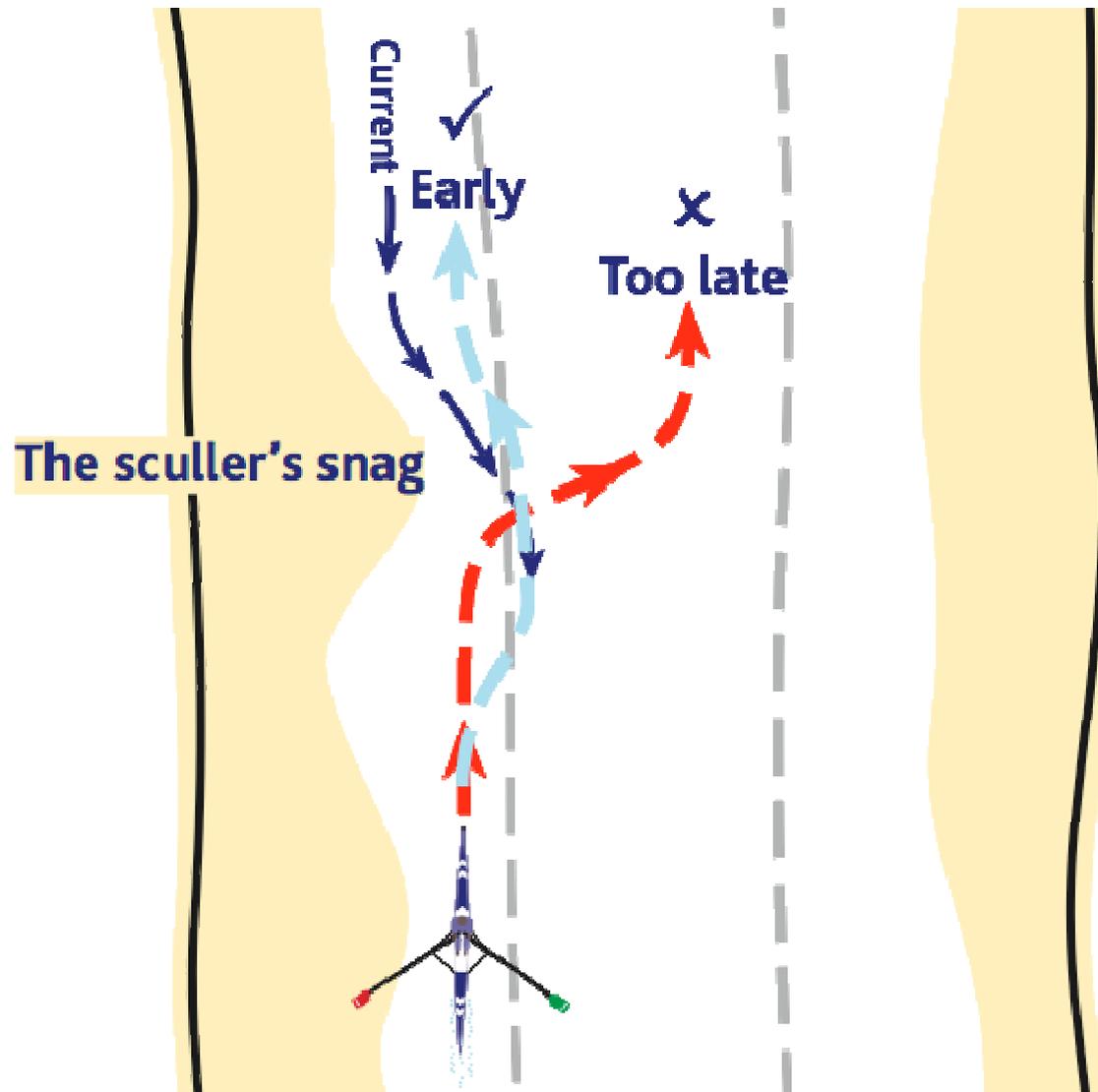


You should not go beyond pink house less than 1 hour before low water

- Liable to go aground

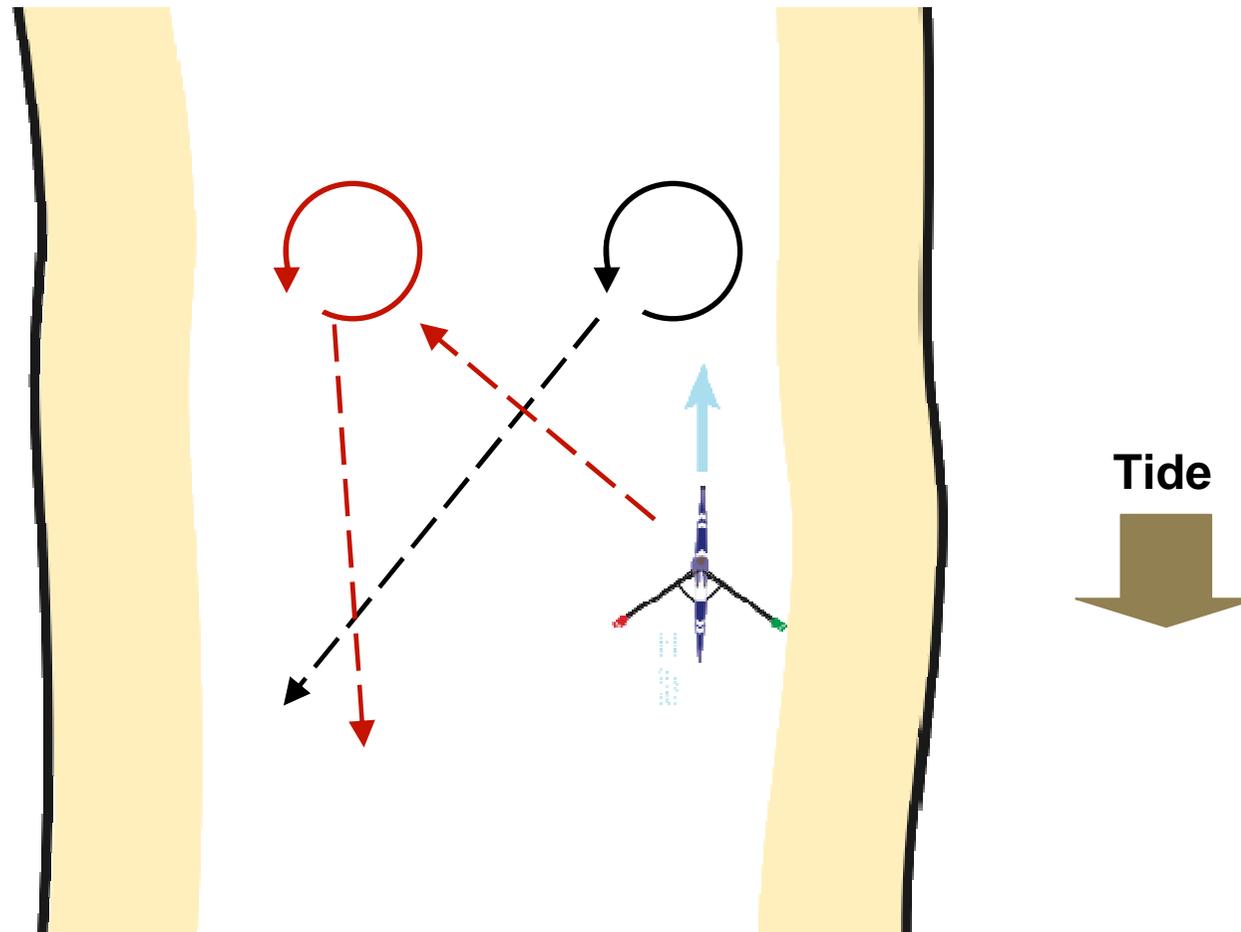


How to approach a current hazard





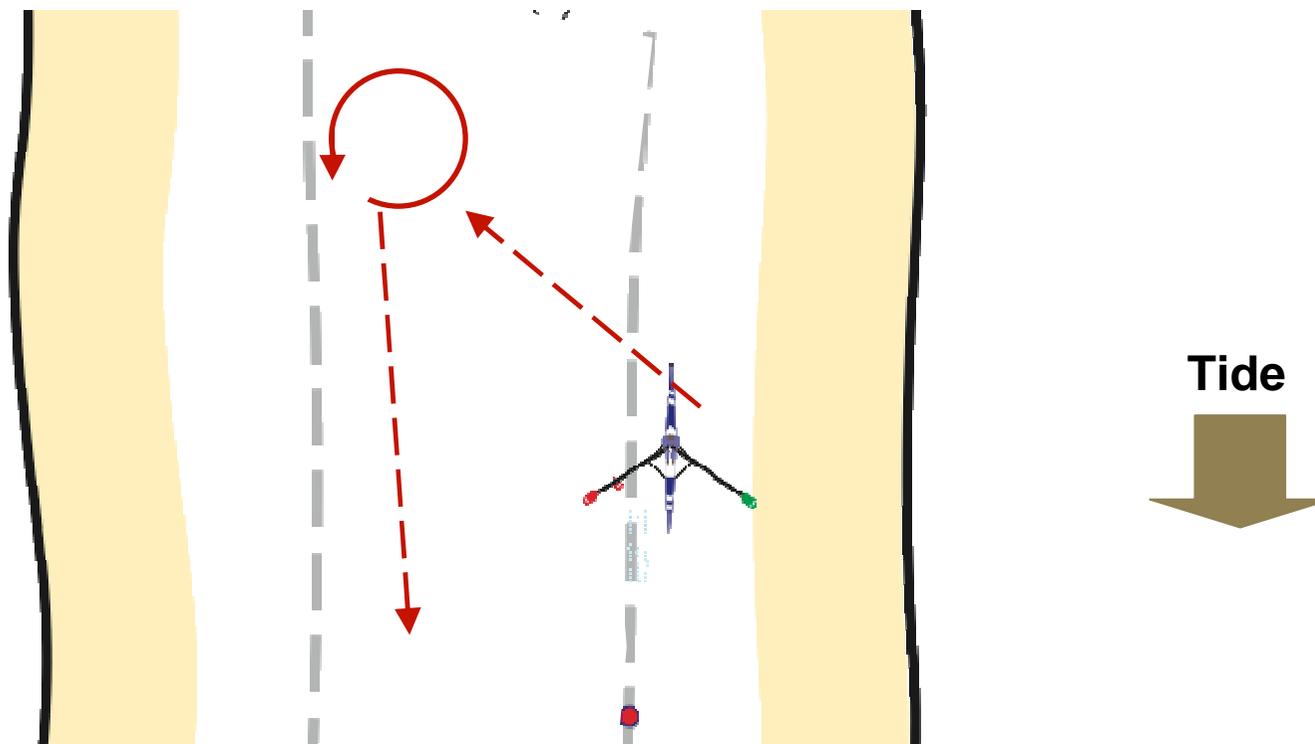
Turning (Pink House)



Move out of the inshore zone first, and then complete the turn.



Turning: Putney



Even more critical: move out of the inshore zone first, and then complete the turn once on the STARBOARD side of the fairway



Agenda

Navigation Rules

- Legislative Framework
- Boatmanship Definitions
- Tide
- Relevent sections of the International Regulations (CoIRegs)
- Relevent contents of PLA Byelaws
- Tideway Rowing Rules

Steering on the tideway

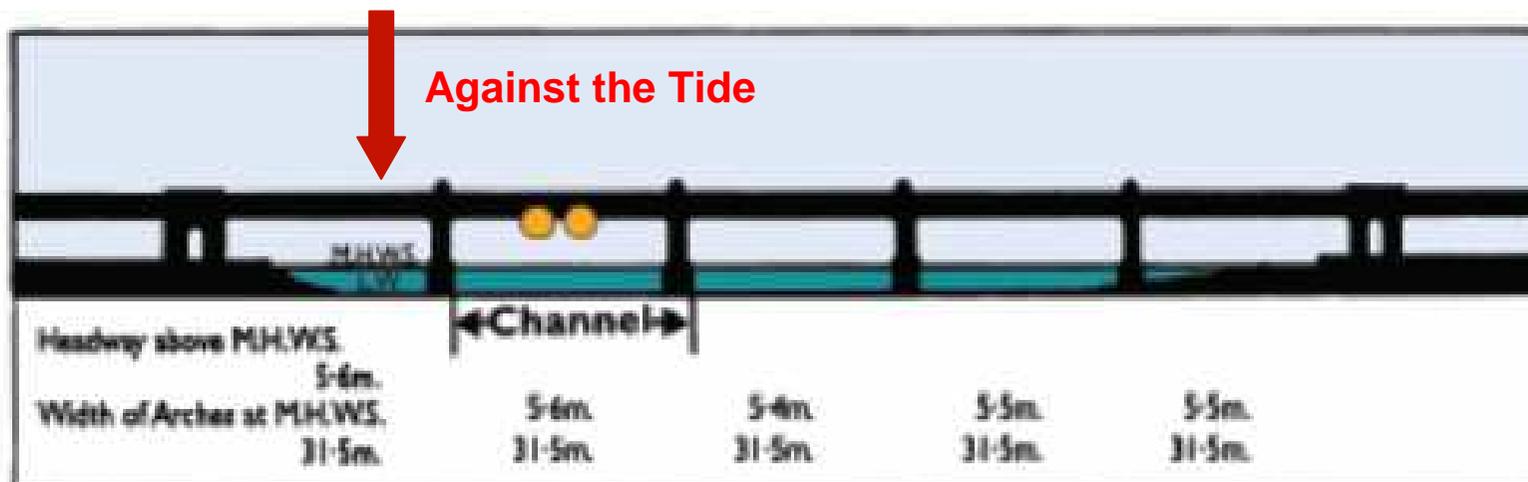
- 2 example outings



Bridges: Navigation channels: Tide going out (Ebb)

Kew Railway Bridge

Heading to Richmond (against Tide)

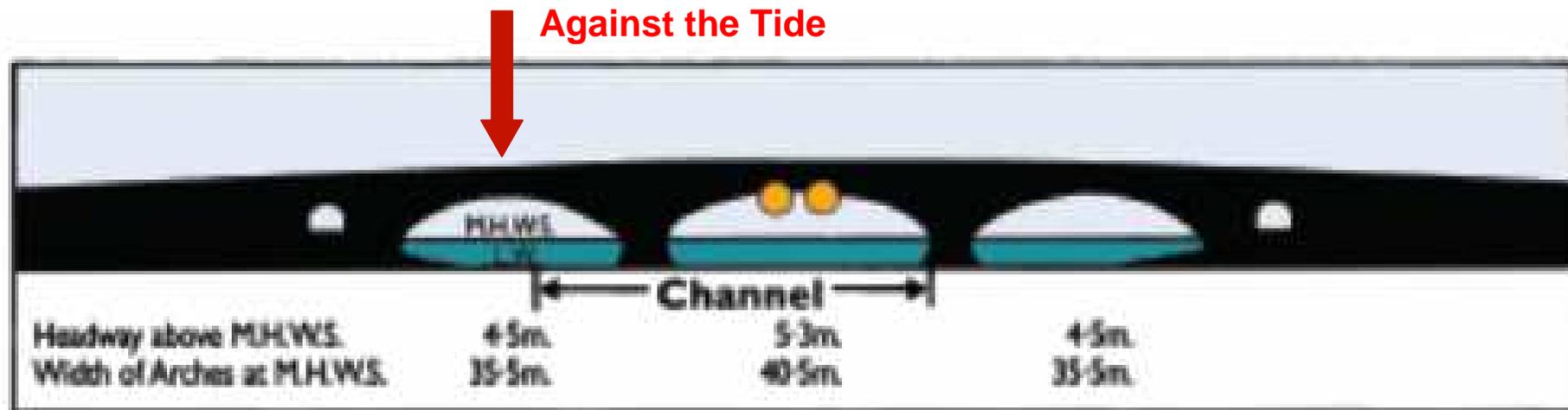




Bridges: Navigation channels: Tide going out (Ebb)

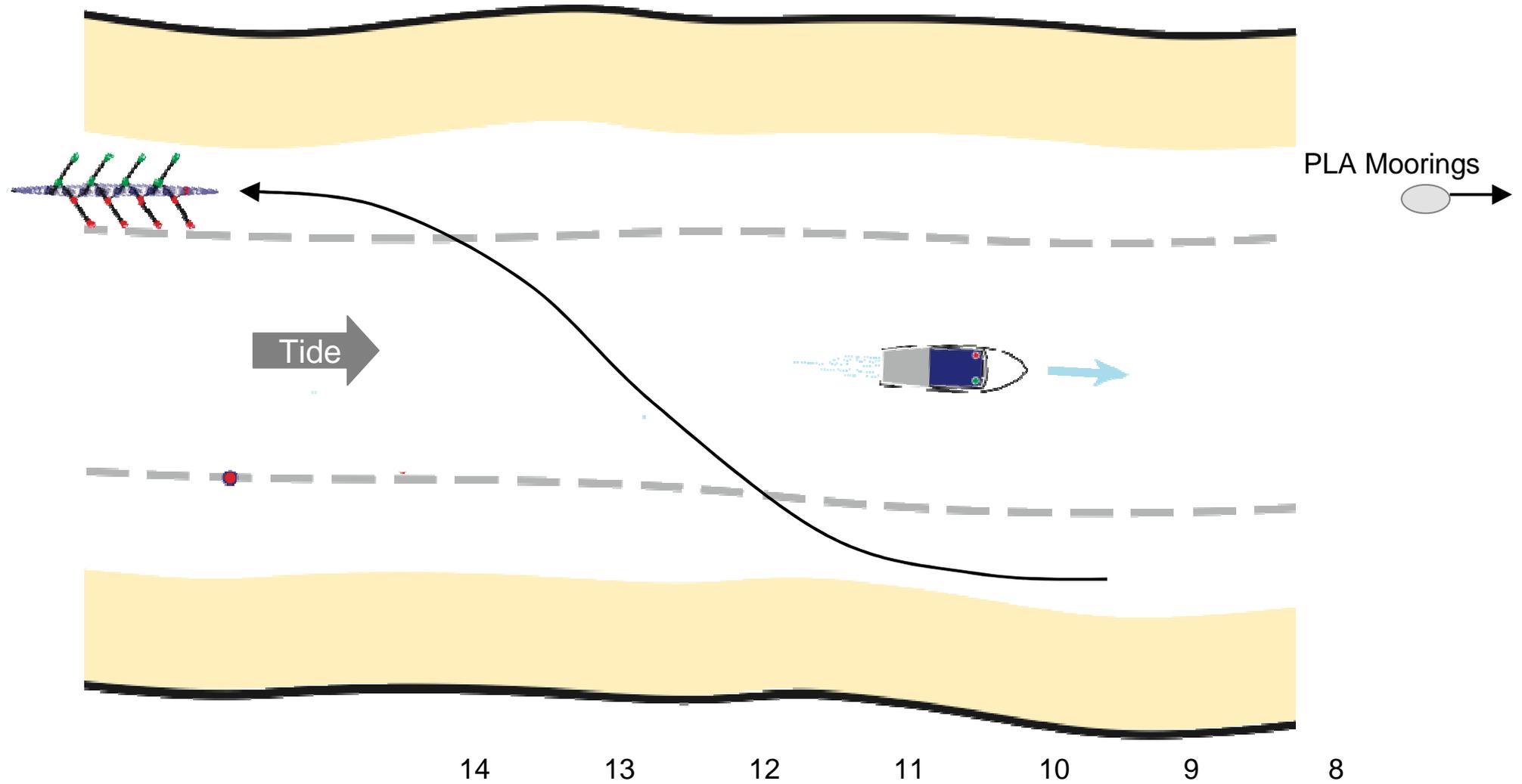
Kew Bridge

Heading to Richmond (against tide)





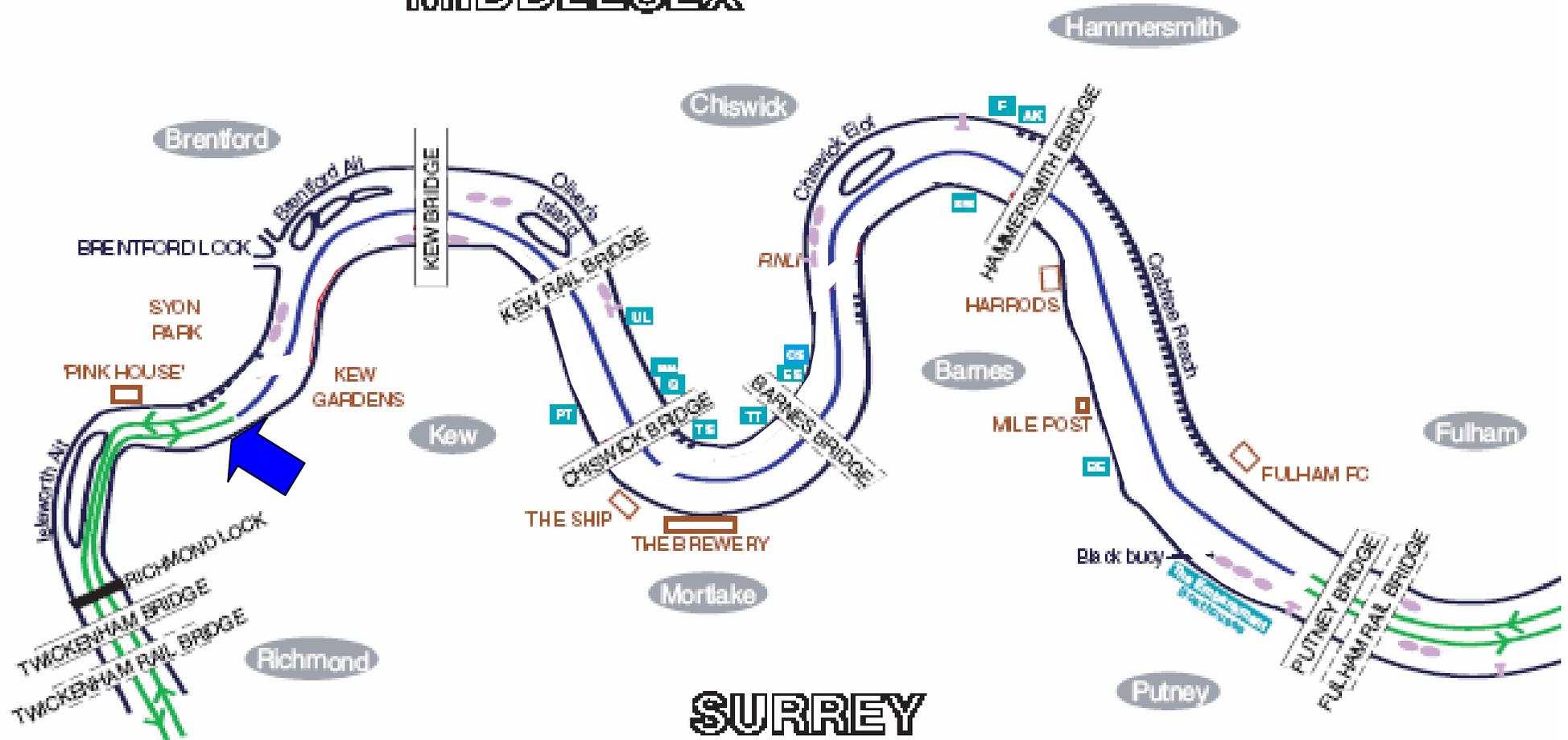
Syon Crossing Point





Typical Outing coming back from Pink house (ebb tide)

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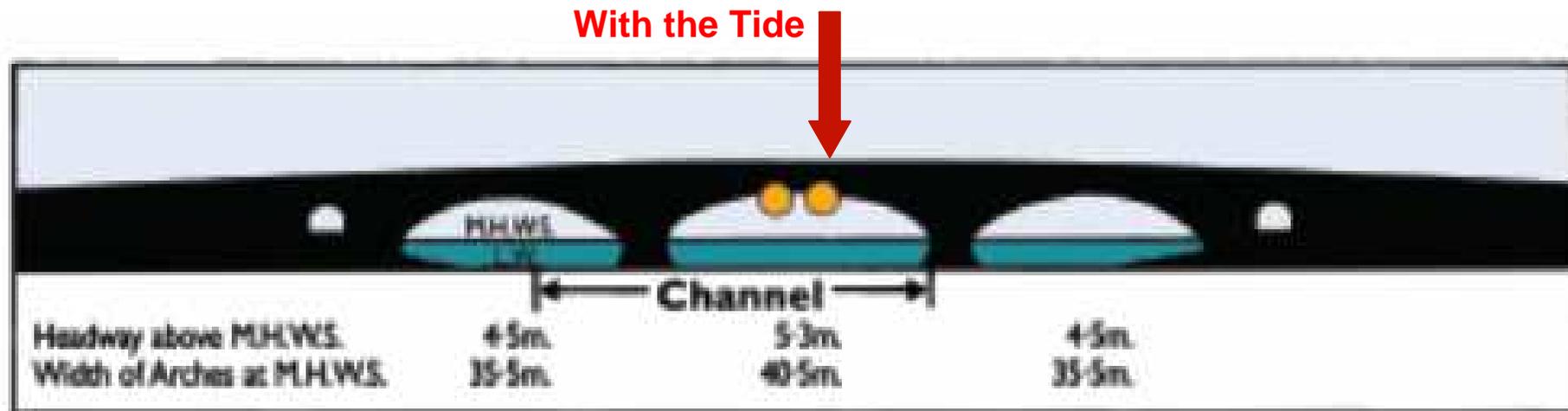




Bridges: Navigation channels: Tide going out (Ebb)

Kew Bridge

Heading to Putney (with Tide)

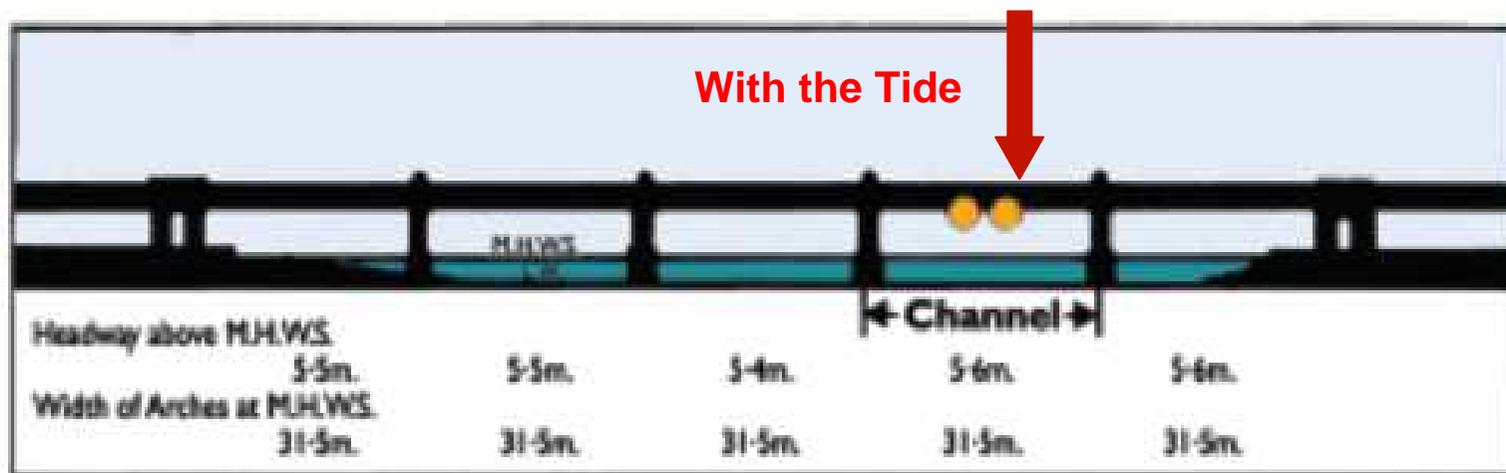




Bridges: Navigation channels: Tide going out (Ebb)

Kew Railway Bridge

Heading to Putney (with Tide)





Bridges: Navigation channels: Tide going out (Ebb)

Chiswick Bridge

Heading to Putney (with Tide)

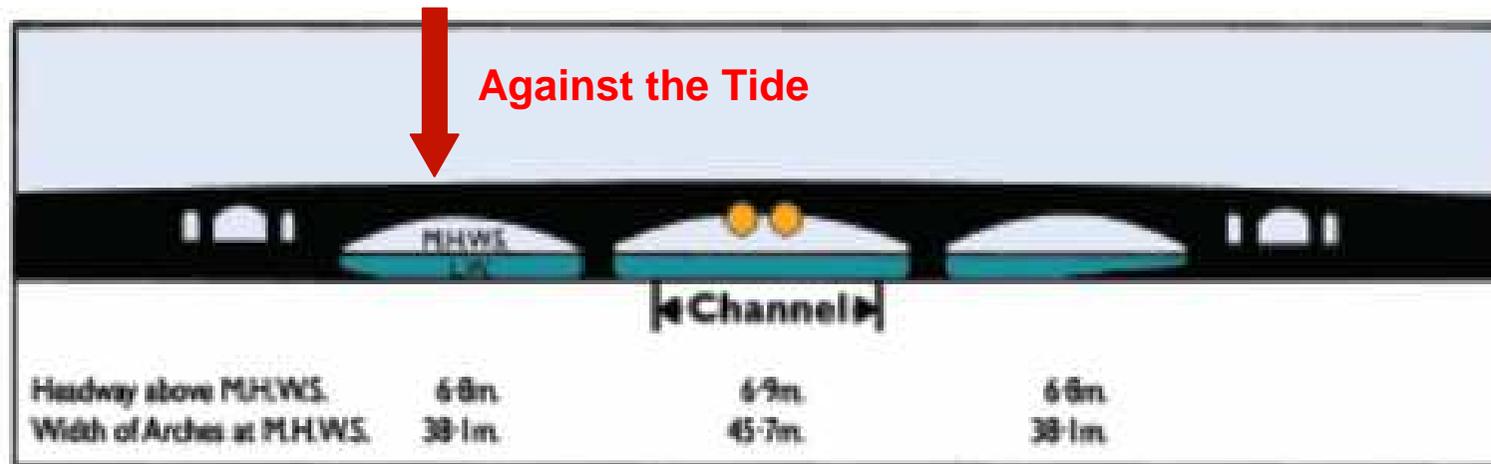




Bridges: Navigation channels: Tide going out (Ebb)

Chiswick Bridge

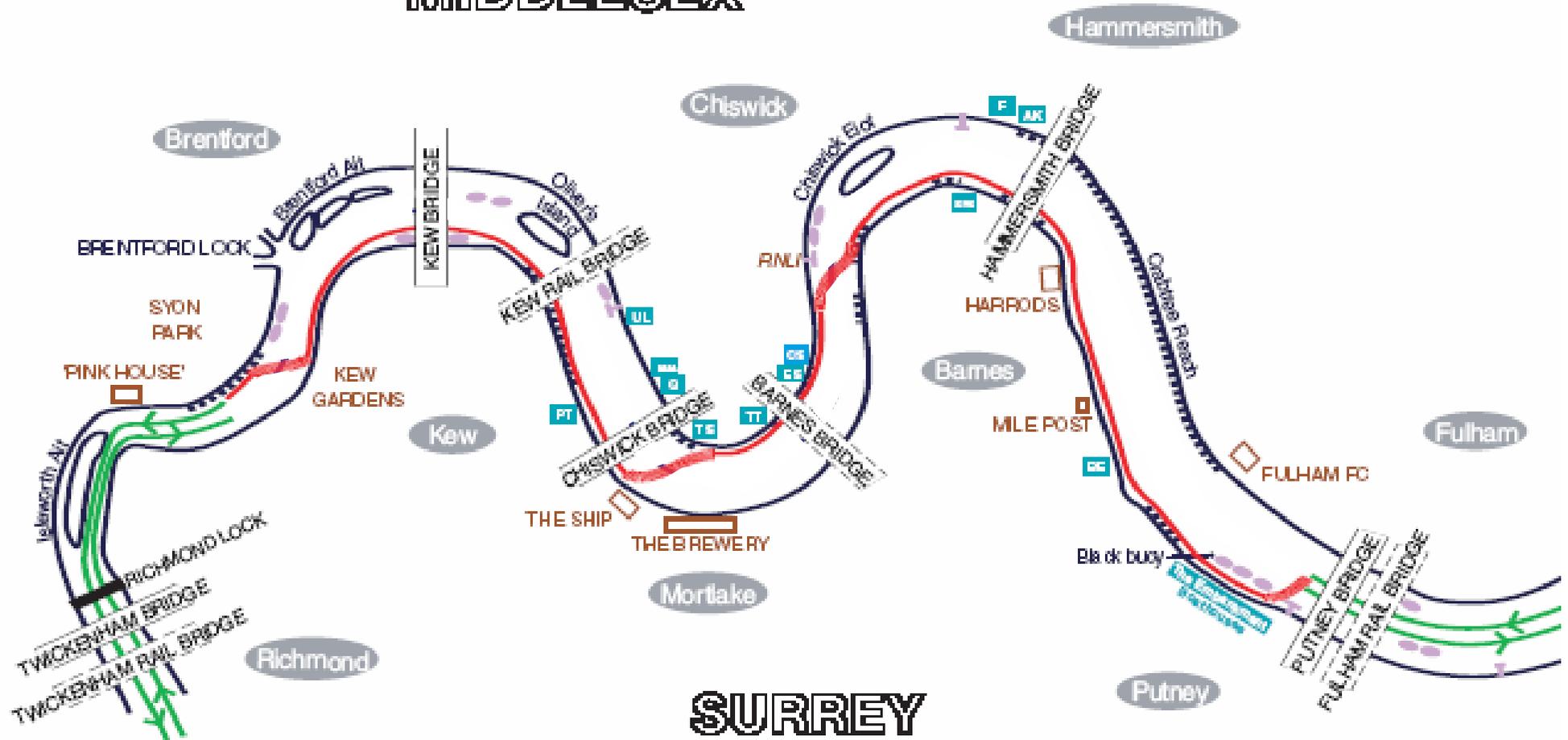
Heading to Richmond (against Tide)





Typical Outing to Putney on a flood tide

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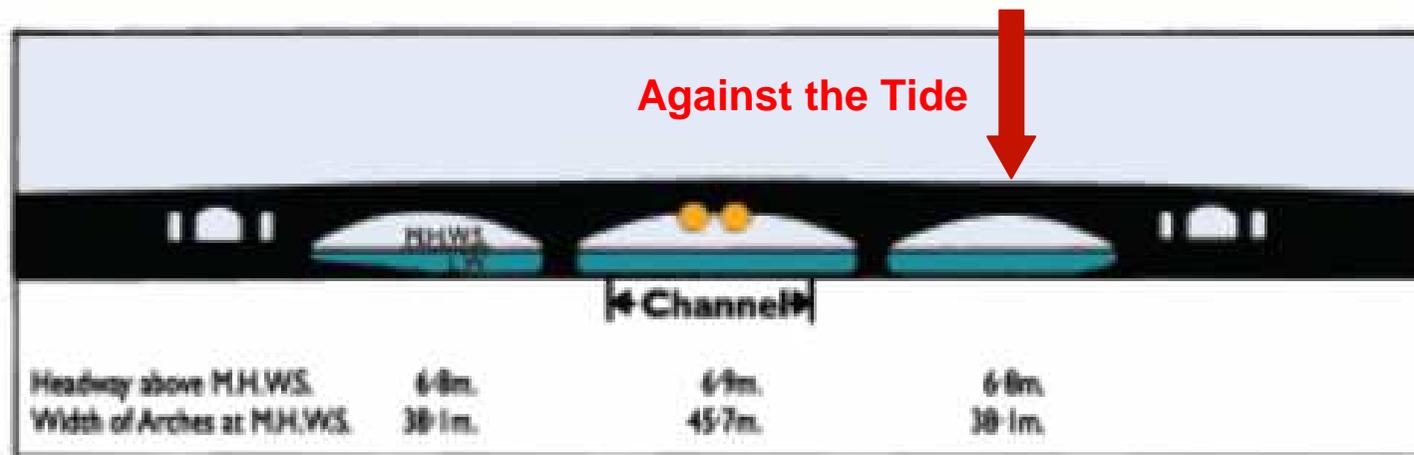
SURREY



Bridges: Navigation channels **TIDE COMING IN (FLOOD)**

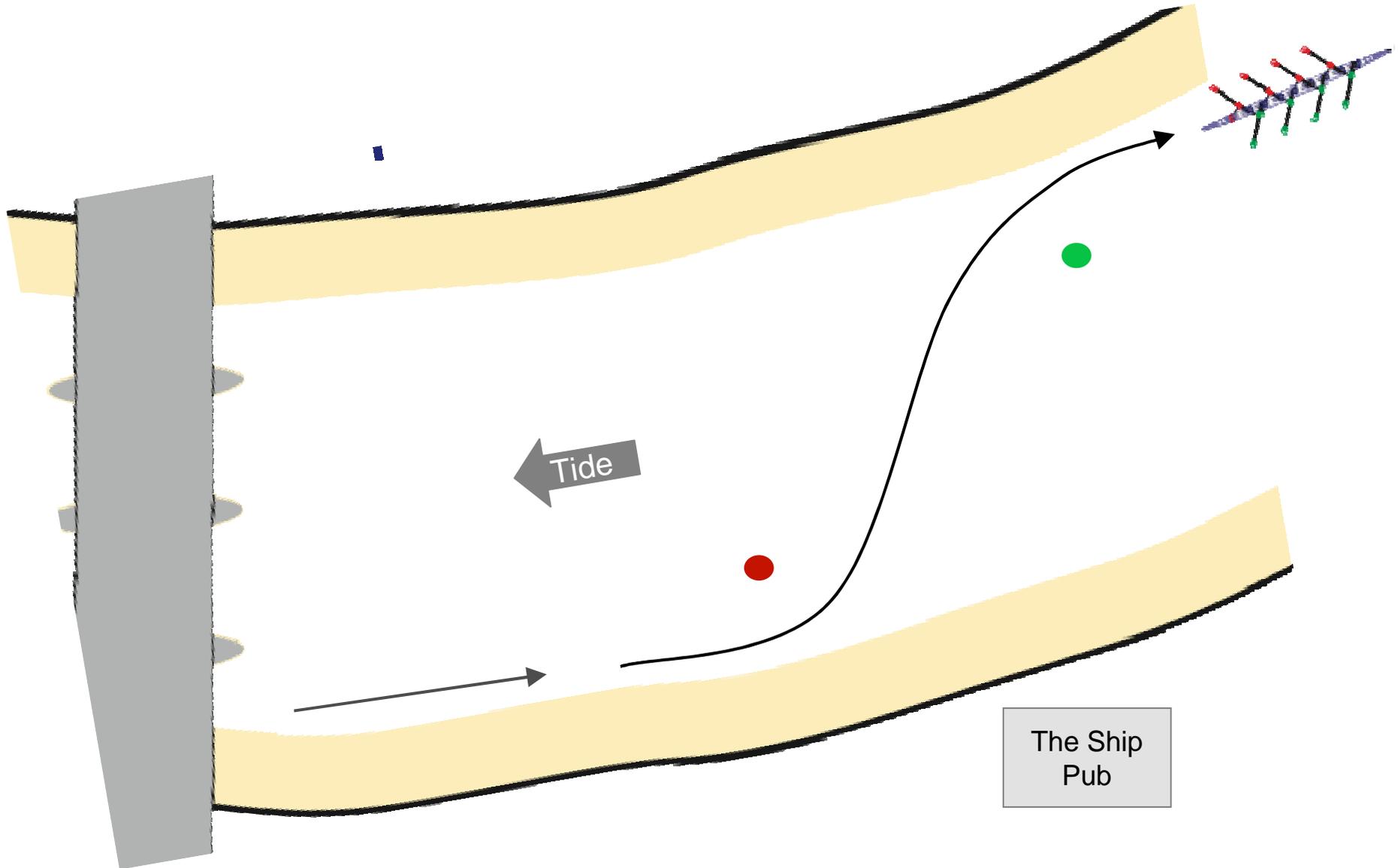
Chiswick Bridge

Heading to Putney (against Tide)





Crossing at the Ship Pub

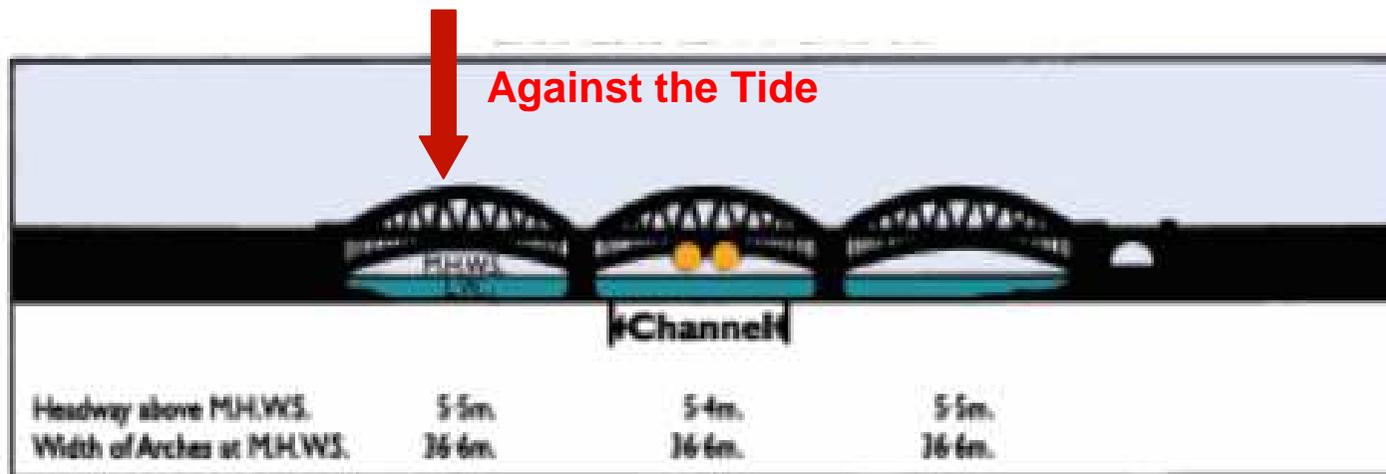




Bridges: Navigation channels **TIDE COMING IN (FLOOD**

Barnes Railway Bridge

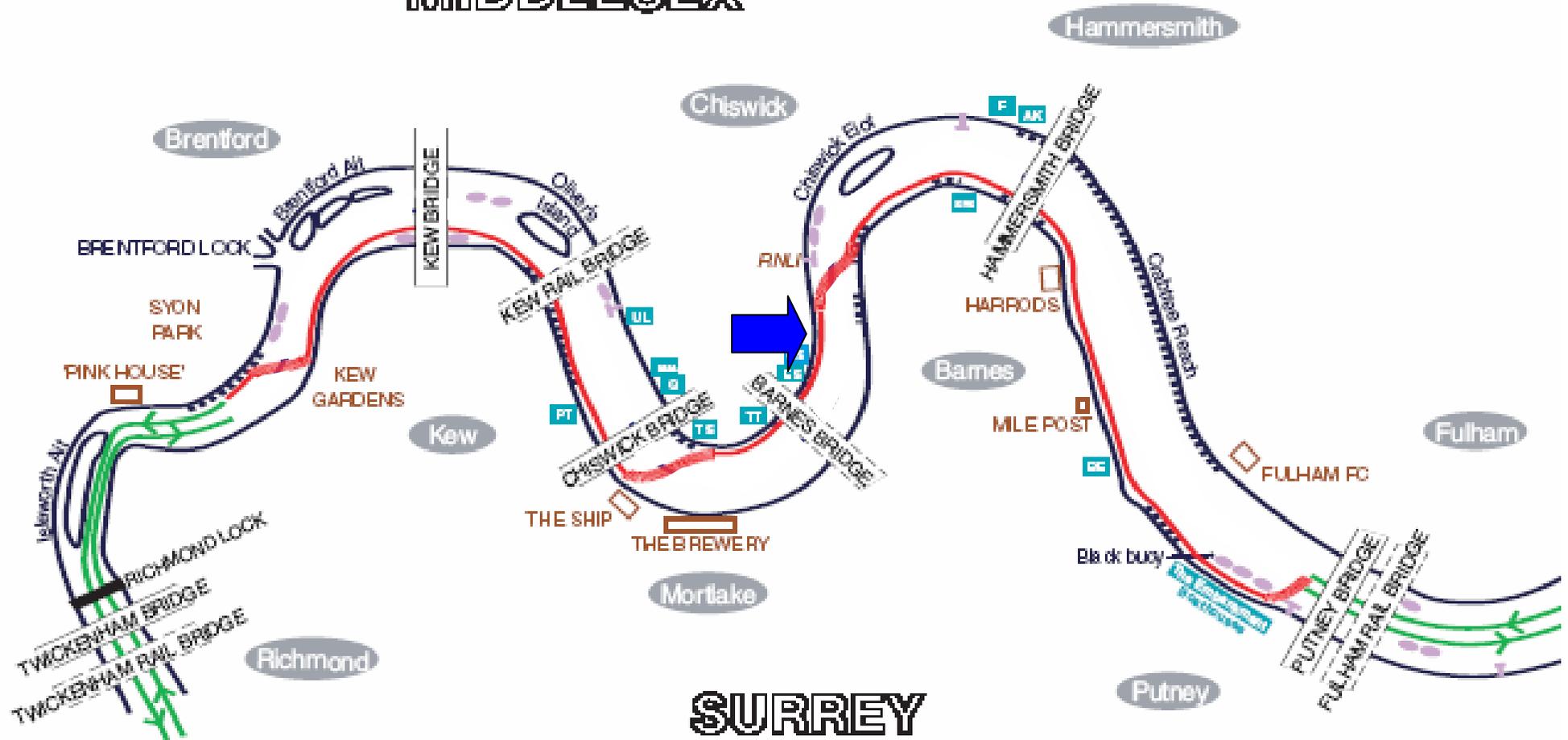
Heading to Putney (against Tide)





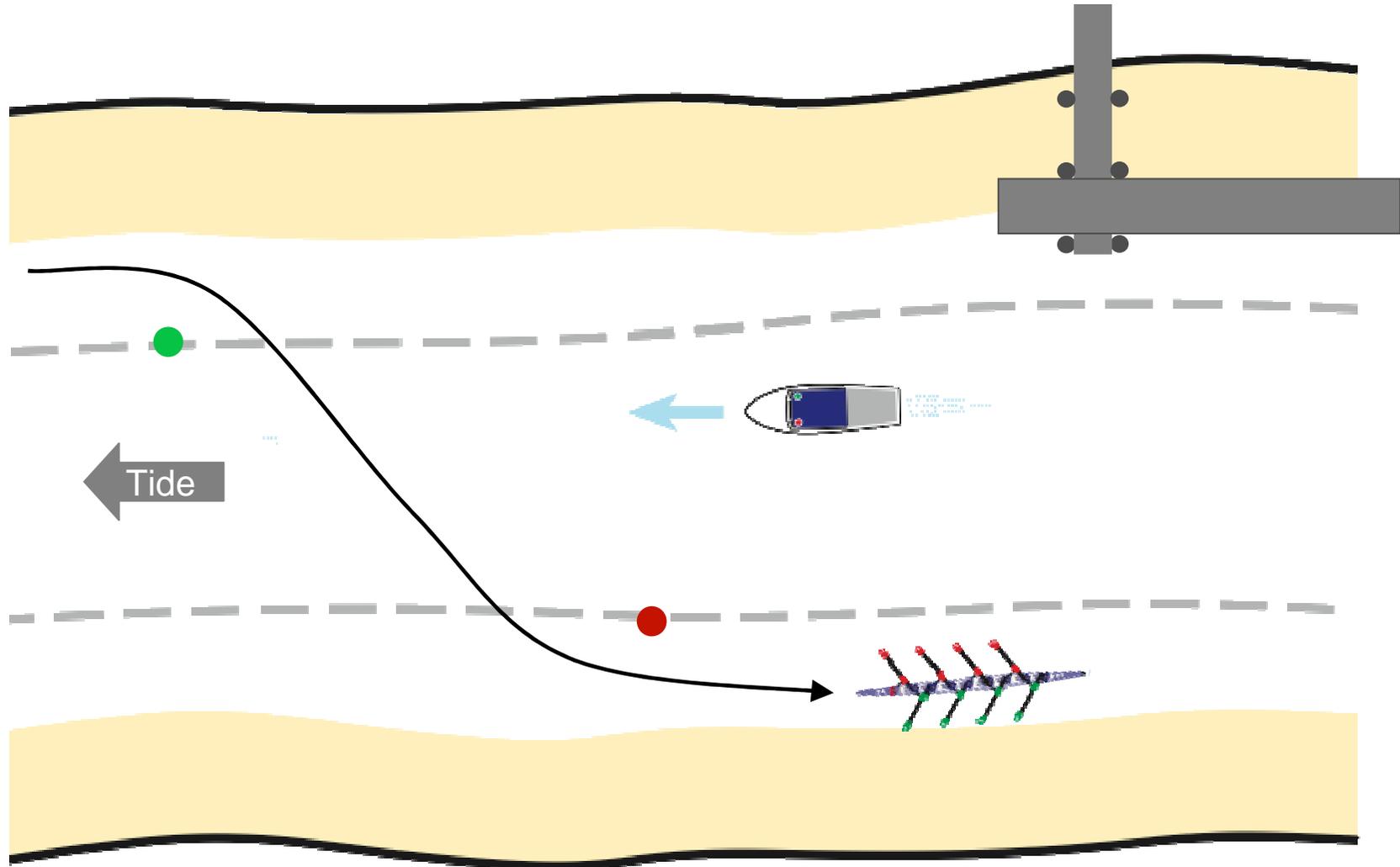
Typical Outing to Putney on a flood tide

MIDDLESEX





Chiswick Steps Crossing Point

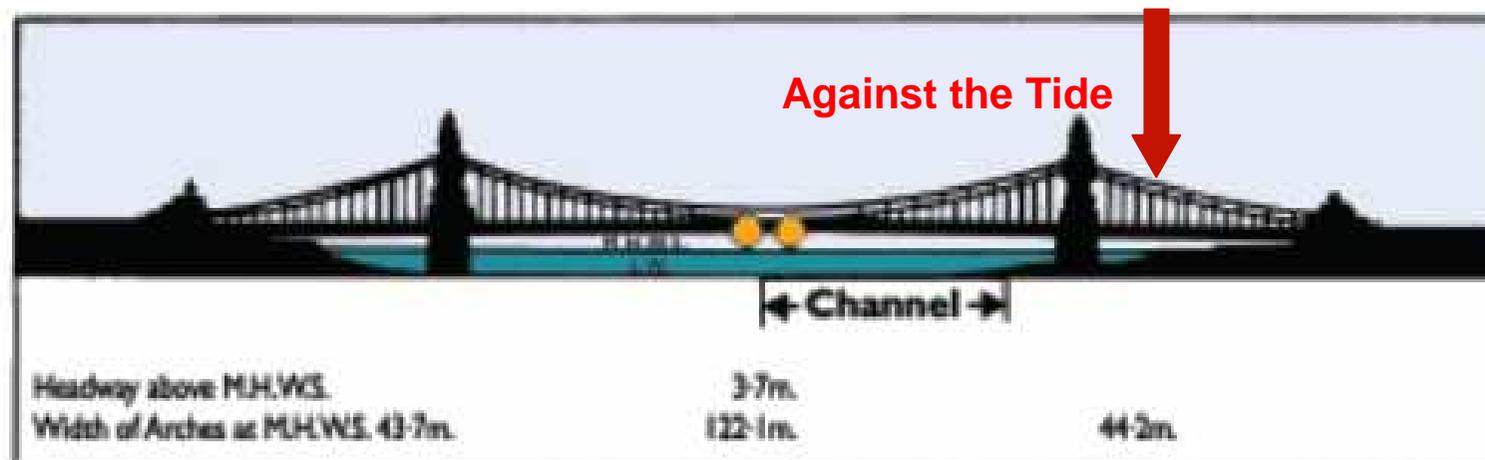




Bridges: Navigation channels **TIDE COMING IN (FLOO**

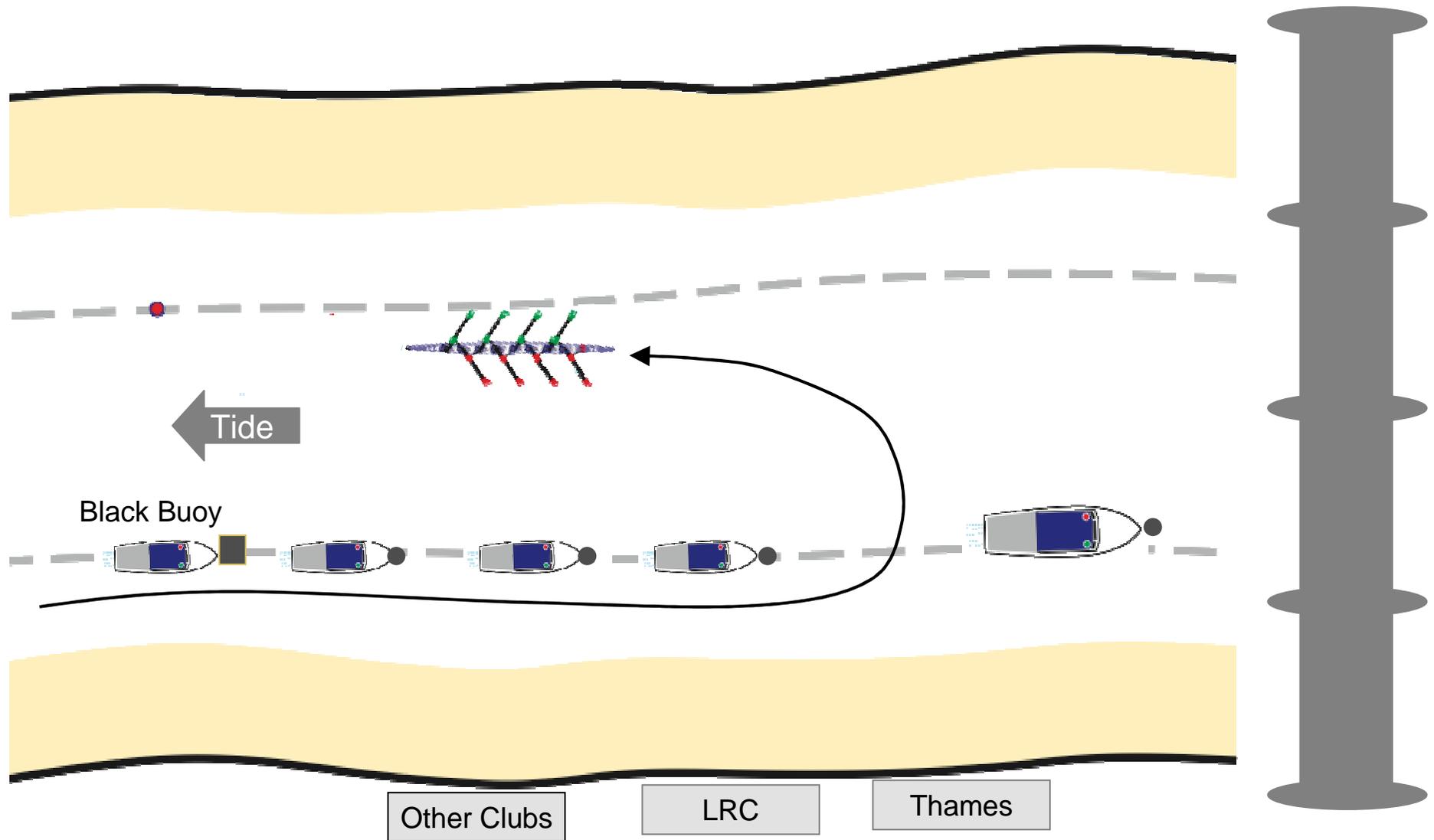
Hammersmith Bridge

Heading to Putney (against Tide)





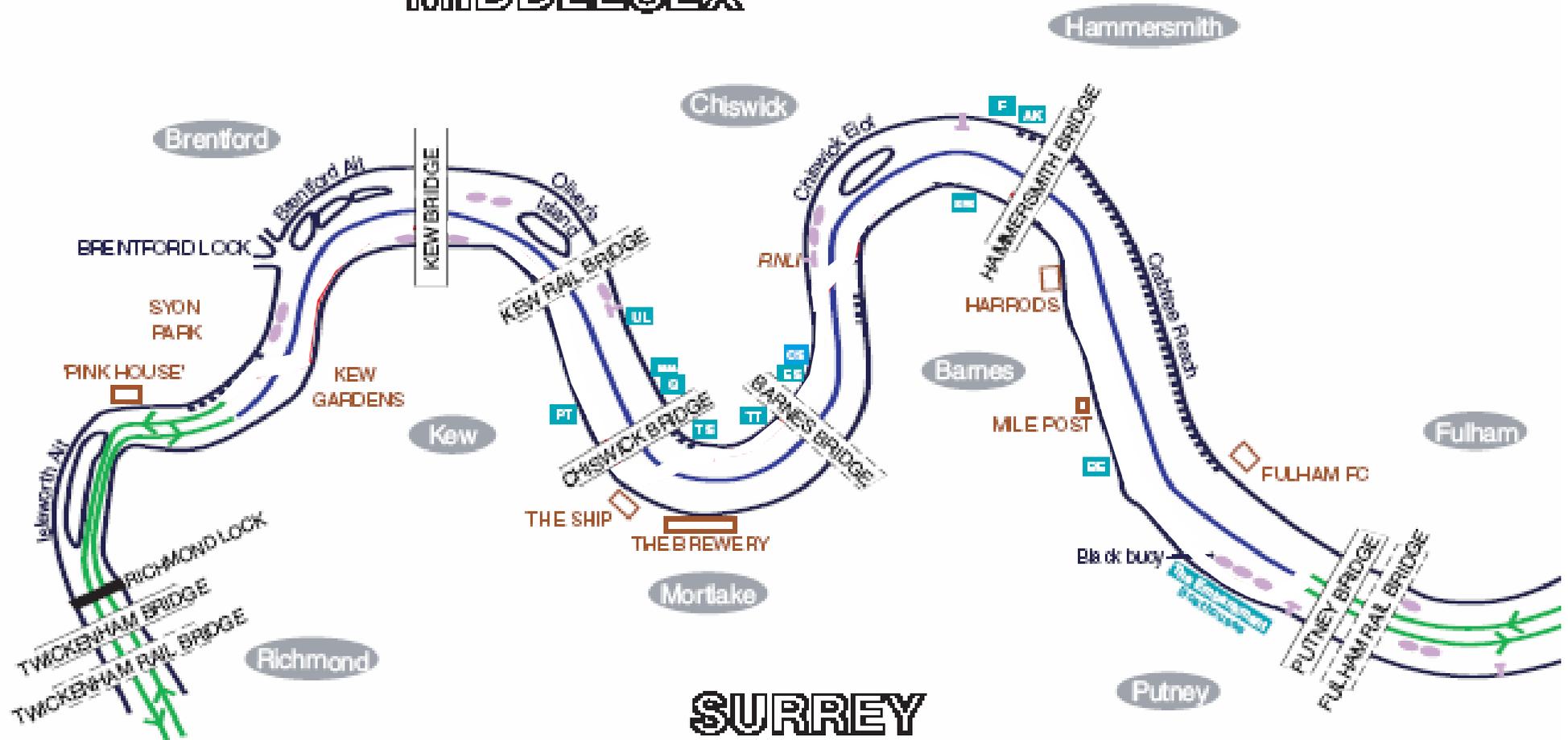
Putney Pier Crossing Point





Coming back from Putney on a flood tide

MIDDLESEX

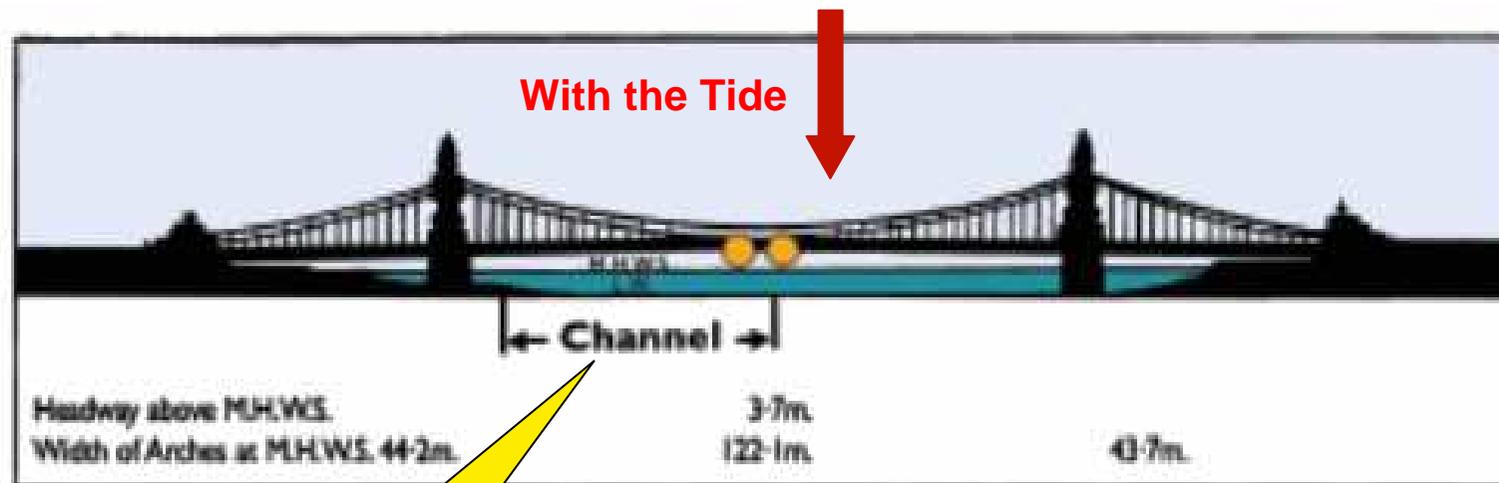




Bridges: Navigation channels **TIDE COMING IN (FLOOD**

Hammersmith Bridge

Heading to Richmond (with Tide)



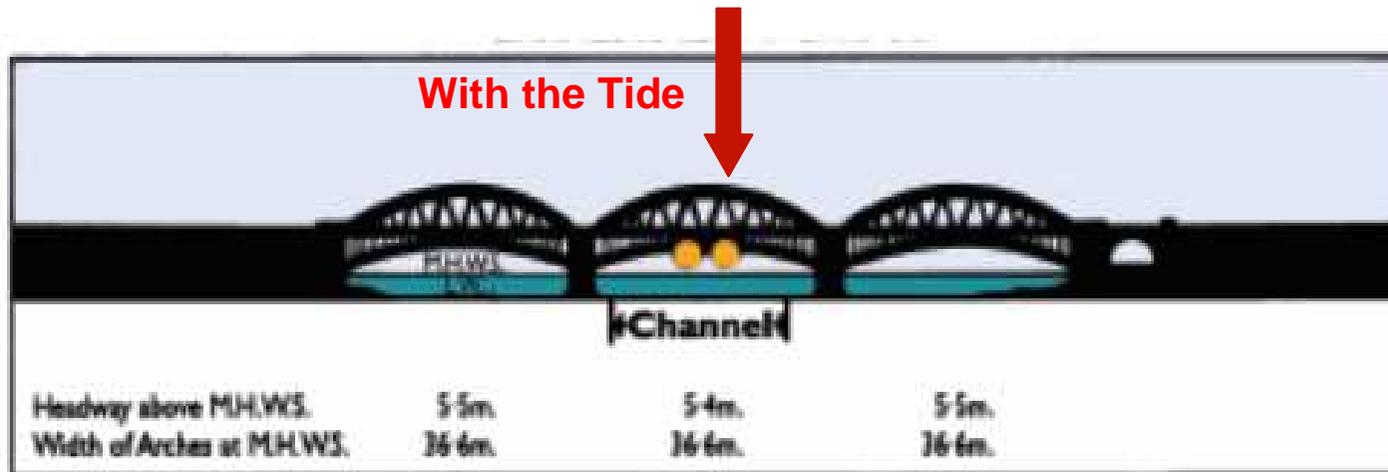
Why is the channel here?



Bridges: Navigation channels **TIDE COMING IN (FLOOD**

Barnes Railway Bridge

Heading to Richmond (with Tide)





Bridges: Navigation channels **TIDE COMING IN (FLOOD**

Chiswick Bridge

Heading to Richmond (with Tide)

