

# Coastal Station Radio



**Ofcom information booklet Of18**  
(previously Radiocommunications Agency information  
sheet RA290 and application form RA276)



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# 1 Introduction

This information leaflet explains the legal requirements for using maritime radio frequencies from coastal radio stations situated in the UK. It also provides information about the technical criteria used to assign frequencies for coastal station radio.

Radio signals are used by millions of people worldwide and do not stop at national frontiers, so their use must be carefully controlled and agreed internationally. The Office of Communications (Ofcom) is responsible for managing the civil radio spectrum in the UK.

The principal legislation governing radio use in the UK is the Wireless Telegraphy (WT) Act 2006. Under this Act, you need a licence to install or use any radio equipment that has not been specifically exempted from licensing. Coastal Station Radio (CSR) licences are designed to allow coastal (base) stations on shore to communicate with vessels.

Operating without a licence, or failing to comply with the terms of your licence, increases the risk of harmful interference and can threaten the safety of human life. Consequently, the penalties for unlicensed or incorrect use are severe – they can include a fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of any equipment associated with the offence.

As a licensee, you are ultimately responsible for the actions of anyone who uses the equipment covered by your licence. You should therefore study the conditions attached to the licence, and ensure that anyone using your radio equipment is familiar with them.

## 2. Types of CSR Licence

There are three CSR licence types. Each is designed for a specific type of use, and all are renewable annually. Temporary licences are available to cover special events.

### 2.1 CSR (Marina) licence

CSR (Marina) licences are for sailing or yacht clubs, marinas and similar organisations. They cover communications concerning the movement and berthing of pleasure craft and the control of races. Three channels are available to CSR (Marina) licensees:

#### *(a) Channels M and M*

Each of these simplex channels uses a single frequency for transmitting and receiving. As they are not international maritime channels, the user does not need a Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate of Competence and Authority to Operate.

#### *(b) Channel*

This duplex channel uses two frequencies: one to transmit to the ship station and one to receive from the ship station. Channel 80 is an international channel; it may be used only by, or under the supervision of, someone holding a Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate and Authority to Operate.

Vessels wishing to transmit on Channel 80 must have their own Ship Radio licence, and the radio operator must possess a Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate and Authority to Operate.

Details of these channels are in Table 4.1.

### 2.2 CSR (International) licence

These licences are available to those who operate ports and harbours, for port operations and ship movements.

- **A port operations** service is a maritime mobile service between coast stations and ships in or near a port. Messages must relate only to the operational handling, movement and safety of ships – and, in an emergency, to the safety of people.

- A **ship movement** service is a safety service within the maritime mobile service, covering communications between ships or between coast stations and ships away from a port. Messages must relate only to the movement of ships.

Public correspondence messages may not be sent on either of these services.

A CSR (International) licence covers the coast station only; all vessels should be covered by their own Ship Radio licences.

Licensees are allocated international maritime channels from the list in Table 4.2; users of these channels must hold a Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate and Authority to Operate.

The licence fee depends on the number of base stations and channels. Channels are assigned subject to local availability and regional conditions.

### Telephone interconnect

Calls made from a CSR installation under a CSR (International) licence may be connected to the public telephone network. For this to be allowed, you must demonstrate that the British Approvals Board for Telecommunications (BABT) has approved your equipment for this purpose.

## 2.3 CSR (UK) licence

These licences allow organisations to communicate with their vessels on commercial matters using a private maritime channel.

The channels assigned to this service are UK maritime mobile channels, not international channels, so you do not need a Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate and Authority to Operate in order to use them. Details of the channels allocated for CSR (UK) use are in Table 4.3.

A CSR (UK) licence covers the base station and any number of associated mobiles used from ship stations. Individual vessels do not need a Ship Radio licence unless

they are fitted with a radio that uses international maritime mobile channels, in which case the radio operator must possess a Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate and Authority to Operate.

The licence fee depends on the number of base stations and channels. Channels are assigned subject to local availability and regional conditions.

A number of special facilities may be available to CSR (UK) licensees:

***(a) Data services***

In certain circumstances, we may allow you to transmit data on voice channels; however, you must specifically request approval for this. There are special provisions for the type of equipment to be used for data transmission. Details are available from your local Ofcom office or the Ofcom Contact Centre – see Chapter 13.

***(b) CTCSS tones***

Continuous Tone Coded Signalling System (CTCSS) tones can facilitate the selective use of channels, including channel sharing.

We assign CTCSS tones with all CSR (UK) licences. However, some radio equipment cannot use these tones, and there may be times when their use cannot be allowed.

***(c) Telephone interconnect***

Calls made from your CSR installation under a CSR (UK) licence may be connected to the public telephone network. For this to be allowed, you must demonstrate that BABT has approved your equipment for this purpose. Contact Ofcom's Contact Centre for details (see Chapter 13).

## 2.4 Temporary licences

All three types of CSR licence are available as temporary licences, valid for up to 28 days, to cover sporting and other special events.

## 3. Special Licensing Features on CSR

### 3.1 Receive-only

If your coastal station is intended to receive messages only, and will not transmit at all, you may not need a licence – but the radio equipment must be inherently incapable of transmitting on any channel.

It is a criminal offence to obtain information about the content, sender or addressee of any radio message that you are not specifically authorised to receive, even if you do not pass the information on to a third party. Our free information leaflet OfW07 contains information about the legal use of receive-only radio – see Chapter 13.

### 3.2 Talkthrough

Talkthrough enables one ship station to communicate with another via the coast station, without interrupting an existing call. It is available only on certain duplex channels, and its use must be authorised in the terms of the licence.

### 3.3 Non-fixed base stations

In exceptional circumstances, we may consider licensing a base station that will be used in a number of geographical locations. Before completing an application form, please contact our Aeronautical and Maritime Section (see Chapter 13) to discuss whether you fulfil the criteria for this type of licence.



## 4. Frequencies and Channels

Tables 4.1 to 4.3 list the frequencies and channels that are available for each of the three CSR licence types. Licensees are assigned frequencies and channels from these lists according to technical frequency assignment criteria.

### Technical frequency assignment criteria

These are technical principles and guidelines that we use to identify which radio frequencies and channels, from the bands specified for each CSR licence type, are available for authorisation at any particular location and under what technical conditions.

The criteria may limit or prevent the availability of a licence at a particular location if this is necessary to prevent interference to existing services.

When making a CSR assignment, we apply the criteria in concert with the expertise and judgement of our assignment staff; our aim is to achieve the most efficient use of the available spectrum and to avoid interference. The criteria and processes we apply will ensure that:

- the distance to the nearest base stations operating on the same frequency (co-channel) does not fall below the minimum required separation;
- the geographical location of the proposed assignment is carefully considered when we make a decision on its viability; and
- the technical restrictions required (e.g. maximum antenna height above ground level and maximum base station ERP) ensure the best possible use of the available spectrum.

If you have a query about our CSR assignment criteria, please contact your local Ofcom office – see Chapter 13.

Table 4.1: CSR (Marina)

Channel no.	Ofcom channel code	CSR (Marina) transmitting frequencies (MHz)	
		Ship station	Coast station
M (CHANNEL 37)	1588	157.850	157.850
M2	1874	161.425	161.425
80 <sup>1</sup>	1890	157.025	161.625

Table 4.2: CSR (International)

Channel no.	CSR (International) transmitting frequencies (MHz)	
	Ship station	Coast station
60	156.025	160.625
01	156.050	160.650
61	156.075	160.675
02	156.100	160.700
62	156.125	160.725
03	156.150	160.750
63	156.175	160.775
04	156.200	160.800
64	156.225	160.825
05	156.250	160.850
65	156.275	160.875
66	156.325	160.925
07	156.350	160.950
67 <sup>2</sup>	156.375	156.375
68	156.425	156.425
09	156.450	156.450
69	156.475	156.475
10 <sup>3</sup>	156.500	156.500

70 <sup>4</sup>	156.525	156.525
11	156.550	156.550
71	156.575	156.575
12	156.600	156.600
13	156.650	156.650
73 <sup>2</sup>	156.675	156.675
14	156.700	156.700
74	156.725	156.725
15	156.750	156.750
16	156.800	156.800
17	156.850	156.850
18	156.900	161.500
78	156.925	161.525
19	156.950	161.550
79	156.975	161.575
20	157.000	161.600
80 <sup>1</sup>	157.025	161.625
21	157.050	161.650
81	157.075	161.675
22	157.100	161.700
82	157.125	161.725
84	157.225	161.825
87	157.375	157.375
88	157.425	157.425
AIS 1 <sup>5</sup>	161.975	161.975
AIS 2 <sup>5</sup>	162.025	162.025

Table 4.3: CSR (UK)

Ofcom channel code			CSR (UK) transmitting frequencies (MHz)	
Simplex use only			Ship station	Coast station
1440 <sup>2</sup>			156.000	n/a
1634			158.425	158.425
1636			158.450	158.450
1638			158.475	158.475
1640			158.500	158.500
18082			n/a	160.600
1838			160.975	160.975
1852			161.150	161.150
1854			161.175	161.175
1856			161.200	161.200
1858			161.225	161.225
1860			161.250	161.250
1864			161.300	161.300
1870			161.375	161.375
1872			161.400	161.400
1878			161.475	161.475
Simplex use Channel A	Simplex use Channel B	Duplex use channel	Channel A (simplex use)/ Ship station transmitting frequency (duplex use)	Channel B (simplex use)/ Coast station transmitting frequency (duplex use)
2556	2924	1924	157.450	162.050
2558	2926	1926	157.475	162.075
2562	2930	1930	157.525	162.125
2568	2936	1936	157.600	162.200
2572	2940	1940	157.650	162.250
2576	2944	1944	157.700	162.300

2580	2948	1948	157.750	162.350
2584	2952	1952	157.800	162.400
2592	2960	1960	157.900	162.500
2596	2964	1964	157.950	162.550
2968	2968	1968	158.000	162.600
2602	2970	1970	158.025	162.625
2604	2972	1972	158.050	162.650
2606	2974	1974	158.075	162.675
2608	2976	1976	158.100	162.700
2610	2978	1978	158.125	162.725
2612	2980	1980	158.150	162.750
2614	2982	1982	158.175	162.775
2616	2984	1984	158.200	162.800
2618	2986	1986	158.225	162.825
2620	2988	1988	158.250	162.850
2624	2992	1992	158.300	162.900
2628	2996	1996	158.350	162.950
2632	3000	2000	158.400	163.000

### Notes to the tables

1. Channel 80 is used both as a CSR (International) channel and by CSR (Marina) for mooring, berthing and race control.
2. Used by HM Coastguard in search-and-rescue operations.
3. Used by the Marine Pollution Control Unit of HM Coastguard in anti-pollution operations.
4. Digital Selective Calling for distress, safety and calling.
5. These channels (AIS 1 and AIS 2) will be used for an automatic ship identification and surveillance system, providing worldwide operation on the high seas, unless other frequencies are designated on a regional basis for this purpose.

## 5. Applying for a licence

### 5.1 Application form

Whichever type of CSR licence you wish to apply for, please use the application form at the end of this information booklet.

If you wish to provide more than one CSR service (Marina, International or UK), you will need a separate licence for each – and you will need to complete a separate application form for each. However, several base stations for the same service may be included on the same licence and in the same application form.

Please answer every question as fully as possible. The more information we have, the more quickly we can process the application. If you intentionally give false or misleading information, we may revoke your licence without notice and you could be subject to prosecution.

Once you have completed the form, send it to your local Ofcom office – see Chapter 13. Any queries about your application should also be directed to your local office. Applications for temporary licences should be made to Ofcom’s Aeronautical and Maritime Section – see Chapter 13.

### 5.2 Who can obtain a licence?

A licence may be issued to an individual, a partnership, a company or another corporate body such as a local authority. The application form must be signed by a person who has been authorised to do so. Licences are not transferable.

### 5.3 Takeovers and changes of name

If you are taking over a base station from an existing licensee, you must obtain a new licence issued in your own name. We may be able to assign the existing channel(s) to you, to allow continuity of service, but you must supply confirmation of the takeover from the existing licensee with your application.

If your company has simply changed its name, it may retain its existing licence; however, the licence must be reissued in the name of the new company. You

must send us a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation of Change of Business name, available from Companies House, before we can reissue the licence.

## 5.4 Timescales

Ofcom operates to 'quality of service' targets for the issue of CSR licences. We try to issue all new licences within 21 days of receiving the completed application form, but the time we take to issue a licence can be prolonged by incomplete or incorrect application forms, requests for additional services or the need to co-ordinate the use of frequencies or obtain site clearance.

If you wish to use a particular channel, you may request it. We will try to allocate you this channel, subject to its availability and local conditions.

It is important to submit your application as early as possible. Please do not buy any radio equipment before your licence has been issued; we may not be able to grant the technical parameters you have requested, and we cannot be held responsible for any financial loss if, for example, you have to re-programme your equipment because we have not assigned you the channel that has been pre-programmed into it.

## 6. Licence fees

The fee for a CSR licence depends on the number of base stations and the number of channels used by each station. If base stations are used only for backup, only the main station needs to be issued with a licence (provided that the backup equipment cannot use any additional channels).

CSR (Marina)	£75 per base station £20 for a temporary licence (up to 28 days)
CSR (International)	£100 per channel, per base station £25 for a temporary licence (up to 28 days)
CSR (UK)	£180 per channel, per base station £45 for a temporary licence (up to 28 days)

Registered charities can obtain a concessionary fee (half the normal fee). If you wish to apply for this discount, you must include proof of your charity status with your application form.



## 7. Equipment requirements

### 7.1 R&TTE Directive

All radio equipment (with certain exceptions – see Section 7.3 below) must meet certain essential criteria. This is a legal requirement under the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment (R&TTE) Regulations 2000, which implemented the R&TTE Directive (EU Directive 99/5/EC).

Under the Regulations, anyone who places radio equipment on the market or takes it into service must ensure that:

- the R&TTE Directive's requirements are met;
- the equipment is marked with the 'CE' marking together with the 'alert' symbol; and
- a written declaration of conformity has been drawn up for the equipment, together with information for the user on its intended use (e.g. maritime radio).

The R&TTE Directive has replaced the old type-approval regime. All equipment placed on the market must now comply with the R&TTE Directive, although equipment type-approved before 8 April 2000 (e.g. to specification MPT 1250) may still be taken into service. Moreover, such equipment already taken into service does satisfy the licence terms. For guidance, contact the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) – see Chapter 13.

### 7.2 UK Radio Interface Requirements

As a CSR licensee, you must also ensure that all maritime radio equipment to be covered by your CSR licence meets the relevant UK Radio Interface Requirement (IR). IRs provide a high-level description of spectrum use, specifying the frequency range, channel spacing, output power, technology to be used (where appropriate), licensing regime etc. Details of the relevant IRs can be obtained from Ofcom's Contact Centre – see Chapter 13.

### **7.3 Merchant Shipping (Marine Equipment) Regulations 1999**

Maritime radio equipment that falls within the scope of the Marine Equipment Directive (MED), 96/98/EC, does not need to comply with the R&TTE Directive. Such equipment must be marked with the 'ship's wheel' marking rather than the CE mark. The MED is implemented by the Merchant Shipping (Marine Equipment) Regulations 1999.

### **7.4 Channels not covered by your licence**

To comply with the terms of your licence, you must ensure that your equipment is rendered incapable of transmitting on any channel(s) not covered by the licence.

## 8. Antenna siting

A base station's effective radio range is governed largely by the height of the antenna. We may limit the height of your antenna to ensure that your station's operational range is no greater than you need; this allows a more efficient use of the channels available.

Site clearance will be required if your station has an antenna more than 30 metres above ground level or more than 300 metres above mean sea level. We strongly recommend that you await clearance before making any investment in the station.

It is common for several antennas to share one mast, but this can cause interference (e.g. through inter-modulation products). If this happens and a better engineering solution is unavailable, we will try to identify a more suitable channel for one or more of the users. We may be able to provide technical assistance, but we cannot be held liable for costs incurred as a result of any engineering changes required.

## 9. Operator's certificates

CSR base stations licensed to transmit on international maritime channels must be operated by, or under the direct supervision of, someone holding a valid Maritime Radio Operator's Certificate and Authority to Operate. This applies to CSR (International) licences, and to CSR (Marina) licences covering the use of Channel 80.

The minimum acceptable qualification is a Restricted (VHF only) Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate or, for VHF stations installed with Digital Selective Calling equipment, a Short Range Certificate.

Further information on maritime radio qualifications is available from the MCA – see Chapter 13.

## 10. Correct radiotelephone procedures

As radio is the principal means of communication at sea and is relied upon to protect human life, it must be used correctly. Maritime radio users are responsible for ensuring that they know and use the correct operator procedures. A summary of these procedures is included at the back of this manual.

In general, if several simple conventions are observed, everyone will be able to use CSR without fear of undue interference from others. Messages will also be more easily understood. In some areas, more than one licensee may have been allocated a particular channel; in these instances, it is important to show consideration for other users of the channel.

### **Use your callsign**

All CSR licences require the use of a callsign at the beginning of outgoing calls and when acknowledging messages. The use of a callsign ensures that the station receiving the call is sure of its origin.

### **Avoid chitchat**

An average transmission should last 10-15 seconds. When passing a message longer than 20 seconds, pause occasionally to let other stations send any urgent messages.

### **Interruptions**

Never interrupt another user on the channel that you wish to use, even in an emergency. This causes interference, and your message will probably not get through anyway.

### **Reply promptly**

When you receive a call, always acknowledge it promptly using a callsign. This avoids the need for calls to be repeated.

### **No response**

If a station does not respond to a call addressed to it, do not persist in trying to reach it. This will occupy the channel unnecessarily and affect others' ability to use it.

### **Be understood**

It is important to make all calls in a clear voice at a reasonable volume. Shouting may distort the message and render it unintelligible.

### **Message content**

Your station must not be used to send false or misleading distress messages, or to cause deliberate interference to any radio service. It must not be used to transmit music or obscene language, or to retransmit radio broadcasts. All of these are prohibited by the terms of your CSR licence. Ofcom monitors all uses of radio; instances of abuse will be pursued, and carry the same penalties as unlicensed use.

# 11. Special-use channels

A number of maritime channels are allocated for special uses only, or are available for priority users such as HM Coastguard. These channels are identified in Tables 4.1 to 4.3, and in the following sections. We may be able to allocate these channels to CSR licensees, but this will be at our discretion in consultation with the safety-of-life services.

If you are allocated a special-use channel, you must yield to those with priority use of these channels when asked; failure to do so could endanger human life.

## 11.1 Search-and-rescue and anti-pollution operations

Certain channels have been set aside internationally for use in co-ordinated search-and-rescue (SAR) operations. In the UK, their use is co-ordinated with HM Coastguard as follows:

- In addition to its use in SAR operations, Channel 10 (156.500 MHz) is used during oil spills and other pollution incidents, and (in the UK only) to broadcast Marine Safety Information.
- Channel 67 (156.375 MHz) is used primarily for SAR operations and for safety communications with HM Coastguard.
- Channel 73 (156.675 MHz) is used primarily for SAR operations and for broadcasting Marine Safety Information in the UK.

## 11.2 Channel 70 (156.525 MHz) – Digital Selective Calling

Channel 70 is used exclusively for Digital Selective Calling (DSC) for distress, safety and calling under the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Its use is permitted only with suitable DSC digital equipment.

Channel 70 may also be used to initiate routine calls using DSC. It must not be used for voice communications.

Details of GMDSS and DSC equipment are available from the MCA – see Chapter 13.

### 11.3 Channel 16 (156.800 MHz)

Channel 16 is the international maritime radio channel used for distress, safety and voice calling. It will continue to be monitored for distress and safety alerts by HM Coastguard in the UK and by seagoing vessels until 2005. There are severe penalties for its misuse.

If you need to call a station on Channel 16 other than in cases of distress, urgency or safety, you and the receiving station should both switch to another channel as soon as possible. All calls on Channel 16 should be brief; when not concerning distress, urgency or safety, they should not exceed one minute.

The rules for the use of Channel 16 are agreed internationally and must be followed – boat users' lives may depend on their being heard on this channel. The rules are designed to provide order and discipline of use on this, the most important maritime frequency. They can be summarised as follows:

#### General calls

- **Use** the correct maritime radiotelephone operating procedure for establishing contact.
- **Use phonetics** to spell out difficult words or abbreviations.
- **Do not interrupt** or **interfere** with transmissions already in progress – wait for an appropriate break before starting your call.
- **Stop calling** if a station does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes. **Resume** calling thereafter at three-minute intervals at the earliest, having first ascertained that the station is not communicating with a third station elsewhere. (This does not apply to distress, urgency or safety calls.)
- **Minimise** the amount of time spent establishing contact on Channel 16 (one minute maximum), then immediately switch to another channel – and keep discussions on these other channels to the business of the vessels concerned.



### Emergency calls

- **Answer** any distress call made on Channel 16, give it priority and take steps to acknowledge the call and render assistance or seek help.
- **Stop all** transmissions when you hear a distress call being made from a vessel, to avoid interference to that distress call.
- **Know** the correct procedures for making and dealing with distress messages and traffic.

### General rules – DO NOT:

- **close down** a radiotelephone until you have finished all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signal;
- **broadcast** (i.e. transmit without a reply being expected) messages or programmes of music **except** for safety messages; or
- make **unnecessary** transmissions.

The radiotelephone procedures set out in Chapter 10 should also be followed at all times.

## 11.4 Channel 13 (156.650 MHz)

This channel is used for bridge-to-bridge voice communications under the GMDSS. It is normally monitored by commercial vessels if there is a danger of collision. This channel is one of the few channels that can be used under the GMDSS without a preceding DSC alert on Channel 70.

## 12. Oil platforms

Ofcom's area of responsibility under the WT Act 2006 extends to any sea areas around the British coastline in which the UK has oil interests. Fixed maritime radio equipment on an oil platform must be licensed. However, we cannot issue a licence for any platform that has been registered as a ship station under another Flag State; such a platform must be licensed by the administration that has registered it.

As many installations are situated close to the coasts of other countries, they must carefully co-ordinate their radio use with neighbouring European administrations. This means that we may not be able to permit some services.

## 13. Further information

Licence applications and general licence enquiries should be addressed to your local Ofcom office. For a list of local offices or more information about maritime radio licences, please contact:

### **Ofcom Contact Centre**

Riverside House  
2a Southwark Bridge Road  
London SE1 9HA

Tel: 0845 456 3000

Fax: 0845 456 3333

E-mail: [contact@ofcom.org.uk](mailto:contact@ofcom.org.uk)

For information about operator's certificates or GMDSS and DSC equipment, please contact:

### **Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)**

Spring Place  
105 Commercial Road  
Southampton  
Hampshire SO15 1EG

Tel: 02380 329100

Fax: 02380 329204

Website: [www.mcga.gov.uk](http://www.mcga.gov.uk)

# Coastal Station Radio Licence Application Form

Please ensure this form is signed and dated at the bottom and use capitals throughout.

## 1 Type of CSR licence

**1.1 Please indicate the type of CSR licence you require**

(Tick one box only – if you are applying for more than one type of licence, you must complete a separate form for each type. See Chapter 2 for details.)

CSR (Marina)

CSR (International)

CSR (UK)

**1.2 If you need to use CSR for no more than 28 days (e.g. for a specific event or a boat race), please give the dates of the event**

From

To

## 2 Details of the licensee

**2.1 Please indicate your status**

(Tick **one** box only.)

Private individual

Registered company

Another body corporate

Partnership

Registered charity

**2.2 Please give the licensee's full name**

**2.3 Please give the name under which the organisation trades, if different from the name given in 2.2**

**2.4 In the case of a registered charity, please give the registration number**

**2.5 In the case of a registered charity, please describe the objectives of the charity**

  
  
  

**2.6 Please give the name and address of a technical contact who we can contact concerning your licence and radio services**

Name

Address

  
  

Telephone

Fax

**2.7 Please give the name and address of a contact who will deal with payments, your account with us and any correspondence concerning the licence**

(If this person is the same as the technical contact above, please write "As 2.6".)

Name

Address

Telephone

Fax

**2.8 If the licence is to be issued to a registered company, please give the address of the company's registered office**

Name

Address

Telephone

Fax

**3 Details of the service**

**3.1 Please describe the intended use of the radio service, so that we can assign a suitable channel**

**3.2 What will be the peak hours and days of use?**

**3.3 Is this an existing service, which is being taken over?**

Yes  No

**3.4 If you are taking over an existing service, please give the number of the current licence covering the service**

(Please note that we cannot re-licence the service until the previous licence has been cancelled.)

**4 Channels and frequencies**

**4.1 OPERATIONAL CHANNELS. Please give the channel number(s), if known, on which you wish to operate. These will be your principal working channels**

**4.2 RECEIVE-ONLY CHANNELS. Please give the channel number(s), if known, that you wish to use only for receiving. Your licence will not permit you to transmit on these channels**

**4.3 SPECIAL-USE CHANNELS. Please give the channel number(s) of any special-use channels on which you wish to transmit, and your reason for wishing to do so**

(See Chapter 11 of the accompanying booklet.)

## 5 Base station

In completing the following tables, please refer to the notes below each table. You must provide information on every base station and aerial that you will operate, including any non-fixed base stations and any base stations located on fixed oil platforms in the North Sea. Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary. For more information, see Chapters 3 and 8 of the accompanying booklet.

### 5.1 Base station details

Base station no.	Fixed (F) or non-fixed (NF)	Precise location <sup>1</sup> and longitude <sup>2</sup>	NGR, or latitude	Callsign <sup>3</sup>	Service area – CSR (UK) only <sup>4</sup>
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

#### Notes to the table

- The 'precise location' of each base station must include a postal address, with postcode, where applicable. For a non-fixed station, please specify the area within which it will operate.
- Each National Grid Reference (NGR) should contain two letters followed by six digits, e.g. TQ 123 987. WGS84 co-ordinates should include degrees and minutes east/west followed by degrees and minutes north.
- The callsign should be clearly unique to your station. Examples might include the name of the marina, the name of the port or the name of the operating company.
- The service area should be the proposed radius of the area to be covered. This is required for CSR (UK) licences so that we can determine the maximum power to be permitted. We may limit power to optimise the use of the radio spectrum.

### 5.2 Aerial details

Please note that you must complete all fields except where indicated otherwise. You must also provide the associated antenna technical data sheet for directional antennas.

Equipment fitted with an integral aerial must not exceed 25W ERP.

Aerial no. <sup>1</sup>	Type of aerial (omnidirectional/directional)	Height (m) of top of aerial above ground level	Gain (dBd) <sup>2</sup>	Direction of maximum radiation <sup>3</sup>	
				Azimuth (° E from N)	Elevation (° from horizontal)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

#### Notes to the table

- The aerial number in the table should correspond to the base station number in the table on the previous page.
- If the aerial is not integral, its gain must be given, relative to a half-wave dipole.
- These fields are mandatory for directional antennas. You do not have to provide details of maximum radiation for omnidirectional aerials. Restrictions may be imposed on aerial characteristics, so that coverage is limited to the intended area of use.

### 5.3 If the aerial mast is shared, please give the name(s) of the other user(s) of the mast


## 6 Remote control

**6.1** If any base station is to be remotely controlled, please give the precise location of the control point, including the address and telephone number if applicable, together with the NGR or latitude and longitude. You must also describe the method of control. Please repeat this information on a separate sheet of paper for each remote control point

Address

  
  

Telephone

NGR or latitude and longitude

Method of control

## 7 Mobile station(s) at sea

This section applies only to applications for CSR (UK) licences.

**7.1** Please give the total number of mobile stations at sea, including all fixed and hand-portable sets

## 8 Declaration

I declare that all the information that I have provided in this application form is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**Signature of applicant**

**Name of applicant (BLOCK CAPITALS)**

**Name of organisation or partnership (if applicable)**

**Position of applicant in organisation (if applicable)**

(Partners are taken to be signing on behalf of all partners)

**Date of signature**

The information on this form is being collected on the authority of Ofcom, and is to be processed for the purpose of issuing a Coastal Station Radio licence. Authority for disclosure remains with Ofcom, and any requests for disclosure of information must be made in writing to:

Data Protection Officer, Ofcom, Riverside House, 2a Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1 9HA

This information will be made available to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and organisations responsible for port operations.

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