

**Reprint
as at 1 October 2008**



**New Zealand Railways
Corporation (General) Regulations
1982
(SR 1982/47)**

David Beattie, Governor-General

Order in Council

At the Government Buildings at Wellington this 15th day of March
1982

Present:

The Right Hon D MacIntyre presiding in Council

Pursuant to the New Zealand Railways Corporation Act 1981 and the Regulations Act 1936, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

Note

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

These regulations are administered by the Treasury.

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Regulations

Part 1

Preliminary

1 Title and commencement

- (1) These regulations may be cited as the New Zealand Railways Corporation (General) Regulations 1982.
- (2) These regulations shall come into force on 1 April 1982.

2 Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
Act means the New Zealand Railways Corporation Act 1981
Agency means the New Zealand Transport Agency established under section 93 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003

authorised officer means any Corporation officer and employee, any constable, and any traffic officer

axle means any part of a vehicle through which weight is transmitted directly through a bearing to a road wheel, or the equivalent thereof, or to 2 or more road wheels or their equivalent being substantially in alignment, and which forms an axis for the road wheel or road wheels or its or their equivalent:

provided that where 2 or more wheels of a motor vehicle are substantially in the same line transversely and some or all of them have separate axles, the axles of all of those wheels shall be deemed to be 1 axle

bridge means any bridge on or over a railway whether used for railway or road traffic only or for both road and railway traffic

carriage means a carriage on the Corporation railways, and includes a railcar, an electric multiple unit coach, an omnibus, a coach, an aircraft, and a rail ferry or any other vessel, operated by the Corporation

Chief Civil Engineer means the Chief Civil Engineer of the Corporation

combined bridge means any bridge used for both road and railway traffic whether on the same level or not

Corporation service means any transport service carried on by the Corporation, and includes a train, a railcar, an electric multiple unit coach, an omnibus, a coach, an aircraft, and a rail ferry or any other vessel operated by the Corporation

District Railway Engineer means the Railway Engineer in charge for the time being of any railway civil engineer's district

footbridge means any bridge or part of a bridge on or over a railway used only for pedestrians; and includes any ramps or stairways leading thereto or therefrom

general scale of charges means the scales of charges, terms, and conditions, fixed under section 111 of the Act and for the time being in force in respect of the carriage of goods and the conveyance of passengers and any other service carried on or provided by the Corporation

guard means any employee of the Corporation wearing any uniform of the Corporation who is in charge or apparent charge of any Corporation service; and includes any other employee wearing any such uniform; and any person who has authority or apparent authority to examine or collect tickets whether on any Corporation service or elsewhere on a railway

guide dog means a dog certified by the Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind as being a trained guide dog of quiet disposition

heavy vehicle means—

- (a) any motor vehicle (other than a private motorcar) that itself, or together with the load it is for the time being carrying, weighs more than 2 000 kg;
- (b) any vehicle (whether a motor vehicle or not) that itself, or together with the load it is for the time being carrying, weighs more than 1 500 kg for any axle

level crossing has the meaning assigned to it in the Act; and includes any crossing made pursuant to section 169 of the Public Works Act 1981 or granted pursuant to section 35 of the Act

motor vehicle—

- (a) means a vehicle that is drawn or propelled by mechanical power; and includes a trailer and a caravan; but

- (b) does not include a vehicle that the Agency has declared is not a motor vehicle under section 168A of the Land Transport Act 1998

operate means to use or drive, or cause or permit to be used or driven, whether the person operating is present in person or not

pedestrian subway means any underground passage on a railway used only for pedestrians and includes any ramps or stairways leading thereto or therefrom

pneumatic tyre means a tyre which, when in use, is inflated by air introduced from time to time under pressure so as to enclose under normal inflation a cushion of air forming altogether at least half of the total area of an average cross section of the tyre so inflated

railway approach road means any road, street, or way, and any portion of any road, street, or way constructed on railway land to which the public have access

Traffic Manager means the officer in charge of any railway traffic district

vehicle includes a contrivance that is equipped with wheels or revolving runners or self-laying tracks or skids upon which it moves or is moved

weight, in relation to a vehicle on a bridge, means the weight of the vehicle and its load, including any equipment or accessories, which is transmitted to the bridge surface by the tyre or tyres which are attached to the wheels of the vehicle.

- (2) When the longitudinal centre line of any axle of a vehicle is closer than 1 metre to the longitudinal centre line of another axle, then the 2 axles shall be deemed to be 1 axle (in these regulations referred to as a **dual axle**). For the purpose of measuring the distance of any dual axle from another axle, the measurement shall be taken from the longitudinal centre line of that one of the 2 axles comprising the dual axle which is nearer to the axle from which the distance is to be measured.

Regulation 2(1) **Agency**: inserted, on 1 August 2008, by section 50(2) of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 47).

Regulation 2(1) **authorised officer**: amended, on 1 October 2008, pursuant to section 116(a)(iv) of the Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72).

Regulation 2(1) **guide dog**: substituted, on 30 April 2003, by section 28(2) of the Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind Act 2002 (2002 No 3 (P)).

Regulation 2(1) **motor vehicle**: substituted, on 22 June 2005, by section 95(7) of the Land Transport Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 77).

Regulation 2(1) **motor vehicle** paragraph (b): amended, on 1 August 2008, by section 50(2) of the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 47).

Part 2 Fares and tickets

3 Passengers without tickets to pay fare to guard

Every person joining a Corporation service for the purpose of travelling therein without himself, or someone on his behalf, having paid the proper fare to the Corporation or its authorised agent or without being in possession of a ticket entitling him to travel therein shall, at the first opportunity, pay the proper fare together with the booking fee (if any) prescribed in the general scale of charges to the guard and obtain a ticket from him.

4 Passengers to produce tickets

Every person when travelling on a Corporation service shall at the appropriate time, if in possession of a ticket available for the journey then being made by him, produce the ticket to the guard, and if so requested by the guard deliver up the ticket or pay the proper fare together with the booking fee (if any) prescribed in the general scale of charges to the guard. Any person offending against this regulation shall without prejudice to any penalty to which he may be liable for the offence, quit the Corporation service at the station or place or point named by the guard.

5 Excursion tickets

No person having paid the fare for a ticket entitling him to travel by an excursion or other specified Corporation service shall travel by any Corporation service other than that in respect of which the fare was paid without previously obtaining the proper ticket and paying the proper fare for travelling in the other Corporation service.

- 6 Evading payment of fare**
No person shall travel or attempt to travel in or upon any Corporation service, with intent to evade payment of the proper fare.
- 7 Free passes and tickets to be used only for purpose issued**
No person holding a ticket or free pass issued for travelling for any specific purpose shall use or attempt to use the ticket or free pass for travelling for any other purpose. Without prejudice to any penalty to which any person may be liable for a breach of this regulation, any such ticket or free pass found to be wrongly used shall be forfeited.
- 8 Tickets available for shortest route**
No person shall use or attempt to use any ticket to travel on any part of the railway or in any Corporation service except on the shortest route between the stations or places named on the ticket unless the ticket specifically authorises travel by any longer route; and no person having used a ticket for any part of the route for which it is issued shall afterwards use or attempt to use the ticket on any preceding part of the route.
- 9 Passes issued to members of Legislature**
Every member of the Legislature issued with a free pass shall produce it on request by the guard. Every such pass shall expire when the member to whom it is issued ceases to be a member of the Legislature from any cause and shall be delivered up as prescribed or required by the Corporation.
- 10 Fares to be refunded if Corporation service full**
Fares shall be received and tickets issued conditionally on there being room in the Corporation service for all the passengers to whom tickets are issued. If there shall not be room for all such passengers, fares will, on application to the Corporation, be returned to the holders of tickets who are unable to travel.

11 Passengers to quit Corporation service on arrival at destination

Every person on arriving at the point to which the fare has been paid shall quit the Corporation service and no person shall proceed on a Corporation service beyond that point without previously paying the additional fare for the distance proposed to be travelled.

Part 3

Offences on Corporation services

12 Reserved seats

When any Corporation service, or carriage, or compartment, or seat, or berth in a Corporation service, has been reserved whether for any person or persons or any class or classes or body or bodies of persons or for Corporation purposes or for any other purpose whatever, any person other than the person or persons for whom the Corporation service, carriage, compartment, seat, or berth has been reserved, who shall enter or occupy any such reserved Corporation service, carriage, compartment, seat, or berth, shall immediately quit the same when requested to do so by the person or any of the persons for whom such reservation has been made, or by any Corporation employee. For the purposes of this regulation, the question of whether any such reservation as aforesaid has been made shall be one of fact only, to be determined by reference to any suitably written or printed notice or schedule or by an oral statement as to the reservation by any Corporation employee.

13 Standing passengers

- (1) When a Corporation service or a compartment therein contains the full number of passengers for whom there is accommodation, no additional person shall enter or remain therein if requested by any Corporation employee not to do so.
- (2) No person shall stand in the vestibule or in the doorwell of a carriage if requested by any Corporation employee not to do so.

- 14 Boarding and alighting from Corporation services**
No person shall enter into or upon or quit or attempt to enter into or upon or quit any Corporation service while that service is in motion or is between stations or other stopping places.
- 15 Persons not to place feet on seats**
No person shall, while wearing footwear, place his foot or feet upon any seat or any part of a seat in any Corporation service other than a footrest provided for the purpose.
- 16 Animals not to be taken on Corporation services**
No person shall take any dog or other animal into or upon any part of any Corporation service otherwise than for the purpose of transporting any dog or other animal in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation's general scale of charges: provided that nothing herein shall prevent guide dogs properly muzzled and held in an approved harness by their owners from accompanying their blind owners in a Corporation service, subject to compliance by such blind owners with any reasonable conditions imposed by the Corporation.

Part 4 Miscellaneous offences

- 17 Remaining on railway**
No person shall remain in or upon the railway or any part thereof or in any Corporation service after having been requested by any Corporation employee or constable to depart, unless the person shall have lawful business thereon, or the person shall have been authorised to remain thereon.
Regulation 17: amended, on 1 October 2008, pursuant to section 116(a)(iv) of the Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72).
- 18 Touting or soliciting custom**
No person, unless authorised or licensed by a traffic manager, shall go into or upon any Corporation service or other part of the railway for the purpose of touting or soliciting custom or employment of any description; and no person while in or upon any Corporation service or other part of the railway shall,

unless duly authorised or licensed as aforesaid, tout or solicit custom or employment of any description.

19 Smoking

No person shall smoke tobacco or other substance in any Corporation service or any part of that service or in or upon any other part of the railway, where smoking is specified to be prohibited by the general scale of charges or by notice exhibited in or on any Corporation service, or in or on any other part of the railway.

20 Firearms and explosives

No person shall load or discharge firearms or carry loaded firearms in or upon or place them in or upon any Corporation service or in or upon any part of the railway; nor shall any person, except by permission of a Corporation employee duly authorised in that behalf take into or place in or upon the railway or in or upon any Corporation service, any flammable, explosive, or corrosive gas, spirit, liquid, substance, or matter, or any article or thing which is or may become dangerous to person or property.

21 Trespassing on railway

- (1) No person shall trespass on any part of a railway to which the public are not allowed access by law.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the owner, and also of the person in charge of any animal, to prevent the animal from trespassing on any railway or on any part thereof; and if any animal is found so trespassing, the owner and also the person in charge thereof shall be severally liable for a breach of this regulation.
- (3) The provisions of this regulation are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the provisions of the Trespass Act 1980.

Part 5

Delivery and receipt of goods and passengers

- 22 Charges to be paid before receipt of goods taken**
Except with the permission of a duly authorised Corporation employee, no person shall remove any goods from the railway until all charges due to the Corporation in respect of the goods shall have been paid.
- 23 Working of railway not to be obstructed during delivery and receipt of goods and passengers**
No person who is present on any part of the railway, or who is delivering or receiving goods or passengers to or from any part of the railway, or any siding connected therewith, or any building or place served by any siding connected therewith, shall obstruct or hinder the shunting or working of the railway or siding.
- 24 Person to be placed in charge of loading dock, etc**
The owner or the person for the time being having charge of each loading dock, loading bay, loading bank, stage, platform, chute, gangway, crane, or other appliance used for or in connection with the receipt or delivery of goods or passengers to or from any part of the railway or any siding connected therewith or adjacent to any part of the railway or any siding connected therewith, shall place a person in control of the same, whose duty it shall be to prevent the loading dock, loading bay, loading bank, stage, platform, gangway, chute, crane, or other appliance, or any person or vehicle using the same, from obstructing or hindering the shunting or working of the railway or siding.

Part 6

Timetables

- 25 Timetables subject to cancellation, alteration, or suspension**
Timetables issued by the Corporation shall be subject to cancellation, suspension, or alteration at any time, and the Cor-

poration shall not be liable for any loss, damage, or expense, arising from any such cancellation, suspension, or alteration.

Part 7

Lost property

- 26 Property found on railway to be delivered to Corporation**
Any person who finds any property in or upon any part of the railway including any vehicle thereon, or in any Corporation service shall immediately hand it over to the guard or to the Corporation employee for the time being in charge of the station at or nearest the place where it was found.

Part 8

Bridges and level crossings

- 27 Prohibition of certain traffic on or over bridges and level crossings**
- (1) No person shall operate on or over any bridge, or on or over any level crossing,—
- (a) any heavy vehicle if it is fitted with any tyre which is not pneumatic; or
 - (b) any vehicle if it is fitted with any tyre having lugs, cleats, or similar projections; or
 - (c) any vehicle if it is so constructed that any part of the vehicle other than the tyres, or so loaded that any part of its load, will come in contact with the deck of the bridge, or road surface, or railway lines, sleepers, or fastenings, as the case may be; or
 - (d) any vehicle if it exceeds the weight limits allowed in terms of the Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations 1974,—
unless permission in writing is first obtained from a District Railway Engineer, which permission may be given subject to such conditions as the District Railway Engineer thinks fit to impose. The permission shall be signed by the District Railway Engineer or by any member of his staff or other person authorised by him in that behalf and may apply to any particular trip or to any number of trips or to a specified period or periods and may at any time be revoked or amended by any District Railway Engineer.

- (2) In subclause (1) the term **tyre** includes a self-laying track.
- (3) Every person operating a vehicle under a permission given as aforesaid shall comply with all the conditions of the permission and the person driving the vehicle shall produce the permission when requested to do so by any authorised officer.
- (4) No such permission shall prejudice the rights of the Corporation or the controlling authority appointed pursuant to any other Act to recover by legal process reimbursement for any damage done to the bridge during the trip or trips so permitted.

28 Weight, speed, and load limits for bridges

- (1) The Chief Civil Engineer may from time to time, with respect to traffic using, or passing under, any bridge, fix—
 - (a) the maximum weight for heavy vehicles:
 - (b) the maximum portion of the weight of any heavy vehicle borne on any one axle or group of axles:
 - (c) the maximum speed at which any vehicle may be operated on the bridge:
 - (d) the maximum height of any vehicle or of its load.
- (2) The weight limits or speed limit or height limit fixed with respect to traffic using any bridge shall become effective for the purposes of this regulation as soon as there shall be erected at each end of the bridge a sign indicating the weight limits or speed limit or height limit so fixed.
- (3) The height limit fixed with respect to traffic passing under any bridge shall become effective for the purposes of this regulation as soon as there shall be erected at each side of the bridge a sign indicating the height limit fixed.
- (4) No person shall—
 - (a) operate on or over any bridge any heavy vehicle which exceeds the weight limits for the time being in force and fixed with respect to that bridge pursuant to this regulation; or
 - (b) operate any vehicle on or over any bridge at a speed exceeding the speed limit for the time being in force and fixed with respect to that bridge pursuant to this regulation; or

- (c) operate on, over, or under any bridge any vehicle that itself or the load thereon exceeds the height limit for the time being in force and fixed with respect to that bridge pursuant to this regulation.
- (5) For the purposes of this regulation the weight of a heavy vehicle shall be deemed to include the weight of any trailer drawn by the heavy vehicle.
- (6) The following provisions shall apply with respect to every such sign which may be in the form of diagram No 4 in Schedule 4 of the Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations 1974 in addition to the foregoing provisions of this regulation:
 - (a) panel 1 of the sign may show the words “Class II”, in which case the weight limits which apply to individual axles on Class II roads shall apply on the bridge. Alternatively panel 1 of the sign may show a weight in kilograms in which case the weight shown shall be the weight limit on any one axle on the bridge. If no special axle weight limits are determined, the word “Axles” and panel 1 may be omitted from the sign, and its height may be reduced accordingly:
 - (b) panel 2 of the sign may show any of the figures “30”, “40”, “50”, “60”, “70”, “80” or “90” followed by “% of Class I,” in which case the maximum sum of any 2 or more adjacent axles shall not exceed the stated percentage of the sum of axle weights allowed on Class I roads by tables No 2 and No 3 in Schedule 2 of the Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations 1974. Alternatively panel 2 of the sign may show a weight in kilograms in which case the weight shown shall be the gross weight limit of any heavy motor vehicle on the bridge. If no special gross weight limits are fixed the word “Gross” and panel 2 may be omitted from the sign, and its height may be reduced accordingly:
 - (c) panel 3 of the sign shall show the maximum speed limit for heavy motor vehicles in kilometres per hour. If no special speed limit is determined for heavy motor vehicles the word “Speed” may be omitted from the sign and its height may be reduced accordingly.

- (7) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this regulation, a District Railway Engineer may give written permission for any specified vehicle, being a vehicle the weight of which (whether laden or unladen) exceeds the weight limits fixed with respect to any bridge, to be taken on to or over that bridge subject to such conditions as the District Railway Engineer thinks fit to impose. The permission shall be signed by the District Railway Engineer or by any member of his staff or other person authorised by him in that behalf and may apply to any particular trip or to any number of trips or to a specified period or specified periods and may, at any time, be revoked or amended by any District Railway Engineer.
- (8) No such permission shall prejudice the rights of the Corporation or the controlling authority appointed pursuant to any other Act to recover by legal process reimbursement for any damage done to the bridge during the trip or trips so permitted.
- (9) In any prosecution for a breach of this regulation it shall be sufficient evidence that the weight limits or speed limit or height limit with respect to any bridge had been fixed and were in force in accordance with this regulation if the prosecution proves that at the time when the offence was committed the signs indicating the weight limits, or speed limit, or height limit, or any of them, were in position at each end of the bridge, or at each side of the bridge, as the case may be.
- (10) Every person operating a vehicle under a permission given as aforesaid shall comply with all the conditions of the permission and no person shall operate the vehicle unless the permission is carried therein. The person driving the vehicle shall produce the permission when requested to do so by any authorised officer.

29 Speed limit for vehicles not fitted with pneumatic tyres

- (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, no person shall operate on or over any bridge, or on or over any level crossing,—
 - (a) any tracked vehicle or other vehicle of which any tyre is solid but no tyre is metal, at a speed exceeding 15 kilometres an hour:

- (b) any vehicle of which any tyre is metal at a speed exceeding 10 kilometres per hour.
- (2) In any case in which the maximum speed fixed so as to apply to any such vehicle by the Chief Civil Engineer for any bridge is greater than the speed specified by subclause (1), the maximum speed of that vehicle for that bridge shall be that specified by subclause (1).

30 Width of loads on combined bridges

- (1) Every person about to operate on any combined bridge any vehicle that itself or the load whereon exceeds 2.5 metres in width shall—
 - (a) in the case of a combined bridge at which any railway employee is for the time being engaged in controlling traffic thereon, notify the employee of the width of the vehicle or its load and shall cross the combined bridge only when permission has been given by the employee:
 - (b) in the case of a combined bridge at which no such employee is for the time being so employed, take all necessary precautions against the possibility of collision with other traffic and of damage to the combined bridge:
provided that no person shall operate on any such combined bridge any vehicle that itself, or together with the load that it is for the time being carrying, exceeds 3.3 metres in width; unless permission in writing is first obtained from a District Railway Engineer, which permission may be given subject to such conditions as the District Railway Engineer thinks fit to impose. The permission shall be signed by the District Railway Engineer or by some member of his staff or other person authorised by him in that behalf, and may apply to any particular trip or to any number of trips or to a specified period or periods, and may at any time be revoked or amended by any District Railway Engineer.
- (2) Every person operating a vehicle as aforesaid shall comply with all the conditions of the permission and no person shall operate the vehicle unless the permission is carried therein. The person driving the vehicle shall produce the permission when requested to do so by any authorised officer.

31 Opposing road traffic on combined bridges

No person whether on foot or driving or riding any vehicle or animal, shall enter on or cross over or attempt to enter on or cross over any combined bridge when there is any risk of the person, vehicle, or animal being involved in a collision with any opposing road traffic:

provided that there shall be deemed to be no risk of collision by reason only of the fact that a person whether on foot or driving or riding a vehicle or animal enters on a combined bridge occupied by opposing road traffic if the bridge is equipped with passing bays and the opposing traffic has, at the time when the person enters on the bridge, still to reach at least 1 of the passing bays on the bridge.

32 Rail traffic to have right of way on combined bridges

Rail traffic shall at all times be entitled to the right of way on combined bridges; and for the purpose of allowing free passage to any such traffic, every person driving or riding or in charge of any vehicle or animal on any such bridge shall immediately remove the vehicle or animal from the bridge when and in the manner directed by any authorised officer.

33 Warning signs at private level crossings

- (1) The Corporation may require or cause to be erected at any crossing made pursuant to section 169 of the Public Works Act 1981 or granted pursuant to section 35 of the Act, such notices and warning devices as it considers necessary for the protection of persons using the crossing.
- (2) It shall be the duty of every person driving a motor vehicle when approaching or crossing a level crossing or elsewhere on a railway to keep a vigilant look out for any approaching locomotive, railcar, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle using the railway line.
- (3) The Corporation shall not be liable in respect of any accident that may occur by reason of any failure of any such warning device.

Part 9

Prohibition of certain traffic on platforms and footbridges and in subways

34 Vehicles and animals prohibited on platforms

- (1) No person shall drive or lead or attempt to drive or lead any cow, horse, sheep, or other similarly large animal, or drive or attempt to drive any vehicle including a cycle, or a motorcycle, on to any platform at which Corporation services arrive or from which such services depart, except for the purpose of loading or unloading the animal or vehicle into or from a Corporation vehicle.
- (2) No person shall ride or attempt to ride any animal or cycle, or motorcycle on to or upon any such platform for any purpose whatever.

35 Vehicles and animals prohibited on footbridges and in subways

No person shall ride or drive or attempt to ride or drive any vehicle, including a cycle, or a motorcycle, or ride or drive or lead or attempt to ride or drive or lead any cow or horse or sheep or similar large animal, on to or over any footbridge or into or through any pedestrian subway whether or not there shall be displayed a notice indicating that the footbridge or pedestrian subway shall be used for pedestrian traffic only.

Part 10

Railway approach roads

36 Drivers to obey directions of any authorised officer

Every person operating or about to operate any vehicle in or upon any railway approach road shall at all times obey the orders of any authorised officer, and every such person shall immediately remove any such vehicle to such part of the railway as he may be directed, and shall, if so directed, remove any such vehicle altogether from the railway.

37 Drivers to comply with notices, traffic signs, and markings

Unless otherwise directed by an authorised officer, every person operating or about to operate any vehicle in or upon any railway approach road shall comply with all notices, traffic signs, and markings, maintained or exhibited on or about the approach road for the control or guidance of vehicular traffic, and in particular shall—

- (a) where an entrance to any railway approach road is indicated by any such notice, traffic sign, or marking, enter upon the railway approach road only by that entrance; and
- (b) where an exit from any railway approach road is indicated by any such notice, traffic sign, or marking, depart from the railway approach road only by that exit; and
- (c) stop, stand, or park the vehicle only upon a stand set apart for the particular class of vehicle as indicated by any such notice, traffic sign, or marking.

38 Railway approach roads may be closed

Any railway approach road may be closed to vehicular traffic during such period or periods or for such time as may from time to time be determined by the traffic manager, and no person shall operate any vehicle upon any such approach road during any such period. The fact that a notice, traffic sign, or marking indicating the periods during which the railway approach road will be closed to vehicular traffic is exhibited at or near the entrance to the railway approach road, or that any authorised officer shall direct the operator of any vehicle not to enter on the railway approach road, shall be sufficient evidence that the railway approach road has been closed to vehicular traffic pursuant to this regulation. Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to require the exhibition of any notice, traffic sign, or marking as is mentioned in this paragraph; nor shall the fact that any notice, traffic sign, or marking is exhibited be a bar to the closing of the railway approach road during any longer period than is shown on the notice, traffic sign, or marking, or during any other period or periods.

Part 11 Miscellaneous

39 Revocations

The orders and regulations specified in the Schedule are hereby revoked.

Schedule

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Orders and regulations revoked

Government Railways Amendment Act Commencement Order 1972 (SR 1972/98)

Government Railways Amendment Act Commencement Order 1981 (SR 1981/56)

Government Railways (Fees for Documents) Order 1979 (SR 1979/121)

Government Railways (Fees for Documents) Order 1979, Amendment No 1 (SR 1981/247)

Government Railways (General) Regulations 1957 (SR 1957/99)

Government Railways (General) Regulations 1957, Amendment No 1 (SR 1962/18)

Government Railways (General) Regulations 1957, Amendment No 2 (SR 1975/169)

P G Millen,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

**New Zealand Railways Corporation
(General) Regulations 1982**

Reprinted as at
1 October 2008

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Notes

1 *General*

This is a reprint of the New Zealand Railways Corporation (General) Regulations 1982. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the regulations as at 1 October 2008, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that contain transitional, savings, or application provisions that cannot be compiled in the reprint are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order. For more information, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/reprints/>.

2 *Status of reprints*

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

3 *How reprints are prepared*

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked

are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
 - indentation
 - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
 - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
 - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

**5 *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint
(most recent first)***

Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72): section 116(a)(iv)

Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 47): section 50(2)

Land Transport Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 77): section 95(7)

Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind Act 2002 (2002 No 3 (P)): section 28(2)