

**Reprint
as at 1 October 2008**



**Dunedin International Airport
Bylaws Approval Order 2005**
(SR 2005/259)

Silvia Cartwright, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 29th day of August 2005

Present:
Her Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Pursuant to section 9 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966, Her Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following order.

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.

This order is administered by the Ministry of Transport.

Contents

		Page
1	Title	2
2	Approval of bylaws of Dunedin International Airport	2
	Schedule	2

Dunedin International Airport Bylaws

Order

- Title**
This order is the Dunedin International Airport Bylaws Approval Order 2005.
 - Approval of bylaws of Dunedin International Airport**
The bylaws made on 29 April 2005 by Dunedin International Airport Limited and set out in the Schedule are approved.
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Schedule

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Dunedin International Airport Bylaws

Pursuant to section 9 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966, Dunedin International Airport Limited makes the following bylaws.

Contents

		Page
1	Title	3
2	Commencement	3
3	Interpretation	3

Part 1

General

4	Animals	5
5	Area control	6
6	Speed restrictions on movement area	6
7	Prohibition against smoking and flames	7
8	Special events	7

Part 2

	Roads and vehicles	
9	Airport roads	8
10	Compliance with directions and signs	9
11	Stopping and standing of vehicles on airport road	9
12	Accidents to be reported	9
	Part 3	
	Aircraft operation and gate position	
13	Cleaning down, maintenance, and repair of aircraft	10
14	Gate standing times	10
15	Use of gate positions	10
16	Parking of aircraft	10
17	Use of apron	10
18	Servicing vehicles	11
19	Spilt substances	11
	Part 4	
	Fire prevention	
20	Liquid fuel	12
21	Storage of inflammables	12
22	Installations to comply with fire code	12

Bylaws

- 1 Title**
These bylaws are the Dunedin International Airport Bylaws.
- 2 Commencement**
These bylaws come into force on the 28th day after the date of their notification in the *Gazette*.
- 3 Interpretation**
In these bylaws, unless the context otherwise requires,—
aircraft means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth
aircraft park means an area within the airport that is made available for the parking or storage of aircraft

airport means that area of land owned or leased by Dunedin International Airport Limited intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, movement, or servicing of aircraft; and includes all buildings, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any area owned or leased by the company used in conjunction with the airport or its administration

airport official means the chief executive and any person appointed or authorised by the company or the chief executive to assist in the management or control of persons and property at the airport

airport road means any area within the airport made available by the company for the movement, standing, or parking of vehicles; and includes a road as defined in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998 that is within the airport

animal means, at any stage of life, any member of the animal kingdom except human beings; and, in the case of any mammal, bird, fish, or reptile, includes the egg, semen, or carcass

apron means those parts of the airport that are intended to accommodate aircraft for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refuelling, parking, or maintenance

authorised vehicle means a vehicle authorised by the manager to enter and remain in a restricted area

chief executive means the person from time to time appointed by the company to that office; and includes that person's deputy or authorised representative

company means Dunedin International Airport Limited

fuel handling means—

- (a) the fuelling and refuelling of aircraft;
- (b) the drainage of fuel and oil and fuel and oil wastes;
- (c) the management of fuel and oil and fuel and oil wastes

hangar means a building or installation used for the storage, shelter, or repair of aircraft

manager means the person from time to time appointed by the company to that office; and includes that person's deputy or authorised representative

manoeuvring area means that part of the airport used for the taking-off and landing of aircraft and the movement of air-

craft associated with taking-off and landing; but does not include loading or unloading areas and areas set aside for aircraft maintenance

movement area means any part of the airport that is intended for the movement of aircraft on the ground; and includes the manoeuvring area, maintenance areas, and aprons

park or **parking** means,—

- (a) in relation to any part of an airport road where parking is governed by parking meters, the stopping or standing of a vehicle for a period exceeding 5 minutes;
- (b) in relation to any other part of an airport road, the stopping or standing of a vehicle

parking space means a space or section marked off for parking a vehicle

person includes a body corporate and an unincorporate body

publicly notified means publicly notified as defined by section 2 of the Local Government Act 1974

restricted area means the movement area and any other part of the airport to which entry by members of the public is prohibited or restricted by or under these bylaws; but does not include any area (other than the movement area) to which entry by members of the public is subject to payment of a fee or charge

smoking or **smoke** includes carrying a lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe

vehicle means a vehicle as defined in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998; and includes a large passenger service vehicle and a small passenger service vehicle.

Part 1 General

4 Animals

- (1) No person may bring an animal into the airport unless the animal is—
 - (a) to be delivered to a person authorised to accept it under a contract of carriage with an airline; and
 - (b) confined so as to make it impossible for it to escape; and

Part 1—*continued*

- (c) under proper control and properly cared for.
- (2) Nothing in this bylaw applies to—
 - (a) a dog engaged in guiding or assisting a blind or disabled person and kept under restraint by harness; or
 - (b) a dog under the control of a government official or agency or an airport official and being used in the course of duty; or
 - (c) stock that is brought, with the consent of the company, on to the airport and grazed in areas set aside for grazing; or
 - (d) eggs or carcasses that are brought into the airport to be processed and consumed at commercial premises located within the airport.

5 Area control

- (1) For all or any of the purposes described in subclause (2), the company may from time to time designate areas or places at the airport to which entry by members of the public is prohibited or restricted and may impose conditions of entry.
- (2) The purposes referred to in subclause (1) are to—
 - (a) ensure the safety of the public within the airport;
 - (b) maintain airport security;
 - (c) maintain order for the use of airport services by the public.
- (3) Every designated area or place must be indicated by conspicuous signs or notices.
- (4) No person may enter or remain in a restricted area unless that person—
 - (a) is authorised to do so by the company; and
 - (b) complies with any conditions imposed by the company.
- (5) Any airport official may require any person who is at any time in a restricted area in breach of this bylaw to leave the area, and that person must do so immediately.

6 Speed restrictions on movement area

- (1) The company may from time to time restrict the speed at which vehicles may be driven on the movement area.

Part 1—*continued*

- (2) The company must notify any restrictions imposed under subclause (1) by appropriate and conspicuous signs.
- (3) No person may drive a vehicle on the movement area in excess of any speed prescribed under subclause (1).

7 Prohibition against smoking and flames

- (1) The company may from time to time designate an area or areas within the airport in which smoking is prohibited, and must erect or install a warning device or notices, in letters of a size that may be easily read, containing the words “No Smoking” together with any other details that may be necessary.
- (2) The company may from time to time prescribe an area or areas within the airport in which lighted and naked flames are prohibited, and must install a warning notice or notices to define the area or areas.
- (3) No person may smoke in, or produce or bring any lighted or naked flame into, any place in the airport where it is prohibited to do so under this bylaw.
- (4) No person may smoke, or produce or bring any lighted or naked flame, within 50 m of an aircraft or a store or container of liquid fuel or explosives.

8 Special events

- (1) The manager may direct any person or persons participating within the airport in any reception, parade, exhibition, display, demonstration, protest march, or organised assembly to leave the airport or move to an area designated by the manager.
- (2) The manager may only give a direction under subclause (1) if he or she is satisfied that the direction is reasonably necessary in order to—
 - (a) ensure the safety of the public within the airport; or
 - (b) maintain airport security; or
 - (c) maintain order for the use of airport services by the public.

Part 2 Roads and vehicles

9 Airport roads

- (1) For the purpose of the orderly management of traffic within the airport, the company may from time to time make any area within the airport available as an airport road.
- (2) For the purpose of the orderly management of traffic within the airport, the company may, in relation to an airport road or part of the road, from time to time,—
 - (a) open the road or part of it to members of the public generally or to a specified class or classes of persons:
 - (b) close the road or any part of it:
 - (c) revoke or vary the right of members of the public generally or a specified class or specified classes of persons to use the road or any part of it:
 - (d) declare that the road or any part of it is no longer available for use as an airport road:
 - (e) alter the area, size, or location of the road or any part of it:
 - (f) restrict traffic movement to 1 direction only:
 - (g) set aside any part of the road for use at all times or during specified times as a loading zone for vehicles loading or unloading passengers or goods, or as a place where those vehicles may wait between trips:
 - (h) set aside any part of the road for the parking of vehicles subject to any prohibitions, limitations, and restrictions as the company may from time to time impose:
 - (i) restrict the speed at which vehicles may be driven on it.
- (3) For the purposes of the orderly management of traffic within the airport, the company may from time to time impose prohibitions, limitations, and restrictions on the operation, stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles on any airport road or any part of it.
- (4) The company must erect notices or signs governing the use of airport roads in a manner set out in the Traffic Regulations 1976 (or any enactment passed in amendment of or in substitution for those regulations), and all prohibitions, limitations, and restrictions imposed on the use of airport roads by or under

Part 2—*continued*

these bylaws must be indicated by signs installed or marked out by the company in accordance with those regulations.

- (5) No person may drive a vehicle on an airport road—
- (a) at a speed in excess of 50 km per hour; or
 - (b) if any other speed has been prescribed by the company for any locality, at a speed in excess of the speed prescribed.

10 Compliance with directions and signs

- (1) Every driver and every person who is in charge of a vehicle must comply with any lawful direction for the regulation of traffic given by a constable, or airport official, and with every traffic sign, directional indicator, line, dome, zone, or marking laid down, placed, or made at the airport.
- (2) No driver or person in charge of a vehicle may—
- (a) drive or attempt to drive the vehicle across, or leave it on, any part of the airport that is not marked out for the passage or standing of vehicles;
 - (b) enter or leave, or attempt to enter or leave, a vehicle parked by a route that is not marked out for the purpose.
- (3) Nothing in subclause (2) applies to authorised vehicles.

Clause 10(1): amended, on 1 October 2008, pursuant to section 116(a)(ii) of the Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72).

11 Stopping and standing of vehicles on airport road

No person who is a driver, or person in charge, of any vehicle may drive, stop, stand, or park that vehicle on any airport road in contravention of any prohibition, limitation, or restriction imposed and indicated from time to time by any sign, notice, or warning.

12 Accidents to be reported

The driver, or person in charge, of a vehicle that is involved in an accident that disrupts traffic movement must report the accident to an airport official and supply his or her name and address and the registration number of the vehicle.

Part 3

Aircraft operation and gate position

13 Cleaning down, maintenance, and repair of aircraft

- (1) Except with the prior permission of an airport official, no person may clean down or carry out maintenance or repair work on an aircraft or a vehicle used in connection with aircraft operations except in a hangar or an area designated by the company for the purpose.
- (2) Any permission under subclause (1) may be amended or revoked at any time.

14 Gate standing times

- (1) The chief executive may from time to time specify periods of time during which aircraft may remain stationed on the apron.
- (2) The person in charge of an aircraft must move the aircraft when directed to do so by an airport official.
- (3) No person may cause or permit an aircraft to remain stationed on the apron for a period of time in excess of the period applicable to that aircraft and prescribed under this bylaw.

15 Use of gate positions

No person may cause or permit an aircraft to be stationed on the apron except at a place that the chief executive directs.

16 Parking of aircraft

- (1) No person may park an aircraft except in the places and in the manner directed by the chief executive and subject to any terms and conditions that may be specified by the chief executive from time to time.
- (2) No aircraft may be left unattended at the airport unless it is properly secured against adverse weather conditions, unauthorised entry, or other interference.

17 Use of apron

- (1) No person operating, or in charge of, an aircraft may use an apron unless—

Part 3—*continued*

- (a) that person is authorised to do so by the chief executive; and
 - (b) the use of the apron conforms with the parking pattern approved by the chief executive and all guidance lines, apron markings, and signage.
- (2) Every person operating, or in charge of, an aircraft using an apron in contravention of subclause (1) must, when required to do so by an airport official, remove the aircraft in accordance with the directions of that airport official.

18 Servicing vehicles

No person may use any vehicle or equipment, or allow any vehicle or equipment to be used, in the servicing or maintenance of aircraft if its condition is, or its contents are, likely to create a hazard by fire, flash, or otherwise to aircraft, refuelling facilities, or persons.

19 Spilt substances

- (1) No person may, in any part of the airport, spill, drop, throw, or deposit any oil, grease, fuel, refuse, broken glass, or any other thing or substance likely to—
- (a) foul, obstruct, damage, endanger, or create a hazard for an aircraft; or
 - (b) injure or endanger any person; or
 - (c) create an environmental hazard or breach any environmental standard specified by the company or regulatory body.
- (2) Any person who spills, drops, throws, or deposits in any area or place any substance or thing to which subclause (1) applies must, at that person's own expense and in accordance with any requirement of the chief executive and any applicable statute or regulation,—
- (a) immediately advise an airport official; and
 - (b) have the substance or thing, and any hazard created by it, removed; and
 - (c) make good the area or place.

Part 4
Fire prevention

20 Liquid fuel

No person may, except in an area designated by the company for the purpose,—

- (a) fill any container or the fuel tank of a vehicle or aircraft with liquid fuel; or
- (b) discharge liquid fuel from any container or the fuel tank of a vehicle or aircraft.

21 Storage of inflammables

No person may, in any part of the airport, place, store, or accumulate any inflammable substance in a way or in a quantity that is likely to create a fire hazard.

22 Installations to comply with fire code

- (1) All portable filling tanks, underground fuel storage tanks, installations, safety equipment, pumps, and other associated facilities must be installed and operated in a manner that complies with the requirements of the chief executive and any applicable regulations made under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
- (2) Any portable filling tank must be located—
 - (a) in a place at the airport that is approved by the chief executive; and
 - (b) in compliance with any terms and conditions regarding the location of portable filling tanks that the chief executive may specify from time to time.
- (3) No person may install a fuel storage tank above or below the ground at the airport unless that person first obtains the written approval of the chief executive and any necessary permit or approval from other authorising agencies.

The above bylaws were made by Dunedin International Airport Limited by a resolution of its Board of Directors passed at a duly constituted meeting held on 29 April 2005.

Reprinted as at
1 October 2008

**Dunedin International Airport Bylaws
Approval Order 2005**

F J McCall,
Chief Executive.

Diane Morcom,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 1 September 2005.

Contents

- 1 General
 - 2 Status of reprints
 - 3 How reprints are prepared
 - 4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989
 - 5 List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)
-

Notes**1 *General***

This is a reprint of the Dunedin International Airport Bylaws Approval Order 2005. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the order 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 have yet to come into force or that contain relevant transitional or savings provisions are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order.

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/legislation/reprints.shtml>
or Part 8 of the *Tables of 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)(ii)
