

REPORT OF INQUIRY
INTO
THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT
AT
DALKEY, CO. DUBLIN
ON
16TH NOVEMBER, 1979

October 1987

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INTRODUCTION

The Minister for Tourism and Transport directed, by Order, that [REDACTED], BE, MIEI, hold an inquiry pursuant to Section 7 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871, as adapted, into the cause of the accident which occurred on the Coras Iompair Eireann railway system near Dalkey Station, Co. Dublin, on Friday the 16th day of November, 1979, and in which thirty-four passengers and two railway employees received injuries of varying severity. Fortunately there were no fatalities.

I inspected the accident site on the morning of the accident. I heard evidence from persons concerned or having knowledge of the accident and from officers of Coras Iompair Eireann on 15th April, 1980, at the Land Commission Court Room, 24 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin 2. The evidence was not taken on oath and was heard in public. Legal and trade union representation is listed at Annex 1. The witnesses listed at Annex II gave evidence.

I have the honour to report as follows:-

DESCRIPTION AND CIRCUMSTANCES

Dalkey Station is 8 miles from Pearse Station, Dublin on the railway to Rosslare Harbour. There is a double track for the 13½ miles from Dublin to Bray, Co. Wicklow. Between 8½ and 9½ miles from Dublin the maximum permitted speed is 30 m.p.h. Stations nearest to Dalkey in the Up (towards Dublin) and Down (towards Bray) directions are, respectively, Glenageary (7½ miles from Pearse Station) and Killiney (10 miles from Pearse Station). At the time of the

accident the active signal cabins on either side of Dalkey were Dun Laoghaire, the second station past Glenageary, in the Up direction and Killiney in the Down direction. Signals on the line were mainly semaphore type.

Most of the railway between Dalkey and Killiney is curved and part of one curve runs through a tunnel which is about 160 yards long. The Dalkey Up Distant and Up Outer Home signals were respectively located outside the Killiney and Dalkey ends of the tunnel.

Two locomotive-hauled Up commuter passenger trains were involved in the accident, the 08.17 Bray to Howth (via Connolly Station) and the 08.27 Bray to Dublin (Connolly Station). The 08.17 train was stopped outside the Dalkey end of the tunnel and outside the Up Outer Home signal when it was struck in rear by the 08.27 train. Two carriages of the 08.17 train and the locomotive of the 08.27 train were extensively damaged. A third carriage of the 08.17 train sustained some damage.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

Solicitor [REDACTED] read a brief statement outlining the circumstances of the accident and on behalf of CIE, expressing sympathy to those injured and thanking people and organisations who helped at the accident scene. Suburban Rail Manager [REDACTED] said that at the time of the accident it was bright and there was heavy frost. The 08.17 train consisted of a locomotive, steam heating van and five passenger carriages. The 08.27 train consisted of a locomotive, brake van, three passenger carriages and a steam heating van. Mr. [REDACTED] gave additional evidence later in the inquiry.

Senior Depotman [REDACTED] was alone in the Dalkey signal cabin at the time of the accident. He had been on duty since 07.08. Mr. [REDACTED] normally worked at Shankill Station where he issued passenger tickets. He

frequently carried out relief signalman duties. He had checked the signals and points when he came on duty. The signals had operated correctly for six Up trains prior to the arrival of the 08.17 ex Bray train.

The 08.26 ex Dalkey Up train departed at 08.27. At the same time Mr. [REDACTED] had accepted both the 08.17 ex Bray Up train from Killiney and the 08.07 ex Dublin Down express from Dun Laoghaire. After the 08.26 train departed the signalman restored the Up Starting Signal to Danger. He cleared "the road" for the 08.07 train to proceed through Dalkey and when he went to clear signals for the 08.17 train he found the lever controlling the Up Outer Home signal slack. As the pull wire was also slack he assumed the wire was broken and he reported this, by telephone, first to the foreman at Dalkey Station and then to Rail Control at Connolly Station, Dublin and he asked that a technician be sent to examine the signal controls. The 08.07 ex Dublin express passed through Dalkey at 08.30. Dalkey gave a "Train Out of Section" bell signal to Dun Laoghaire and accepted the 06.32 ex Dundalk Down train.

Depotman [REDACTED] was satisfied that the Up Distant signal was displaying a Caution aspect. As he could not clear the Up Outer Home signal he sent a hand-signalman to the signal to instruct the driver of the 08.17 ex Bray train to proceed past that signal while it displayed a Danger aspect.

When the hand-signalman had set out for the stationary train Mr. [REDACTED] received a "Train Running Away" bell signal from Killiney. He telephoned Killiney signal cabin and was told the 08.27 ex Bray train had passed the Killiney Up Starting signal which was at Danger. Mr. [REDACTED] shouted this information to the hand-signalman who continued towards the 08.17 ex Bray train.

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Acting Senior Depotman [REDACTED] told the inquiry that while his normal duties at Dalkey Station related to the booking office and the general running of the Station he had, on occasions, worked as a signalman. On the morning of the accident he was in the booking office after the 08.26 ex Dalkey Up train had departed, the Dalkey signalman telephoned saying he could see from the track circuit display that the 08.17 ex Bray Up train was stopped outside the Up Outer Home signal and as the pull wire to that signal was apparently broken he asked that a hand-signalman be sent to instruct the driver to pass the signal while it displayed a Danger aspect. Depotman [REDACTED] told John [REDACTED], a station porter, to report to the signal cabin for hand-signalling duties at the Up Outer Home signal. Shortly afterwards the signalman telephoned again saying he had received a "Train Running Away" signal from Killiney. This was followed by a telephone call saying there had been a collision.

Mr. [REDACTED] was unaware of any previous instances of pull wires breaking or of other signal defects at Dalkey.

Depotman [REDACTED] works alternate weeks at Dalkey and Bray. On the morning of the accident he arrived at Dalkey at 06.50 and took up duty checking passenger tickets at the entrance barrier. Mr. [REDACTED] remembered both the departure of the 08.26 Up train and the Down express running through the station. The 08.17 ex Bray Up train was due at 08.32 and intending passengers were inquiring the reason for its late arrival.

Depotman [REDACTED] heard a public address announcement asking him to report to the signal cabin. When he reached the cabin the signalman told him the Up Outer Home signal was stuck at Danger, that it could not be cleared because the pull wire was broken and that a train was stopped at

the signal. He was given a green flag and a high visibility jacket and told to go to the Outer Home signal and handsignal the train past it.

As Mr. [REDACTED] was proceeding towards the signal he met the guard of the 08.17 ex Bray train who shouted there had been an accident and that something had hit his train.

Train Driver [REDACTED] said his train, the 08.17 ex Bray, departed on time and made stops at Shankill and Killiney. As he reached Killiney all signals were clear including the Up Starting signal. Mr. [REDACTED] did not notice if the Killiney signal box was manned at that time. After Killiney the next signal he met was the Up Distant for Dalkey which displayed a Caution aspect. Driver [REDACTED] halted his train at the Dalkey Outer Home signal which was at Danger.

After about five minutes the train guard, [REDACTED], joined him. Guard [REDACTED] told Driver [REDACTED] he would walk into Dalkey Station to inquire why the signal was continuing to display a Danger aspect. Mr. [REDACTED] then thought he saw a "flag-man" coming to handsignal the train into the station. At about the same time his train was struck.

While not a regular driver on the Bray to Dublin line, Mr. [REDACTED] had driven over the route many times and had a good knowledge of that section of the railway. He had never noticed anything unusual about signals between Bray and Dublin, either in daylight or during hours of darkness.

Train Guard [REDACTED] had taken up duty at 07.05 on the morning of the accident. His train, with [REDACTED] driving, left Connolly Station, Dublin at 07.05 and proceeded to Bray where with the same crew it was turned around to form the 08.17 ex Bray Up train.

Guard [REDACTED] travelled in the rear of the train and noticed nothing out of the ordinary on the journey from Bray. He could not remember noticing if the Killiney signal cabin was manned. His train's locomotive had stopped at the Up Starting signal which was just at the end of the Killiney Up platform. When station work was completed Guard [REDACTED] signalled to the driver with a green flag indicating he was ready-to-depart. Guard [REDACTED] said he would not have given a ready-to-depart signal to the driver unless he was satisfied that the Up Starting signal was displaying a Proceed aspect.

Having departed from Killiney the train was "blocked" at the Dalkey Up Outer Home signal and Mr. [REDACTED] after waiting aboard the train for about five minutes decided to go forward and consult with Driver

[REDACTED] Having completed the consultation and as he was about to commence walking into Dalkey to find out why the signal was still at Danger, his train was struck in rear and pushed forward.

Mr. [REDACTED] had never been issued with a copy of the Train Signalling Regulations.

Senior Depotman [REDACTED] had been full-time on signalling duties for the past five years. On the morning of the accident he reported for duty at Killiney at 07.36. The signal cabin had been non-operational overnight as was normal practice. Generally it was in operational service from 07.35 daily Monday to Friday. Mr. [REDACTED] told the inquiry some of the initial actions taken when the cabin was switched-in, including advising adjacent signal cabins that Killiney was operational and testing the signals when it was safe to do so.

Depotman [REDACTED] had accepted the 08.17 ex Bray Up train from Bray. It arrived at 08.26. The Up train ahead of the 08.17 was the 07.40 ex Wicklow which did not stop at Killiney. At 08.22 Mr. [REDACTED] received a

"Train Out of Section" bell signal for that train from Dalkey. The 08.17 train departed from Killiney at 08.27.

The next Up train due at Killiney was the 08.27 ex Bray. Mr. [REDACTED] had accepted this train from Bray at 08.26. The train entered the Bray to Killiney section at 08.27 and arrived at Killiney at 08.36 (due at 08.35) at which time Mr. Temple gave a "Train Out of Section" bell signal to Bray. As the train approached Killiney the Up Outer Home and Home Signals were displaying Proceed aspects, the Starting signal was at Danger. At that stage Mr. [REDACTED] tried to ascertain the whereabouts of the 08.17 ex Bray by calling Dalkey on the block instrument. His call was not acknowledged.

When all intending passengers had gone aboard, the 08.27 train moved-off while the Starting signal was still at Danger. Mr. [REDACTED] ran from his signal cabin to attract the attention of passengers or anyone to stop the train. He also attempted, without success, to operate the train's vacuum braking system. He then drew the attention of other station staff to the Starting signal which was still at Danger and he sent a "Train Running Away" bell signal to Dalkey; this was acknowledged. At no time while the 08.27 train was at Killiney had he seen that train's guard.

Mr. [REDACTED] then telephoned Dalkey and was told that the 08.17 ex Bray Up train was standing at the Outer Home signal. He warned the Dalkey signalman that if it was not moved there would be a collision. Shortly afterwards he was told the collision had occurred.

At Killiney the Up Starting signal is just past the Dalkey end of the Up platform, while the signal cabin is beyond the Bray end. Consequently Mr. [REDACTED] could not be certain if the locomotive of the 08.27 ex Bray Up train had stopped at, or beyond, the Starting signal.

He did, however, say that when trains were stopped at

Killiney, locomotives occasionally were on the Dalkey side of the Starting signal. He had reported this to the station master at Bray. Killiney platform can accommodate a train of up to six carriages. It was seldom that long trains stopped there.

When questioned about recent alterations to signals at Killiney, Mr. [REDACTED] recollected that during 1979 a worked Up Distant signal was relocated slightly further from Killiney and was designated as a fixed Distant signal. A new Up Outer Home signal was installed about the same time. His understanding was that these alterations would facilitate the running of additional trains at peak periods.

Senior Depotman [REDACTED] is employed at Killiney as station foreman. On the morning of the accident he was on duty in the booking office. He noticed nothing unusual about the arrival and departure of the 08.17 ex Bray Up train. When he had completed booking passengers for the next Up train, the 08.27 ex Bray, Mr. [REDACTED] went to the platform and when he saw all intending passengers had joined the train, he gave a hand-signal to the train's guard to indicate that station duties were completed. The guard was in the vehicle immediately behind the locomotive. Mr. [REDACTED] thought the locomotive was standing about at the Starting signal.

After he had signalled to the guard and the guard in turn had signalled the driver, Depotman [REDACTED] noticed the Up Starting signal at Danger. If he had looked at that signal earlier and had noticed it at Danger he would not have given any hand signal to the guard.

Next he saw the train pulling away from the platform. As the guard was in the front he could not call his attention. He then went to attend intending passengers. At that time the signalman was still in his bin.

When the Killiney signal cabin is switched-out, all the station signals are set in the Clear position. Mr. [REDACTED] saw nothing unusual in having signals fixed in the Clear position for some hours daily and having them worked at other times. He had never previously seen a train going past a signal at Danger. On a few occasions drivers of very long trains stopping at Killiney had brought their locomotives just past the Starting signal in order to accommodate all the carriages along the platform.

Boy Porter [REDACTED] said he was on duty at Killiney on the morning of the accident. He saw the 08.17 ex Bray Up train arrive and when station duties were completed he saw the station foreman waving to the guard.

When the 08.27 ex Bray Up train arrived, Mr. [REDACTED] was on the Up platform. At no time did he look at signals nor did he see where the locomotive stopped relative to the Starting signal. After passengers boarded the train he closed some carriage doors. When station duties were completed he saw the foreman waving to the guard and the train pulled away. He did not see the signalman leave his cabin.

Mr. [REDACTED] of the Permanent Way Department stated his duties included carrying out foot patrols on the section of railway between Bray and Killiney. These patrols are undertaken three times each week. On the morning of the accident he had travelled from Bray to Killiney in the rear carriage of the 08.27 ex Bray train and was intending to walk back to Bray along the railway.

On the platform he met the signalman running towards him saying the train had started past a signal at Danger and that he had tried to catch up with the rear of the train to activate its brake. Mr. [REDACTED] had failed to catch the train.

Driver [REDACTED] who was injured in the accident told the inquiry he had been working on the Dublin suburban trains since about 1955. He had an intimate knowledge of that part of the railway system.

Mr. [REDACTED] explained that his mind was blank regarding events at the time of the accident and during the weeks before and after the accident. He saw no indication that this two-week period was reducing. He could not understand what might have caused the accident.

Mr. [REDACTED] had no recollection of seeing signal faults on the suburban railway other than lamps not being lighted. He reported these lamp outages to signalmen. He had never heard any report that the arm of the Dalkey Up Outer Home signal was not fully horizontal when the signal was at Danger.

Mr. [REDACTED] confirmed he has copies of all the documents, books, etc., a driver is required by the Rules to have with him when on duty.

Guard [REDACTED] had risen at about 04.00 on the morning of the accident and had acted as guard on 05.45 Dundalk/Dublin/Bray train which reached its destination at 08.09. Before leaving Dundalk he had carried out the pre-departure checks listed in the Rules. This train was turned around at Bray and designated the 08.27 ex Bray Up train. The train departed on time and arrived at Killiney at 08.36, one minute late. The slightly late running was due to waiting for late-arriving passengers at Shankill.

Because of the cold weather, Mr. [REDACTED] did not look out for signals as his train approached Killiney. He appreciated the Rules specify the guard as the person in charge of a train. He did not consider a guard's duties as including watching for signals as trains approached or departed from stations. Mr. [REDACTED] travelled from Bray in the standard rake van immediately behind the locomotive because the van at the rear

of the train was uncomfortable due to a combination of water spillage from the heater unit and a slight oil leak.

When his train reached Killiney Guard Woods watched passengers boarding. When they were aboard he saw that all doors were closed. The station foreman gave a hand-signal and Mr. [REDACTED] then gave a flag-signal to his driver. His recollection is that the locomotive was stopped abreast of the Up Starting signal, he had not looked at the signal arm. As the train moved-off, he looked back to check all carriage doors were closed. At that stage he saw nothing unusual at Killiney. He did not notice if the train's speed was in compliance with the published permanent speed restriction between Killiney and Dalkey. He had never seen the notice board at the commencement of the speed restriction nor was he aware of the maximum permitted speed.

As the train neared Dalkey Mr. [REDACTED] felt the impact of a collision and he was thrown to the van floor, injuring his back. He did not know if the brakes were applied before the collision. He had been aware of a braking action when the train was stopping at Killiney.

Mr. [REDACTED], in his additional evidence, said [REDACTED] had obtained a signalling certificate in March 1978. He had annual examinations in the Rules and Signalling Regulations in 1978 and 1979 and his work in the Dalkey signal cabin had been observed by inspectors on six occasions during 1979 and found satisfactory.

[REDACTED] had obtained a guard's certificate in 1974 and a signalling certificate in 1977. He had been employed full-time at Dalkey for the past year.

[REDACTED] obtained a guard's certificate in 1946.

██████████ was appointed driver in 1963 had attended a training course in 1977 and had last undergone an examination in Rules and Signalling Regulations in 1978. His eyesight was tested in 1979.

██████████ obtained a guard's certificate in 1962 and a signalling certificate in 1974. He last attended a refresher course in Rules and Signalling Regulations in 1975 and was last examined in Rules and Regulations in 1979.

██████████ obtained a guard's certificate in 1969 and a signalling certificate in 1974. His most recent examination in Rules and Signalling Regulations was in 1979. His signalling work had been observed by inspectors on six occasions during 1979 and found satisfactory.

██████████ obtained a guard's certificate in 1949 and a signalling certificate in 1950. He was last examined in Rules and Signalling Regulations in 1979.

██████████ was appointed driver in 1963. Company medical and eyesight examinations were overdue. He was last examined in Rules and Signalling Regulations in 1978.

██████████ obtained his guard's certificate in 1966. He was appointed guard in 1974 and he was last examined in Rules and Signalling Regulations in 1979.

██████████ confirmed that a revised edition of the Regulations for Train Signalling was being prepared and would be issued to all train guards. Mr. ██████████ also confirmed that examinations in Rules and Signalling Regulations would take account of amendments promulgated in Weekly Circulars since the Rules and Regulations booklets were last published.

Engineer [REDACTED] explained that the Killiney signals were last altered in May, 1978. These alterations involved installing a new Up Outer Home and relocating the Up Distant further from the station. The reason for the alterations was to increase line capacity. The opening of Shankill Station in 1977 had exacerbated a capacity problem on that section of railway. While the Up Distant was in a fixed position it was intended to convert it into a worked signal similar to the Up Distant at Dalkey.

Mr. [REDACTED] was satisfied that on the morning of the accident the Dalkey signalman had acted in full compliance with Rules and Signalling Regulations. His purpose in telephoning Connolly Station was to advise that the Up Outer Home signal was unserviceable and to ask that someone be sent to repair it. There was no need to alert the Killiney signalman because the Rules and Signalling Regulations prohibit an Up train departing from Killiney before it has been accepted by Dalkey.

Certain signal cabins, including both Dalkey and Killiney, were switched-out or worked depending on the train headways needed to cater for the scheduled traffic. When signal cabins are switched-out their associated signals display Proceed aspects. Mr. [REDACTED] was not aware that drivers or others had reservations about this arrangement.

On the morning of the accident Mr. [REDACTED] examined the signals controlled from the Dalkey signal cabin. The pull wire to the Up Outer Home signal was broken about sixty yards from the signal. He thought the break was due to fair wear and tear. The Up Distant Signal could not be operated from the signal cabin because debris from the accident was lying on its pull wire. Otherwise all the signals at Dalkey were operational. There was no pattern of faults with the Dalkey signals. He was not aware of any report suggesting the arm of the Up Outer Home signal was not fully horizontal when the signal was at Danger.

Mr. [REDACTED] had not heard that the Killiney Up Starting signal was to be moved outwards nor did he see any reason why it should be moved. Consideration was, however, being given to moving the Dalkey Up Outer Home signal to outside the Killiney end of the tunnel. The reason for this would be to ensure that no part of a long train stopped at that signal would be in the tunnel. Moving the Outer Home would involve a consequential relocation of the Up Distant signal.

Assistant General Manager [REDACTED] told the inquiry that while the signalling system on the suburban railway was safe it did impose operating restraints with the increased number of trains and with longer trains. Present planning envisaged that the existing system would be replaced within the next few years.

In the interim CIE would carry out all work necessary to ensure that the present system operated safely.

Engineer [REDACTED] confirmed that the 30 mph speed restriction between Killiney and Dalkey arose because of the sharp curve on that section of the railway.

Technical Manager [REDACTED] said the speed recorder from the locomotive of the 08.27 ex Bray Up train was recovered after the accident. While the recorder's disc was broken in the collision it was possible to piece the disc parts together. Examination of the repaired disc indicated the train's speed at the Dalkey Up Distant signal was about 37 mph, the speed entering the tunnel was about 36 mph and the speed at the time of the collision was about 35 mph.

The speed recorder from the locomotive of the 08.17 train was also recovered. This indicated that the locomotive was driven forward about 20 yards as a result of the collision. Based on the length of this train and its location after the collision Mr. [REDACTED] was satisfied

that the point of collision was inside the tunnel, about 8½ yards from the Dalkey end.

Mr. [REDACTED] could not say if a brake application had been made on the 08.27 train just before the collision.

After the accident Mr. [REDACTED] checked the brakes on the carriages of the 08.27 train and found them satisfactory. While that train's locomotive was too badly damaged to establish that its brake was in working order Mr. [REDACTED] found nothing to suggest that its brake and vigilance system were not fully operational.

Mr. [REDACTED] explained that locomotive speedometers are calibrated to read accurately at the mid-wheel size of locomotive wheels. After the collision the wheels of the locomotive of the 08.27 train were found to be slightly less than mid-wheel size. One effect of this would be that both speedometer and recorder speeds would show slightly higher than actual speeds.

Mrs. [REDACTED] said her two sons had been injured in the accident. Her understanding of evidence given to the inquiry was that the 08.27 ex Bray Up train had gone past the Killiney signal when it was at Danger and that it had then been driven at least 5 mph faster than the maximum permitted speed. She was anxious to ensure that these points had been appreciated by inquiry.

Mrs. [REDACTED] whose son was severely injured in the accident, wondered why the signalman at Dalkey had not telephoned Killiney to alert the signalman there to the fact that the Dalkey Up Outer Home signal was non-operational. While Mrs. [REDACTED] accepted that the signalman had complied with the relevant Rules and Signalling Regulations, she considered in the special circumstances with peak commuter traffic operating over the railway, that Killiney should have been alerted.

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Mr. [REDACTED] who described himself as a member of the public expressed the view that it was no more dangerous having the 08.17 ex Bray Up train blocked at the Dalkey Up Outer Home signal because of the broken pull-wire than because of a stationary train in Dalkey Station. He went on to say there would have been no accident if the relevant Rules and Signalling Regulations had been observed.

CONCLUSION

The cause of the accident at Dalkey on the morning of 16th November, 1979 was that the 08.27 ex Bray Up train was running at such speed that its driver, when he became aware of an obstruction on the line ahead, could not stop his train before it was in collision with the rear of the 08.17 Up train which was stationary outside the Dalkey Up Outer Home signal.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is probable that the 08.27 ex Bray Up train departed from Killiney while the Up Starting signal was still displaying a Danger aspect and that subsequently it was running at a speed somewhat in excess of the maximum permitted in the published list of permanent speed restrictions.


At the inquiry the driver of the 08.27 ex Bray Up train, who was injured in the accident, was unable to remember events on the day of the accident or during the preceding or succeeding weeks. Evidence from him regarding aspects of signals and compliance with the permanent speed restriction would have been helpful to the inquiry.

Neither the Killiney station foreman nor the guard of the 08.27 ex Bray Up train had observed the aspect of the Up Starting signal before giving signals that the station work was completed and that the train was ready to start.

It is RECOMMENDED THAT Irish Rail consider amending Rule 141(b) (extract from the Rule at Annex III) by inserting after "concerned"

in 7th line "and where practicable, that the signal controlling the starting of trains from the station, where provided, is displaying a Proceed aspect" and by inserting a similar amendment to cover the case of trains that operate without guards. This recommendation is not intended in any way to reduce a driver's responsibility for observing and obeying signals.

Since the accident at Dalkey the signalling system on most of the railway in the Dublin area, including the section between Dublin and Bray has been replaced. This re-signalling included centrally controlled multiple aspect colour light signals and track circuiting. Additionally, all trains using this section of railway are fitted with train radios and with either Automatic Train Protection or Continuous Automatic Warning Systems. The only passenger trains now scheduled to stop at Killiney are the electric multiple unit DART trains. Locally controlled semaphore-type signals are still in operational service on other sections of the railway network.


Railway Inspecting Officer

13 October 1987

Annex I

REPRESENTATION

Representing

Mr [REDACTED], Solicitor)
)
 Mr [REDACTED])
)
 Mr [REDACTED])
)
 Mr [REDACTED])
)
 Mr [REDACTED])

Coras
 Iompair
 Eireann

Mr [REDACTED])
)
 Mr [REDACTED])

Locomotive Drivers
 Section of National
 Busworkers' Union

Mr [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] infant,
 an injured party.

Mr [REDACTED] Solicitor)

DunLaoghaire Corporation

WITNESSES

Annex II

CIE

- ██████████, Manager, Dublin Suburban Rail
- ██████████ Senior Depotman
- ██████████, Acting Senior Depotman
- ██████████ Depotman
- ██████████, Train Driver
- ██████████, Train Guard
- ██████████, Senior Depotman
- ██████████, Senior Depotman
- ██████████ Bay Porter
- ██████████, Permanent-Way Department
- ██████████, Train Driver
- ██████████, Train Guard
- ██████████, Engineer
- ██████████, Assistant General Manager (Railways)
- ██████████, Engineer
- ██████████, Technical Manager, (Mechanical)

OTHER PERSONS

- ████████████████████
- ████████████████████
- ████████████████████

EXTRACT FROM RULE 141

**Starting of
passenger trains**

- (a) A passenger train must not be started before the time stated in public time-table.
- (b) Where platform staff are in attendance, the person in charge of the platform will give a signal to the Guard to indicate that station work is complete. This signal by day is given by one arm raised above the head, and at night, if the use of a handlamp is necessary, by a white light held steadily above the head. The Guard, after satisfying himself that all is right so far as he is concerned, must then give his signal to the Driver that the train is ready to start. By day the signal must be a green flag waved above the head, but in periods of bad visibility or at night a green light held steadily above the head. In addition, the Guard must use his whistle when necessary.
In the case of a Guardless train the platform staff will give the signal to the Driver who must ensure that the doors of all vehicles are properly closed and it is safe to proceed.
- (c) When no platform staff are in attendance, the Guard must see that station work is complete before signalling to the Driver.
Before starting from an unmanned platform the Driver of a Guardless train must satisfy himself that the doors of all vehicles are properly closed and it is safe to proceed. To this end C.C.T.V. monitors and/or mirrors, where provided, must be observed.
- (d) Where bell communication is provided the Guard must give two bell signals to the Driver after obtaining an intimation from the person in charge of the platform that all is right for the train to proceed. Bell signals must be repeated by Driver.
- (e) When there are two or more Guards, the signal to the Driver must be given by the Guard nearest the front of the train after he has exchanged signals with the Assistant Guard in rear, who must first have received intimation from the person in charge that all is right for the train to proceed.