

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 11

Articles 31 and 54

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS

PART 1

FOR THE PROTECTION OF ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKERS

1. The provisions of this Part of this Schedule have effect for the protection of utility undertakers unless otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and the utility undertaker in question.

2. In this Part of this Schedule—

“alternative apparatus” means alternative apparatus adequate to enable the utility undertaker in question to fulfil its statutory functions in a manner not less efficient than previously;

“apparatus” means—

- (a) in the case of a utility undertaker within paragraph (a) of the definition of that term, electric lines or electrical plant (as defined in the Electricity Act 1989(1)), belonging to or maintained by the utility undertaker for the purposes of electricity supply;
- (b) in the case of a utility undertaker within paragraph (b) of the definition of that term, any mains, pipes or other apparatus belonging to or maintained by the utility undertaker for the purposes of gas supply;
- (c) in the case of a utility undertaker within paragraph (c) of the definition of that term—
 - (i) mains, pipes or other water apparatus belonging to or maintained by the utility undertaker for the purposes of water supply; and
 - (ii) mains, pipes or other water apparatus that is the subject of an agreement to adopt made under section 51A (agreements to adopt water main or service pipe at future date) of the Water Industry Act 1991(2); and
- (d) in the case of a sewerage undertaker—
 - (i) any drain or works vested in the sewerage undertaker under the Water Industry Act 1991; and
 - (ii) any sewer which is so vested or is the subject of a notice of intention to adopt given under section 102(4)(3) (adoption of sewers and disposal works) of that Act or an agreement to adopt made under section 104(4) (agreements to adopt sewer, drain or sewage disposal works, at future date) of that Act,

(1) 1989 c. 29. The definition of “electrical plant” (in section 64) was amended by paragraphs 24 and 38(1) and (3) of Schedule 6 to the Utilities Act 2000 (c. 27).

(2) 1991 c. 56. Section 51A was inserted by section 92(1) of the Water Act 2003 (c. 37) and amended by section 10(1) and (2) of the Water Act 2014 (c. 21).

(3) Section 102(4) was amended by section 96(1)(c) of the Water Act 2003 and paragraph 90 of Schedule 7 to the Water Act 2014.

(4) Section 104 was amended by sections 96(4) and 101(2) of, and Part 3 of Schedule 9 to, the Water Act 2003, by section 42(3) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (c. 29) and by section 11(1) and (2) of, and paragraphs 2 and 91 of Schedule 7 to, the Water Act 2014.

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and includes a sludge main, disposal main (within the meaning of section 219 (general interpretation) of that Act) or sewer outfall and any manholes, ventilating shafts, pumps or other accessories forming part of any such sewer, drain or works, and in each case includes any structure in which apparatus is or is to be lodged or which gives or will give access to apparatus;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“in” in a context referring to apparatus or alternative apparatus in land includes a reference to apparatus or alternative apparatus under, over or upon land;

“plan” includes all designs, drawings, specifications, method statements, soil reports, programmes, calculations, risk assessments and other documents that are reasonably necessary to describe the works to be executed; and

“utility undertaker” means—

- (a) any licence holder within the meaning of Part 1 (electricity supply) of the Electricity Act 1989;
- (b) a gas transporter within the meaning of Part 1 (gas supply) of the Gas Act 1986⁽⁵⁾;
- (c) a water undertaker within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991; and
- (d) a sewerage undertaker within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991,

for the area of the authorised development, and in relation to any apparatus, means the utility undertaker to whom it belongs or by whom it is maintained.

3. This Part of this Schedule does not apply to apparatus in respect of which the relations between the undertaker and the utility undertaker are regulated by Part 3 (street works in England and Wales) of the 1991 Act.

4.—(1) Regardless of the temporary stopping up, alteration or diversion of streets under the powers conferred by article 11 (temporary stopping up and restriction of use of streets), a utility undertaker is at liberty at all times to take all necessary access across any such street and to carry out and do all such works and things in, upon or under any such street as may be reasonably necessary or desirable to enable it to maintain any apparatus which at the time of the temporary stopping up, alteration or diversion was in that street.

(2) Where any street is stopped up under article 10 (permanent stopping up of streets and private means of access), any utility undertaker whose apparatus is in the street has the same powers and rights in respect of that apparatus as it enjoyed immediately before the stopping up and the undertaker must grant to the utility undertaker legal easements reasonably satisfactory to the utility undertaker in respect of such apparatus and access to it, but nothing in this paragraph affects any right of the undertaker or of the utility undertaker to require the removal of that apparatus under paragraph 6 or to carry out works under paragraph 8.

5. Despite any provision in this Order or anything shown on the land plans, the undertaker must not acquire any apparatus otherwise than in accordance with this Part of this Schedule or by agreement.

6.—(1) If, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Order, the undertaker acquires any interest in any land in which any apparatus is placed or over which access to any apparatus is enjoyed or requires that the utility undertaker’s apparatus is relocated or diverted, that apparatus must not be removed under this Part of this Schedule, and any right of a utility undertaker to maintain that apparatus in that land and to gain access to it must not be extinguished, until alternative apparatus has

(5) 1986 c. 44. A new section 7 was substituted by section 5 of the Gas Act 1995 (c. 45) and was further amended by section 76 of the Utilities Act 2000 (c. 27).

been constructed and is in operation, and access to it has been provided, to the reasonable satisfaction of the utility undertaker in question in accordance with sub-paragraphs (2) to (6).

(2) If, for the purpose of carrying out any works in, on or under any land purchased, held, appropriated or used under this Order, the undertaker requires the removal of any apparatus placed in that land, the undertaker must give to the utility undertaker in question 28 days' written notice of that requirement, together with a plan and section of the work proposed, and of the proposed position of the alternative apparatus to be provided or constructed and in that case (or if in consequence of the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Order a utility undertaker reasonably needs to remove any of its apparatus) the undertaker must, subject to sub-paragraph (3), afford to the utility undertaker the necessary facilities and rights for the construction of alternative apparatus in other land of the undertaker and subsequently for the maintenance of that apparatus.

(3) If alternative apparatus or any part of such apparatus is to be constructed elsewhere than in other land of the undertaker, or the undertaker is unable to afford such facilities and rights as are mentioned in sub-paragraph (2), in the land in which the alternative apparatus or part of such apparatus is to be constructed, the utility undertaker in question must, on receipt of a written notice to that effect from the undertaker, as soon as reasonably practicable use reasonable endeavours to obtain the necessary facilities and rights in the land in which the alternative apparatus is to be constructed.

(4) Any alternative apparatus to be constructed in land of the undertaker under this Part of this Schedule must be constructed in such manner and in such line or situation as may be agreed between the utility undertaker in question and the undertaker or in default of agreement settled by arbitration in accordance with article 57 (arbitration).

(5) The utility undertaker in question must, after the alternative apparatus to be provided or constructed has been agreed or settled by arbitration in accordance with article 57 (arbitration), and after the grant to the utility undertaker of any such facilities and rights as are referred to in sub-paragraph (2) or (3), proceed without unnecessary delay to construct and bring into operation the alternative apparatus and subsequently to remove any apparatus required by the undertaker to be removed under the provisions of this Part of this Schedule.

(6) Regardless of anything in sub-paragraph (5), if the undertaker gives notice in writing to the utility undertaker in question that it desires itself to carry out any work, or part of any work, in connection with the construction or removal of apparatus in any land controlled by the undertaker, that work, instead of being carried out by the utility undertaker, may be carried out by the undertaker, without unnecessary delay under the superintendence, if given, and to the reasonable satisfaction of the utility undertaker.

(7) Nothing in sub-paragraph (6) authorises the undertaker to execute the placing, installation, bedding, packing, removal, connection or disconnection of any apparatus, or execute any filling around the apparatus (where the apparatus is laid in a trench) within 300 millimetres of the apparatus.

7.—(1) Where, in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Schedule, the undertaker affords to a utility undertaker facilities and rights for the construction and maintenance in land of the undertaker of alternative apparatus in substitution for apparatus to be removed, those facilities and rights must be granted upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the undertaker and the utility undertaker in question or in default of agreement settled by arbitration in accordance with article 57 (arbitration).

(2) If the facilities and rights to be afforded by the undertaker in respect of any alternative apparatus, and the terms and conditions subject to those facilities and rights are to be granted, are in the opinion of the arbitrator less favourable on the whole to the utility undertaker in question than the facilities and rights enjoyed by it in respect of the apparatus to be removed and the terms and conditions to which those facilities and rights are subject, the arbitrator must make such provision for the payment of compensation by the undertaker to that utility undertaker as appears to the arbitrator to be reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the particular case.

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8.—(1) Not less than 21 days before starting the carrying out of any works authorised by this Order that will or may affect any apparatus the removal of which has not been required by the undertaker under paragraph 6(2), the undertaker must submit to the utility undertaker in question a plan, section and description of the works to be carried out.

(2) Those works must be carried out only in accordance with the plan, section and description submitted under sub-paragraph (1) and in accordance with such reasonable requirements as may be made in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) by the utility undertaker for the alteration or otherwise for the protection of the apparatus, or for securing access to it, and the utility undertaker is entitled to watch and inspect the carrying out of those works.

(3) Any requirements made by a utility undertaker under sub-paragraph (2) must be made within a period of 14 days beginning with the date on which a plan, section and description under sub-paragraph (1) are submitted to it.

(4) If a utility undertaker in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) and in consequence of the works proposed by the undertaker, reasonably requires the removal of any apparatus and gives written notice to the undertaker of that requirement, paragraphs 1 to 4 applies as if the removal of the apparatus had been required by the undertaker under paragraph 6(2).

(5) Nothing in this paragraph precludes the undertaker from submitting at any time or from time to time, but in no case less than 28 days before commencing the carrying out of any works, a new plan, section and description instead of the plan, section and description previously submitted, and having done so the provisions of this paragraph apply to and in respect of the new plan, section and description.

(6) The undertaker is not required to comply with sub-paragraph (1) in a case of emergency, but in that case it must give to the utility undertaker in question notice as soon as is reasonably practicable and a plan, section and description of those works as soon as reasonably practicable subsequently and must comply with sub-paragraph (2) in so far as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances.

(7) Nothing in sub-paragraph (6) entitles the undertaker to carry out works to any apparatus, but upon receipt of notice from the undertaker, the utility undertaker must proceed to carry out such works as may be required without unnecessary delay.

9.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, the undertaker must repay to the utility undertaker in question the proper and reasonable expenses incurred by that utility undertaker in, or in connection with the inspection, removal, alteration or protection of any apparatus which may be required in consequence of the execution of any such works as are referred to in paragraph 6(2).

(2) The value of any apparatus removed under this Part of this Schedule is to be deducted from any sum payable under sub-paragraph (1), that value being calculated after removal.

(3) If in accordance with this Part of this Schedule—

(a) apparatus of better type, of greater capacity or of greater dimensions is placed in substitution for existing apparatus of worse type, of smaller capacity or of smaller dimensions; or

(b) apparatus (whether existing apparatus or apparatus substituted for existing apparatus) is placed at a depth greater than the depth at which the existing apparatus was situated,

and the placing of apparatus of that type or capacity or of those dimensions or the placing of apparatus at that depth, as the case may be, is not agreed by the undertaker or, in default of agreement, is not determined by arbitration in accordance with article 57 (arbitration) to be necessary, then, if such placing involves cost in the construction of works under this Part of this Schedule exceeding that which would have been involved if the apparatus placed had been of the existing type, capacity or dimensions, or at the existing depth, as the case may be, the amount which apart from this sub-paragraph would be payable to the utility undertaker in question by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) is to be reduced by the amount of that excess.

(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3)—

- (a) an extension of apparatus to a length greater than the length of existing apparatus is not to be treated as a placing of apparatus of greater dimensions than those of the existing apparatus; and
- (b) where the provision of a joint in a cable is agreed, or is determined to be necessary, the consequential provision of a jointing chamber or of a manhole is to be treated as if it also had been agreed or had been so determined.

(5) An amount which apart from this sub-paragraph would be payable to a utility undertaker in respect of works by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) must, if the works include the placing of apparatus provided in substitution for apparatus placed more than 7 years and 6 months earlier so as to confer on the utility undertaker in question any financial benefit by deferment of the time for renewal of the apparatus in the ordinary course, be reduced by the amount which represents that benefit.

10.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), if by reason or in consequence of the construction, maintenance or failure of any of the works referred to in paragraph 6(2), any damage is caused to any apparatus (other than apparatus the repair of which is not reasonably necessary in view of its intended removal for the purposes of those works) or property of a utility undertaker, or there is any interruption in any service provided, or in the supply of any goods, by any utility undertaker, the undertaker must—

- (a) bear and pay the cost reasonably incurred by that utility undertaker in making good such damage or restoring the supply; and
- (b) make reasonable compensation to that utility undertaker for any other expenses, loss, damage, penalty or costs incurred by the undertaker,

by reason or in consequence of any such damage or interruption.

(2) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1) imposes any liability on the undertaker with respect to any damage or interruption to the extent that it is attributable to the act, neglect or default of a utility undertaker, its officers, servants, contractors or agents.

(3) The utility undertaker must at all time take reasonable steps to prevent and mitigate any such expenses, loss, damage, penalty or costs.

(4) A utility undertaker must give the undertaker reasonable notice of any such claim or demand and no settlement or compromise is to be made without the consent of the undertaker which, if it withholds such consent, has the sole conduct of any settlement or compromise or of any proceedings necessary to resist the claim or demand.

PART 2

FOR THE PROTECTION OF OPERATORS OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS CODE NETWORKS

11.—(1) For the protection of any operator, the following provisions have effect, unless otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and the operator.

(2) In this Part of this Schedule—

“the 2003 Act” means the Communications Act 2003(6);

“electronic communications apparatus” has the same meaning as in the electronic communications code;

(6) 2003 c. 21.

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“electronic communications code” means the code set out in Schedule 3A (the electronic communications code) to the 2003 Act⁽⁷⁾;

“electronic communications code network” means—

- (a) so much of an electronic communications network or infrastructure system provided by an electronic communications code operator as is not excluded from the application of the electronic communications code by a direction under section 106 (application of the electronic communications code) of the 2003 Act; and
- (b) an electronic communications network which the undertaker is providing or proposing to provide;

“electronic communications code operator” means a person in whose case the electronic communications code is applied by a direction under section 106 of the 2003 Act;

“infrastructure system” has the same meaning as in the electronic communications code⁽⁸⁾ and references to providing an infrastructure system are to be construed in accordance with paragraph 7 of that code; and

“operator” means the operator of an electronic communications code network.

12. The exercise of the powers of article 31 (statutory undertakers) is subject to Part 10 (undertakers’ works affecting electronic communications apparatus) of the electronic communications code.

13.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (4), if as the result of the authorised development or its construction, or of any subsidence resulting from any of those works—

- (a) any damage is caused to any electronic communications apparatus belonging to an operator (other than apparatus the repair of which is not reasonably necessary in view of its intended removal for the purposes of those works), or other property of an operator; or
- (b) there is any interruption in the supply of the service provided by an operator,

the undertaker must bear and pay the cost reasonably incurred by the operator in making good such damage or restoring the supply and make reasonable compensation to that operator for any other reasonable expenses, loss, damages, penalty or costs incurred by it, by reason, or in consequence of, any such damage or interruption.

(2) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1) imposes any liability on the undertaker with respect to any damage or interruption to the extent that it is attributable to the act, neglect or default of an operator, its officers, servants, contractors or agents.

(3) The operator must give the undertaker reasonable notice of any such claim or demand and no settlement or compromise of the claim or demand is to be made without the consent of the undertaker which, if it withholds such consent, has the sole conduct of any settlement or compromise or of any proceedings necessary to resist the claim or demand.

(4) Any difference arising between the undertaker and the operator under this Part of this Schedule must be referred to and settled by arbitration under article 57 (arbitration).

14. This Part of this Schedule does not apply to—

- (a) any apparatus in respect of which the relations between the undertaker and an operator are regulated by the provisions of Part 3 (street works in England and Wales) of the 1991 Act; or
- (b) any damage, or any interruptions, caused by electro-magnetic interference arising from the construction or use of the authorised development.

(7) See section 106 was amended by section 4(3) to (9) of the Digital Economy Act 2017 (c. 30).

(8) The electronic communications code was inserted by Schedule 1 to the Digital Economy Act 2017.

15. Nothing in this Part of this Schedule affects the provisions of any enactment or agreement regulating the relations between the undertaker and an operator in respect of any apparatus laid or erected in land belonging to the undertaker on the date on which this Order is made.

PART 3

FOR THE PROTECTION OF DRAINAGE AUTHORITIES

16. The provisions of this Part have effect for the protection of the drainage authority unless otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and the drainage authority.

17. In this Part of this Schedule—

“construction” includes execution, placing, altering, replacing, relaying and removal and excavation and “construct” and “constructed” is to be construed accordingly;

“drainage authority” means in relation to an ordinary watercourse, the drainage board concerned within the meaning of section 23 (prohibition on obstructions etc. in watercourses) of the Land Drainage Act 1991⁽⁹⁾;

“drainage work” means any ordinary watercourse and includes any bank, wall, embankment or other structure, or any appliance, constructed or used for land drainage or flood defence in connection with an ordinary watercourse which is the responsibility of the drainage authority;

“independent review” means a review carried out by a third party confirming the findings of the undertaker in the assessment of the impact of the proposed specified work on flood risk;

“ordinary watercourse” has the meaning given by section 72 (interpretation) of the Land Drainage Act 1991;

“plans” includes any information reasonably required by the drainage authority including location details, grid references, sections, drawings, specifications, assessments and method statements; and

“specified work” means so much of any work or operation authorised by this Order as is in, on, under over or within 8 metres of a drainage work and which comprises any of the following works carried out in relation to or which may affect any ordinary watercourse—

- (a) the erection of any mill, dam, weir, or other similar obstruction to the flow of an ordinary watercourse, or raising or otherwise altering any such obstruction;
- (b) the construction or installation of a bridge or other structure;
- (c) the erection of a culvert in an ordinary watercourse;
- (d) the alteration of an ordinary watercourse or a culvert or other form of drainage infrastructure in a manner that would be likely to affect the flow of an ordinary watercourse;
- (e) the introduction by means of any channel, siphon, pipeline or sluice or by any other means whatsoever any water into any ordinary watercourse within the Order limits so as to directly or indirectly increase the flow or volume of water in any ordinary watercourse within the Order limits without the previous consent of the drainage authority;
- (f) any work likely to obstruct flow or adversely affect the integrity of any embankment, wall or enclosing structure containing an ordinary watercourse.

18.—(1) Before commencing construction of a specified work, the undertaker must submit to the drainage authority plans of the specified work, including an independent review and such further

⁽⁹⁾ 1991 c. 59. Section 23 was amended by paragraph 192 of Schedule 22 to the Environment Act 1995 (c. 25), paragraphs 25 and 32 of Schedule 2 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (c. 29) and S.I. 2013/755.

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particulars available to it as the drainage authority may within 14 days of the submission of the plans reasonably request.

(2) The undertaker must not commence construction of the specified work until approval, unconditionally or conditionally, has been given as provided in this paragraph.

(3) A specified work must not be constructed except in accordance with such plans as may be approved in writing by the drainage authority or determined under paragraph 27.

(4) Any approval of the drainage authority required under this paragraph—

- (a) must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed;
- (b) is deemed to have been given if it is neither given nor refused within 28 days of the submission of the plans for approval, or submission of further particulars (where required by the drainage authority under sub-paragraph (1)) whichever is the later; and
- (c) may be given subject to such reasonable requirements as the drainage authority may make for the protection of any drainage work, for the protection of any ordinary watercourse or for the prevention of flooding.

(5) Any refusal under this paragraph must be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for refusal.

19. Without limiting paragraph 18, the requirements which the drainage authority may make under that paragraph include conditions requiring the undertaker at its own expense to construct such protective works, whether temporary or permanent, during the construction of the specified work (including the provision of flood banks, walls or embankments or other new works and the strengthening, repair or renewal of existing banks, walls or embankments) as are reasonably necessary—

- (a) to safeguard any drainage work against damage by reason of any specified work; or
- (b) to secure that the efficiency of any drainage work for flood defence and land drainage purposes is not impaired, and that the risk of flooding is not otherwise increased, by reason of any specified work.

20.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), any specified work, and all protective works required by the drainage authority under paragraph 19, must be constructed—

- (a) without unreasonable delay in accordance with the plans approved or deemed to have been approved or settled under this Part of this Schedule; and
- (b) to the reasonable satisfaction of the drainage authority,

and an officer of the drainage authority is entitled to watch and inspect the construction of such works.

(2) The undertaker must give to the drainage authority—

- (a) not less than 14 days' notice in writing of its intention to commence construction of any specified work; and
- (b) notice in writing of its completion not later than 7 days after the date of completion.

(3) If the drainage authority reasonably requires, the undertaker must construct all or part of the protective works so that they are in place before the construction of the specified work to which the protective works relate.

(4) If any part of a specified work or any protective work required by the drainage authority is constructed otherwise than in accordance with the requirements of this Part of this Schedule, the drainage authority may by notice in writing require the undertaker at the undertaker's expense to comply with the requirements of this Part of this Schedule or (if the undertaker so elects and the drainage authority in writing consents, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed) to

remove, alter or pull down the work and, where removal is agreed, to restore the site to its former condition to such extent and within such limits as the drainage authority reasonably requires.

(5) Subject to sub-paragraph (6) and paragraphs 24 and 25, if within a reasonable period, being not less than 28 days from the date when a notice under sub-paragraph (4) is served on the undertaker, the undertaker has failed to begin taking steps to comply with the requirements of the notice and subsequently to make reasonably expeditious progress towards their implementation, the drainage authority may execute the works specified in the notice and any reasonable expenditure incurred by it in so doing is recoverable from the undertaker.

(6) In the event of any dispute as to whether sub-paragraph (4) is properly applicable to any work in respect of which notice has been served under that sub-paragraph, or as to the reasonableness of any requirement of such a notice, the drainage authority must not except in an emergency exercise the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (5) until the dispute has been finally determined in accordance with paragraph 27.

21.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (5), the undertaker must from the commencement of the construction of the specified work maintain in good repair and condition and free from obstruction any drainage work which is situated within the limits of deviation on land held by the undertaker for the purpose of or in connection with the specified work, whether or not the drainage work is constructed under the powers conferred by this Order or is already in existence.

(2) If any drainage work which the undertaker is liable to maintain is not maintained to the reasonable satisfaction of the drainage authority, the drainage authority may by notice in writing require the undertaker to repair and restore the work, or any part of the work, or (if the undertaker so elects and the drainage authority in writing consents, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed), to remove the specified work and restore the site to its former condition, to such extent and within such limits as the drainage authority reasonably requires.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraph (4) and paragraphs 24 and 25), if, within a reasonable period being not less than 28 days beginning with the date on which a notice in respect of any drainage work is served under sub-paragraph (2) on the undertaker, the undertaker has failed to begin taking steps to comply with the reasonable requirements of the notice and has not subsequently made reasonably expeditious progress towards their implementation, the drainage authority may do what is reasonably necessary for such compliance and may recover any reasonable expenditure reasonably incurred by it in so doing from the undertaker.

(4) In the event of any dispute as to the reasonableness of any requirement of a notice served under sub-paragraph (2), the drainage authority must not except in a case of emergency exercise the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (3) until the dispute has been finally determined in accordance with paragraph 27.

(5) This paragraph does not apply to—

- (a) drainage works which are vested in the drainage authority, or which the drainage authority or another person is liable to maintain and is not prevented by this Order from so doing; and
- (b) any obstruction of a drainage work for the purpose of a work or operation authorised by this Order and carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Schedule provided that any obstruction is removed as soon as reasonably practicable.

22. Subject to paragraphs 24 and 25 and sub-paragraph 21(5)(b), if by reason of the construction of any specified work or of the failure of any such work the efficiency of any drainage work for flood defence purposes or land drainage is impaired, or that drainage work is otherwise damaged, such impairment or damage must be made good by the undertaker to the reasonable satisfaction of the drainage authority and, if the undertaker fails to do so, the drainage authority may make good the impairment or damage and recover from the undertaker any expenditure incurred by the drainage authority in so doing from the undertaker.

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23. If by reason of the construction of the specified work the drainage authority's access to flood defences or equipment maintained for flood defence purposes is materially obstructed, the undertaker must provide such alternative means of access that will allow the drainage authority to maintain the flood defence or use the equipment no less effectively than was possible before the obstruction within 24 hours of the undertaker becoming aware of such obstruction.

24. The undertaker must make reasonable compensation for costs, charges and expenses which the drainage authority may reasonably incur—

- (a) in the examination or approval of plans under this Part of this Schedule;
- (b) in the inspection of the construction of the specified works or any protective works required by the drainage authority under this Part of this Schedule; and
- (c) in the carrying out of any surveys or tests by the drainage authority which are reasonably required in connection with the construction of the specified works.

25.—(1) The undertaker must make reasonable compensation for costs and losses which may be reasonably incurred or suffered by the drainage authority by reason of—

- (a) the construction of any specified work comprised within the authorised works; or
- (b) any act or omission of the undertaker, its employees, contractors or agents or others whilst engaged upon the construction of the specified works.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)—

“costs” includes—

- (a) expenses and charges;
- (b) staff costs and overheads; and
- (c) legal costs; and

“losses” includes physical damage.

(3) The undertaker must make reasonable compensation for liabilities, claims and demands against the drainage authority arising out of or in connection with the specified works or otherwise out of the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (1)(a) and (1)(b).

(4) In sub-paragraph (3)—

“claims” and “demands” include as applicable—

- (a) costs (within the meaning of sub-paragraph (2)) incurred in connection with any claim or demand; and
- (b) any interest element of sums claimed or demanded; and

“liabilities” includes—

- (a) contractual liabilities;
- (b) tortious liabilities (including liabilities for negligence or nuisance);
- (c) liabilities to pay statutory compensation or for breach of statutory duty; and
- (d) liabilities to pay statutory penalties imposed on the basis of strict liability (but does not include liabilities to pay other statutory penalties).

(5) The drainage authority must give to the undertaker notice of any such claim or demand.

(6) The undertaker may at its own expense conduct all negotiations for the settlement of the same and any litigation that may arise therefrom.

(7) The drainage authority must not compromise or settle any such claim or make any admission which might be prejudicial to the claim without the agreement of the undertaker which agreement must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(8) The drainage authority must, at all times take reasonable steps to prevent and mitigate any such claims, demands, proceedings, costs, damages, expenses or loss.

(9) The drainage authority must, at the request of the undertaker, afford all reasonable assistance for the purpose of contesting any such claim or action and is entitled to be repaid its reasonable expenses reasonably incurred in so doing.

26. The fact that any work or thing has been executed or done by the undertaker in accordance with a plan approved or deemed to be approved by the drainage authority, or to its satisfaction, or in accordance with any directions or award of an arbitrator, does not relieve the undertaker from any liability under this Part of this Schedule.

27. Any dispute arising between the undertaker and the drainage authority under this Part of this Schedule, if the parties agree, is to be determined by arbitration under article 57 (arbitration), but otherwise is to be determined by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Secretary of State for Transport acting jointly on a reference to them by the undertaker or the drainage authority, after notice in writing by one to the other.

PART 4

FOR THE PROTECTION OF ESSO PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Application

28. The provisions of this Part of this Schedule have effect for the protection of Esso unless otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and Esso.

Interpretation

29. In this Part of this Schedule—

“alternative apparatus” means alternative apparatus adequate to enable Esso to fulfil its functions as a pipe-line operator in a manner no less efficient than previously and having regard to Esso’s standards for the construction and operation of a pipeline;

“alternative rights” means new rights for the construction and for access to and for the use, protection, inspection, maintenance, repair and renewal of apparatus or alternative apparatus including any restrictions on the landowner and occupiers for the protection of the apparatus or alternative apparatus and to allow Esso to perform its functions in a manner not less efficient than under the existing rights and having regard to Esso’s standards for the construction and operation of a pipeline;

“apparatus” means the pipeline and storage system owned by Esso within or adjacent to the Order limits and includes any structure in which apparatus is or is to be lodged or which gives or will give access to apparatus and includes any ancillary works and apparatus all protective wrappings, valves, sleeves and slabs, cathodic protection units, together with ancillary cables and markers and such legal interest and benefit of property rights and covenants as are vested in Esso in respect of those items and, where the context allows, includes alternative apparatus;

“Esso” means Esso Petroleum Company, Limited and any successor in title;

“existing rights” means the rights and benefits of covenants enjoyed by Esso in land within the Order limits;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“in” in a context referring to apparatus or alternative apparatus in land, includes a reference to apparatus or alternative apparatus under, over or upon land;

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“plan” includes all designs, drawings, specifications, method statements, soil reports, programmes, calculations, risk assessments and other documents that are reasonably necessary to describe the works to be executed;

“specified work” means any works that are near to, or will or are likely to affect any apparatus or power supply to any apparatus including—

- (a) all intrusive or non-intrusive works within 15 metres of any apparatus;
- (b) the crossing of apparatus by other utilities;
- (c) the use of explosives within 400 metres of any apparatus; and
- (d) piling, undertaking of a 3D seismic survey or the sinking boreholes within 30 metres of any apparatus,

whether carried out by the undertaker or any third party in connection with the authorised development; and

“works agreement” means an agreement containing sufficient detail as to responsibilities for the design, programming, supervision and carrying out of works under this Part of this Schedule or in connection with the authorised development which affect the apparatus.

Acquisition of apparatus

30.—(1) Despite any provision in this Order or anything shown on the land plans or if the Order covers any interest in any land in which any apparatus is placed or over which existing rights are enjoyed by Esso, the undertaker must not acquire any apparatus or acquire, suspend, extinguish or affect any of the existing rights, otherwise than in accordance with this Part of this Schedule or by agreement with Esso.

(2) Where the undertaker acquires land which is subject to any existing rights and the provisions of paragraph 31 do not apply, the undertaker must retain any notice of the existing rights on the title to the relevant land when registering the undertaker’s title to such acquired land.

Removal of apparatus and rights for alternative apparatus

31.—(1) If, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Order, the undertaker acquires any interest in any land in which any apparatus is placed or over which access to any apparatus is enjoyed or requires that any apparatus is relocated or diverted, that apparatus must not be removed by the undertaker and any right of Esso to maintain and use that apparatus in that land and to gain access to it must not be extinguished until alternative apparatus has been constructed and is in operation, and access to it has been provided, to the reasonable satisfaction of Esso.

(2) If, for the purpose of executing any works in, on or under any land purchased, held, appropriated or used under this Order, the undertaker requires the removal of any apparatus placed in that land, it must give Esso 56 days’ written notice of that requirement, together with a plan of the work proposed, and of the proposed position of the alternative apparatus to be provided or constructed and in that case (or if in consequence of the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Order Esso reasonably needs to remove any apparatus) the undertaker must, subject to sub-paragraph (3), afford to Esso the necessary facilities and rights for the construction of alternative apparatus in other land of the undertaker and subsequently grant alternative rights for the maintenance of that apparatus in accordance with paragraph (6).

(3) If alternative apparatus or any part of such apparatus is to be constructed elsewhere than in other land of the undertaker, or the undertaker is unable to afford such facilities and rights as are mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) in the land in which the alternative apparatus or part of such apparatus is to be constructed, the undertaker must afford to and, if necessary, acquire for the benefit of Esso the necessary facilities and rights for the construction, maintenance and use of the alternative apparatus and access to it.

(4) Any alternative apparatus to be constructed in land of the undertaker under this Part of this Schedule must be constructed in such manner and in such line or situation as may be agreed between Esso and the undertaker or in default of agreement settled by arbitration in accordance with article 57 (arbitration).

(5) Esso must, after the alternative apparatus to be provided or constructed has been agreed or settled in accordance with article 57 (arbitration), and after the grant to Esso of any such facilities and rights as are referred to in sub-paragraph (2), proceed as soon as reasonably practicable using reasonable endeavours to construct and bring into operation the alternative apparatus and subsequently to remove (or if agreed between the parties allow the undertaker to remove) any redundant apparatus required by the undertaker to be removed under the provisions of this Schedule.

(6) Irrespective of sub-paragraph (5), if the undertaker gives notice in writing to Esso that it desires itself to execute any work, or part of any work in connection with the construction, removal or decommissioning of apparatus in the land of the undertaker or the construction of alternative apparatus, that work, instead of being executed by Esso, must be executed by the undertaker without unnecessary delay under the superintendence, if required, and to the reasonable satisfaction of Esso.

(7) Nothing in sub-paragraph (6) authorises the undertaker to execute the placing, installation, bedding, packing, removal, connection or disconnection of any apparatus, or execute any filling around the apparatus (where the apparatus is laid in a trench) within 3000 millimetres of the apparatus without Esso's consent unless that apparatus is redundant and disconnected from Esso's remaining system and is more than 3000 millimetres from any live apparatus.

Facilities and rights for alternative apparatus

32.—(1) Where, in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Schedule, the undertaker affords to Esso facilities and rights for the construction and maintenance in land of the undertaker of alternative apparatus in substitution for apparatus to be removed, those facilities and rights are to be granted upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the undertaker and Esso in accordance with this paragraph or in default of agreement settled by arbitration in accordance with article 57 (arbitration).

(2) Alternative rights must be granted before any alternative apparatus is brought into use or any existing rights extinguished.

(3) The undertaker must grant Esso alternative rights by way of a deed of grant of easement, substantially in the form of Esso's precedent from time to time. If any third party is required to be involved for the grant of alternative rights, the undertaker must secure their agreement at its own cost.

(4) Nothing in this Part of this Schedule or contained in the alternative rights requires Esso to divert or remove any alternative apparatus installed in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Schedule and any other agreement between Esso and the undertaker.

(5) In settling those terms and conditions for the alternative rights in respect of alternative apparatus the arbitrator must give effect to all reasonable requirements of the undertaker and Esso for ensuring the safety and efficient operation of the authorised development and the apparatus respectively.

(6) If the facilities and rights to be afforded by the undertaker in respect of any alternative apparatus, and the terms and conditions subject to which those facilities and rights are to be granted, are in the opinion of the arbitrator less favourable on the whole to Esso than the facilities and rights enjoyed by it in respect of the apparatus to be removed and the terms and conditions to which those facilities and rights are subject, the arbitrator must make such provision for the payment of compensation by the undertaker to Esso as appears to the arbitrator to be reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the particular case.

Retained apparatus: protection

33.—(1) Unless a shorter period is otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and Esso, not less than 35 days before commencing any specified work in relation to apparatus the removal of which has not been required by the undertaker under sub-paragraph 31(2) the undertaker must submit to Esso a plan of the works to be executed.

(2) The plan to be submitted to Esso under sub-paragraph (1) must include a method statement and describe—

- (a) the exact position of the works;
- (b) the level at which these are proposed to be constructed or renewed;
- (c) the manner of their construction or renewal including details of excavation, positioning of plant etc.;
- (d) the position of all apparatus;
- (e) by way of detailed drawings, every alteration proposed to be made to or close to any such apparatus;
- (f) any intended maintenance regime; and
- (g) and any other information reasonably required by Esso to assess the works.

(3) The specified work must be executed only in accordance with the plan submitted under sub-paragraph (1) and approved by Esso, and in accordance with such reasonable requirements as may be made in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) by Esso for the alteration or otherwise for the protection of the apparatus, or for securing access to it; and Esso is entitled to watch and inspect the execution of the specified work and the undertaker must follow any reasonable instructions from Esso for the safety of the apparatus and those working nearby.

(4) Any reasonable requirements made by Esso under sub-paragraph (2) must be made within a period of 21 days (unless a shorter period is otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and Esso) beginning with the date on which a plan under sub-paragraph (1) is submitted to it.

(5) If Esso in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) and in consequence of the works proposed by the undertaker, reasonably requires the removal of any apparatus and gives written notice to the undertaker of that requirement, this paragraph applies as if the removal of the apparatus had been required by the undertaker under paragraph 31(2) but the undertaker is not required to serve Esso with a new notice under paragraph 31.

(6) Nothing in this paragraph precludes the undertaker from submitting at any time or from time to time but (unless otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and Esso) in no case less than 28 days before commencing any specified work, a new plan, instead of the plan previously submitted, and having done so the provisions of this paragraph apply to and in respect of the new plan.

(7) The undertaker is not required to comply with sub-paragraph (1) where it needs to carry out emergency works as defined in the 1991 Act but in that case it must give to Esso notice of the works it intends to carry out to remedy the emergency together with a plan as soon as is reasonably practicable and must comply with sub-paragraph (2) in so far as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances.

(8) In relation to any works which will or may be situated on, over, under or within 15 metres measured in any direction of apparatus, or (wherever situated) impose any load directly upon the apparatus or involve embankment works within 15 metres of the apparatus, the plan to be submitted to Esso under sub-paragraph (1) must include a material statement describing—

- (a) the exact position of the work;
- (b) the level at which the work is to be constructed or renewed;
- (c) the manner of its construction or renewal;
- (d) the position of the apparatus; and

- (e) by way of detailed drawings, every alteration proposed to be made to the apparatus.

Cathodic protection testing

- 34.** Where in the reasonable opinion of the undertaker—
- (a) the authorised development might interfere with the existing cathodic protection forming part of any apparatus; or
 - (b) any apparatus might interfere with the proposed or existing cathodic protection forming part of the authorised development,

Esso and the undertaker must co-operate in undertaking the tests which the undertaker considers reasonably necessary for ascertaining the nature and extent of such interference and measures for providing or preserving cathodic protection.

Expenses

35.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, the undertaker must pay to Esso the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by Esso in, or in connection with—

- (a) the inspection, removal, alteration or protection of any apparatus;
- (b) the execution of any works required by this Part of this Schedule including the purchase, installation and commission of alternative apparatus;
- (c) the review and assessment of plans;
- (d) the watching and inspecting the execution of any specified work, any associated works and any works undertaken by third parties as a result of any specified work (including the assessment of plans); or
- (e) imposing reasonable requirements for the protection or alteration of apparatus affected by the authorised development or works as a consequence of the authorised development,

which may reasonably be required in consequence of the execution of any such works as are required under this Part of this Schedule or are authorised by the Order.

(2) The scrap value of any apparatus removed under the provisions of this Part of this Schedule is to be deducted from any sum payable under sub-paragraph (1), that value being calculated after removal.

(3) Upon the submission of proper and reasonable estimates of costs and expenses to be incurred by Esso, the undertaker must pay Esso sufficiently in advance to enable Esso to undertake its obligations under this Part of this Schedule in a manner that is neutral to its cashflow provided that in the event that the costs incurred by Esso are less than the amount paid by the undertaker pursuant to this sub-paragraph (3) then Esso must promptly repay any overpayment to the undertaker.

(4) Where reasonably required by either party, in view of the complexity of any proposed works, timescales, phasing or costs, the parties must with due diligence and good faith negotiate a works agreement.

- (5) If in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Schedule—
- (a) apparatus of better type, of greater capacity or of greater dimensions is placed in substitution for existing apparatus of worse type, of smaller capacity or of smaller dimensions; or
 - (b) apparatus (whether existing apparatus or apparatus substituted for existing apparatus) is placed at a depth greater than the depth at which the existing apparatus was situated,

and the placing of apparatus of that type or capacity or of those dimensions or the placing of apparatus at that depth, as the case may be, is not agreed by the undertaker or in default of agreement settled by

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arbitration in accordance with article 57 (arbitration) to be necessary, then, if such placing involves cost in the construction of works under this Part of this Schedule exceeding that which would have been involved if the apparatus placed had been of the existing type, capacity or dimensions, or at the existing depth, as the case may be, the amount which apart from this sub-paragraph would be payable to Esso by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) must be reduced by the amount of that excess save where it is not possible in the circumstances to obtain the existing type of operations, capacity, dimensions or place at the existing depth in which case full costs must be borne by the undertaker.

- (6) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (5)—
- (a) an extension of apparatus to a length greater than the length of existing apparatus must not be treated as a placing of apparatus of greater dimensions than those of the existing apparatus;
 - (b) the placing of apparatus that is to Esso's current specification and standards for diversions and protective works must not be treated as a placing of apparatus of better type, greater capacity, greater dimensions or greater depth than those of the existing apparatus; and
 - (c) where the provision of a joint in a pipe or cable is agreed, or is determined to be necessary, the consequential provision of a jointing chamber or of a manhole must be treated as if it also had been agreed or had been so determined.

Damage to property and other losses

36.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, the undertaker must make reasonable compensation to Esso—

- (a) for all loss, damage, liability, costs and expenses reasonably suffered or incurred by Esso for which Esso is legally liable as a result of legally sustainable claims brought against Esso by any third party solely arising out of the carrying out of any relevant works;
- (b) for the cost reasonably incurred by Esso in making good any damage to any apparatus (other than apparatus the repair of which is not reasonably necessary in view of its intended removal or abandonment) arising from or caused by the carrying out of any relevant works and the authorised development; and
- (c) for the cost reasonably incurred by Esso in stopping, suspending and restoring the supply through its pipe-line and make reasonable compensation to Esso for any other expenses, losses, damages, penalty or costs incurred by Esso by reason or in consequence of any such damage or interruption provided that the same arises in consequence of the carrying out of any relevant works and the authorised development.

(2) The fact that any act or thing may have been done by Esso on behalf of the undertaker or in accordance with a plan approved by Esso or in accordance with any requirement of Esso or under its supervision does not, subject to sub-paragraph (3), excuse the undertaker from liability under the provisions of sub-paragraph (1).

- (3) Irrespective of anything to the contrary elsewhere in this Part of this Schedule—
- (a) the undertaker and Esso must at all times take reasonable steps to prevent and mitigate any loss, damage, liability, claim, cost or expense recoverable from the other under this Part of this Schedule; and
 - (b) neither the undertaker nor Esso are liable for any loss, damage, liability, claim, cost or expense suffered or incurred by the other to the extent that the same are incurred as a result of or in connection with the sole, partial or complete breach of this Part of this Schedule or negligence arising out of an act, omission, default or works of the other, its officers, servants, contractors or agents.

(4) Esso must give to the undertaker reasonable notice of any claim or demand to which this paragraph 36 applies. If Esso agrees (such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed),

the undertaker may at its own expense conduct all negotiations for the settlement of the same and any litigation that may arise therefrom. Esso must not compromise or settle any claim or demand or make any admission which might be prejudicial to the claim or demand without the undertaker's consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld). Esso must, at the request of the undertaker, afford all reasonable assistance for the purpose of contesting any such claim or action, and is entitled to be repaid all reasonable expenses incurred in so doing.

(5) Nothing in this Part of this Schedule excludes or limits the liability of the undertaker for death or personal injury resulting from the negligence of the undertaker or any of its officers, employees or agents.

(6) In this paragraph "relevant works" means such of the authorised development as—

- (a) does, will or is likely to affect any apparatus; or
- (b) involves a physical connection or attachment to any apparatus.

Co-operation and reasonableness

37.—(1) Where in consequence of the proposed construction of any of the authorised development, the undertaker requires the removal of apparatus under this Part of this Schedule or Esso makes requirements for the protection or alteration of apparatus under this Part of this Schedule, the undertaker must use reasonable endeavours to co-ordinate the execution of the works in the interests of safety and the efficient and economic execution of the authorised development and taking into account the need to ensure the safe and efficient operation of Esso's undertaking and Esso must use its reasonable endeavours to co-operate with the undertaker for that purpose.

(2) The undertaker and Esso must act reasonably in respect of any given term of this Part of this Schedule and, in particular, (without prejudice to generality) where any consent or expression of satisfaction is required by this Part of this Schedule it must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

Miscellaneous

38. Nothing in this Part of this Schedule affects the provisions of any enactment or agreement regulating the relations between the undertaker and Esso in respect of any apparatus laid or erected in land belonging to the undertaker on the date on which this Order is made provided that the terms of the relevant enactment or agreement are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, including this Part of this Schedule. In the case of any inconsistency, the provisions of this Order, including this Part of this Schedule, prevail.

PART 5

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

39.—(1) The following provisions apply for the protection of the Agency unless otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and the Agency.

(2) In this Part of this Schedule—

"the Agency" means the Environment Agency;

"construction" includes execution, placing, altering, replacing, relaying and removal and excavation and "construct and "constructed" must be construed accordingly;

"drainage work" means any main river and includes any land which provides or is expected to provide flood storage capacity for any main river and any bank, wall, embankment or other structure, or any appliance, constructed or used for land drainage, flood defence;

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“fishery” means any waters containing fish and fish in, or migrating to or from, such waters and the spawn, spawning ground, habitat or food of such fish;

“main river” means all watercourses shown as such on the statutory main river maps held by the Agency and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs including any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in or out of such watercourses;

“plans” includes sections, drawings, specifications, calculations and method statements;

“specified work” means so much of any work or operation authorised by this Order as is in, on, under, over or within 8 metres of a drainage work or is otherwise likely to—

- (a) affect any drainage work or the volumetric rate of flow of water in or flowing to or from any drainage work;
- (b) affect the flow, purity or quality of water in any watercourse or other surface waters or ground water;
- (c) cause obstruction to the free passage of fish or damage to any fishery;
- (d) affect the conservation, distribution or use of water resources; or
- (e) affect the conservation value of the main river and habitats in its immediate vicinity.

40.—(1) Before commencing construction of any specified work, the undertaker must submit to the Agency plans of the specified work and such further particulars available to it as the Agency may within 14 days of the receipt of the plans reasonably request.

(2) Any such specified work must not be constructed except in accordance with such plans as may be approved in writing by the Agency, or determined under paragraph 49.

(3) Any approval of the Agency required under this paragraph—

- (a) must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed;
- (b) in the case of a refusal must be accompanied by a statement of grounds of refusal;
- (c) is deemed to have been refused if it is neither given nor refused within 2 months of the submission of the plans or receipt of further particulars if such particulars have been requested by the Agency for approval; and
- (d) may be given subject to such reasonable requirements as the Agency may have for the protection of any drainage work or the fishery or for the protection of water resources, or for the prevention of flooding or pollution or in the discharge of its environmental duties.

(4) The Agency must use its reasonable endeavours to respond to the submission of any plans before the expiration of the period mentioned in sub-paragraph (3)(c).

41. Without limiting paragraph 40, the requirements which the Agency may have under that paragraph include conditions requiring the undertaker, at its own expense, to construct such protective works, whether temporary or permanent, before or during the construction of the specified works (including the provision of flood banks, walls or embankments or other new works and the strengthening, repair or renewal of existing banks, walls or embankments) as are reasonably necessary—

- (a) to safeguard any drainage work against damage; or
- (b) to secure that its efficiency for flood defence purposes is not impaired and that the risk of flooding is not otherwise increased,

by reason of any specified work.

42.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), any specified work, and all protective works required by the Agency under paragraph 41, must be constructed—

- (a) without unreasonable delay in accordance with the plans approved under this Part of this Schedule; and
 - (b) to the reasonable satisfaction of the Agency,
- and the Agency is entitled by its officer to watch and inspect the construction of such works.

(2) The undertaker must give to the Agency—

- (a) not less than 14 days' notice in writing of its intention to commence construction of any specified work; and
- (b) notice in writing of its completion not later than 7 days after the date on which it is completed.

(3) If the Agency reasonably requires, the undertaker must construct all or part of the protective works so that they are in place prior to the construction of the specified work to which the protective works relate.

(4) If any part of a specified work or any protective work required by the Agency is constructed otherwise than in accordance with the requirements of this Part of this Schedule, the Agency may by notice in writing require the undertaker at the undertaker's own expense to comply with the requirements of this Part of this Schedule or (if the undertaker so elects and the Agency in writing consents, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed) to remove, alter or pull down the work and, where removal is required, to restore the site to its former condition to such extent and within such limits as the Agency reasonably requires.

(5) Subject to sub-paragraph (6) and paragraph 47, if, within a reasonable period, being not less than 28 days beginning with the date when a notice under sub-paragraph (4) is served upon the undertaker, the undertaker has failed to begin taking steps to comply with the requirements of the notice and has not subsequently made reasonably expeditious progress towards their implementation, the Agency may execute the works specified in the notice and any reasonable expenditure incurred by the Agency in so doing is recoverable from the undertaker.

(6) In the event of any dispute as to whether sub-paragraph (4) is properly applicable to any work in respect of which notice has been served under that sub-paragraph, or as to the reasonableness of any requirement of such a notice, the Agency must not, except in the case of an emergency, exercise the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (5) until the dispute has been finally determined in accordance with paragraph 49.

43.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (5) the undertaker must from the commencement of the construction of the specified works maintain in good repair and condition and free from obstruction any drainage work which is situated within the limits of deviation and on land held by the undertaker for the purposes of or in connection with the specified works, whether or not the drainage work is constructed under the powers conferred by this Order or is already in existence.

(2) If any such drainage work which the undertaker is liable to maintain is not maintained to the reasonable satisfaction of the Agency, the Agency may by notice in writing require the undertaker to repair and restore the drainage work, or any part of such drainage work, or (if the undertaker so elects and the Agency in writing consents, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed), to remove the specified work and restore the site to its former condition, to such extent and within such limits as the Agency reasonably requires.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraph (4) and paragraph 47, if, within a reasonable period, being not less than 28 days beginning with the date on which a notice in respect of any drainage work is served under sub-paragraph (2) on the undertaker, the undertaker has failed to begin taking steps to comply with the reasonable requirements of the notice and has not subsequently made reasonably expeditious progress towards their implementation, the Agency may do what is reasonably necessary for such compliance and any reasonable expenditure incurred by the Agency in so doing is recoverable from the undertaker.

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(4) In the event of any dispute as to the reasonableness of any requirement of a notice served under sub-paragraph (2), the Agency must not, except in the case of an emergency, exercise the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (3) until the dispute has been finally determined in accordance with paragraph 49.

(5) This paragraph does not apply to—

- (a) drainage works which are vested in the Agency, or which the Agency or another person is liable to maintain and is not proscribed by the powers of the Order from doing so; or
- (b) any obstruction of a drainage work for the purpose of a work or operation authorised by this Order and carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Schedule provided that any obstruction is removed as soon as reasonably practicable.

44. Subject to paragraphs 47 and 43(5)(b), if by reason of the construction of any specified work or of the failure of any such work, the efficiency of any drainage work for flood defence purposes is impaired, or that drainage work is otherwise damaged, such impairment or damage must be made good by the undertaker to the reasonable satisfaction of the Agency and if the undertaker fails to do so, the Agency may make good the impairment or damage and recover any expenditure incurred by the Agency in so doing from the undertaker.

45. If by reason of construction of the specified work the Agency's access to flood defences or equipment maintained for flood defence purposes is materially obstructed, the undertaker must provide such alternative means of access that will allow the Agency to maintain the flood defence or use the equipment no less effectively than was possible before the obstruction within 24 hours of the undertaker becoming aware of such obstruction.

46.—(1) The undertaker must take all such measures as may be reasonably practicable to prevent any interruption of the free passage of fish in the fishery during the construction of any specified work.

(2) If by reason of—

- (a) the construction of any specified work; or
- (b) the failure of any such work,

damage to the fishery is caused, or the Agency has reason to expect that such damage may be caused, the Agency may serve notice on the undertaker requiring it to take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to make good the damage, or, as the case may be, to protect the fishery against such damage.

(3) Subject to paragraph 47, if within such time as may be reasonably practicable for that purpose after the receipt of written notice from the Agency of any damage or expected damage to a fishery, the undertaker fails to take such steps as are described in sub-paragraph (2), the Agency may take those steps and any reasonable expenditure reasonably incurred by the Agency in so doing is recoverable from the undertaker.

(4) Subject to paragraph 47, in any case where immediate action by the Agency is reasonably required in order to secure that the risk of damage to the fishery is avoided or reduced, the Agency may take such steps as are reasonable for the purpose, and may recover from the undertaker any reasonable expenditure incurred in so doing provided that notice specifying those steps is served on the undertaker as soon as reasonably practicable after the Agency has taken, or commenced to take, the steps specified in the notice.

47. The undertaker must make reasonable compensation for costs, charges and expenses which the Agency may reasonably incur—

- (a) in the examination or approval of plans under this Part of this Schedule;
- (b) in the inspection of the construction of the specified works or any protective works required by the Agency under this Part of this Schedule; and

- (c) in the carrying out of any surveys or tests by the Agency which are reasonably required in connection with the construction of the specified works.

48.—(1) The undertaker must make reasonable compensation for costs and losses which may be reasonably incurred or suffered by the Agency by reason of—

- (a) the construction of any specified work comprised within the authorised works; or
- (b) any act or omission of the undertaker, its employees, contractors or agents or others whilst engaged upon the construction of the authorised works.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)—

“costs” includes—

- (a) expenses and charges;
- (b) staff costs and overheads; and
- (c) legal costs; and

“losses” includes physical damage.

(3) The undertaker must make reasonable compensation for liabilities, claims and demands against the Agency arising out of or in connection with the authorised works or otherwise out of the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (1)(a) and (1)(b).

(4) In sub-paragraph (3)—

“claims” and “demands” include as applicable—

- (a) costs (within the meaning of sub-paragraph (2)) incurred in connection with any claim or demand; and
- (b) any interest element of sums claimed or demanded; and

“liabilities” includes—

- (a) contractual liabilities;
- (b) tortious liabilities (including liabilities for negligence or nuisance);
- (c) liabilities to pay statutory compensation or for breach of statutory duty; and
- (d) liabilities to pay statutory penalties imposed on the basis of strict liability (but does not include liabilities to pay other statutory penalties).

(5) The Agency must give to the undertaker notice of any such claim or demand.

(6) The undertaker may at its own expense conduct all negotiations for the settlement of the same and any litigation that may arise therefrom.

(7) The Agency must not compromise or settle any such claim or make any admission which might be prejudicial to the claim without the agreement of the undertaker which agreement must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(8) The Agency must, at all times take reasonable steps to prevent and mitigate any such claims, demands, proceedings, costs, damages, expenses or loss.

(9) The Agency must, at the request of the undertaker, afford all reasonable assistance for the purpose of contesting any such claim or action, and is entitled to be repaid its reasonable expenses reasonably incurred in so doing.

(10) The fact that any work or thing has been executed or done by the undertaker in accordance with a plan approved by the Agency, or to its satisfaction, or in accordance with any directions or award of an arbitrator, does not relieve the undertaker from any liability under the provisions of this Part of this Schedule.

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49. Any dispute arising between the undertaker and the Agency under this Part of this Schedule, if the parties agree, may be determined by arbitration under article 57 (arbitration), but must otherwise be determined by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs or its successor and the Secretary of State for Transport or its successor acting jointly on a reference to them by the undertaker or the Agency, after notice in writing by one to the other.