

## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 6

Articles 7, 8 and 25

#### PROVISIONS RELATING TO STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS ETC.

##### *Apparatus of statutory undertakers etc. on land acquired*

1.—(1) Sections 271 to 274 of the 1990 Act (power to extinguish rights of statutory undertakers etc. and power of statutory undertakers etc. to remove or re-site apparatus) shall apply in relation to any land acquired or appropriated by the undertaker under this Order subject to the following provisions of this paragraph; and all such other provisions of that Act as apply for the purposes of those provisions (including sections 275 to 278, which contain provisions consequential on the extinguishment of any rights under sections 271 and 272, and sections 279(2) to (4), 280 and 282, which provide for the payment of compensation) shall have effect accordingly.

(2) In the provisions of the 1990 Act, as applied by sub-paragraph (1), references to the appropriate Minister are references to the Secretary of State.

(3) Where any apparatus of public utility undertakers or of a public communications provider is removed in pursuance of a notice or order given or made under section 271, 272 or 273 of the 1990 Act, as applied by sub-paragraph (1), any person who is the owner or occupier of premises to which a supply was given from that apparatus shall be entitled to recover from the undertaker compensation in respect of expenditure reasonably incurred by him, in consequence of the removal, for the purpose of effecting a connection between the premises and any other apparatus from which a supply is given.

(4) Sub-paragraph (3) shall not apply in the case of the removal of a public sewer but where such a sewer is removed in pursuance of such a notice or order as is mentioned in that paragraph, any person who is—

- (a) the owner or occupier of premises the drains of which communicated with that sewer, or
- (b) the owner of a private sewer which communicated with that sewer,

shall be entitled to recover from the undertaker compensation in respect of expenditure reasonably incurred by him, in consequence of the removal, for the purpose of making his drain or sewer communicate with any other public sewer or with a private sewage disposal plant.

(5) In this paragraph:—

“the 1990 Act” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990<sup>(1)</sup>,

“public communications provider” has the same meaning as in section 151(1) of the Communications Act 2003<sup>(2)</sup>, and

“public utility undertakers” has the same meaning as in the Highways Act 1980<sup>(3)</sup>.

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(1) 1990 c. 8.  
(2) 2003 c. 21.  
(3) 1980 c. 66.

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

*Apparatus of statutory undertakers etc. in stopped up streets*

2.—(1) Where a street is stopped up under article 8 of this Order any statutory utility whose apparatus is under, in, upon, over, along or across the street shall have the same powers and rights in respect of that apparatus, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, as if this Order had not been made.

(2) Where a street is stopped up under article 8 of this Order any statutory utility whose apparatus is under, in, upon, over, along or across the street may and, if reasonably requested so to do by the undertaker, shall—

- (a) remove the apparatus and place it or other apparatus provided in substitution for it in such other position as the utility may reasonably determine and have power to place it, or
- (b) provide other apparatus in substitution for the existing apparatus and place it in such position as aforesaid.

(3) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, the undertaker shall pay to any statutory utility an amount equal to the cost reasonably incurred by the utility in or in connection with—

- (a) the execution of relocation works required in consequence of the stopping up of the street, and
- (b) the doing of any other work or thing rendered necessary by the execution of relocation works.

(4) If in the course of the execution of relocation works under sub-paragraph (2)—

- (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,

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 to be necessary, then, if it involves cost in the execution of the relocation works 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 paragraph would be payable to the statutory utility by virtue of sub-paragraph (3) shall be reduced by the amount of that excess.

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

- (a) an extension of apparatus to a length greater than the length of existing apparatus shall not 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 shall be treated as if it also had been agreed or had been so determined.

(6) An amount which apart from this sub-paragraph would be payable to a statutory utility in respect of works by virtue of sub-paragraph (3) (and having regard, where relevant, to sub-paragraph (4)) shall, if the works include the placing of apparatus provided in substitution for apparatus placed more than seven years and six months earlier so as to confer on the utility 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 as calculated in accordance with the Code of Practice entitled “Measures Necessary where Apparatus is Affected by Major Works (Diversionary Works) and dated June 1992 and approved by the Secretary of State on 30 June 1992.

(7) Sub-paragraphs (3) to (6) shall not apply where the authorised works constitute major transport works for the purposes of Part III of the 1991 Act, but instead—

- (a) the allowable costs of the relocation works shall be determined in accordance with section 85 of that Act (sharing of cost of necessary measures) and any regulations for the time being having effect under that section, and
- (b) the allowable costs shall be borne by the undertaker and the statutory utility in such proportions as may be prescribed by any such regulations.

(8) In this paragraph—

“apparatus” has the same meaning as in Part III of the 1991 Act;

“relocation works” means works executed, or apparatus provided, under sub-paragraph (2); and

“statutory utility” means a statutory undertaker for the purposes of the Highways Act 1980 or a public communications provider as defined in paragraph 1(5).

#### *Railway and navigation undertakings*

3.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, the powers under article 7 of this Order to break up or open a street shall not be exercisable where the street, not being a highway maintainable at public expense (within the meaning of the Highways Act 1980)—

- (a) is under the control or management of, or is maintainable by, railway or tramway undertakers or a navigation authority, or
- (b) forms part of a level crossing belonging to any such undertakers or to such an authority or to any other person,

except with the consent of the undertakers or authority or, as the case may be, of the person to whom the level crossing belongs.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not apply to the carrying out under this Order of emergency works, within the meaning of Part III of the 1991 Act.

(3) A consent given for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) may be made subject to such reasonable conditions as may be specified by the person giving it but shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(4) In this paragraph “navigation authority” means any person who has a duty or power under any enactment to work, maintain, conserve, improve or control any canal or other inland navigation, navigable river, estuary, harbour or dock.