
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2005 No. 2222

The River Tyne (Tunnels) Order 2005

PART 3

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Supplementary

Acquisition of part of certain properties

30.—(1) This article shall apply instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 22) in any case where—

- (a) a notice to treat is served on a person (“the owner”) under the 1965 Act (as so applied) in respect of land forming only part of a house, building or factory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden (“the land subject to the notice to treat”); and
- (b) a copy of this article is served on the owner with the notice to treat.

(2) In such a case, the owner may, within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the notice was served, serve on the undertaker a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the land subject to the notice to treat and stating that he is willing and able to sell the whole (“the land subject to the counter-notice”).

(3) If no such counter-notice is served within that period, the owner shall be required to sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

(4) If such a counter-notice is served within that period, the question whether the owner shall be required to sell only the land subject to the notice to treat shall, unless the undertaker agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, be referred to the tribunal.

(5) If on such a reference the tribunal determines that the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken—

- (a) without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice, or
- (b) in the case of part of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice and without seriously affecting the amenity and convenience of the house,

the owner shall be required to sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

(6) If on such a reference the tribunal determines that only part of the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken—

- (a) without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice, or
- (b) in the case of part of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice and without seriously affecting the amenity and convenience of the house,

the notice to treat shall be deemed to be a notice to treat for that part.

(7) If on such reference the tribunal determines that—

- (a) the land subject to the notice to treat cannot be taken without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice, but
- (b) the material detriment is confined to a part of the land subject to the counter-notice,

the notice to treat shall be deemed to be a notice to treat for the land to which the material detriment is confined in addition to the land already subject to the notice, whether or not the additional land is land which the undertaker is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If the undertaker agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, or if the tribunal determines that—

- (a) none of the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice or, as the case may be, without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice and without seriously affecting the amenity and convenience of the house, and
- (b) the material detriment is not confined to a part of the land subject to the counter-notice,

the notice to treat shall be deemed to be a notice to treat for the land subject to the counter-notice whether or not the whole of that land is land which the undertaker is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(9) In any case where by virtue of a determination by the tribunal under this article a notice to treat is deemed to be a notice to treat for less land or more land than that specified in the notice, the undertaker may, within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the determination is made, withdraw the notice to treat; and if it does so shall pay the owner compensation for any loss or expense occasioned to him by the giving and withdrawal of the notice, to be determined in case of dispute by the tribunal.

(10) Where the owner is required under this article to sell part only of a house, building or factory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, the undertaker shall pay him compensation for any loss sustained by him due to the severance of that part in addition to the value of the interest acquired.

Extinguishment and suspension of private rights of way

31.—(1) All private rights of way over land subject to compulsory acquisition under this Order shall be extinguished—

- (a) as from the acquisition of the land by the undertaker, whether compulsorily or by agreement, or
- (b) on the entry on the land by the undertaker under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act,

whichever is sooner.

(2) All private rights of way over land owned by the undertaker which, being within the limits of land to be acquired or used, is required for the purposes of this Order shall be extinguished on the appropriation of the land for any of those purposes by the undertaker.

(3) All private rights of way over land of which the undertaker takes temporary possession under this Order shall be suspended and unenforceable for as long as the undertaker remains in lawful possession of the land.

(4) Any person who suffers loss by the interference with any private right of way under this article shall be entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part I of the Land Compensation Act 1961.

(5) This article does not apply in relation to any right of way to which section 271 or 272 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990⁽¹⁾ (extinguishment of rights of statutory undertakers etc.) or paragraph 2 of Schedule 11 to this Order applies.

Use of subsoil

32.—(1) The undertaker may enter upon, take and use so much of the subsoil of any street within the limits of deviation or within the land the subject of article 21(1) as may be required for the purpose of the construction or maintenance of the authorised works without being required to acquire that subsoil or any right therein.

(2) The power under paragraph (1) may be exercised in relation to a street without the undertaker being required to acquire any part of the street or any easement or right in the street.

(3) Any person who is an owner or occupier of land in respect of which the power of appropriation conferred by paragraph (1) is exercised without the undertaker acquiring any part of that person's interest in the land and who suffers loss by the exercise of that power shall be entitled to compensation to be determined in case of dispute under Part I of the Land Compensation Act 1961⁽²⁾.

(4) Paragraph (2) shall not apply to—

- (a) any subway or underground building; or
- (b) any cellar, vault, basement, arch or other construction in or on a street which forms part of a building fronting onto, or abutting or lying under, the street.

(5) Compensation shall not be payable under paragraph (3) to any person who is a statutory undertaker to whom section 85 of the 1991 Act applies, in respect of measures of which the allowable costs are to be borne in accordance with that section.

Noise Insulation Regulations

33. The Noise Insulation Regulations 1973⁽³⁾ shall apply to the authorised works as if they were works that were carried out to construct or alter a highway and as if the undertaker were the appropriate highway authority in respect of such works to that highway and the undertaker shall be subject to such duties and have the benefit of such powers as if it were the appropriate highway authority under those regulations.

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

34.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the powers conferred by this Order to acquire land or rights over land compulsorily, and the power conferred by article 27 to enter upon and take temporary possession of land, shall cease at the end of the period of 5 years beginning on the appointed day.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not prevent the undertaker remaining in possession of land in accordance with article 27 after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession of it was taken before the end of that period.

(1) 1990 c. 8.

(2) 1961 c. 33.

(3) S.I.1973/1363.