
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2014 No. 2027

The Network Rail (Huyton) Order 2014

PART 3

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Powers of acquisition

Power to acquire land

16.—(1) Network Rail may acquire compulsorily—

- (a) so much of the land shown on the deposited plans within the limits of deviation as land to be acquired compulsorily and described in the book of reference as may be required for the purposes of the authorised works; and
- (b) so much of the land specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 2 (acquisition of certain lands for ancillary works) (being land shown on the deposited plans and described in the book of reference) as may be required for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (3) of that Schedule,

and may use any land so acquired for those purposes or for any other purposes that are ancillary to its railway undertaking.

(2) This article is subject to article 21 (temporary use of land for construction of works).

Application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act

17.—(1) Part 1 of the 1965 Act, in so far as not modified by or inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, applies to the acquisition of land under this Order—

- (a) as it applies to a compulsory purchase to which the 1981 Act applies; and
- (b) as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order under that Act.

(2) Part 1 of the 1965 Act, as so applied, has effect as if section 4 (which provides a time limit for compulsory purchase of land) and paragraph 3(3) of Schedule 3 (which makes provision as to the giving of bonds) were omitted.

Application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981

18.—(1) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981(1) applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

(2) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as applied by paragraph (1), has effect with the following modifications.

(3) In section 3 (preliminary notices) for subsection (1) substitute—

“(1) Before making a declaration under section 4 with respect to any land which is subject to a compulsory purchase order the acquiring authority must include the particulars specified in subsection (3) in a notice which is—

- (a) given to every person with a relevant interest in the land with respect to which the declaration is to be made (other than a mortgagee who is not in possession); and
- (b) published in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated.”.

(4) In that section, in subsection (2), for “(1)(b)” substitute “(1)” and after “given” insert “and published”.

(5) In that section, for subsections (5) and (6) substitute—

“(5) For the purposes of this section, a person has a relevant interest in land if—

- (a) that person is for the time being entitled to dispose of the fee simple of the land, whether in possession or in reversion; or
- (b) that person holds, or is entitled to the rents and profits of, the land under a lease or agreement, the unexpired term of which exceeds one month.”.

(6) In section 5 (earliest date for execution of declaration)—

- (a) in subsection (1), after “publication” insert “in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated”; and
- (b) omit subsection (2).

(7) In section 7 (constructive notice to treat) in subsection (1)(a), omit “(as modified by section 4 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981)”.

(8) References to the 1965 Act in the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 are construed as references to that Act as applied to the acquisition of land under article 16 (power to acquire land).

Power to acquire new rights

19.—(1) Network Rail may acquire compulsorily such easements or other rights over any land which it is authorised to acquire under article 16 (power to acquire land) as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under that provision, by creating them as well as by acquiring easements or other rights already in existence.

(2) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 5 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation or imposition of new rights)) where Network Rail acquires a right over land or the benefit of a restrictive covenant under paragraph (1) or article 20(6) Network Rail is not required to acquire a greater interest in that land.

(3) Schedule 5 has effect for the purpose of modifying the enactments relating to compensation and the provisions of the 1965 Act in their application in relation to the compulsory acquisition under this article of a right over land by the creation of a new right or the imposition of a restrictive covenant under article 20(6).

Cases where powers of acquisition limited to railway protection rights

20.—(1) This article applies to—

- (a) the plot numbered 4 in the Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley; and
- (b) the plot numbered 5 in the Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley.

(2) Network Rail’s powers of compulsory acquisition under article 16 (power to acquire land) as respects the land referred to in paragraph (1)(a) are limited to the acquisition of railway protection rights over that land and the imposition of restrictive or other covenants under paragraph (6).

(3) Without affecting the powers included in article 16(1)(b) (power to acquire land) Network Rail may as respects the land referred to in paragraph 1(b) acquire railway protection rights over that land and impose restrictive or other covenants under paragraph (6).

(4) Where Network Rail acquires railway protection rights over land to which this article applies or imposes a covenant under paragraph (6) affecting the land, it is not required to acquire a greater interest in the land or any other interest in any part of it.

(5) In this article “railway protection rights” means—

- (a) rights to construct railway protection works on land or buildings on that land the purpose of which is to secure the safe operation of the authorised works or to prevent or minimise the risk of such operation being disrupted; and
- (b) rights to maintain such railway protection works referred to in sub-paragraph (a).

(6) In addition to acquiring railway protection rights over the land referred to in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b), Network Rail may impose such restrictive or other covenants affecting the land as may be required for the purposes of—

- (a) maintaining or protecting the railway protection works referred to in paragraph (5)(a); and
- (b) securing the safe operation of the authorised works or to prevent or minimise the risk of such operation being disrupted.

Temporary Possession of Land

Temporary use of land for construction of works

21.—(1) Network Rail may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised works—

- (a) enter upon and take temporary possession of—
 - (i) the land specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 6 (land of which temporary possession may be taken) for the purposes specified in relation to that land in column (3) of that Schedule relating to the scheduled work specified in column (4) of that Schedule; and
 - (ii) any other land within the Order limits in respect of which no notice of entry has been served under section 11(2) (powers of entry) of the 1965 Act (other than in connection with the acquisition of rights only) and no declaration has been made under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981;
- (b) remove any buildings and vegetation from that land;
- (c) construct temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and buildings on that land; and
- (d) construct any permanent works specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 6 or any other permanent mitigation works.

(2) Not less than 14 days before entering upon and taking temporary possession of land under this article Network Rail must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(3) Network Rail may not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession of any land under this article—

(2) Section 11 was amended by section 34(1) of, and Schedule 4 to, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (c. 67), section 3 of, and part 1 of Schedule 1 to, the Housing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985 (c. 71), section 14 of, and paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 5 to, the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2006 (No. 1) and S.I. 2009/1307.

- (a) in the case of land specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 6, after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the scheduled work specified in relation to that land in column (4) of Schedule 6; or
 - (b) in the case of land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(ii), after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the work for which temporary possession of the land was taken unless Network Rail has, before the end of that period, served a notice of entry under section 11 of the 1965 Act or made a declaration under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981.
- (4) Before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, Network Rail must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land, but Network Rail is not required to—
- (a) replace a building removed under this article; or
 - (b) restore the land on which any works have been constructed under paragraph 1(d).
- (5) Network Rail must pay compensation to the owners and occupiers of land of which temporary possession is taken under this article for any loss or damage arising from the exercise, in relation to the land, of the powers conferred by this article.
- (6) Any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation under paragraph (5), or as to the amount of the compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.
- (7) Without affecting article 38 (no double recovery), nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) of the 1965 Act or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the execution of any works, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (5).
- (8) The powers of compulsory acquisition of land conferred by this Order do not apply in relation to the land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(i) except that Network Rail is not precluded, over any part of that land, from—
- (a) acquiring new rights under article 19 (power to acquire new rights); or
 - (b) acquiring railway protection rights or imposing restrictive covenants under article 20 (cases where powers of acquisition limited to railway protection rights).
- (9) Where Network Rail takes possession of land under this article, it is not required to acquire the land or any interest in it.
- (10) Section 13(3) (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act applies to the temporary use of land under this article to the same extent as it applies to the acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of article 17(1) (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

Temporary use of land for maintenance of works

- 22.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), at any time during the maintenance period relating to any of the scheduled work, Network Rail may—
- (a) enter upon and take temporary possession of any land within the Order limits if such possession is reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the work or any ancillary works connected with it; and
 - (b) construct such temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and buildings on the land as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose.
- (2) Paragraph (1) does not authorise Network Rail to take temporary possession of—
- (a) any house or garden belonging to a house; or

(3) Section 13 was amended by sections 62(3) and 139 of, and paragraph 27 and 28 of Schedule 13, and part 3 of Schedule 23, to, the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c. 15).

(b) any building (other than a house) if it is for the time being occupied.

(3) Not less than 28 days before entering upon and taking temporary possession of land under this article Network Rail must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(4) Network Rail may only remain in possession of land under this article for so long as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the maintenance of works for which possession of the land was taken.

(5) Before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, Network Rail must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land.

(6) Network Rail must pay compensation to the owners and occupiers of land of which temporary possession is taken under this article for any loss or damage arising from the exercise in relation to the land of the powers conferred by this article.

(7) Any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation under paragraph (6), or as to the amount of the compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(8) Without affecting article 38 (no double recovery), nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) of the 1965 Act or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the execution of any works, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (6).

(9) Where Network Rail takes possession of land under this article, it is not required to acquire the land or any interest in it.

(10) Section 13 of the 1965 Act applies to the temporary use of land under this article to the same extent as it applies to the acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of article 17(1) (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

(11) In this article "the maintenance period", in relation to the scheduled work, means the period of 5 years beginning with the date on which the work is opened for use.

Compensation

Disregard of certain interests and improvements

23.—(1) In assessing the compensation payable to any person on the acquisition from that person of any land under this Order, the tribunal must not take into account—

- (a) any interest in land; or
- (b) any enhancement of the value of any interest in land by reason of any building erected, works executed or improvement or alteration made on relevant land,

if the tribunal is satisfied that the creation of the interest, the erection of the building, the execution of the works or the making of the improvement or alteration was not reasonably necessary and was undertaken with a view to obtaining compensation or increased compensation.

(2) In paragraph (1) "relevant land" means the land acquired from the person concerned or any other land with which that person is, or was at the time when the building was erected, the works executed or the improvement or alteration made, directly or indirectly concerned.

Set-off for enhancement in value of retained land

24.—(1) In assessing the compensation payable to any person in respect of the acquisition from that person under this Order of any land (including the subsoil) the tribunal must set off against the value of the land so acquired any increase in value of any contiguous or adjacent land belonging to that person in the same capacity which will accrue to that person by reason of the construction of the authorised works.

(2) In assessing the compensation payable to any person in respect of the acquisition from that person of any new rights over land (including the subsoil), or the imposition of restrictive covenants, under this Order, the tribunal must set off against the value of the rights so acquired—

- (a) any increase in the value of the land over which the new rights are required; and
- (b) any increase in value of any contiguous or adjacent land belonging to that person in the same capacity,

which will accrue to that person by reason of the construction of the authorised works.

(3) The 1961 Act has effect, subject to paragraphs (1) and (2), as if this Order were a local enactment for the purposes of that Act.

Supplementary

Acquisition of part of certain properties

25.—(1) This article applies instead of section 8(1)(4) (other provisions as to divided land) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 17 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act)) 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 manufactory 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 Network Rail a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the land subject to the notice to treat and stating that the owner 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 must 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 must sell only the land subject to the notice to treat is, unless Network Rail agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, to be referred to the tribunal.

(5) If on such a reference the tribunal determine 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 the 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 is required to sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

(6) If on such a reference the tribunal determine 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 is deemed to be a notice to treat for that part.

(7) If on such a reference the tribunal determine 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 is 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 Network Rail is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If Network Rail agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, or if the tribunal determine 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 is 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 Network Rail 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, Network Rail may, within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the determination is made, withdraw the notice to treat; and, in the event, must pay the owner compensation for any loss or expense occasioned to the owner 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 only part of a house, building or manufactory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, Network Rail must pay the owner compensation for any loss sustained by the owner due to the severance of that part in addition to the value of the interest acquired.

Extinction or suspension of private rights of way

26.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article all private rights of way over land subject to compulsory acquisition under this Order are extinguished—

(a) as from the date of acquisition of the land by Network Rail, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or

(b) on the date of entry on the land by Network Rail under section 11(1) (powers of entry) of the 1965 Act,

whichever is the sooner.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article in respect of land owned by Network Rail and required for the purposes of this Order all private rights of way are extinguished on the appropriation of the land for any of those purposes by Network Rail.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights of way over land subject to the compulsory acquisition of rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants under this Order are extinguished in so far as their continuance would be inconsistent with the exercise of the right or the burden of the restrictive covenant—

(a) as from the date of the acquisition of the right or the benefit of the restrictive covenant by Network Rail, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or

(b) on the date of entry on the land by Network Rail under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act in pursuance of the right,

whichever is the sooner.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this article all rights of way over land of which Network Rail takes temporary possession under this Order are suspended and unenforceable for as long as Network Rail remains in lawful possession of the land.

(5) Any person who suffers loss by the extinguishment or suspension of any private right of way under this article is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(6) This article does not apply in relation to any right of way to which section 271 or 272(5) of the 1990 Act (extinguishment of rights of statutory undertakers etc.) applies.

(7) Paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) have effect subject to—

- (a) any notice given by Network Rail before the completion of the acquisition of the land, Network Rail's appropriation of it, Network Rail's entry onto it or Network Rail taking temporary possession of it that any or all of those paragraphs do not apply to any right of way specified in the notice; and
- (b) any agreement made (whether before or after any of the events mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and before or after the coming into force of this Order) which makes reference to this article between Network Rail and the person in or to whom the right of way in question is vested or belongs.

(8) Any such agreement as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (7)(b) which is expressed to have effect also for the benefit of those deriving title from or under the person in or to whom the right of way in question is vested or belongs, is effective in respect of the persons so deriving title, whether the title was derived before or after the making of the agreement.

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

27.—(1) After the end of the period of 5 years beginning with the day on which this Order comes into force—

- (a) no notice to treat is to be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act as applied to the acquisition of land by article 17 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act); and
- (b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 as applied by article 18 (application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The powers conferred by article 21 (temporary use of land for construction of works) cease at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1), except that nothing in this paragraph prevents Network Rail remaining in possession of land after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession of it was taken before the end of that period.