
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2015 No. 2044

The London Underground (Bank
Station Capacity Upgrade) Order 2015

PART 3

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Powers of acquisition

Power to acquire land

20.—(1) The Company may acquire compulsorily so much of the land shown on the land plan which is within the Order limits and is included in Schedule 7 (acquisition of land and of subsoil of land only and power to impose restrictive covenants) as may be required for the purposes of the authorised works and may use the 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 23 (power to acquire subsoil only).

Application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965

21.—(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 Acquisition of Land Act 1981(1) applies; and
- (b) as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order under that Act.

(2) Part 1 of the 1965 Act, as applied by paragraph (1), 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

22.—(1) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981(2) applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

(2) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as so 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—

(1) 1981 c. 67.
(2) 1981 c. 66.

- (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 are to be construed as references to that Act as applied to the acquisition of land under article 20 (power to acquire land).

Power to acquire subsoil only

23.—(1) In the case of the land specified in the table in Part 2 (land of which only subsoil may be acquired) of Schedule 7 (acquisition of land and of subsoil of land only and power to impose restrictive covenants), the Company’s power under article 20(1) (power to acquire land) may, subject to paragraph (2), be exercised only in relation to so much of the subsoil or under-surface of the land as lies more than 9 metres below the level of the surface.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not prevent the Company from exercising the powers conferred by article 24(1) (power to acquire new rights) in relation to so much of the subsoil or under-surface of the land between the land lying more than 9 metres below the level of the surface of the land and the surface of the land.

(3) Where the Company acquires any part of or rights in the subsoil of land under paragraph (1) it is not required to acquire an interest in any other part of the land.

(4) Paragraph (3) does not prevent article 29 (acquisition of part of certain properties) from applying where the Company acquires a cellar, vault, arch or other construction forming part of a house, building or manufactory.

Power to acquire new rights

24.—(1) The Company may acquire compulsorily such easements or other rights over any land that it is empowered to acquire under paragraph (1) of article 20 (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) In the case of the land specified in the table in Part 3 (land over which restrictive covenants may be imposed) of Schedule 7 (acquisition of land and of subsoil of land only and power to impose restrictive covenants) the Company’s power under article 20(1) (power to acquire land) also includes

power to impose restrictive covenants over the land for the purposes specified in relation to the land in column (3) of the table.

(3) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 6 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights and power to impose restrictive covenants) where the Company acquires a right over land under paragraph (1) the Company is not required to acquire a greater interest in that land.

(4) Schedule 6 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.

Rights under or over streets

25.—(1) The Company may enter upon and appropriate so much of the subsoil of, or air-space over, any street within the Order limits as may be required for the purposes of the authorised works and may use the subsoil or air-space for those purposes or any other purpose ancillary to its railway undertaking.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4), the power under paragraph (1) may be exercised in relation to a street without the Company being required to acquire any part of the street or any easement or right in the street.

(3) Subject to paragraph (5), 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 Company acquiring any part of that person's interest in the land, and who suffers loss by the exercise of that power, is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(4) Paragraph (2) does not apply in relation to—

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

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

Temporary possession of land

Temporary use of land for construction of works

26.—(1) The Company may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised works—

- (a) enter upon and take temporary possession of the land specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 8 (land of which temporary possession may be taken) for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column 3 of that Schedule;
- (b) remove any buildings, street furniture and vegetation from that land;
- (c) construct temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and temporary buildings on that land; and
- (d) temporarily occupy and use air-space for the purposes of the operation of a crane in connection with the construction of the authorised works.

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

(3) The Company may not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession of any land under this article after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of the completion of construction of the scheduled works.

(4) Before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, the Company must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land; but the Company is not required to replace a building removed under this article.

(5) The Company 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 49 (no double recovery), nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) (further provision as to compensation for injurious affection) of the 1965 Act⁽³⁾ 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) except that the Company is not precluded from—

- (a) acquiring any part of the subsoil (or rights in the subsoil) of that land under article 23 (power to acquire subsoil only); or
- (b) acquiring new rights over any part of that land under article 24 (power to acquire new rights).

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

(10) Section 13 (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act⁽⁴⁾ 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 21(1) (application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965).

Compensation

Disregard of certain interests and improvements

27.—(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.

(3) Section 10 was amended by section 4 of, and paragraph 13(2) of Schedule 2 to, the Planning (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990 (c. 11) and S.I. 2009/1307.

(4) 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).

(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

28.—(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) under article 23 (power to acquire new rights), 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 him 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

29.—(1) This article applies instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 21 (application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965)) 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 the Company a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the land subject to the notice to treat which states 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 the Company 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 must 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 the Company is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If the Company 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 the Company 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 Company 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 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, the Company must pay the owner compensation for any loss sustained by him due to the severance of that part in addition to the value of the interest acquired.

Extinction or suspension of private rights of way

30.—(1) 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 the Company, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or
- (b) on the date of entry on the land by the Company under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act,

whichever is the sooner.

(2) In respect of land owned by the Company 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 the Company.

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

(4) 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.

(5) This article does not apply in relation to any right of way to which section 271 or 272 of the 1990 Act (extinguishment of rights of statutory undertakers etc.) or paragraph 2 of Schedule 10 (provisions relating to statutory undertakers etc.) applies.

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

31.—(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 21 (application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965); and
- (b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 as applied by article 22 (application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The powers conferred by article 26 (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 the Company 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.