
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No. 1035

The Transport for Greater Manchester (Light Rapid Transit System) (Trafford Park Extension) Order 2016

PART 3

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Powers of acquisition

Power to acquire land

27. The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of the land shown on the works and land plans as lying within the permanent limits as may be required for or in connection with the authorised works and may use any land so acquired for those purposes or for any other purposes that are ancillary to its transit system undertaking.

Application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act

28.—(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 sections 4 (time limit for giving notice to treat) and 4A(2) (extension of time limit during challenge) were omitted.

Application of Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981

29.—(1) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981(3) 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

(1) 1981 c. 67.

(2) Inserted by section 202(1) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(3) 1981 c. 66.

(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 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 by article 28 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

Power to acquire new rights

30.—(1) The undertaker may compulsorily acquire such easements or other rights over any land within the permanent limits as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired, by creating them as well as by acquiring easements or other rights already in existence.

(2) Subject to section 8 (other provisions as to divided land) of the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 5 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights)), where the undertaker acquires a right under paragraph (1) the undertaker 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 to the compulsory acquisition under this article of a right over land by the creation of a new right.

Power to acquire subsoil only

31.—(1) The undertaker may compulsorily acquire so much of, or such rights in, the subsoil of the land within the permanent limits as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired instead of acquiring the whole of the land.

(2) Where the undertaker acquires any part of, or rights in, the subsoil of land under paragraph (1) the undertaker cannot be required to acquire an interest in any other part of the land.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not prevent article 37 (acquisition of part of certain properties) from applying where the undertaker acquires a cellar, vault, arch or other construction forming part of a house, building or manufactory.

Rights under or over streets

32.—(1) The undertaker may enter upon and appropriate so much of the surface, subsoil of, or air-space over, any street shown on the works and land plans and described in the book of reference as may be required for the purposes of the authorised works and may use the surface, subsoil and air-space for those purposes or any other purpose ancillary to its transit system undertaking.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4), 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) 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 undertaker 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, the amount of such 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 on to 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

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

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

(2) Not less than 14 days before exercising the powers conferred by paragraph (1) the undertaker must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(3) The undertaker may not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession of any land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article—

- (a) in the case of land lying within the temporary limits, after the end of the period of 2 years beginning with the date of completion of the work specified in relation to that land in column (4) of Schedule 6; or
- (b) in the case of land within the permanent limits, after the end of the period of 2 years beginning with the date of completion of the work for which temporary possession of the land was taken unless the undertaker has, by 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 in relation to that land.

(4) 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.

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

(5) The undertaker 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 52 (no double recovery), nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2)(5) (further provision as to compensation for injurious affection) 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) Where the undertaker takes possession of land under this article, the undertaker is not required to acquire the land or any interest in it.

(9) Section 13(6) (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 28(1) (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

Temporary use of land for maintenance of works

34.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), at any time during the maintenance period relating to the scheduled works, the undertaker may—

- (a) enter upon and take temporary possession of any land within the Order limits reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the work or any ancillary works connected with it or securing the safe operation of any such work; 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 the undertaker to take temporary possession of—

- (a) any house or garden belonging to a house; or
- (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 the undertaker must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(4) The undertaker may only remain in possession of land under this article for so long as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the maintenance 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, the undertaker must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land.

(6) The undertaker 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.

(5) 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.

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

(8) Without affecting article 52 (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 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 the undertaker takes possession of land under this article, the undertaker is not required to acquire the land or any interest in it.

(10) The powers conferred by this article must not be exercised in relation to any street without the consent of the street authority, which must not be unreasonably withheld.

(11) Section 13 (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 28(1) (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

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

Compensation

Disregard of certain interests and improvements

35.—(1) In assessing the compensation (if any) payable to any person on the acquisition from that person of any land or interest in 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

36.—(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 30 (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 acquired; 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

37.—(1) This article applies instead of section 8(1)(7) (other provisions as to divided land) of the 1965 Act (as applied to this Order by article 28 (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 part only of a house, building or manufactory or part only 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 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 is required to sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

(4) If such a counter-notice is served within that period, the question of whether the owner is required to sell only the land subject to the notice to treat is, unless the undertaker agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, to 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) where the land subject to the notice to treat forms 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 is 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) where the land subject to the notice to treat forms 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 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 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 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 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 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, must pay to 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 part only of a house, building or manufactory or part only of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, the undertaker 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

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

whichever is sooner.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights of way over land owned by the undertaker which is within the permanent limits and is required for the purposes of this Order, are extinguished on the appropriation of the land for any of those purposes by the undertaker.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights of way over land of which the undertaker takes temporary possession under this Order are suspended and unenforceable for as long as the undertaker 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) Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) have effect subject to—

- (a) any notice given by the undertaker before the completion of the acquisition of the land, the undertaker's appropriation of it, the undertaker's entry onto it or the undertaker's taking temporary possession of it, as the case may be, 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 subparagraph (a) and before or after the coming into force of this Order) between the undertaker and the person in or to whom the right of way in question is vested or belongs.

(6) If any such agreement as is referred to in paragraph (5)(b) which is made with a person in or to whom the right of way is vested or belongs is expressed to have effect also for the benefit of those deriving title from or under that person, it 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

39.—(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 28 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act); and
- (b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 (execution of declaration) of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as applied to this Order by article 29 (application of Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The power conferred by article 33 (temporary use of land for construction of works) to enter upon and take temporary possession of land ceases at the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1); but this paragraph does not prevent the undertaker from remaining in possession of land in accordance with article 33 after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession of it was taken before the end of that period.