
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2022 No. 853

The Sizewell C (Nuclear Generating Station) Order 2022

PART 5

POWERS OF ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Compulsory acquisition of land

28.—(1) The undertaker may—

- (a) acquire compulsorily so much of the land within the permanent limits as is required for the construction, operation or maintenance of the authorised development or to facilitate it, or as is incidental to it; and
- (b) use any land so acquired for the purposes authorised by this Order or for any other purposes in connection with or ancillary to the undertaking.

(2) This article is subject to article 31 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily), article 32 (compulsory acquisition of rights and imposition of restrictive covenants), article 35 (acquisition of subsoil and airspace only), article 38 (rights under or over streets), article 39 (temporary use of land for carrying out authorised development), article 87 (crown rights) and Schedule 19 (protective provisions).

Compulsory acquisition of land – incorporation of the mineral code

29. Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 2 to the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (Minerals) are incorporated in this Order subject to the modifications that—

- (a) paragraph 8(3) is not incorporated; and
- (b) for “the acquiring authority” substitute “the undertaker”; and
- (c) for “undertaking” substitute “authorised development”.

Statutory authority to override easements and other rights

30.—(1) The carrying out or use of development authorised by this Order and the doing of anything else authorised by this Order is authorised for the purpose specified in section 158(2) of the 2008 Act (nuisance: statutory authority), notwithstanding that it involves—

- (a) an interference with an interest or right to which this article applies; or
- (b) a breach of a restriction as to user of land arising by virtue of contract.

(2) The undertaker shall pay compensation to any person whose land is injuriously affected by—

- (a) an interference with an interest or right to which this article applies; or
- (b) a breach of a restriction as to user of land arising by virtue of contract,

authorised by virtue of this Order and the operation of section 158 of the 2008 Act.

(3) The interests and rights to which this article applies are any easement, liberty, privilege, right or advantage annexed to land and adversely affecting other land, including any natural right to support.

(4) Subsection (2) of section 10 of the 1965 Act applies to paragraph (2) by virtue of section 152(5) of the 2008 Act (compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance).

(5) Any rule or principle applied to the construction of section 10 of the 1965 Act applies to the construction of paragraph (2) (with any necessary modifications).

Time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily

31. After the end of the period of five years beginning on the day on which this Order is made—

(a) no notice to treat may be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act; and

(b) no declaration may be executed under section 4 of the 1981 Act as applied by article 34 (application of the 1981 Act),

in relation to any part of the Order land.

Compulsory acquisition of rights and imposition of restrictive covenants

32.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) the undertaker may acquire compulsorily such rights over the land within the permanent limits or impose restrictive covenants affecting that land as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under article 28 (compulsory acquisition of land), by creating them as well as by acquiring rights already in existence.

(2) In the case of the Order land specified in column (2) of Schedule 15 (land in respect of which only rights etc may be acquired), the undertaker's powers of compulsory acquisition are limited to the acquisition of such new rights and the imposition of such restrictive covenants as may be required for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (3) of that Schedule.

(3) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act (Provisions as to divided land), as substituted by article 36 (acquisition of part of certain properties), where the undertaker acquires an existing right over land under paragraph (1), the undertaker shall not be required to acquire a greater interest in that land.

(4) Schedule 16 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights and imposition of restrictive covenants) 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.

(5) In any case where the acquisition of rights or imposition of a restrictive covenant under paragraph (1) is required for the purposes of diverting, replacing or protecting the apparatus of a statutory undertaker, the undertaker may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, transfer the power to acquire such rights or impose restrictive covenants to the statutory undertaker in question.

(6) The exercise by a statutory undertaker of any power in accordance with a transfer under paragraph (5) is subject to the same restrictions, liabilities and obligations as would apply under this Order if that power were exercised by the undertaker.

Private rights of way

33.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, and article 16 (permanent stopping up of streets, change of status, and extinguishment of private means of access) insofar as it relates to private means of access, 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) of the 1965 Act (power of entry),

whichever is the earlier.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article, and article 16 insofar as it relates to private means of access, all private rights of way over land owned by the undertaker which, being within the Order limits, is required for the purposes of this Order are extinguished on the appropriation of the land by the undertaker for any of those purposes.

(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 will be entitled to compensation in accordance with section 152 of the 2008 Act 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 138 of the 2008 Act (Extinguishment of rights, and removal of apparatus, of statutory undertakers etc.) or where article 42 (statutory undertakers) applies.

(6) Paragraphs (1) to (3) have effect subject to—

(a) any notice given by the undertaker before—

- (i) the completion of the acquisition of the land,
- (ii) the undertaker's appropriation of it,
- (iii) the undertaker's entry onto it, or
- (iv) the undertaker's 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 at any time between the undertaker and the person in or to whom the right of way in question is vested or belongs.

(7) Where an agreement referred to in paragraph (6)(b)—

- (a) is made with a person in or to whom the right of way is vested or belongs; and
- (b) is expressed to have effect also for the benefit of those deriving title from or under that person,

the agreement is effective in respect of the persons so deriving title, whether the title was derived before or after the making of the agreement.

(8) This article does not apply to any loss suffered under article 16.

Application of the 1981 Act

34.—(1) The 1981 Act applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

(2) The 1981 Act, as applied, has effect with the following modifications.

(3) In section 1 (application of act) for subsection (2) substitute—

“(2) This section applies to any Minister, any local or other public authority or any other body or person authorised to acquire land by means of a compulsory purchase order.”.

(4) In section 5 (earliest date for execution of declaration), in subsection (2), omit the words from “, and this subsection” to the end.

- (5) Omit section 5A(1) (time limit for general vesting declaration).
- (6) In section 5B(2) (extension of time limit during challenge)—
- (a) for “section 23 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (Application to High Court in respect of compulsory purchase order)” substitute “section 118 of the Planning Act 2008 (legal challenges relating to applications for orders granting development consent)”; and
 - (b) for “the three year period mentioned in section 4” substitute “the five year period mentioned in article 31 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Sizewell C (Nuclear Generating Station) Order 2022”.
- (7) In section 6(3) (notices after execution of declaration) for subsection (1)(b) substitute—
- “(b) on every other person who has given information to the acquiring authority with respect to any of that land further to the invitation published and served under section 134 of the Planning Act 2008.”.
- (8) In section 7(4) (constructive notice to treat), in subsection (1)(a), omit “(as modified by section 4 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981)”.
- (9) In Schedule A1(5) (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in general vesting declaration), omit paragraph 1(2).
- (10) References to the 1965 Act in the 1981 Act are to be construed as references to the 1965 Act as applied by section 125 of the 2008 Act (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) as modified by article 37 to the compulsory acquisition of land under this Order.

Acquisition of subsoil and airspace only

35.—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of, or such rights in, the subsoil of and the airspace over the land referred to in paragraph (1) of article 28 (Compulsory acquisition of land) or article 32 (compulsory acquisition of rights and imposition of restrictive covenants) as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under that provision instead of acquiring the whole of the land.

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

(3) The following do not apply in connection with the exercise of the power under paragraph (1) in relation to subsoil or airspace only—

- (a) Schedule 2A (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in notice to treat) to the 1965 Act;
- (b) Schedule A1 (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in general vesting declaration) to the 1981 Act; and
- (c) Section 153(4A) (blighted land: proposed acquisition of part interest; material detriment test) of the 1990 Act.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) do not apply where the undertaker acquires a cellar, vault, arch or other construction forming part of a house, building or factory or airspace above a house, building or factory.

(1) 1981 c. 66. Section 5A was inserted by section 182(2) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(2) 1981 c. 66. Section 5B was inserted by section 202(2) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(3) 1981 c. 66. Section 6 was amended by paragraph 52(2) of Schedule 2 to the Planning (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990 (c. 11) and paragraph 7 of Schedule 15 to the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(4) 1981 c. 66. Section 7 was amended by paragraph 3 of Schedule 18 to the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(5) As inserted by paragraph 6 of Schedule 18 to the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

Acquisition of part of certain properties

36.—(1) This article applies instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (Other provisions as to divided land) (as applied by section 125 of the 2008 Act) 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 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 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 whether the owner is 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 Lands Chamber of the Upper Tribunal (“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 consists 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 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 consists 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) Where, by reason 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, in that 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 factory or 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.

Modification of the 1965 Act

37.—(1) Part 1 of the 1965 Act, as applied to this Order by section 125 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act, is modified as follows.

(2) In section 4 (Time limit for giving notice to treat) for “after the end of the period of 3 years beginning the day on which the compulsory purchase order becomes operative” substitute “after the end of the period stated in article 31 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire compulsorily) of the Sizewell C (Nuclear Generating Station) Order 2022”.

(3) In section 4A(1)(6) (extension of time limit during challenge) for “section 23 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (application to High Court in respect of compulsory purchase order), the three year period mentioned in section 4” substitute “section 118 of the Planning Act 2008 (legal challenges relating to applications for orders granting development consent), the five year period mentioned in article 31 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Sizewell C (Nuclear Generating Station) Order 2022”.

(4) In section 11A(7) (powers of entry: further notice of entry)—

- (a) in subsection (1)(a), after “land” insert “under that provision”;
- (b) in subsection (2), after “land” insert “under that provision”.

(5) In section 22(2), for “section 4 of this Act” substitute “article 31 (time limit for exercise of powers to acquire land compulsorily) of the Sizewell C (Nuclear Generating Station) Order 2022”.

Rights under or over streets

38.—(1) The undertaker may enter on and appropriate and use 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 development and may use the subsoil or air-space for those purposes or any other purpose ancillary to the authorised development.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the undertaker may exercise any power conferred by paragraph (1) in relation to a street without being required to acquire any part of the street or any easement or right in the street.

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

- (a) any subway or underground building; or

(6) 1965 c. 56. Section 4A(1) was inserted by section 202(1) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(7) 1965 c. 56. Section 11A was inserted by section 186(3) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

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

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), any person who is an owner or occupier of land appropriated under paragraph (1) without the undertaker acquiring any part of that person's interest in the land, and who suffers loss as a result, is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(5) Compensation is not payable under paragraph (4) to any person who is an undertaker to whom section 85 of the 1991 Act (sharing cost of necessary measures) applies in respect of measures of which the allowable costs are to be borne in accordance with that section.

Temporary use of land for carrying out authorised development

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

- (a) enter on and take temporary possession of—
 - (i) the land specified in column (2) of Schedule 17 (land of which only temporary possession may be taken) for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (3) of that Schedule; and
 - (ii) any land within the permanent limits in respect of which no notice of entry has been served under section 11 of the 1965 Act (powers of entry) and no declaration has been made under section 4(8) of the 1981 Act (execution of declaration);
- (b) remove any electric line, electrical plant, structures, apparatus, buildings and vegetation from that land;
- (c) construct temporary or permanent works comprised within the authorised development (including the provision of means of access and buildings or structures on that land);
- (d) construct any works specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 17, or any other mitigation works; and
- (e) temporarily possess any land (including land specified in Schedule 17) for the temporary diversion of vehicular traffic or the temporary diversion of public and private rights of way or private means of access where required in the exercise of powers under article 16 (permanent stopping up of streets, change of status, and extinguishment of private means of access) or article 19 (temporary closure of streets and extinguishment of private means of access), or where otherwise required to avoid prejudice to the use of land within the Order limits by land owners during construction of the authorised development.

(2) Not less than 14 days before entering on 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.

(3) The undertaker must not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession under this article—

- (a) in the case of land specified in paragraph (1)(a)(i) above, after the end of the period of 1 year beginning with the date of completion of the part of the authorised development specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 17 unless and to the extent that it is authorised to do so by the acquisition of rights over land or the creation of new rights over land pursuant to article 32 (compulsory acquisition of rights and imposition of restrictive covenants); or
- (b) in the case of land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(ii), after the end of the period of 1 year beginning with the date of completion of the work for which temporary possession of the

(8) 1981 c. 66. Section 4 was amended by section 184 and 185 of, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 18 to, the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

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 1981 Act in relation to that land.

(4) Before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, the undertaker must either acquire the land under paragraph (1)(a) or, unless otherwise agreed with the owners of the land, remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land, except that the undertaker is not required to—

- (a) replace a building removed under this article;
- (b) restore the land on which any permanent works have been constructed under paragraph (1)(d);
- (c) restore the land to a condition better than the relevant land was in before temporary possession;
- (d) remove any ground strengthening works which have been placed on the land to facilitate construction, maintenance and operation of the authorised development;
- (e) remove any measures installed over or around statutory undertakers' apparatus to protect that apparatus from the authorised development; or
- (f) remove or reposition any apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers or necessary mitigation works.

(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 provisions of any power conferred by this article and, for the avoidance of doubt, this will include compensation in respect of any loss or damage further to any ground strengthening works within paragraph (4)(d) carried out by the undertaker in or on that land.

(6) Any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation under paragraph (5), or as to the amount of the compensation, will be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(7) Nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 152 of the 2008 Act⁽⁹⁾ (Compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance) or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the carrying out of the authorised development, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (5).

(8) The undertaker may not compulsorily acquire under this Order the land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(i) except that the undertaker is not precluded from—

- (a) acquiring existing and new rights or imposing any restrictive covenants over any part of that land under article 32;
- (b) acquiring any part of the subsoil (or rights in the subsoil) of that land under article 35 (acquisition of subsoil and airspace only); or
- (c) carrying out a survey of that land under article 27 (authority to survey and investigate the land).

(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) Section 13 of the 1965 Act (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) applies to the temporary use of land pursuant to this article to the same extent as it applies to the compulsory acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of section 125 of the 2008 Act (Application of compulsory acquisition provisions).

(11) Nothing in this article prevents the taking of temporary possession more than once in relation to any land specified in paragraph (1).

(9) 2008 c. 29. Section 152 was amended by S.I. 2009/1307.

(12) Nothing in this article affects any requirement for the consent of the Secretary of State to be provided for the change of use of a playing field under section 77 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998.

Time limit for exercise of authority to temporarily use land for carrying out the authorised development

40.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the authority to enter onto land pursuant to article 39 (temporary use of land for carrying out authorised development) ceases to apply to any land after the period of five years beginning on the day on which the Order is made.

(2) Paragraph (1) will not prevent the undertaker remaining in possession of land after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession was taken before the end of that period.

Temporary use of land for maintaining authorised development

41.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), at any time during the operational period relating to any part of the authorised development, the undertaker may—

- (a) enter on and take temporary possession of any land within the Order limits if such possession is reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the authorised development;
- (b) construct such temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and structures and buildings on the land as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose; and
- (c) enter onto any land within the Order limits for the purpose of gaining access as is reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the authorised development.

(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 3 months before entering on 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 is not required to serve notice under paragraph (3) where the undertaker has identified a potential risk to the safety of—

- (a) the authorised development or any of its parts;
- (b) the public; and/or
- (c) the surrounding environment,

and in such circumstances, the undertaker may enter the land under paragraph (1) subject to giving such period of notice as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances.

(5) 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 of the part of the authorised development for which possession of the land was taken.

(6) 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.

(7) 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 provisions of this article.

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

(9) Nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 152 of the 2008 Act (compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance) or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the maintenance of the authorised development, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (7).

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

(11) Section 13 of the 1965 Act (Refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) applies to the temporary use of land pursuant to this article to the same extent as it applies to the compulsory acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of section 125 of the 2008 Act (Application of compulsory acquisition provisions).

Statutory undertakers

42.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Schedule 19 (Protective provisions), the undertaker may—

- (a) acquire compulsorily the land belonging to statutory undertakers within the Order limits and described in the Book of Reference;
- (b) acquire existing rights, create and acquire new rights and impose restrictive covenants over the land belonging to statutory undertakers within the Order limits and described in the Book of Reference;
- (c) extinguish or suspend the rights of, remove, alter, renew, relocate or reposition the apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers over or within the Order limits; and
- (d) construct the authorised development in such a way as to interfere with any highway or cross underneath or over apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers and other like bodies within the Order limits.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Schedule 19 (Protective provisions), the undertaker may for the purposes of article 14 (street works) remove or reposition apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers which is laid beneath any of the streets specified in Schedule 9 (Streets subject to street works).

Apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped-up streets

43.—(1) Where a street is stopped up under article 16 (permanent stopping up of streets, change of status, and extinguishment of private means of access), any statutory undertaker whose apparatus is under, in, on, along or across the street has the same powers and rights in respect of that apparatus, subject to the provisions of this article, as if this Order had not been made.

(2) Where a street is stopped up under article 16, any statutory undertaker whose apparatus is under, in, on, over, along or across the street or public right of way may, and if reasonably requested to do so by the undertaker must—

- (a) remove the apparatus and place it or other apparatus provided in substitution for it in such other position as the statutory undertaker 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 described in sub-paragraph (a).

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

- (a) the execution of the relocation works required in consequence of the stopping up of the street or public right of way; and

- (b) the doing of any other work or thing rendered necessary by the execution of the relocation works.
- (4) If in the course of the execution of relocation works under paragraph (2)—
 - (a) apparatus of a better type, of greater capacity or of greater dimensions is placed in substitution for existing apparatus; 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 undertaker by virtue of paragraph (3) will be reduced by the amount of that excess.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)—
 - (a) an extension of apparatus to a length greater than the length of existing apparatus will 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 will be treated as if it also had been agreed or had been so determined.
- (6) An amount which, apart from this paragraph, would be payable to a statutory undertaker in respect of works by virtue of paragraph (3) (and having regard, where relevant, to paragraph (4)) must, if the works include the placing of apparatus provided in substitution for apparatus placed more than 7 years and 6 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.
- (7) Paragraphs (3) to (6) do not apply where the authorised development constitutes major highway works, major bridge works or major transport works for the purposes of Part 3 of the 1991 Act, but instead—
 - (a) the allowable costs of the relocation works are to 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 must be borne by the undertaker and the statutory undertaker in such proportions as may be prescribed by any such regulations.
- (8) In this article—
 - “relocation works” means work executed, or apparatus provided, under paragraph (2); and
 - “statutory undertaker” means a statutory undertaker for the purposes of the 1980 Act or a public communications provider as defined in section 151(1) of the Communications Act 2003⁽¹⁰⁾ (Interpretation).

Acquisition of wayleaves, easements and other rights

- 44.** Schedule 18 (Acquisition of wayleaves, easements and other rights) shall have effect.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 2003 c. 21. There are amendments to this Act which are not relevant to this Order.

Recovery of costs of new connections

45.—(1) Where any apparatus of a public utility undertaker or of a public communications provider is removed under article 42 (Statutory undertakers) any person who is the owner or occupier of premises to which a supply was given from that apparatus is entitled to recover from the undertaker compensation in respect of expenditure reasonably incurred by that person, 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.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply in the case of the removal of a public sewer but where such a sewer is removed under article 42, 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,

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

(3) This article does not have effect in relation to apparatus to which article 43 (apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped-up streets) or Part 3 of the 1991 Act applies.

(4) In this article—

“public communications provider” has the meaning given in section 151(1) of the Communications Act 2003; and

“public utility undertaker” means a gas, water, electricity or sewerage undertaker.

No double recovery

46. Compensation will not be payable in respect of the same matter both under this Order and under any other enactment, any contract or any rule of law.

Protective provisions

47. Schedule 19 (Protective provisions) to this Order has effect.

Use of airspace within the Order limits

48.—(1) The undertaker may enter into and use so much of the air-space over any land within the Order limits as may be required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the authorised development and may use the air-space for those purposes or any other purposes ancillary to the authorised development.

(2) The undertaker may exercise any power conferred by paragraph (1) in relation to land without being required to acquire any part of the land or any easement or right in the land.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), any person who is an owner or occupier of land used under paragraph (1) without the undertaker acquiring any part of that person’s interest in the land, and who suffers loss as a result, is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

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