
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2024 No. 70

**The Drax Power Station Bioenergy with Carbon
Capture and Storage Extension Order 2024**

**PART 3
STREETS**

Street Works

9.—(1) The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development, enter on so much of any of the streets specified in Schedule 4 (streets subject to street works) and may—

- (a) break up or open the street, or any sewer, drain or tunnel under it;
- (b) drill, tunnel or bore under the street;
- (c) place and keep apparatus under the street;
- (d) maintain apparatus under the street, change its position or remove it;
- (e) repair, replace or otherwise alter the surface or structure of the street or any culvert under the street; and
- (f) execute any works required for or incidental to any works referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e).

(2) The authority given by paragraph (1) is a statutory right or licence for the purposes of sections 48(3) (streets, street works and undertakers), and 51(1) (prohibition of unauthorised street works) of the 1991 Act.

(3) Where the undertaker is not the street authority, the provisions of sections 54 (notice of certain works) to 106 (index of defined expressions) of the 1991 Act apply to any street works carried out under paragraph (1).

Power to alter layout, etc., of streets

10.—(1) The undertaker may for the purposes of the authorised development alter the layout of or carry out any works in the streets—

- (a) in the case of the streets specified in column 2 of the table in Part 1 (temporary alteration of layout) of Schedule 5 (alteration of streets) temporarily in the manner specified in relation to that street in column (3); and
- (b) in the case of the streets specified in column 2 of the table in Part 2 (permanent alteration of layout) of Schedule 5 (alteration of streets) permanently in the manner specified in relation to that street in column (3).

(2) Without prejudice to the specific powers conferred by paragraph (1), but subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the undertaker may, for the purposes of constructing, operating or maintaining the authorised development, alter the layout of any street and, without limitation on the scope of this paragraph, the undertaker may—

- (a) alter the level or increase the width of any kerb, footway, cycle track or verge;
- (b) alter, remove, modify and restore street furniture;
- (c) trim vegetation in the street; and
- (d) make and maintain passing places.

(3) The undertaker must restore any street that has been temporarily altered under this Order to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority.

(4) The powers conferred by paragraph (2) may not be exercised without the consent of the street authority.

(5) Paragraphs (3) and (4) do not apply where the undertaker is the street authority for a street in which the works are being carried out.

Construction and maintenance of altered streets

11.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), the temporary alterations to each of the streets specified in Part 1 (temporary alteration of layout) of Schedule 5 (alteration of streets) must be completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority and the temporary alterations must be maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker.

(2) The permanent alterations to each of the streets specified in Part 2 (permanent alteration of layout) of Schedule 5 (alteration of streets) must be completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority and, unless otherwise agreed by the street authority, the alterations must be maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker for a period of 12 months from their completion and from the expiry of that period by and at the expense of the street authority.

(3) Those restoration works carried out pursuant to article 10(3) (power to alter layout, etc., of streets) must be completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority and must be maintained by the undertaker for a period of 12 months from their completion and from the expiry of that period by and at the expense of the street authority.

(4) In any action against the undertaker in respect of loss or damage resulting from any failure by it to maintain a street under this article, it is a defence (without prejudice to any other defence or the application of the law relating to contributory negligence) to prove that the undertaker had taken such care as in all the circumstances was reasonably required to secure that the part of the street to which the action relates was not dangerous to traffic.

(5) For the purposes of a defence under paragraph (4), a court must in particular have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the character of the street including the traffic which was reasonably to be expected to use it;
- (b) the standard of maintenance appropriate for a street of that character and used by such traffic;
- (c) the state of repair in which a reasonable person would have expected to find the street;
- (d) whether the undertaker knew, or could reasonably have been expected to know, that the condition of the part of the street to which the action relates was likely to cause danger to users of the street; and
- (e) where the undertaker could not reasonably have been expected to repair that part of the street before the cause of action arose, what warning notices of its condition had been displayed,

but for the purposes of such a defence it is not relevant that the undertaker had arranged for a competent person to carry out or supervise the maintenance of that part of the street to which the action relates unless it is also proved that the undertaker had given that person proper instructions with regard to the maintenance of the street and that those instructions had been carried out.

(6) Paragraphs (1) to (4) do not apply where the undertaker is the street authority for a street in which the works are being carried out.

Temporary closure of public rights of way

12.—(1) The undertaker, during and for the purposes of or incidental to constructing or maintaining the authorised development, may temporarily prohibit the use of, authorise the use of, alter or divert any public right of way and may for any reasonable time—

- (a) divert the traffic or a class of traffic from the public right of way;
- (b) authorise the use of motor vehicles on classes of public rights of way where, notwithstanding the provisions of this article, there is otherwise no public right to use motor vehicles; and
- (c) subject to paragraph (2), prevent all persons from passing along the public right of way.

(2) The undertaker must provide reasonable access for pedestrians going to or from premises abutting a public right of way affected by the temporary prohibition, restriction, alteration or diversion of a public right of way under this article if there would otherwise be no such access.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), the undertaker may temporarily prohibit the use of, authorise the use of, restrict the use of, alter or divert the public rights of way specified in column (2) of the table in Schedule 6 (public rights of way to be temporarily closed) to the extent specified in column (3) of that table.

(4) The undertaker must not temporarily prohibit the use of, restrict the use of, authorise the use of, alter or divert—

- (a) any public right of way specified in paragraph (3) without first consulting the street authority; and
- (b) any other public right of way without the consent of the street authority, and the street authority may attach reasonable conditions to any such consent.

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

(6) Without prejudice to the scope of paragraph (1), the undertaker may use any public right of way which has been temporarily closed under the powers conferred by this article and within the Order limits as a temporary working site.

(7) In this article expressions used in this article and in the 1984 Act have the same meaning.

Access to works

13.—(1) The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development—

- (a) form and lay out the temporary means of access in the location specified in Part 1 (temporary means of access to works) of Schedule 7 (access to works);
- (b) form and lay out the permanent means of access in the location specified in Part 2 (permanent means of access to works) of Schedule 7 (access to works); and
- (c) with the approval of the relevant planning authority after consultation with the highway authority, form and lay out such other means of access or improve existing means of access, at such locations within the Order limits as the undertaker reasonably requires for the purposes of the authorised development.

(2) The undertaker must restore any access that has been temporarily created under this Order to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority.

Agreements with street authorities

- 14.—**(1) A street authority and the undertaker may enter into agreements with respect to—
- (a) the construction of any new street including any structure carrying the street over or under any part of the authorised development;
 - (b) the strengthening, improvement, repair or reconstruction of any street under the powers conferred by this Order;
 - (c) any temporary closure, stopping up, prohibition, restriction, alteration or diversion of a street authorised by this Order;
 - (d) the undertaking in the street of any of the works referred to in article 9 (street works); or
 - (e) the adoption by a street authority which is the highway authority of works—
 - (i) undertaken on a street which is existing public maintainable highway; or
 - (ii) which the undertaker and highway authority agree to be adopted as public maintainable highway.
- (2) If such an agreement provides that the street authority must undertake works on behalf of the undertaker the agreement may, without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1)—
- (a) make provision for the street authority to carry out any function under this Order which relates to the street in question;
 - (b) specify a reasonable time for the completion of the works; and
 - (c) contain such terms as to payment and otherwise as the parties consider appropriate.