
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2006 No. 3118

The Luton Dunstable Translink Order 2006

PART 3

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Powers of acquisition

Power to acquire land

19.—(1) The Council may acquire compulsorily—

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

and may use any land so acquired for those purposes or for any other purposes ancillary to the construction of Translink.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), the land which may be acquired compulsorily under that paragraph shall include land which is or will be required—

- (a) for use in mitigating the effect on the environment of any of the works authorised by this Order;
- (b) for use in relocating any apparatus which it is expedient to divert or replace in consequence of the carrying out of any of the works authorised by this Order; or
- (c) for the purpose of being given in exchange for land forming part of a common, open space or fuel or field garden allotment which is acquired under paragraph (1).

(3) Nothing in this Order shall authorise the Council to acquire compulsorily—

- (a) any interest in designated land belonging to any local authority or parish council; and
- (b) any interest in the lands within the limits of deviation delineated on the deposited plans and thereon numbered 62, 63, 67 and 72 in the Borough of Luton.

(4) In this article—

“apparatus” has the same meaning as in article 7(2) (power to keep apparatus in streets) and includes apparatus belonging to a statutory utility;

“common” includes any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts 1845 to 1882(1) and any town or village green;

(1) 1845 c. 118. 1846 c. 70. 1847 c. 111. 1848 c. 99. 1849 c. 83. 1851 c. 10. 1852 c. 79. 1857 c. 31. 1859 c. 43. 1868 c. 89. 1876 c. 56. 1878 c. 56. 1879 c. 37. 1882 c. 15.

“designated land” means the land delineated on the deposited plans and thereon numbered 58, 58a, 67, 81, 87, 88, 91, 94 and 97 in the District of South Bedfordshire;

“fuel or field garden allotment” means any allotment set out as a fuel allotment, or a field garden allotment, under an Inclosure Act;

“local authority” means the County Council, the Council and South Bedfordshire District Council;

“parish council” means the parish council of any parish within the area of a local authority;

“open space” means any land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground; and

“statutory utility” means a licence holder within the meaning of Part 1 of the Electricity Act 1989⁽²⁾, a public gas transporter within the meaning of Part 1 of the Gas Act 1986⁽³⁾, a water undertaker within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991⁽⁴⁾, a sewerage undertaker within Part 1 of that Act and any local authority which is a relevant authority for the purposes of section 97 of that Act.

(5) This article is subject to article 24 (temporary use of land for construction of works).

Application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965

20.—(1) Part 1 of the 1965 Act, insofar as not modified by or inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, shall apply to the acquisition of land under this Order—

- (a) as it applies to a compulsory purchase to which the Acquisition of Land Act 1981⁽⁵⁾ applies, and
- (b) as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order under that Act.

(2) Part 1 of the 1965 Act, as so applied, shall have effect as if—

- (a) 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, and
- (b) in section 11(1) (which confers power to enter on and to take possession of land subject to a notice to treat on giving not less than 14 days' notice) for the reference to 14 days' notice there were substituted—
 - (i) in a case where the notice to treat relates only to the acquisition of subsoil or the acquisition of an easement or other right over the land, a reference to notice of one month, or
 - (ii) in any other case, a reference to notice of 3 months.

Application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981

21.—(1) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981⁽⁶⁾ shall apply as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

- (2) That Act, as so applied by paragraph (1), shall have effect with the following modifications.
- (3) In section 3 (preliminary notices) for subsection (1) there shall be substituted—

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

(2) 1989 c. 29.
 (3) 1986 c. 44. A new section 7 was substituted by section 5 of the Gas Act 1995 c. 45.
 (4) 1991 c. 56.
 (5) 1981 c. 67.
 (6) 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 the London Gazette and in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated.”.

(4) In that section, in subsection (2), for “(1)(b)” there shall be substituted “(1)” and after “given” there shall be inserted “and published”.

(5) In that section, for subsections (5) and (6) there shall be substituted—

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

- (a) he is for the time being entitled to dispose of the fee simple of the land, whether in possession or reversion, or
- (b) he 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” there shall be inserted “in the London Gazette and in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated”; and
- (b) subsection (2) shall be omitted.

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

(8) References to the 1965 Act shall be construed as references to that Act as applied to the acquisition of land by article 20 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

Power to acquire new rights

22.—(1) The Council may compulsorily acquire such easements or other rights over any land referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b) of article 19 (power to acquire land) as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under that provision, by creating them as well as by acquiring easements or other rights already in existence.

(2) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 7 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights) to this Order), where the Council acquires a right over land under paragraph (1) the Council shall not be required to acquire a greater interest in it.

(3) Schedule 7 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights) to this Order shall have 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.

(4) In relation to land to which this paragraph applies, article 19 (power to acquire land), so far as relating to the acquisition or creation of easements or other rights by virtue of paragraph (1), shall be treated as also authorising acquisition by a statutory utility in any case where the Secretary of State gives his consent in writing.

(5) Paragraph (4) applies to land within the Order limits which is or will be required for use in relocating any apparatus which it is expedient to divert or replace in consequence of the carrying out of the works authorised by this Order; and in that paragraph “statutory utility” has the same meaning as in article 19(4) (power to acquire land).

Rights under or over streets

23.—(1) The Council 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 and air-space for those purposes or any other purpose ancillary to the construction and maintenance of Translink.

(2) The power under paragraph (1) may be exercised in relation to a street without the Council 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, shall be entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply in relation to—

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

(5) Compensation shall not be payable under paragraph (3) to any person who is an undertaker to whom section 85 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

24.—(1) The Council 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) to this Order for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (3) of that Schedule relating to the authorised works specified in column (4) of that Schedule,
- (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 28 days before entering upon and taking temporary possession of land under this article the Council shall serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(3) The Council 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 completion of the work or works specified in relation to that land in column (4) of Schedule 8 (land of which temporary possession may be taken) to this Order.

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

(5) The Council shall 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, shall be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(7) Without prejudice to article 53 (no double recovery), nothing in this article shall affect any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) of the 1965 Act or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the execution of any works, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (5).

(8) Subject to paragraphs (9) and (10), the powers of compulsory acquisition of land conferred by this Order shall not apply in relation to the land referred to in paragraph (1).

(9) The Council shall not be precluded from acquiring new rights over any part of that land under article 22 (power to acquire new rights).

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

(11) Section 13 of the 1965 Act shall apply to the temporary use of land pursuant to this article to the same extent as it applies to the acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of article 20(1) (application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965).

(12) In this article “building” includes structure or any other erection.

Compensation

Disregard of certain interests and improvements

25.—(1) In assessing the compensation (if any) payable to any person on the acquisition from him of any land under this Order, the tribunal shall 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 he is, or was at the time when the building was erected, the works executed or the improvement or alteration made, directly or indirectly concerned.

Supplementary

Acquisition of part of certain properties

26.—(1) This article shall apply instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 20 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act)) in any case where—

- (a) a notice to treat is served on a person (“the owner”) under the 1965 Act (as so applied) in respect of land forming only part of a house, building or manufactory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden (“the land subject to the notice to treat”), and
- (b) a copy of this article is served on the owner with the notice to treat.

(2) In such a case, the owner may, within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the notice was served, serve on the Council a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the land subject to the notice to treat and stating that he 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 shall be 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 shall be required to sell only the land subject to the notice to treat shall, unless the Council agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, 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) 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 owner shall be 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) 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 shall be 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 shall be 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 Council is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If the Council 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) that material detriment is not confined to a part of the land subject to the counter-notice,

the notice to treat shall be 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 Council 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 Council 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 shall pay the owner compensation for any loss or expense occasioned to him 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 Council shall pay him 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

27.—(1) All private rights of way over land subject to compulsory acquisition under this Order shall be extinguished—

- (a) as from the acquisition of the land by the Council, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or
 - (b) on the entry on the land by the Council under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act,
- whichever is the sooner.

(2) All private rights of way over land of which the Council takes temporary possession under this Order shall be suspended and unenforceable for as long as the Council remains in lawful possession of the land.

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

(4) 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.) to this Order applies.

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

28.—(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 shall be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act, as applied to the acquisition of land by article 20 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act); and
- (b) no declaration shall be executed under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as applied by article 21 (application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The power conferred by article 24 (temporary use of land for construction of works) to enter upon and take temporary possession of land shall cease at the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1); but this paragraph shall not prevent the Council from remaining in possession of land in accordance with article 24 (temporary use of land for construction of works) after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession of it was taken before the end of that period.