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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2002 No. 1065**

**The Piccadilly Line (Heathrow T5 Extension) Order 2002**

**PART III**

**ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND**

*Supplementary*

**Disregard of certain interests and improvements**

**16.**—(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) above “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.

**Set-off for enhancement in value of retained land**

**17.**—(1) In assessing the compensation payable to any person in respect of the acquisition from him under this Order of any land (including the subsoil or undersurface), the tribunal shall 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 him by reason of the construction of the authorised works.

(2) In assessing the compensation payable to any person in respect of the acquisition from him of any new rights over land (including the subsoil or undersurface) under article 11 above, the tribunal shall set-off against the value of the rights so acquired—

- (a) any increase in the value of the land over which the new rights are required, and
- (b) any increase in value of any contiguous or adjacent land belonging to that person in the same capacity,

which will accrue to him by reason of the construction of the authorised works.

(3) The Land Compensation Act 1961 shall have effect subject to paragraphs (1) and (2) above as if this Order were a local enactment for the purposes of that Act.

### **Acquisition of part of certain properties**

**18.—**(1) This article shall apply instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 10 above) 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 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 Company 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 Company agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, be referred to the tribunal.

(5) If on such a reference the tribunal determine that the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken—

- (a) without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice, or
- (b) in the case of part of 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 determine that only part of the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken—

- (a) without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice, or
- (b) in the case of part of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice and without seriously affecting the amenity and convenience of the house,

the notice to treat shall be deemed to be a notice to treat for that part.

(7) If on such a reference the tribunal determine that—

- (a) the land subject to the notice to treat cannot be taken without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice, but
- (b) the material detriment is confined to a part of the land subject to the counter-notice,

the notice to treat 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 Company is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If the Company agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, or if the tribunal determine that—

- (a) none of the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice or, as the case may be, without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice and without seriously affecting the amenity and convenience of the house, and
- (b) the material detriment is not confined to a part of the land subject to the counter-notice,

the notice to treat 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 Company is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(9) In any case where by virtue of a determination by the tribunal under this article a notice to treat is deemed to be a notice to treat for less land or more land than that specified in the notice, the Company may, within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the determination is made, withdraw the notice to treat; and if it does so 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 Company 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**

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

whichever is sooner.

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

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

(4) This article does not apply in relation to any right of way to which section 271 or 272 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990(1) (extinguishment of rights of statutory undertakers etc.) applies.

### **Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition**

**20.**—(1) The powers conferred by this Order to acquire land or rights over land compulsorily, and the power conferred by article 14 above to enter upon and take temporary possession of land, shall cease at the end of the period of 5 years beginning on the day on which this Order comes into force.

(2) Paragraph (1) above shall not prevent the Company remaining in possession of land in accordance with article 14 above after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession of it was taken before the end of that period.

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(1) 1990 c. 8.