

---

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

---

**2013 No. 2587**

**The Transport for Greater Manchester (Light Rapid Transit System) (Second City Crossing) Order 2013**

**PART 2**

**WORKS PROVISIONS**

*Supplemental powers*

**Attachment of equipment to buildings**

**19.**—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this article, the undertaker may affix to any building on land listed in the book of reference —

- (a) any brackets, cables, wires, insulators and other apparatus required in connection with the authorised transit system; and
- (b) any lamps, cameras, brackets, pipes, electric lamps and other apparatus required for the provision of additional or substitute street lighting or closed circuit television required in connection with the authorised transit system.

(2) The undertaker must not under this article affix any apparatus to a building without the consent of the relevant owner of the building; and such consent may be given subject to reasonable conditions (including, where appropriate, the payment of rent) but must not be unreasonably withheld.

(3) Where —

- (a) the undertaker serves on the relevant owner of a building a notice requesting the owner's consent to the affixing of specified apparatus to the building under paragraph (2); and
- (b) the relevant owner does not within the period of 56 days beginning with the date upon which the notice is served give his consent unconditionally or give it subject to conditions or refuse it,

the consent is to be deemed to have been withheld.

(4) Where, in the opinion of the undertaker, a consent required under paragraph (2) for the affixing of specified apparatus is unreasonably withheld or given subject to unreasonable conditions, it may apply to the magistrates' court, who may either allow the apparatus to be affixed subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit or may disallow the application.

(5) Where apparatus is affixed to a building under this article —

- (a) any relevant owner for the time being of the building may serve on the undertaker not less than 56 days' notice requiring the undertaker at its own expense temporarily to remove the apparatus during any demolition, reconstruction or repair of the building if such removal is reasonably necessary for that purpose; and
- (b) the undertaker has the right as against any person having an interest in the building to maintain the apparatus.

(6) Where, in the opinion of the undertaker, a requirement temporarily to remove any apparatus affixed to a building under this article during any demolition, reconstruction or repair of the building is not reasonably necessary for that purpose, the undertaker may refer the matter to an arbitrator under article 50 (arbitration) who may either allow the apparatus to be temporarily removed or may order that it is not to be temporarily removed.

(7) The undertaker must pay compensation to the owners and occupiers of the building for any loss or damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by paragraphs (1) and (5)(b); and any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation, or as to the amount of compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(8) In this article, "relevant owner"—

- (a) in relation to a building occupied under a lease or tenancy having an unexpired term exceeding 5 years, means the occupier of the building; or
- (b) in relation to any other building, means the person for the time being receiving the rack rent of the building whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive it if the building were let at a rack rent.

### **Discharge of water**

**20.**—(1) The undertaker may use any watercourse or any public sewer or drain for the drainage of water in connection with the construction, operation or maintenance of the authorised works and for that purpose may lay down, take up and alter pipes and may, on any land within the Order limits, or in any street along which the authorised transit system is authorised to be laid, make openings into, and connections with, the watercourse, sewer or drain.

(2) Any dispute arising from the exercise of the power conferred by paragraph (1) to connect to or use a public sewer or drain is to be determined as if it were a dispute under section 106 of the Water Industry Act 1991<sup>(1)</sup>.

(3) The undertaker must not discharge any water into any watercourse, public sewer or drain except with the consent of the person to whom it belongs; and such consent may be given subject to such terms and conditions as that person may reasonably impose but must not be unreasonably withheld.

(4) The undertaker must not make any opening into any public sewer or drain except—

- (a) in accordance with plans approved by the person to whom the sewer or drain belongs, but such approval must not be unreasonably withheld; and
- (b) where that person has been given the opportunity to supervise the making of the opening.

(5) The undertaker must not, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this article, damage or interfere with the bed or banks of any watercourse forming part of a main river.

(6) The undertaker must take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure that any water discharged into a watercourse or public sewer or drain under the powers conferred by this article is as free as may be practicable from gravel, soil or other solid substance, oil or matter in suspension.

(7) Nothing in this article overrides the requirement for an environmental permit under regulation 12(1)(b) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010<sup>(2)</sup>.

(8) In this article—

- (a) "public sewer or drain" means a sewer or drain which belongs to a sewerage undertaker, the Environment Agency, an internal drainage board, a local authority or a harbour authority within the meaning of the Harbours Act 1964<sup>(3)</sup>; and

---

(1) 1991 c. 56.

(2) S.I. 2010/675.

(3) 1964 c. 40.

- (b) other expressions, excluding watercourses, used both in this article and in the Water Resources Act 1991(4) have the same meaning as in that Act.

### **Works to safeguard buildings and the operation of the authorised transit system**

**21.**—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this article, the undertaker may at its own expense and from time to time carry out such safeguarding works to any building lying within the Order limits as the undertaker considers to be necessary or expedient.

(2) Safeguarding works may be carried out—

- (a) at any time before or during the construction, in the vicinity of the building, of any part of the authorised works (other than works authorised by this article); or
- (b) after the completion of the construction of that part of the authorised works (other than works authorised by this article), at any time up to the end of the period of 5 years beginning with the day on which that part of the authorised works is first opened for use.

(3) For the purpose of determining how the functions under this article are to be exercised the undertaker may enter and survey any building falling within paragraph (1) and any land within its curtilage.

(4) For the purpose of carrying out safeguarding works under this article to a building the undertaker may (subject to paragraphs (5) and (6))—

- (a) enter the building and any land within its curtilage; and
- (b) where the works cannot be carried out reasonably conveniently without entering land which is adjacent to the building but outside its curtilage, enter the adjacent land (but not any building erected on it).

(5) Before exercising—

- (a) a right under paragraph (1) to carry out safeguarding works to a building;
- (b) a right under paragraph (3) to enter a building and any land within its curtilage;
- (c) a right under paragraph (4)(a) to enter a building and land within its curtilage; or
- (d) a right under paragraph (4)(b) to enter land,

the undertaker must, except in the case of emergency, serve on the owners and occupiers of the building or land not less than 14 days' notice of its intention to exercise that right and, in a case falling within sub-paragraph (a) or (c), specifying the safeguarding works proposed to be carried out.

(6) Where notice is served under paragraph (5)(a), (c) or (d), the owner or occupier of the building or land concerned may, by serving a counter-notice within the period of 10 days beginning with the day on which the notice was served, require the question of whether it is necessary or expedient to carry out the safeguarding works or to enter the building or land to be referred to arbitration under article 50 (arbitration).

(7) The undertaker must compensate the owners and occupiers of any building or land in relation to which the powers conferred by this article have been exercised for any loss or damage arising to them by reason of the exercise of those powers.

(8) Where—

- (a) safeguarding works are carried out under this article to a building; and
- (b) within the period of 5 years beginning with the day on which the part of the authorised works constructed within the vicinity of the building is first opened for use, it appears that the safeguarding works are inadequate to protect the building against damage caused by the construction or operation of that part of the works,

the undertaker must compensate the owners and occupiers of the building for any damage sustained by them.

(9) Without affecting article 49 (no double recovery), nothing in this article relieves the undertaker from any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) of the 1965 Act.

(10) Any compensation payable under paragraph (7) or (8) is to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(11) In this article “safeguarding works”, in relation to a building, means—

- (a) underpinning, strengthening and any other works the purpose of which is to prevent damage which may be caused to the building by the construction, maintenance or operation of the authorised works;
- (b) any works the purpose of which is to remedy any damage which has been caused to the building by the construction, maintenance or operation of the authorised works; and
- (c) any works the purpose of which is to secure the safe operation of the authorised transit system or to prevent or minimise the risk of such operation being disrupted.

### **Planning permission**

22. Planning permission which is deemed by a direction under section 90(2A) of the 1990 Act to be granted in relation to the authorised works is to be treated as specific planning permission for the purposes of section 264(3)(a) of that Act (cases in which land is to be treated as operational land for the purposes of that Act).

### **Power to survey and investigate land, etc.**

23.—(1) The undertaker may for the purposes of this Order—

- (a) survey or investigate any land within the Order limits, any street along which the authorised transit system is authorised to be laid and any street having a junction with such a street;
- (b) without limitation on the scope of sub-paragraph (a), make trial holes in such positions as the undertaker thinks fit on the land to investigate the nature of the surface layer and subsoil and remove soil samples;
- (c) without limitation on the scope of sub-paragraph (a), carry out archaeological investigations on any such land;
- (d) take steps to protect or remove any flora or fauna on the land where the flora or fauna may be affected by the carrying out of the authorised works;
- (e) place on, leave on and remove from the land apparatus for use in connection with the exercise of any of the powers conferred by sub-paragraphs (a) to (d); and
- (f) enter on the land for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by sub-paragraphs (a) to (e).

(2) No land may be entered, or equipment placed or left on or removed from the land, under paragraph (1), unless at least 7 days’ notice has been served on every owner and occupier of the land.

(3) Any person entering land under this article on behalf of the undertaker—

- (a) must, if so required, before or after entering the land produce written evidence of that person’s authority to do so; and
- (b) may take onto the land such vehicles and equipment as are necessary to carry out the survey or investigation or to make the trial holes.

(4) No trial holes are to be made under this article—

- (a) in a carriageway or footway without the consent of the highway authority; or
- (b) in a private street without the consent of the street authority,

but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

(5) The undertaker must pay compensation for any damage occasioned, by the exercise of the powers conferred by this article, to the owners and occupiers of the land, such compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(6) Nothing in this article overrides the requirement to obtain scheduled monument consent under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(5).

### **Mode of construction and operation of transit system**

**24.**—(1) The transit system comprised in the authorised works must be operated by electricity or, in an emergency or for the purposes of maintenance, by diesel power or other means.

(2) The transit system must be constructed to a gauge of 1,435 millimetres.

(3) Where the authorised tramway is constructed along a street or in any place to which the public has access (including any place to which the public has access only on making a payment), the undertaker must take such care as in all the circumstances is reasonable to ensure that the authorised tramway is constructed and maintained so that the street or other place is safe for other users.

(4) When considering what measures are required under paragraph (3) the undertaker must have particular regard to the character and usage of the street or other place and to those who could reasonably be expected to use it.

(5) Where the authorised street tramway has been constructed in a street, works by any person which affect or are likely to affect the undertaker's obligations under paragraph (3), including works to any street surfaces and works affecting any equipment or apparatus placed in the street under article 11 (power to keep apparatus in streets) must not be carried out without the consent of the undertaker, which may be given subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the undertaker may require but must not be unreasonably withheld.

### **Obstruction of construction of authorised works**

**25.** Any person who, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) obstructs another person acting under the authority of the undertaker in setting out the lines of the scheduled works, or in constructing any of the authorised works; or
- (b) interferes with, moves or removes any apparatus belonging to any person acting under the authority of the undertaker,

is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.