
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2013 No. 2808

The M1 Junction 10a (Grade Separation) Order 2013

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the M1 Junction 10a (Grade Separation) Order 2013 and comes into force on 20th November 2013.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the 1961 Act” means the Land Compensation Act 1961(1);

“the 1965 Act” means the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965(2);

“the 1980 Act” means the Highways Act 1980(3);

“the 1984 Act” means the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984(4);

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- (1) 1961 c. 33. Section 2(2) was amended by section 193 of, and paragraph 5 of Schedule 33 to, the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 (c. 65). There are other amendments to the 1961 Act which are not relevant to this Order.
- (2) 1965 c. 56. Section 3 was amended by section 70 of, and paragraph 3 of Schedule 15 to, the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34). Section 4 was amended by section 3 of, and Part 1 of Schedule 1 to, the Housing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985 (c. 71). Section 5 was amended by sections 67 and 80 of, and Part 2 of Schedule 18 to, the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34). Subsection (1) of section 11 and sections 3, 31 and 32 were amended by section 34(1) of, and Schedule 4 to, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (c. 67) and by section 14 of, and paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 5 to, the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2006 (2006 No.1). Section 12 was amended by section 56(2) of, and Part 1 to Schedule 9 to, the Courts Act 1971 (c. 23). Section 13 was amended by section 139 of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c. 15). Section 20 was amended by section 70 of, and paragraph 14 of Schedule 15 to, the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34). Sections 9, 25 and 29 were amended by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1973 (c. 39). Section 31 was also amended by section 70 of, and paragraph 19 of Schedule 15 to, the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34) and by section 14 of, and paragraph 12(2) of Schedule 5 to, the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2006 (2006 No.1). There are other amendments to the 1965 Act which are not relevant to this Order.
- (3) 1980 c. 66. Section 1(1) was amended by section 21(2) of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 (c. 22); sections 1(2), (3) and (4) were amended by section 8 of, and paragraph (1) of Schedule 4 to, the Local Government Act 1985 (c. 51); section 1(2A) was inserted, and section 1(3) was amended, by section 259 (1), (2) and (3) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (c. 29); sections 1(3A) and 1(5) were inserted by section 22(1) of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 7 to, the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 (c. 19). Section 36(2) was amended by section 4(1) of, and paragraphs 47(a) and (b) of Schedule 2 to, the Housing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985 (c. 71), by S.I. 2006/1177, by section 4 of, and paragraph 45(3) of Schedule 2 to, the Planning (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990 (c. 11), by section 64(1) (2) and (3) of the Transport and Works Act 1992 (c. 42) and by section 57 of, and paragraph 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 to, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (c. 37); section 36(3A) was inserted by section 64(4) of the Transport and Works Act 1992 and was amended by S.I. 2006/1177; section 36(6) was amended by section 8 of, and paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to, the Local Government Act 1985 (c. 51); and section 36(7) was inserted by section 22(1) of, and paragraph 4 of Schedule 7 to, the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 (c. 19). Section 329 was amended by section 112(4) of, and Schedule 18 to, the Electricity Act 1989 (c. 29) and by section 190(3) of, and Part 1 of Schedule 27 to, the Water Act 1989 (c. 15). There are other amendments to the 1980 Act which are not relevant to this Order.
- (4) 1984 c. 27.

“the 1990 Act” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990(5);

“the 1991 Act” means the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991(6);

“the 2008 Act” means the Planning Act 2008;

“address” includes any number or address used for the purposes of electronic transmission;

“apparatus” has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the 1991 Act;

“the authorised development” means the development and associated development described in Schedule 1 (authorised development) and any other development authorised by this Order, which is development within the meaning of section 32 of the 2008 Act;

“the book of reference” means the book of reference certified by the Secretary of State as the book of reference for the purposes of this Order;

“building” includes any structure or erection or any part of a building, structure or erection;

“carriageway” has the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;

“compulsory acquisition notice” means a notice served in accordance with section 134 of the 2008 Act;

“demolition” means destruction and removal of existing infrastructure, buildings and the like required to facilitate, or which are incidental to, construction of the Works described in Schedule 1 (the authorised development); and such demolition may occur on one occasion or over any period of time.

“electronic transmission” means a communication transmitted—

- (a) by means of an electronic communications network; or
- (b) by other means but while in electronic form;

“the environmental context plans” means the plans certified as the environmental context plans by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this Order;

“the environmental statement” means the document certified as the environmental statement by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this Order;

“footpath” has the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;

“highway” and “highway authority” have the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;

“the land plans” means the plans certified as the land plans by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this Order;

“the limits of deviation” means the limits of deviation referred to in article 5 (limits of deviation);

“maintain” includes inspect, repair, adjust, alter, remove or reconstruct and any derivative of “maintain” is to be construed accordingly;

“Order land” means the land shown on the land plans as within the limits of land to be acquired or used permanently and temporarily, and described in the book of reference;

“the Order limits” means the limits of deviation shown on the works plans, within which the authorised development may be carried out;

“owner”, in relation to land, has the same meaning as in section 7 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981(7);

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- (5) 1990 c. 8. Section 206(1) was amended by section 192(8) of, and paragraphs 7 and 11 of Schedule 8 to, the Planning Act 2008 (c. 29) (date in force to be appointed see section 241(3), (4)(a), (c) of the 2008 Act). There are other amendments to the 1990 Act which are not relevant to this Order.
 - (6) 1991, c. 22. Section 48(3A) was inserted by section 124 of the Local Transport Act 2008 (c.26). Sections 79(4), 80(4), and 83(4) were amended by section 40 of, and Schedule 1 to, the Traffic Management Act 2004 (c. 18).
 - (7) 1981 c. 67. Section 7 was amended by section 70 of, and paragraph 9 of Schedule 15 to, the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34).

“the relevant planning authority” means Luton Borough Council in relation to land in its area and Central Bedfordshire Council in relation to land in its area, and “the relevant planning authorities” means both of them;

“the sections” means the sections and other plans certified as the sections by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this Order;

“special road” means a highway which is a special road in accordance with section 16 of the 1980 Act or by virtue of an order granting development consent;

“statutory undertaker” means a statutory undertaker for the purposes of section 127(8), 128(5) or 129(2) of the 2008 Act;

“street” means a street within the meaning of section 48 of the 1991 Act, together with land on the verge of a street or between two carriageways, and includes part of a street;

“street authority”, in relation to a street, has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the 1991 Act;

“the street plans” means the plans certified as the street plans by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this Order;

“tree preservation order” has the meaning given in section 198 of the 1990 Act;

“the tribunal” means the Lands Chamber of the Upper Tribunal;

“trunk road” means a highway which is a trunk road by virtue of—

- (a) section 10 or 19(1) of the 1980 Act;
- (b) an order or direction under section 10 of that Act;
- (c) an order granting development consent; or
- (d) any other enactment;

“undertaker” means the person who has the benefit of this Order in accordance with section 156 of the 2008 Act and article 6 (benefit of Order);

“watercourse” includes all rivers, streams, ditches, drains, canals, cuts, culverts, dykes, sluices, sewers and passages through which water flows except a public sewer or drain; and

“the works plans” means the plans certified as the works plans by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this Order.

(2) References in this Order to rights over land include references to rights to do, or to place and maintain, anything in, on or under land or in the air-space above its surface and references in this Order to the imposition of restrictive covenants are references to the creation of rights over land which interfere with the interests or rights of another and are for the benefit of land which is acquired under this Order or is otherwise comprised in the Order land.

(3) All distances, directions and lengths referred to in this Order are approximate and distances between points on a work comprised in the authorised development are to be taken to be measured along that work.

(4) For the purposes of this Order, all areas described in square metres in the book of reference are approximate.

(5) References in this Order to points identified by letters or numbers are to be construed as references to points so lettered or numbered on the street plans.

(6) References in this Order to numbered works are references to the works as numbered in Schedule 1.

PART 2

PRINCIPAL POWERS

Development consent etc. granted by the Order

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order including the requirements in Schedule 2 (requirements), the undertaker is granted development consent for the authorised development to be carried out within the Order limits.

Maintenance of authorised development

4. The undertaker may at any time maintain the authorised development, except to the extent that this Order or an agreement made under this Order provides otherwise.

Limits of deviation

5. In carrying out the authorised development the undertaker may—
- (a) deviate laterally from the lines and situations of the authorised development shown on the works plans to the extent of the limits of deviation shown on those plans; and
 - (b) deviate vertically from the levels of the authorised development shown on the sections—
 - (i) to any extent not exceeding 1.5 metres upwards; and
 - (ii) to any extent downwards as may be found to be necessary or convenient.

Benefit of Order

6.—(1) Subject to article 7 (consent to transfer benefit of Order), the provisions of this Order have effect solely for the benefit of Luton Borough Council.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the works for which consent is granted by this Order for the express benefit of owners and occupiers of land, statutory undertakers and other persons affected by the authorised development.

Consent to transfer benefit of Order

7.—(1) Subject to section 144 of the 2008 Act, the undertaker may, with the consent of the Secretary of State—

- (a) transfer to another person (“the transferee”) any or all of the benefit of the provisions of this Order and such related statutory rights as may be agreed between the undertaker and the transferee; or
- (b) grant to another person (“the lessee”) for a period agreed between the undertaker and the lessee any or all of the benefit of the provisions of this Order and such related statutory rights as may be so agreed.

(2) Where an agreement has been made in accordance with paragraph (1) references in this Order to the undertaker, except in paragraph (3), include references to the transferee or the lessee.

(3) The exercise by a person of any benefits or rights conferred in accordance with any transfer or grant under paragraph (1) are subject to the same restrictions, liabilities and obligations as would apply under this Order if those benefits or rights were exercised by the undertaker.

PART 3

STREETS

Application of the 1991 Act

8.—(1) Works carried out under this Order in relation to a highway which consists of or includes a carriageway are treated for the purposes of Part 3 of the 1991 Act (street works in England and Wales) as major highway works if—

- (a) they are of a description mentioned in any of paragraphs (a), (c) to (e), (g) and (h) of section 86(3) of that Act (which defines what highway authority works are major highway works); or
- (b) they are works which, had they been carried out by the highway authority, might have been carried out in exercise of the powers conferred by section 64 of the 1980 Act (dual carriageways and roundabouts) or section 184 of that Act (vehicle crossings over footways and verges).

(2) In Part 3 of the 1991 Act references, in relation to major highway works, to the highway authority concerned are, in relation to works which are major highway works by virtue of paragraph (1), to be construed as references to the undertaker.

(3) The following provisions of the 1991 Act do not apply in relation to any works carried out under the powers of this Order—

- section 56 (directions as to timing);
- section 56A (power to give directions as to placing of apparatus);
- section 58 (restrictions following substantial road works);
- section 58A (restriction on works following substantial streetworks);
- section 73A (power to require undertaker to re-surface street);
- section 73B (power to specify timing etc. of re-surfacing);
- section 73C (materials, workmanship and standard of re-surfacing);
- section 78A (contributions to costs of re-surfacing by undertaker); and
- Schedule 3A (restriction on works following substantial street works).

(4) The provisions of the 1991 Act mentioned in paragraph (5) (which, together with other provisions of that Act, apply in relation to the execution of street works) and any regulations made, or code of practice issued or approved under, those provisions apply (with the necessary modifications) in relation to any stopping up, alteration or diversion of a street of a temporary nature by the undertaker under the powers conferred by article 14 (temporary stopping up of streets) whether or not the stopping up, alteration or diversion constitutes street works within the meaning of that Act.

(5) The provisions of the 1991 Act referred to in paragraph (4) are—

- section 54 (advance notice of certain works), subject to paragraph (6);
- section 55 (notice of starting date of works), subject to paragraph (6);
- section 57 (notice of emergency works);
- section 59 (general duty of street authority to co-ordinate works);
- section 60 (general duty of undertakers to co-operate);
- section 68 (facilities to be afforded to street authority);
- section 69 (works likely to affect other apparatus in the street);
- section 75 (inspection fees);

section 76 (liability for cost of temporary traffic regulation); and
 section 77 (liability for cost of use of alternative route),

and all such other provisions as apply for the purposes of the provisions mentioned above.

(6) Sections 54 and 55 of the 1991 Act as applied by paragraph (4) have effect as if references in section 57 of that Act to emergency works were a reference to a stopping up, alteration or diversion (as the case may be) required in a case of emergency.

(7) Nothing in article 9 (construction and maintenance of new, altered or diverted streets) is to—

- (a) affect the operation of section 87 of the 1991 Act (prospectively maintainable highways), and the undertaker is not by reason of any duty under that article to maintain a street be taken to be the street authority in relation to that street for the purposes of Part 3 of that Act; or
- (b) have effect in relation to street works as respects which the provisions of Part 3 of the 1991 Act apply.

Construction and maintenance of new, altered or diverted streets

9.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the streets authorised to be constructed, altered or diverted under this Order are to be highways maintainable at the public expense, and unless otherwise agreed with the highway authority in whose area those streets lie are to be—

- (a) maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker for a period of 12 months from their completion; and
- (b) at the expiry of that period, by and at the expense of the highway authority, provided that the works concerned have been completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the highway authority, and in the case of Work No. 1, article 10(1) has taken effect.

(2) Where a street which is not and is not intended to be a highway maintainable at the public expense is constructed, altered or diverted under this Order, the street (or part of the street as the case may be), unless otherwise agreed with the street authority, is to be —

- (a) maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker for a period of 12 months from its completion; and
- (b) at the expiry of that period by and at the expense of the street authority provided that the street has been completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority.

(3) In any action against the undertaker in respect of damage resulting from its failure to maintain a street to which paragraph (2) applies, section 58 of the 1980 Act applies as if that street were a highway maintainable at the public expense.

Classification of roads

10.—(1) On a date to be determined by the undertaker, and subject to the procedures in paragraph (2) being satisfied—

- (a) the Watford and South of St Albans—Redbourn—Kidney Wood, Luton, Special Roads Scheme 1957 is varied as follows—
 - (i) for Article 1A substitute—

“The centre line of the special road is indicated in blue on the plan numbered F/D121475/IPC/SR1/001 and marked M1 Junction 10A Grade Separation Variation of Special Road Status, signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Transport and deposited at Deposited Documents Service, Department for Transport, Room F13, Ashdown House, Sedlescombe Road North, St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN37 7GA”; and

- (ii) for the Schedule to that Scheme, after the “The Route of the Special Road”, substitute—

“From a point on the former London-Aylesbury-Warwick-Birmingham Trunk road (A.41) near Watford in the County of Hertfordshire approximately 350 yards south-east of the centre point of the bridge carrying the said trunk road over the River Colne in a general north-westerly direction to Junction 10 of the M1 Motorway at Slip End, Luton.”;
 - (b) subject to sub-paragraph (c), the highways in respect of which special road status has been removed by virtue of sub-paragraph (a) are to be trunk roads for which the Secretary of State is the highway authority and are to be classified as the A1081 trunk road; and
 - (c) the section of highway between points A and B on sheet 2 of the street plans, being from the point where the existing M1 Spur road meets London Road at Kidney Wood Roundabout for a distance of approximately 195 metres in a westerly direction, is to cease to be trunk road, is to be classified as the A1081, and is to become—
 - (i) a principal road for the purpose of any enactment or instrument which refers to highways classified as principal roads; and
 - (ii) a classified road for the purpose of any enactment or instrument which refers to highways classified as classified roads,as if such classification had been made under section 12(3) of the 1980 Act.
- (2) Prior to the date on which paragraph (1) is to take effect, the undertaker is to—
- (a) notify the Secretary of State in writing of the date on which paragraph (1) is to take effect; and
 - (b) publish in The London Gazette, and in one or more newspapers circulating in the vicinity of the authorised development, notification of the date on which paragraph (1) takes effect, and the general effect of that paragraph.
- (3) Upon completion of the authorised development, the following sections of highway are to be classified as the A1081, and are to be principal roads and classified roads for the purpose of any enactment or instrument which refers to highways classified as principal roads and classified roads, as if such classification had been made under section 12(3) of the 1980 Act—
- (a) Kidney Wood Eastbound Diverge Slip Road, from the end of the nosing of its taper from A1081 Airport Way (previously M1 Spur) to its junction with the give way line of Kidney Wood Northern Roundabout, a distance of approximately 241 metres;
 - (b) Kidney Wood Eastbound Merge Slip Road, from its junction with Kidney Wood Northern Roundabout to the start of the nosing of its taper onto A1081 Airport Way, a distance of approximately 187 metres;
 - (c) Kidney Wood Westbound Diverge Slip Road, from the end of its taper from A1081 Airport Way to its junction with the give way line of Kidney Wood Southern Roundabout, a distance of approximately 331 metres;
 - (d) Kidney Wood Westbound Merge Slip Road, from its junction with Kidney Wood Southern Roundabout to the start of the nosing of its taper onto A1081 Airport Way (previously M1 Spur), a distance of approximately 310 metres;
 - (e) Kidney Wood Northern Roundabout, for the extent of its circulatory carriageway;
 - (f) the A1081 London Road Link, from its junction with Kidney Wood Southern Roundabout to its junction with Kidney Wood Northern Roundabout, a distance of approximately 502 metres;
 - (g) Kidney Wood Southern Roundabout, for the extent of its circulatory carriageway; and

- (h) the A1081 London Road (South), from its junction with the give way line of Kidney Wood Southern Roundabout to the centreline of its junction with Newlands Road, a distance of approximately 300 metres.

Clearways

11.—(1) This article has effect upon completion of the authorised development.

(2) For paragraph 70 of Schedule 1 to the Various Trunk Roads (Prohibition of Waiting) (Clearways) Order 1963⁽⁸⁾, substitute—

“Between a point 150 yards north of its junction with West Hyde Road, Kinsbourne Green and a point 181 yards south of the centre of its junction with Newlands Road, a distance of approximately 1.39 miles.”

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), no person is to cause or permit any vehicle to wait on any part of a road specified in Schedule 3 (clearways), other than a lay-by, except upon the direction of, or with the permission of, a constable or traffic officer in uniform.

(4) Nothing in paragraph (3) applies—

- (a) to render it unlawful to cause or permit a vehicle to wait on any part of a road, for so long as may be necessary to enable that vehicle to be used in connection with—
- (i) the removal of any obstruction to traffic;
 - (ii) the maintenance, improvement, reconstruction or operation of the road;
 - (iii) the laying, erection, inspection, maintenance, alteration, repair, renewal or removal in or near the road of any sewer, main pipe, conduit, wire, cable or other apparatus for the supply of gas, water, electricity or any telecommunications apparatus as defined in Schedule 2 to the Telecommunications Act 1984⁽⁹⁾; or
 - (iv) any building operation or demolition;
- (b) in relation to a vehicle being used—
- (i) for police, ambulance, fire and rescue authority or traffic officer purposes;
 - (ii) in the service of a local authority, a safety camera partnership or the Vehicle and Operator Services Agency in pursuance of statutory powers or duties;
 - (iii) in the service of a water or sewerage undertaker within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991⁽¹⁰⁾; or
 - (iv) by a universal service provider for the purposes of providing a universal postal service as defined by the Postal Services Act 2000⁽¹¹⁾; and
- (c) in relation to a vehicle waiting when the person in control of it is—
- (i) required by law to stop;
 - (ii) obliged to stop in order to avoid an accident; or
 - (iii) prevented from proceeding by circumstances outside the person’s control; or
- (d) to any vehicle selling or dispensing goods to the extent that the goods are immediately delivered at, or taken into, premises adjacent to the land on which the vehicle stood when the goods were sold or dispersed.

⁽⁸⁾ S.I. 1963/1172.

⁽⁹⁾ 1984 c. 12.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 1991 c. 56.

⁽¹¹⁾ 2000 c. 26.

(5) Paragraphs (2) to (4) have effect as if made by traffic regulation order under the 1984 Act, and their application may be varied or revoked by such an order or by any other enactment which provides for the variation or revocation of such orders.

(6) In this article, “traffic officer” means an individual designated under Section 2 (designation of traffic officers) of the Traffic Management Act 2004⁽¹²⁾.

Speed limits

12.—(1) From the date determined in accordance with article 10(1) and (2), the Schedule to the M1 Motorway (Junctions 6A to 10) (Variable Speed Limits) Regulations 2011⁽¹³⁾ is amended in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 4 (speed limits).

(2) Upon completion of the authorised development—

(a) paragraph 41 of the Schedule to the County of Bedfordshire (Principal Roads) (Restriction) Order 1988 is revoked;

(b) the Borough of Luton (Speed Limits) Order 2011 is varied as follows—

(i) in Schedule 3, omit “London Road” from the “road” column, and from the corresponding entry in the “length subject to speed limit” column, omit “From a point 10 metres south-east of the southern boundary of No. 151 London Road to a point 8 metres north of the give-way line at Kidney Wood Roundabout”; and

(ii) in Schedule 4, replace “New Airport Way” with “A1081 Airport Way (previously described as New Airport Way)”, and replace the corresponding entry in the “length subject to speed limit” column with “The dual carriageway length from a point immediately below the centre of the Capability Green over-bridge to a point 150 metres south-west of the centre point on Park Street bridge together with the Capability Green eastbound merge slip road from the end of the merge nosing at its junction with the A1081 Airport Way, south-westwards for a distance of 90 metres and the Capability Green westbound diverge slip road from the start of the diverge nosing at its junction with the A1081 Airport Way to its junction with the Capability Green southern roundabout, a distance of 410 metres”;

(c) no person is to drive any motor vehicle at a speed exceeding 40 miles per hour in the lengths of roads identified in Part 2 of Schedule 4 to this Order; and

(d) no person is to drive a motor vehicle at a speed exceeding 50 miles per hour in the lengths of roads identified in Part 3 of Schedule 4 to this Order.

(3) No speed limit imposed by this Order applies to vehicles falling within regulation 3(4) of the Road Traffic Exemptions (Special Forces) (Variation and Amendment) Regulations 2011⁽¹⁴⁾ when used in accordance with regulation 3(5) of those regulations.

(4) The speed limits imposed by this article may be varied or revoked by any enactment which provides for the variation or revocation of such matters.

Permanent stopping up of streets

13.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the undertaker may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised development, stop up each of the streets specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 5 (streets to be stopped up) to the extent specified and described in column (3) of that Schedule.

⁽¹²⁾ 2004 c. 18.

⁽¹³⁾ S.I. 2011/1015.

⁽¹⁴⁾ S.I. 2011/935.

(2) No street specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 5 is to be wholly or partly stopped up under this article unless—

- (a) the new street to be constructed and substituted for it, which is specified in column (4) of that Schedule, has been constructed and completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority and is open for use; or
- (b) a temporary alternative route for the passage of such traffic as could have used the street to be stopped up is first provided and subsequently maintained by the undertaker, to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority, between the commencement and termination points for the stopping up of the street until the completion and opening of the new street in accordance with sub-paragraph (a).

(3) Where a street has been stopped up under this article—

- (a) all rights of way over or along the street so stopped up are extinguished; and
- (b) the undertaker may appropriate and use for the purposes of the authorised development so much of the site of the street as is bounded on both sides by land owned by the undertaker.

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

(5) This article is subject to article 28 (apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped up streets).

Temporary stopping up of streets

14.—(1) The undertaker, during and for the purposes of carrying out the authorised development, may temporarily stop up, alter or divert any street and may for any reasonable time—

- (a) divert the traffic from the street; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (3), prevent all persons from passing along the street.

(2) Without limitation on the scope of paragraph (1), the undertaker may use any street temporarily stopped up under the powers conferred by this article and within the Order limits as a temporary working site.

(3) The undertaker must provide reasonable access for pedestrians going to or from premises abutting a street affected by the temporary stopping up, alteration or diversion of a street under this article if there would otherwise be no such access.

(4) Without limitation on the scope of paragraph (1), the undertaker may temporarily stop up, alter or divert the streets specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 6 (temporary stopping up of streets) to the extent specified in column (3) of that Schedule.

(5) The undertaker must not temporarily stop up, alter or divert—

- (a) any street specified as mentioned in paragraph (4) without first consulting the street authority; and
- (b) any other street, without the consent of the street authority, which may attach reasonable conditions to any consent, but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld,

except that this paragraph does not apply where the undertaker is the street authority.

(6) 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 of the 1961 Act.

(7) If a street authority fails to notify the undertaker of its decision within 28 days of receiving an application for consent under paragraph (5)(b), the street authority is deemed to have granted that consent.

Access to works

15. The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development—
- (a) form and lay out means of access, or improve existing means of access, in the locations and of the nature specified in Schedule 7 (access to works); and
 - (b) with the approval of the relevant planning authority after consultation with the highway authority (where the highway authority is not the undertaker), 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.

PART 4

SUPPLEMENTAL POWERS

Discharge of water

16.—(1) The undertaker may use any watercourse or any public sewer or drain for the drainage of water in connection with the carrying out or maintenance of the authorised development and for that purpose may lay down, take up and alter pipes and may, on any land within the Order limits, make openings into, and connections with, the watercourse, public sewer or drain.

(2) Any dispute arising from the making of connections to or the use of a public sewer or drain by the undertaker under paragraph (1) is to be determined as if it were a dispute under section 106 of the Water Industry Act 1991 (right to communicate with public sewers).

(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 carrying out or maintaining works under 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(15).

- (8) In this article—
- (a) “public sewer or drain” means a sewer or drain which belongs to the Homes and Communities Agency, the Environment Agency, an internal drainage board, a joint planning board, a local authority, a sewerage undertaker or an urban development corporation; and
 - (b) other expressions, excluding watercourse, used both in this article and in the Water Resources Act 1991(16) have the same meaning as in that Act.

(15) S.I. 2010/675

(16) 1991 c. 57

Authority to survey and investigate land

17.—(1) The undertaker may for the purposes of this Order enter on any land shown within the Order limits or which may be affected by the authorised development and—

- (a) survey or investigate the land;
- (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 ecological or archaeological investigations on such land; and
- (d) place on, leave on and remove from the land apparatus for use in connection with the survey and investigation of land and making of trial holes.

(2) No land may be entered or equipment placed or left on or removed from the land under paragraph (1), unless at least 14 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 entering the land produce written evidence of 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) on land located within the highway boundary 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 compensate the owners and occupiers of the land for any loss or damage arising by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by this article, such compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act (determination of questions of disputed compensation).

PART 5

POWERS OF ACQUISITION

Compulsory acquisition of land

18.—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of the Order land as is required for the authorised development, or to facilitate or is incidental to it, or is required as replacement land.

(2) This article is subject to paragraph (3), paragraph (1) of article 19 (time limits for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily and to use land temporarily), paragraph (2) of article 20 (compulsory acquisition of rights etc.) and paragraph (9) of article 25 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development).

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the land numbered 2, 2A and 2G in the book of reference and on the land plans.

(4) In relation to Crown Land, the powers in paragraph (1) are limited to interests in that land which for the time being are held otherwise than by or on behalf of the Crown.

Time limits for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily and to use land temporarily

19.—(1) After the end of the period of 5 years beginning on the day on which this Order comes into force—

- (a) no notice to treat is to be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act; and
- (b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981⁽¹⁷⁾ as applied by article 22 (application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The authority conferred by article 25 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development) ceases at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1), except that nothing in this paragraph prevents 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.

Compulsory acquisition of rights etc.

20.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (5) the undertaker may acquire compulsorily such rights over the Order land, or impose restrictive covenants affecting the land, as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under article 18 (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 (1) of Schedule 8 (land in which only new rights etc. may be acquired) the undertaker's powers of compulsory acquisition are limited to the acquisition of such wayleaves, easements or new rights in the land, or the imposition of restrictive covenants affecting the land, as may be required for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that Schedule.

(3) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 9 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights) where the undertaker acquires a right over land or the benefit of a restrictive covenant under paragraph (1) or (2) the undertaker is not required to acquire a greater interest in that land.

(4) Schedule 9 has effect for the purpose of modifying the enactments relating to compensation and the provisions of the 1965 Act in their application 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) The power to impose restrictive covenants under paragraph (1) is exercisable only in respect of land numbered 3B and 3D in the book of reference and on the land plans.

Private rights over land

21.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights 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, all private rights over land subject to the compulsory acquisition of rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants under this Order are extinguished in so far as their continuance would be inconsistent with the exercise of the right or the burden of the restrictive covenant—

(17) 1981 c. 66.

- (a) as from the date of the acquisition of the right or the imposition of the restrictive covenant 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 in pursuance of the right,

whichever is the earlier.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights over Order land owned by the undertaker are extinguished on commencement of any activity authorised by this Order which interferes with or breaches those rights.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights 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.

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

(6) This article does not apply in relation to any right to which section 138 of the 2008 Act (extinguishment of rights, and removal of apparatus, of statutory undertakers etc.) or article 27 (statutory undertakers) applies.

(7) Paragraphs (1) to (4) have effect subject to—

(a) any notice given by the undertaker before—

- (i) the completion of the acquisition of the land or the acquisition of rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants over or affecting 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 specified in the notice; and

(b) any agreement made at any time between the undertaker and the person in or to whom the right in question is vested or belongs.

(8) If any such agreement as is referred to in paragraph (7)(b)—

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

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

(9) References in this article to private rights over land include any trust, incident, easement, liberty, privilege, right or advantage annexed to land and adversely affecting other land, including any natural right to support and include restrictions as to the user of land arising by virtue of a contract, agreement or undertaking having that effect.

Application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981

22.—(1) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

(2) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as so applied, has effect with the following modifications.

(3) In section 3 (preliminary notices) for subsection (1) there is substituted—

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

- (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 a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated.”.

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

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

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

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

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

(8) References to the 1965 Act in the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 are construed as references to the 1965 Act as applied by section 125 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act to the compulsory acquisition of land under this Order.

Acquisition of subsoil or air-space only

23.—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of, or such rights in, the subsoil of or the air-space over the land referred to in article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land) 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 air-space over land under paragraph (1), the undertaker is not required to acquire an interest in any other part of the land.

Rights under or over streets

24.—(1) The undertaker 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 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 the undertaker 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
- (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 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, 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 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 the authorised development

25.—(1) The undertaker may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised development but subject to article 19(1)(time limits for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily and to use land temporarily)—

- (a) enter on and take temporary possession of—
 - (i) the land specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 10 (land of which temporary possession may be taken) for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (3) of that Schedule relating to the part of the authorised development specified in column (4) of that Schedule; and
 - (ii) any other Order land in respect of which no notice of entry has been served under section 11 of the 1965 Act (other than in connection with the acquisition of rights only) and no declaration has been made under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981;
- (b) remove any buildings and vegetation from that land;
- (c) construct temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and buildings on that land; and
- (d) construct any permanent works specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 10, or any other mitigation works.

(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 may not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession of any land under this article—

- (a) in the case of land specified in paragraph (1)(a)(i), after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the part of the authorised development specified in relation to that land in column (4) of Schedule 10; or
- (b) in the case of any land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(ii), after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the work for which temporary possession of the 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 Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 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 remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land; but 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); or
- (c) remove any ground strengthening works which have been placed on the land to facilitate construction of the authorised development.

(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 this article.

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

(7) Any dispute as to the satisfactory removal of temporary works and restoration of land under paragraph (4) does not prevent the undertaker giving up possession of the land.

(8) 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 carrying out of the authorised development, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (5).

(9) 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 acquiring new rights or imposing restrictive covenants over any part of the land specified in Schedule 8.

(10) Where the undertaker takes possession of land under this article, it 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 under 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).

Temporary use of land for maintaining authorised development

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

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

(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 28 days before entering upon 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 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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 powers conferred by this article.

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

(8) 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 execution of any works, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (6).

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

(10) Section 13 of the 1965 Act (refusal to give possession to the acquiring authority) applies to the temporary use of land under 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) In this article “the maintenance period”, in relation to any part of the authorised development means the period of 5 years beginning with the date on which that part of the authorised development is first opened for use.

Statutory undertakers

27.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the undertaker may extinguish the rights of, remove or reposition the apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers over or within the Order land.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not have effect in relation to apparatus in respect of which the following provisions apply—

- (a) Part 3 (street works in England and Wales) of the 1991 Act;
- (b) article 28 (apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped up streets); or
- (c) Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 12 (protective provisions).

Apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped up streets

28.—(1) Where a street is stopped up under article 13 (permanent stopping up of streets) any statutory utility 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 13 any statutory utility whose apparatus is under, in, on, over, along or across the street 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 utility 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 utility an amount equal to the cost reasonably incurred by the utility in or in connection with—

- (a) the execution of the relocation works required in consequence of the stopping up of the street; 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 to be necessary by arbitration in accordance with article 37 (arbitration), 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 utility by virtue of paragraph (3) is to 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 is not to 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 is to 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 utility 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 are to be borne by the undertaker and the statutory utility in such proportions as may be prescribed by any such regulations.

(8) In this article—

“apparatus” has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the 1991 Act;

“relocation works” means work carried out, or apparatus provided, under paragraph (2); and

“statutory utility” 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(18).

Recovery of costs of new connections

29.—(1) Where any apparatus of a public utility undertaker or of a public communications provider is removed under article 27 (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 27, 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 sewerage disposal plant.

(3) This article does not have effect in relation to apparatus to which article 28 (apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped up streets) or Part 3 of the 1991 Act applies.

(4) In this paragraph—

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

“public utility undertaker” has the same meaning as in the 1980 Act.

PART 6 OPERATIONS

Felling or lopping trees

30.—(1) The undertaker may fell or lop any tree or shrub within or overhanging land within the Order limits or cut back its roots, if it reasonably believes it to be necessary to do so to prevent the tree or shrub—

(a) from obstructing or interfering with the construction, maintenance or operation of the authorised development or any apparatus used in connection with the authorised development; or

(b) from constituting a danger to persons using the authorised development.

(2) In carrying out any activity authorised by paragraph (1), the undertaker must not cause unnecessary damage to any tree or shrub and must pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage arising from such activity.

(3) Any dispute as to a person’s entitlement to compensation under paragraph (2), or as to the amount of compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

Trees subject to tree preservation order

31.—(1) The undertaker may fell or lop any tree described in Schedule 11 (trees subject to tree preservation orders) and identified on the environmental context plans, cut back its roots or undertake such other works described in column (3) of that Schedule if it reasonably believes it to be necessary in order to do so to prevent the tree or shrub—

(a) from obstructing or interfering with the construction, maintenance or operation of the authorised development or any apparatus used in connection with the authorised development; or

(b) from constituting a danger to persons using the authorised development.

(2) In carrying out any activity authorised by paragraph (1)—

(a) the undertaker must not cause unnecessary damage to any tree or shrub and must pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage arising from such activity; and

(b) the duty imposed by section 206(1) of the 1990 Act (replacement of trees) does not apply.

(3) The authority given by paragraph (1) constitutes a deemed consent under the relevant tree preservation order.

(4) Any dispute as to a person’s entitlement to compensation under paragraph (2), or as to the amount of compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

PART 7

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Operational land for purposes of the 1990 Act

32. Development consent granted by this Order is to be treated as specific planning permission for the purposes of section 264(3)(a) of the 1990 Act (cases in which land is to be treated as operational land for the purposes of that Act).

Defence to proceedings in respect of statutory nuisance

33.—(1) Where proceedings are brought under section 82(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990⁽¹⁹⁾ (summary proceedings by person aggrieved by statutory nuisance) in relation to a nuisance falling within paragraph (g) of section 79(1) of that Act (noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance) no order is to be made, and no fine may be imposed, under section 82(2) of that Act if—

- (a) the defendant shows that the nuisance—
 - (i) relates to premises used by the undertaker for the purposes of or in connection with the construction or maintenance of the authorised development and that the nuisance is attributable to the carrying out of the authorised development in accordance with a notice served under section 60 (control of noise on construction site), or a consent given under section 61 (prior consent for work on construction site) or 65 (noise exceeding registered level), of the Control of Pollution Act 1974⁽²⁰⁾; or
 - (ii) is a consequence of the construction or maintenance of the authorised development and that it cannot reasonably be avoided; or
- (b) the defendant shows that the nuisance is a consequence of the use of the authorised development and that it cannot reasonably be avoided.

(2) Section 61(9) (consent for work on construction site to include statement that it does not of itself constitute a defence to proceedings under section 82 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and section 65(8) of that Act (corresponding provision in relation to consent for registered noise level to be exceeded) do not apply where the consent relates to the use of premises by the undertaker for the purposes of or in connection with the construction or maintenance of the authorised development.

Protection of interests

34. Schedule 12 (protective provisions) has effect.

Certification of plans etc.

35.—(1) The undertaker must, as soon as practicable after the making of this Order, submit to the Secretary of State copies of—

- (a) the book of reference;
- (b) the environmental statement;
- (c) the land plans;
- (d) the works plans;

⁽¹⁹⁾ 1990 c. 43.

⁽²⁰⁾ 1974 c.40.

- (e) the street plans;
- (f) the sections; and
- (g) the environmental context plans,

for certification that they are true copies of the documents referred to in this Order.

(2) A plan or document so certified is admissible in any proceedings as evidence of the contents of the document of which it is a copy.

Service of notices

36.—(1) A notice or other document required or authorised to be served for the purposes of this Order may be served—

- (a) by post;
- (b) by delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served or to whom it is to be given or supplied; or
- (c) with the consent of the recipient and subject to paragraphs (6) to (8) by electronic transmission.

(2) Where the person on whom a notice or other document to be served for the purposes of this Order is a body corporate, the notice or document is duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of that body.

(3) For the purposes of section 7 (references to service by post) of the Interpretation Act 1978⁽²¹⁾ as it applies for the purposes of this article, the proper address of any person in relation to the service on that person of a notice or document under paragraph (1) is, if that person has given an address for service, that address, and otherwise—

- (a) in the case of the secretary or clerk of a body corporate, the registered or principal office of that body; and
- (b) in any other case, the last known address of that person at the time of service.

(4) Where for the purposes of this Order a notice or other document is required or authorised to be served on a person as having any interest in, or as the occupier of, land and the name or address of that person cannot be ascertained after reasonable enquiry, the notice may be served by—

- (a) addressing it to that person by name or by the description of “owner”, or as the case may be “occupier”, of the land (describing it); and
- (b) either leaving it in the hands of a person who is or appears to be resident or employed on the land or leaving it conspicuously affixed to some building or object on or near the land.

(5) Where a notice or other document required to be served or sent for the purposes of this Order is served or sent by electronic transmission the requirement is taken to be fulfilled only where—

- (a) the recipient of the notice or other document to be transmitted has given consent to the use of electronic transmission in writing or by electronic transmission;
- (b) the notice or document is capable of being accessed by the recipient;
- (c) the notice or document is legible in all material respects; and
- (d) in a form sufficiently permanent to be used for subsequent reference.

(6) Where the recipient of a notice or other document served or sent by electronic transmission notifies the sender within 7 days of receipt that the recipient requires a paper copy of all or part of that notice or other document the sender must provide such a copy as soon as reasonably practicable.

(21) 1978 c. 30.

(7) Any consent to the use of electronic communication given by a person may be revoked by that person in accordance with paragraph (8).

(8) Where a person is no longer willing to accept the use of electronic transmission for any of the purposes of this Order—

- (a) that person must give notice in writing or by electronic transmission revoking any consent given by that person for that purpose; and
- (b) such revocation is final and takes effect on a date specified by the person in the notice but that date must not be less than 7 days after the date on which the notice is given.

(9) This article does not exclude the employment of any method of service not expressly provided for by it.

(10) In this article “legible in all material respects” means that the information contained in the notice or document is available to that person to no lesser extent than it would be if served, given or supplied by means of a notice or document in printed form.

Arbitration

37. Except where otherwise expressly provided for in this Order and unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the parties must endeavour to resolve all matters in dispute as soon as practicable and in the event of their failing to resolve such matters any difference under any provision of this Order (other than a difference which falls to be determined by the tribunal) must be referred to and settled by a single arbitrator to be agreed between the parties or, failing agreement, to be appointed on the application of either party (after notice in writing to the other) by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Traffic regulation

38.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, and the consent of the traffic authority in whose area the road concerned is situated, which consent must not be unreasonably withheld, the undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development—

- (a) revoke, amend or suspend in whole or in part any order made, or having effect as if made, under the 1984 Act;
- (b) permit, prohibit or restrict the stopping, waiting, loading or unloading of vehicles on any road;
- (c) authorise the use as a parking place of any road;
- (d) make provision as to the direction or priority of vehicular traffic on any road; and
- (e) permit or prohibit vehicular access to any road,

either at all times or at times, on days or during such periods as may be specified by the undertaker.

(2) The power conferred by paragraph (1) may be exercised at any time prior to the expiry of 12 months from the opening of the authorised development for public use but subject to paragraph (6) any prohibition, restriction or other provision made under paragraph (1) may have effect both before and after the expiry of that period.

(3) The undertaker must consult the chief officer of police and the traffic authority in whose area the road is situated before complying with the provisions of paragraph (4).

(4) The undertaker must not exercise the powers conferred by paragraph (1) unless it has—

- (a) given not less than—
 - (i) 12 weeks’ notice in writing of its intention so to do in the case of a prohibition, restriction or other provision intended to have effect permanently; or

- (ii) 4 weeks' notice in writing of its intention so to do in the case of a prohibition, restriction or other provision intended to have effect temporarily, to the chief officer of police and to the traffic authority in whose area the road is situated; and
 - (b) advertised its intention in such manner as the traffic authority may specify in writing within 28 days of its receipt of notice of the undertaker's intention in the case of sub-paragraph (a) (i), or within 7 days of its receipt of notice of the undertaker's intention in the case of sub-paragraph (a)(ii).
- (5) Any prohibition, restriction or other provision made by the undertaker under paragraph (1)—
- (a) has effect as if duly made by, as the case may be—
 - (i) the traffic authority in whose area the road is situated, as a traffic regulation order under the 1984 Act; or
 - (ii) the local authority in whose area the road is situated, as an order under section 32 of the 1984 Act,
 and the instrument by which it is effected may specify savings and exemptions to which the prohibition, restriction or other provision is subject; and
 - (b) is deemed to be a traffic order for the purposes of Schedule 7 to the Traffic Management Act 2004⁽²²⁾ (road traffic contraventions subject to civil enforcement).
- (6) Any prohibition, restriction or other provision made under this article may be suspended, varied or revoked by the undertaker from time to time by subsequent exercise of the powers of paragraph (1) within a period of 24 months from the opening of the authorised development.
- (7) Before exercising the powers conferred by paragraph (1) the undertaker must consult such persons as it considers necessary and appropriate and must take into consideration any representations made to it by any such person.
- (8) Expressions used in this article and in the 1984 Act has the same meaning in this article as in that Act.
- (9) The powers conferred on the undertaker by this article with respect to any road have effect subject to any agreement entered into by the undertaker with any person with an interest in (or who undertakes activities in relation to) premises served by the road.

Procedure in relation to approvals etc. under Schedule 2

39.—(1) Where an application is made to the relevant planning authorities or either of them for any consent, agreement or approval required by a requirement under Schedule 2 (requirements), the following provisions apply, so far as they relate to a consent, agreement or approval of a local planning authority required by a condition imposed on a grant of planning permission, as if the requirement was a condition imposed on the grant of planning permission—

- (a) sections 78 and 79 of the 1990 Act (right of appeal in relation to planning decisions); and
- (b) any orders, rules or regulations which make provision in relation to a consent, agreement or approval of a local planning authority required by a condition imposed on the grant of planning permission.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), a provision relates to a consent, agreement or approval of a local planning authority required by a condition imposed on a grant of planning permission in so far as it makes provision in relation to an application for such a consent, agreement or approval, or the grant or refusal of such an application, or a failure to give notice of a decision on such an application.

(22) 2004 c.18.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Transport

30th October 2013

Martin Woods
Head of the Transport and Works Act Orders
Unit
Department for Transport