
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No. 684

**The Midland Metro (Wolverhampton
City Centre Extension) Order 2016**

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Midland Metro (Wolverhampton City Centre Extension) Order 2016 and comes into force on 2nd August 2016.

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)**;

“the 1989 Act” means the Midland Metro Act 1989**(5)**;

“the 1990 Act” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990**(6)**;

“the 1991 Act” means the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991**(7)**;

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

“the authorised tramway” means the tramway authorised by this Order;

“the authorised works” means the scheduled works and any other works authorised by this Order, or any part of them;

“the Authority” means the West Midlands Combined Authority established under article 3 of the West Midlands Combined Authority Order 2016**(8)**;

“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;

(1) 1961 c. 33.

(2) 1965 c. 56.

(3) 1980 c. 66.

(4) 1984 c. 27.

(5) 1989 c. xv.

(6) 1990 c. 8.

(7) 1991 c. 22. As amended by the Traffic Management Act 2004 c. 18.

(8) S.I. 2016/653.

- “cycle track” has the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;
- “electric line” has the meaning given by section 64(1) of the Electricity Act 1989⁽⁹⁾;
- “electronic transmission” means a communication transmitted—
- (a) by means of an electronic communications network; or
 - (b) by other means but while in electronic form;
- “footway” has the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;
- “highway” and “highway authority” have the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;
- “the limits of deviation” means the limits of lateral deviation for the scheduled works mentioned in article 7(1)(a) and (2) (power to deviate);
- “maintain” includes inspect, repair, adjust, alter, remove, reconstruct and replace and “maintenance” is to be construed accordingly;
- “the Order limits” means the permanent limits and the temporary limits;
- “owner”, in relation to land, has the same meaning as in the Acquisition of Land Act 1981⁽¹⁰⁾;
- “parking place” has the same meaning as in section 32 (powers of local authorities to provide parking places) of the 1984 Act;
- “the permanent limits” means the limits of deviation and of land to be acquired or used, and the limits of land with rights to attach equipment to buildings, as shown on the works and land plans and described in the book of reference;
- “the scheduled works” means the works specified in Schedule 1 (scheduled works), or any part of them;
- “the sections” means the sections included in the works and land plans;
- “street” includes part of a street;
- “street authority”, in relation to a street, has the same meaning as in Part 3 (street works in England and Wales) of the 1991 Act;
- “street tramway” means any part of a tramway which is laid along a street whether or not the section of the street in which its rails are laid may be used by other traffic;
- “the temporary limits” means the limits of land to be used temporarily as shown on the works and land plans, described in the book of reference and specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 6 (land of which temporary possession may be taken);
- “the traffic regulation plan” means the plan certified by the Secretary of State as the traffic regulation plan for the purposes of this Order;
- “tramcar” means any vehicle (whether or not used for the carriage of passengers) carried on flanged wheels along the rails of a tramway;
- “tramroad” means any part of a tramway which is not a street tramway;
- “tramway” means a system of transport used wholly or mainly for the carriage of passengers and employing parallel rails which—
- (a) provide support and guidance for vehicles carried on flanged wheels; and
 - (b) are laid wholly or mainly along a street or in any other place to which the public has access (including a place to which the public has access only on making a payment);
- “the tribunal” means the Lands Chamber of the Upper Tribunal;

⁽⁹⁾ 1989 c. 29.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 1981 c. 67.

“watercourse” includes all docks, rivers, streams, ditches, drains, canals, cuts, culverts, dykes, sluices, sewers and passages through which water flows (whether or not the flow is intermittent) except a public sewer or drain; and

“the works and land plans” means the plans and sections certified by the Secretary of State as the works and land plans 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 or under or on land or in the air-space over its surface.

(3) Any reference in this Order to a work identified by the number of the work is to be construed as a reference to the work of that number authorised by this Order.

(4) References in this Order to points identified by letters, with or without numbers, or by numbers, are to be construed as references to the points so marked on the works and land plans or, in the case of Schedule 7 (traffic regulation), to the points so marked on the traffic regulation plan.

(5) All areas, distances, directions, lengths and points stated in the description of the scheduled works or in any description of powers or lands are approximate and distances between points on a scheduled work are taken to be measured along the scheduled work.

Incorporation of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845

3.—(1) The following provisions of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845(11) are incorporated into this Order as follows—

- sections 87 and 88 (contracts with other companies);
- section 97 (default in payment of tolls);
- section 103(12) (refusal to quit carriage at destination);
- section 105 (carriage of dangerous goods on railway);
- section 144 (defacing of boards); and
- section 145(13) (recovery of penalties).

(2) In those provisions as incorporated in this Order—

- “the company” means the Authority;
- “goods” includes any thing conveyed on the authorised tramway;
- “lease” includes an agreement for a lease;
- “prescribed”, in relation to any such provision, means prescribed by this Order for the purposes of that provision;
- “the railway” means the authorised tramway, together with any authorised works ancillary to the authorised tramway;
- “the special Act” means this Order; and
- “toll” includes any rate or charge or other payment payable under this Order or any other enactment for any passenger or goods conveyed on any authorised tramway to be constructed under this Order.

(11) 1845 c. 20.

(12) Section 103 was amended by the Statute Law Revision Act 1892 (c. 19), part 3 of Schedule 7 to the Justices of the Peace Act 1949 (c. 101) and section 46 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (c. 48).

(13) Section 145 was amended by the Statute Law Revision Act 1892 (c. 19) and part 2 of Schedule 12 to the Transport Act 1962 (c. 46).

Application of the Midland Metro Acts

4.—(1) The authorised tramway is to be treated as part of the Metro (as defined in the Midland Metro Acts) for—

- (a) the purposes of the following provisions of the 1989 Act—
 - section 3(3) (incorporation and application of enactments relating to railway);
 - section 16 (agreements with British Railways Board);
 - section 17 (transport consultative committee);
 - section 25 (provisions as to use of electrical energy);
 - section 46 (power to lop trees overhanging railway);
 - section 47 (removal of obstructions);
 - section 48 (for better prevention of trespass on railways);
 - section 49 (byelaws relating to metro);
 - section 50 (modification of railway regulation enactments);
 - section 51 (carriages on metro deemed public services vehicles);
 - section 52 (power to contract for police); and
 - section 54 (powers of disposal, agreements for operation, etc.); and
- (b) the purposes of section 18 (application of landlord and tenant law to metro leases) of the (No. 2) 1992 Act,

but it is not to be so treated for—

- (i) the purposes of the following provisions of the 1989 Act—
 - section 5(4) and (5) (application of provisions of Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 and Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984);
 - section 15 (gauges of railways and restrictions on working);
 - section 24 (attachment of brackets, etc., to buildings for purposes of works);
 - section 44 (insulation against noise); or
 - section 45 (orders for insulating new buildings); or
- (ii) section 24 (authorisation of new level crossings) of the 1992 Act.

(2) The authorised tramway is to be treated as part of the Metro (as defined in the Midland Metro Acts) for the purposes of sections 4 to 7 (provisions relating to penalty fares) of the Midland Metro (Penalty Fares) Act 1991⁽¹⁴⁾ and of any order made from time to time under sections 3(2) (operation of Act) or 5(2) (penalty fares) of that Act (whether made before or after this Order comes into force), and expressions defined in section 2 (interpretation) of that Act have effect accordingly.

(3) In the application of the Midland Metro Acts to this Order—

- (a) references to the railways board in section 16 (agreements with British Railways Board) and section 17 (transport consultative committee) of the 1989 Act are to be treated as references to a person holding a licence under section 8 (licences) of the 1993 Act or a person exempt, by virtue of section 7 (exemptions from section 6) of the 1993 Act, from the requirement to be authorised by such a licence;
- (b) the reference to section 56 (the Transport Consultative Committees) of the Transport Act 1962⁽¹⁵⁾ in section 17(1) (Transport consultative committee) of the 1989 Act is to be treated as a reference to section 25 (proposal to discontinue excluded services) of the

⁽¹⁴⁾ 1991 c. ii.

⁽¹⁵⁾ 1962 c. 46.

Railways Act 2005(16) and for the words “as if” until the end of that subsection substitute the words “these services were special procedure excluded services for the purposes of that section”;

- (c) references to the railway in section 46(1) (power to lop trees overhanging railway) of the 1989 Act are to be treated as including the authorised tramway;
 - (d) the reference in section 47 (removal of obstructions) of the 1989 Act to any tramway is to be treated as reference to the authorised tramway; and
 - (e) references to railway premises in section 49 (byelaws relating to Metro) and section 52 (power to contract for police) of the 1989 Act are to be treated as including any premises of the Authority used in connection with the operation or maintenance of the authorised tramway.
- (4) Section 8(4) (further works and powers) of the 1989 Act has effect for the purposes of the authorised tramway as it has effect for the purposes of the tramways authorised by that Act.
- (5) In this article—
- “the 1992 Act” means the Midland Metro Act 1992(17);
 - “the 1993 Act” means the Railways Act 1993(18);
 - “the (No. 2) 1992 Act” means the Midland Metro (No. 2) Act 1992(19); and
 - “the Midland Metro Acts” means the 1989 Act, the Midland Metro (Penalty Fares) Act 1991, the 1992 Act and the (No. 2) 1992 Act.

Application of the 1991 Act

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

- (a) they are of a description mentioned in any of paragraphs (a), (c) to (e), (g) and (h) of section 86(3) (which defines what highway authority works are major highway works) of that Act; or
- (b) they are works which, had they been executed by the highway authority, might have been carried out in exercise of the powers conferred by section 64(20) (dual carriageways and roundabouts) of the 1980 Act or section 184 (vehicle crossings) of that Act.

(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 Authority.

(3) The provisions of the 1991 Act mentioned in paragraph (4) (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 Authority under the powers conferred by article 12 (temporary stopping up of streets) whether or not the stopping up, alteration or diversion constitutes street works within the meaning of that Act.

(4) The provisions of the 1991 Act(21) referred to in paragraph (3) are—

(16) 2005 c. 14.

(17) 1992 c. vii.

(18) 1993 c. 43.

(19) 1992 c. viii.

(20) As amended by section 102 of, and Schedule 17 to, the Local Government Act 1985 (c. 51) and section 168(2) of, and Schedule 9 to, the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 (c. 22).

(21) Sections 54, 55, 57, 60, 68 and 69 were amended by section 40(1) and (2) of, and Schedule 1 to, the Traffic Management Act 2004 (c. 18).

section 54(22) (advance notice of certain works), subject to paragraph (5);
 section 55(23) (notice of starting date of works), subject to paragraph (5);
 section 57(24) (notice of emergency works);
 section 59(25) (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 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.

(5) Sections 54 and 55 of the 1991 Act as applied by paragraph (3) 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.

(6) Nothing in article 14 (construction and maintenance of new, altered or diverted highways)—

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

PART 2

WORKS PROVISIONS

Principal powers

Power to construct and maintain works

6.—(1) The Authority may construct and maintain the scheduled works.

(2) Subject to article 7 (power to deviate), the scheduled works may only be constructed in the lines or situations shown on the works and land plans and in accordance with the levels shown on the sections.

(3) Subject to paragraph (7), the Authority may carry out and maintain such of the following works as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of, or for purposes ancillary to, the construction of the scheduled works, namely—

- (a) stations, platforms and tram stops;
- (b) works required for, or in connection with, the control of any vehicular and pedestrian traffic on the authorised tramway;

(22) As amended by section 102 of, and Schedule 17 to, the Local Government Act 1985 (c. 51) and Schedule 9 to the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 (c. 22).

(23) As also amended by section 49(2) and 51(9) of the Traffic Management Act 2004.

(24) As also amended by section 52(3) of the Traffic Management Act 2004.

(25) As amended by section 42 of the Traffic Management Act 2004.

- (c) works required for the strengthening, improvement, maintenance or reconstruction of any street;
- (d) works for the strengthening, alteration or demolition of any building;
- (e) works to any street furniture or apparatus, including mains, sewers, drains, pipes, cables and lights;
- (f) works to alter the course of, or otherwise interfere with, watercourses;
- (g) landscaping, ecological and other works to mitigate any adverse effects of the construction, maintenance or operation of the other authorised works; and
- (h) facilities and works for the benefit or protection of land or premises affected by the other authorised works.

(4) Subject to paragraph (7), the Authority may carry out and maintain such other works (of whatever nature) as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of, or for purposes ancillary to, the construction of the scheduled works.

(5) The Authority may remove any works constructed by it under this Order which have been constructed as temporary works or which it no longer requires.

(6) Where the Authority lays down conduits for the accommodation of cables or other apparatus for the purposes of or associated with the authorised works it may provide in, or in connection with, such conduits, accommodation for the apparatus of any other person, and manholes and other facilities for access to such accommodation, and may permit the use of such conduits and facilities on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between it and such other person.

(7) Paragraphs (3) and (4) only authorise the carrying out or maintenance of works—

- (a) within the Order limits; or
- (b) within the boundaries of any street.

(8) The powers conferred by this article must not be exercised within the boundaries of a street outside of the Order limits without the consent of the street authority but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

(9) Regulation 12(1)(a) (requirement for environmental permit) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010⁽²⁶⁾ in relation to the carrying on of a relevant flood risk activity, section 23 (prohibition on obstructions etc. in watercourses) of the Land Drainage Act 1991⁽²⁷⁾ and any byelaws made under that Act and the Water Resources Act 1991⁽²⁸⁾ do not apply to anything done under or in pursuance of this Order.

(10) In paragraph (9) “relevant flood risk activity” means anything done under or in pursuance of this Order within paragraph 3(1)(a), (b) or (c) of Schedule 23ZA (flood risk activities and excluded flood risk activities) to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

(11) Regardless of the powers conferred by paragraph (3)(e) the Authority and a person responsible for any street furniture or apparatus may enter into agreements for that person to undertake under the powers conferred by this article or under its own powers any works to the apparatus which may be required by the Authority for the purposes of, or for purposes ancillary to, the construction of the scheduled works.

Power to deviate

7.—(1) In constructing or maintaining any of the scheduled works, the Authority may—

⁽²⁶⁾ S.I. 2010/675 as amended by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 2016/475).

⁽²⁷⁾ 1991 c. 59.

⁽²⁸⁾ 1991 c. 57.

- (a) deviate laterally from the lines or situations shown on the works and land plans within the limits of deviation relating to that work shown on those plans; and
 - (b) deviate vertically from the levels shown on the sections—
 - (i) to any extent not exceeding 3 metres upwards; and
 - (ii) to any extent downwards as may be necessary or expedient.
- (2) In constructing or maintaining any work or part of a work shown on the works and land plans as being situated in a street and for which no limits of deviation are shown on those plans, the Authority may deviate laterally within the boundaries of that street.
- (3) The Authority may, in constructing or maintaining the scheduled works, lay down—
- (a) double lines of rails in place of single lines;
 - (b) single lines of rails in place of double lines;
 - (c) interlacing lines of rails in place of double or single lines; or
 - (d) double or single lines of rails in place of interlacing lines.
- (4) The powers conferred by paragraph (3) must not be exercised in the case of any street tramway without the consent of the street authority, but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

Designation of works

- 8.—(1) Regardless of anything in the description of the scheduled works the whole or any part of the scheduled works may be constructed within the limits of deviation for that work either along a street as a street tramway or off-street as a tramroad and so far as it is so constructed it is to be treated for the purposes of this Order as if it were so designated.
- (2) Where, by means of the creation or extinction of rights of way—
- (a) any part of the authorised tramway which has been constructed as a tramroad becomes a street tramway, it is to be treated for the purposes of this Order as if it were designated as a street tramway; and
 - (b) any part of the authorised tramway which has been constructed as a street tramway becomes a tramroad, it is to be treated for the purposes of this Order as if it were designated as a tramroad.

Streets

Power to alter layout, etc., of streets

- 9.—(1) The Authority may alter the layout of, and carry out other ancillary works in, any street specified in column (1) of Schedule 2 (streets subject to alteration of layout) in the manner specified in relation to that street in column (2) of that Schedule.
- (2) Without limitation on the scope of the specific powers conferred by article 6 (power to construct and maintain works) or paragraph (1) but subject to paragraph (3) the Authority may, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or using the authorised tramway, alter the layout of any street along which the tramway is or is to be laid and the layout of any street having a junction with such a street; and, without limitation on the scope of that power, the Authority may—
- (a) increase or reduce the width of the whole or part of any carriageway, kerb, footway, cycle track or verge within the street;
 - (b) alter the level of the whole or part of any such carriageway, kerb, footway, cycle track or verge;
 - (c) replace or alter the surface or surface treatment of the street;

- (d) reduce the width of the carriageway of the street by forming a reserved area in the street as a stopping place for tramcars or by carrying out other works for that purpose;
- (e) carry out works for the provision or alteration of parking places, loading bays, bus stop clearways, cycle tracks and bus laybys;
- (f) carry out traffic calming works which are of a description prescribed in the Highways (Traffic Calming) Regulations 1999(29) and which are carried out in compliance with those Regulations;
- (g) carry out works to the street for the purpose of deterring or preventing vehicles other than tramcars from passing along the authorised tramway; and
- (h) make and maintain crossovers, sidings or passing places.

(3) The powers conferred by paragraph (2) must not be exercised without the consent of the street authority, but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

Power to keep apparatus in streets

10.—(1) The Authority may, for the purposes of or in connection with the construction, maintenance and use of the authorised tramway, place and maintain in any street in which the tramway is or is to be laid or in any other street any work, equipment or apparatus including, without limitation on the scope of that power, foundations, platforms, road islands, substations, electric lines and any electrical or other apparatus.

(2) The powers conferred by this article must not be exercised within the boundaries of a street outside of the Order limits without the consent of the street authority, but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

(3) In this article—

- (a) “apparatus” has the same meaning as in Part 3 (street works in England and Wales) of the 1991 Act; and
- (b) the reference to any work, equipment, apparatus or other thing in a street includes a reference to any work, equipment, apparatus or other thing under, over, along or upon the street.

Power to execute street works

11.—(1) The Authority may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by article 10 (power to keep apparatus in streets) or any other provision of this Order, enter upon any street and may execute any works required for or incidental to the exercise of those powers including, without limitation on the scope of that power, breaking up or opening the street, or any sewer, drain or tunnel under it, or tunnelling or boring under the street.

(2) The powers conferred by this article must not be exercised within the boundaries of a street outside of the Order limits without the consent of the street authority, but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

Temporary stopping up of streets

12.—(1) The Authority may, during and for the purposes of the execution of the authorised works, 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 Authority may use any street stopped up under the powers conferred by this article as a temporary working site.

(3) The Authority must provide at all times reasonable access for pedestrians going to or from premises abutting a street affected by the exercise of the powers conferred by this article if there would otherwise be no such access.

(4) Without limitation on the scope of paragraph (1), the Authority may exercise the powers conferred by this article in relation to the streets specified in Schedule 3 (streets to be temporarily stopped up).

(5) The Authority must not exercise the powers conferred by this article—

- (a) in relation to any street specified as mentioned in paragraph (4), without first consulting the street authority; and
- (b) in relation to 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.

(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.

Access to works

13. The Authority may, for the purposes of the construction, operation or maintenance of the authorised works, form and lay out such means of access, or improve such existing means of access, at such locations within the Order limits as the Authority reasonably requires for the purposes of the authorised works, as may be approved by the highway authority, but such approval must not be unreasonably withheld.

Construction and maintenance of new, altered or diverted highways

14.—(1) Any highway to be constructed under this Order must be completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the highway authority and must, unless otherwise agreed by the highway authority and the Authority, be maintained by and at the expense of the Authority for a period of 12 months from its completion and at the expiry of that period by and at the expense of the highway authority.

(2) Where a highway is altered or diverted under this Order, the altered or diverted part of the highway must, when completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the highway authority, unless otherwise agreed, be maintained by and at the expense of the Authority for a period of 12 months from its completion and after the expiry of that period by and at the expense of the highway authority.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to the structure of any bridge carrying a tramway of the Authority over a highway and except as provided in those paragraphs the Authority is not liable to maintain the surface of any highway in, on or over which the scheduled works are constructed, or the immediate approaches to any such highway, unless otherwise agreed with the highway authority.

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

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

- (a) the character of the highway including its use for a tramway, and the traffic which was reasonably to be expected to use it;

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

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

Restoration of streets if tramway discontinued

15. If the Authority abandons the construction of, or permanently ceases to operate any of, the authorised tramway (“the discontinued tramway”), it must as soon as reasonably practicable and unless otherwise agreed with the street authority—

- (a) remove from any street in which the discontinued tramway is laid the rails and any other works, equipment and apparatus which have become redundant; and
- (b) restore, to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority, the portion of the street along which the discontinued tramway was laid, or redundant works, equipment and apparatus were laid, regard being had to—
 - (i) the condition of the street before the tramway was laid; and
 - (ii) the nature of the traffic using the street at the time of the discontinuance.

Construction and alteration of bridges

16. Any bridge to be constructed or altered under this Order for carrying the authorised tramway over a highway must be constructed or altered in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the highway authority, but such approval must not be unreasonably withheld.

Agreements with street authorities

17.—(1) A street authority and the Authority may enter into agreements with respect to—

- (a) the construction of any new street (including any structure carrying the street under the authorised tramway) under the powers conferred by this Order;
 - (b) the strengthening, improvement, repair or reconstruction of any street under the powers conferred by this Order;
 - (c) the maintenance of any street along or across which the authorised tramway is laid, or of the structure of any bridge or tunnel carrying a street under the authorised tramway;
 - (d) any stopping up, alteration or diversion of a street under the powers conferred by this Order; or
 - (e) the execution in the street of any of the works referred to in article 11 (power to execute street works).
- (2) Such an agreement may, without limitation on the scope of paragraph (1)—

- (a) provide for the street authority to carry out any function under this Order which relates to the street in question; and
- (b) contain such terms as to payment and otherwise as the parties consider appropriate.

Level crossings

18.—(1) The Authority may construct and maintain the authorised tramway so as to enable tramcars upon it to cross on the level any highway or other road for the time being crossing the route of the system.

(2) The Authority may provide, maintain and operate at or near any level crossing such protective equipment as it may determine.

(3) Any traffic sign placed under this article on or near a highway or other road to which the public has access is to be treated for the purposes of section 64(4) of the 1984 Act as having been placed as provided by that Act.

(4) Without limitation on the scope of article 9 (power to alter layout, etc., of streets), the Authority may in the exercise of the powers conferred by this article alter the level of any highway or road referred to in paragraph (1).

(5) The highway authority may enter into agreements with the Authority with respect to the construction and maintenance of any level crossing; and such an agreement may contain such terms as to payment or otherwise as the parties consider appropriate.

(6) In this article—

“level crossing” means the place at which the authorised tramway crosses a highway or other road on the level under the powers conferred by this article; and

“protective equipment” includes lights, traffic signs (within the meaning of section 64(1) of the 1984 Act), manual, mechanical, automatic, electrical or telephonic equipment or other devices.

Supplemental powers

Attachment of equipment to buildings

19. The Authority may affix to any building constructed at any time within the permanent limits—

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

Discharge of water

20.—(1) The Authority 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 tramway 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 powers 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(30).

(3) The Authority 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 Authority 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 Authority 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 Authority 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(31).

(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, or a local authority; and

(b) other expressions, excluding watercourses, used both in this article and in the Water Resources Act 1991(32) have the same meaning as in that Act.

Works to safeguard buildings and the operation of the authorised tramway

21.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this article, the Authority 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 Authority 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 Authority may, subject to paragraph (5), 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 Authority 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—

(30) 1991 c. 56.

(31) S.I. 2010/675.

(32) 1991 c. 57.

- (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 Authority 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 53 (arbitration).

(7) The Authority 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 Authority must compensate the owners and occupiers of the building for any damage sustained by them.

(9) Without affecting article 52 (no double recovery), nothing in this article relieves the Authority 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 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) 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 tramway or to prevent or minimise the risk of such operation being disrupted.

Power to survey and investigate land, etc.

22.—(1) The Authority may for the purposes of this Order—

- (a) survey or investigate any land within the Order limits, any street along which the authorised tramway 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 Authority 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 Authority—
- (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 Authority 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 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) 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(33).

Mode of construction and operation of tramway

- 23.**—(1) The authorised tramway must be operated by electricity or, in an emergency or for the purposes of maintenance, by diesel power or other means.
- (2) The tramway must be constructed on a nominal 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 Authority 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 Authority 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 tramway has been constructed in a street, works by any person which affect or are likely to affect the Authority's obligations under paragraph (3), including works to any street surfaces and works affecting any equipment or apparatus placed in the street under article 10 (power to keep apparatus in streets) must not be carried out without the consent of the Authority, which may be given subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the Authority may require but must not be unreasonably withheld.

Obstruction of construction of authorised works

24. Any person who, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) obstructs another person acting under the authority of the Authority 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 Authority,

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

Power to construct temporary tramways

25.—(1) The Authority may, if it considers it necessary or expedient in consequence of any street works executed or proposed to be executed in a street along which an authorised tramway is constructed—

- (a) remove or discontinue the operation of the authorised tramway; and
- (b) lay, maintain and operate in that street or in a street near to that street a temporary tramway in place of the authorised tramway.

(2) The powers conferred by this article may only be exercised with the consent of the street authority but such consent may not be unreasonably withheld.

(3) The provisions of articles 9(2) (power to alter layout, etc., of streets), 10 (power to keep apparatus in streets), 11 (power to execute street works) and 42 (traffic signs) apply in relation to temporary tramways laid under the powers conferred by this article as they apply in relation to the authorised tramway.

Temporary interference with the Birmingham Canal

26.—(1) Without limitation on the scope of the powers conferred by article 6 (power to construct and maintain works), the Authority may in connection with the construction of Work No. 2—

- (a) temporarily interfere with the Birmingham Canal, by constructing or maintaining temporary works at any point within the Order limits as it considers necessary or expedient;
 - (b) temporarily moor or anchor barges or other vessels or craft in the Birmingham Canal, load or unload into and from such barges, other vessels or craft equipment, machinery, soil and any other materials in connection with the construction of the authorised works; and
 - (c) temporarily close the Birmingham Canal, or a part of it, to navigation.
- (2) The power conferred by paragraph (1)(c) may only be exercised in a way which secures—
- (a) that no more of the Birmingham Canal is closed to navigation at any time than is necessary in the circumstances; and
 - (b) that, if complete closure of the Birmingham Canal to navigation becomes necessary, all reasonable steps are taken to secure that the minimum obstruction, delay or interference is caused to vessels or craft which may be using or intending to use it.

(3) Any person who, as a result of the exercise of the powers conferred by this article, suffers loss by reason of the interference with any private right of navigation is entitled to be paid compensation by the Authority to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

PART 3

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Powers of acquisition

Power to acquire land

27.—(1) The Authority may acquire compulsorily so much of the land shown on the works and land plans as lying within the permanent limits as may be required for or in connection with the authorised works and may use any land so acquired for those purposes or for any other purposes that are ancillary to its tramway undertaking.

(2) This article is subject to article 31 (new rights only to be acquired in certain lands).

Application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act

28.—(1) Part 1 (compulsory purchase under the Acquisition of Land Act 1946) of the 1965 Act, in so far as not modified by or inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, applies to the acquisition of land under this Order—

- (a) as it applies to a compulsory purchase to which the Acquisition of Land Act 1981(34) applies; and
- (b) as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order under that Act.

(2) Part 1 of the 1965 Act, as applied by paragraph (1), has effect as if section 4 (which provides a time limit for compulsory purchase of land) and paragraph 3(3) of Schedule 3 (which makes provision as to the giving of bonds) were omitted.

Application of Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981

29.—(1) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981(35) applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

(2) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as applied by paragraph (1), has effect with the following modifications.

(3) In section 3 (preliminary notices), for subsection (1) substitute—

“(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)” substitute “(1)” and after “given” insert “and published”.

(5) In that section, for subsections (5) and (6) substitute—

“(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 reversion; or

(34) 1981 c. 67.

(35) 1981 c. 66.

- (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” insert “in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated”; and
 - (b) omit subsection (2).
- (7) In section 7 (constructive notice to treat), in subsection (1)(a), omit “(as modified by section 4 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981)”.
- (8) References to the 1965 Act are to be construed as references to that Act as applied to the acquisition of land by article 28 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

Powers to acquire new rights

- 30.**—(1) The Authority may compulsorily acquire such easements or other rights over any land within the permanent limits as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired, by creating them as well as by acquiring easements or other rights already in existence.
- (2) Subject to section 8 (other provisions as to divided land) of the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 5 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights)), where the Authority acquires a right under paragraph (1) the Authority is not required to acquire a greater interest in that land.
- (3) Schedule 5 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.

New rights only to be acquired in certain lands

31. In the case of land specified in Schedule 4 (acquisition of new rights only) the Authority’s powers of compulsory acquisition under article 27 (power to acquire land) and article 30 (power to acquire new rights) are limited to the acquisition of such easements or other new rights in the land as it may require for the purposes of exercising the powers conferred by article 19 (attachment of equipment to buildings) and using and maintaining any apparatus affixed in the exercise of those powers.

Rights under or over streets

- 32.**—(1) The Authority may enter upon and appropriate so much of the surface, subsoil of, or air-space over, any street shown on the works and land plans and described in the book of reference as may be required for the purposes of the authorised works and may use the surface, subsoil and air-space for those purposes or any other purpose ancillary to its tramway undertaking.
- (2) Subject to paragraph (4), the power under paragraph (1) may be exercised in relation to a street without the Authority being required to acquire any part of the street or any easement or right in the street.
- (3) Subject to paragraph (5) any person who is an owner or occupier of land in respect of which the power of appropriation conferred by paragraph (1) is exercised without the Authority 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, the amount of such compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.
- (4) 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 on to the street.

(5) Compensation is not payable under paragraph (3) to any person who is an undertaker, to whom section 85 (sharing of cost of necessary measures) of the 1991 Act applies, in respect of measures of which the allowable costs are to be borne in accordance with that section.

Temporary possession of land

Temporary use of land for construction of works

33.—(1) The Authority may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised works—

- (a) enter upon and take temporary possession of—
 - (i) so much of the land shown on the works and land plans as lying within the temporary limits for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 6 (land of which temporary possession may be taken) relating to the scheduled works specified in column (4) of that Schedule; and
 - (ii) any of the land within the permanent limits in respect of which no notice of entry has been served under section 11(36) (powers of entry) of the 1965 Act or no declaration has been made under section 4 (execution of declaration) of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981;
- (b) remove any buildings and vegetation from that land; and
- (c) construct temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and buildings on the land.

(2) Not less than 14 days before exercising the powers of paragraph (1) the Authority must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(3) The Authority may not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession of any land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article—

- (a) in the case of land lying within the temporary limits, after the end of the period of 2 years beginning with the date of completion of the work specified in relation to that land in column (4) of Schedule 6; or
- (b) in the case of land within the permanent limits, after the end of the period of 2 years beginning with the date of completion of the work for which temporary possession of the land was taken unless the Authority 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 Authority must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land; but the Authority is not required to replace a building removed under this article.

(5) The Authority 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.

(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 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

(36) Section 11 was amended by section 34(1) of, and Schedule 4 to, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (c. 67), section 3 of, and part 1 of Schedule 1 to, the Housing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985 (c. 71), section 14 of, and paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 5 to, the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2006 (No. 1) and S.I. 2009/1307.

(7) Without affecting article 52 (no double recovery), nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2)(37) (further provision as to compensation for injurious affection) of the 1965 Act or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the execution of any works, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (5).

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

(9) Section 13(38) (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act applies to the temporary use of land under this article to the same extent as it applies to the acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of article 28(1) (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

Temporary use of land for maintenance of works

34.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), at any time during the maintenance period relating to the scheduled works, the Authority may—

- (a) enter upon and take temporary possession of any land within the Order limits reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the work or any ancillary works connected with it or securing the safe operation of any such work; and
- (b) construct such temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and buildings on the land as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not authorise the Authority 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 Authority must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(4) The Authority may only remain in possession of land under this article for so long as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the maintenance works 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 Authority must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land.

(6) The Authority 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 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

(8) Without affecting article 52 (no double recovery), nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) (further provision as to compensation for injurious affection) of the 1965 Act or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the execution of any works, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (6).

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

(10) The powers conferred by this article must not be exercised in relation to any street without the consent of the street authority, which must not be unreasonably withheld.

(37) Section 10 was amended by section 4 of, and paragraph 13(2) of Schedule 2 to, the Planning (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990 (c. 11) and S.I. 2009/1307.

(38) Section 13 was amended by sections 62(3) and 139 of, and paragraph 27 and 28 of Schedule 13, and part 3 of Schedule 23, to, the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c. 15).

(11) Section 13 (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act applies to the temporary use of land under this article to the same extent as it applies to the acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of article 28(1) (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act).

(12) In this article, “the maintenance period”, in relation to a scheduled work, means the period of 5 years beginning with the date on which the work is opened for public use.

Compensation

Disregard of certain interests and improvements

35.—(1) In assessing the compensation (if any) payable to any person on the acquisition from that person of any land or interest in land under this Order, the tribunal must not take into account—

- (a) any interest in land; or
- (b) any enhancement of the value of any interest in land by reason of any building erected, works executed or improvement or alteration made on relevant land,

if the tribunal is satisfied that the creation of the interest, the erection of the building, the execution of the works or the making of the improvement or alteration was not reasonably necessary and was undertaken with a view to obtaining compensation or increased compensation.

(2) In paragraph (1) “relevant land” means the land acquired from the person concerned or any other land with which that person 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

36.—(1) In assessing the compensation payable to any person in respect of the acquisition from that person under this Order of any land (including the subsoil) the tribunal must 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 that person by reason of the construction of the authorised works.

(2) In assessing the compensation payable to any person in respect of the acquisition from that person of any new rights over land (including the subsoil) under article 30 (powers to acquire new rights), the tribunal must 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 acquired; and
- (b) any increase in value of any contiguous or adjacent land belonging to that person in the same capacity,

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

(3) The 1961 Act has effect, subject to paragraphs (1) and (2), as if this Order were a local enactment for the purposes of that Act.

Supplementary

Acquisition of part of certain properties

37.—(1) This article applies instead of section 8(1)(39) (other provisions as to divided land) of the 1965 Act (as applied to this Order by article 28 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act)) in any case where—

(39) Section 8 was amended by [S.I. 2009/1307](#).

- (a) a notice to treat is served on a person (“the owner”) under the 1965 Act (as so applied) in respect of land forming part only of a house, building or manufactory or part only 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 Authority a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the land subject to the notice to treat and stating that the owner 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 must sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

(4) If such a counter-notice is served within that period, the question of whether the owner must sell only the land subject to the notice to treat is, unless the Authority agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, to be referred to the tribunal.

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

- (a) without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice; or
- (b) where the land subject to the notice to treat forms 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 must sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

(6) If on such a reference the tribunal determines that only part of the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken—

- (a) without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice; or
- (b) where the land subject to the notice to treat forms 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 is deemed to be a notice to treat for that part.

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

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

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

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

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

the notice to treat is 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 Authority 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

Authority 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, must pay to the owner compensation for any loss or expense occasioned to the owner 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 part only of a house, building or manufactory or part only of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, the Authority must pay the owner compensation for any loss sustained by the owner due to the severance of that part in addition to the value of the interest acquired.

Extinction or suspension of private rights of way

38.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights of way over land subject to compulsory acquisition under this Order are extinguished—

- (a) as from the date of acquisition of the land by the Authority, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or
- (b) on the date of entry on the land by the Authority under section 11(1)(**40**) (powers of entry) of the 1965 Act,

whichever is sooner.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights of way over land owned by the Authority which is within the permanent limits and is required for the purposes of this Order, are extinguished on the appropriation of the land for any of those purposes by the Authority.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights of way over land of which the Authority takes temporary possession under this Order are suspended and unenforceable for as long as the Authority remains in lawful possession of the land.

(4) Any person who suffers loss by the extinguishment or 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.

(5) Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) have effect subject to—

- (a) any notice given by the Authority before the completion of the acquisition of the land, the Authority's appropriation of it, the Authority's entry onto it or the Authority's taking temporary possession of it, as the case may be, that any or all of those paragraphs do not apply to any right of way specified in the notice; and
- (b) any agreement made (whether before or after any of the events mentioned in subparagraph (a) and before or after the coming into force of this Order) between the Authority and the person in or to whom the right of way in question is vested or belongs.

(6) If any such agreement as is referred to in paragraph (5)(b) which is made with a person in or to whom the right of way is vested or belongs 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.

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

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

- (a) no notice to treat is to be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act, as applied to the acquisition of land by article 28 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act); and

(40) Section 11 was amended by section 34(1) of, and Schedule 4 to, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (c. 67), section 3 of, and part 1 of Schedule 1 to, the Housing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1985 (c. 71), section 14 of, and paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 5 to, the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2006 (2006 No 1) and S.I. 2009/1307.

(b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 (execution of declaration) of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as applied to this Order by article 29 (application of Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The power conferred by article 33 (temporary use of land for construction of works) to enter upon and take temporary possession of land ceases at the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (1); but this paragraph does not prevent the Authority from remaining in possession of land in accordance with article 33 after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession of it was taken before the end of that period.

PART 4

OPERATION OF TRAMWAY SYSTEM

Power to operate and use tramway system

40.—(1) The Authority may operate and use the authorised tramway and other authorised works as a system, or part of a system, of transport for the carriage of passengers and goods.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4) and section 54 of the 1989 Act (as applied by article 4 (application of the Midland Metro Acts)), the Authority, for the purpose of operating the authorised tramway, has the exclusive right—

- (a) to use the rails, foundations, cables, masts, overhead wires and other apparatus used for the operation of the tramway; and
- (b) to occupy that part of the street in which that apparatus is situated.

(3) Any person who, without the consent of the Authority or other reasonable excuse, uses the apparatus mentioned in paragraph (2) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

(4) Nothing in this article restricts the exercise of any public right of way over any part of a street in which the apparatus mentioned in paragraph (2) is situated, except to the extent that the exercise of the right is constrained by the presence of the apparatus.

Power to charge fares

41. The Authority may demand, take and recover or waive such charges for carrying passengers or goods on tramcars using the authorised tramway or for any other services or facilities provided in connection with the operation of the authorised tramway, as it thinks fit.

Traffic signs

42.—(1) The Authority may, for the purposes of, or in connection with the construction or operation of the authorised tramway, place or maintain traffic signs on any street in which the authorised tramway is laid or which gives access to such a street, or on any street in connection with any instrument made under article 43 (traffic regulation) or any other street as reasonably required for conveying information to traffic.

(2) The Authority—

- (a) must consult with the traffic authority as to the placing of signs; and
- (b) unless the traffic authority is unwilling to do so and subject to any directions given under section 65 (powers and duties of highway authorities as to placing of traffic signs) of the 1984 Act, must enter into arrangements with the traffic authority for any such signs other than traffic light signals to be placed and maintained by the traffic authority.

(3) Any power conferred by section 65 of the 1984 Act to give directions to a traffic authority or local traffic authority as to traffic signs includes a power to give directions to the Authority as to traffic signs under this article; and, accordingly, the powers conferred by paragraph (1) are exercisable subject to and in conformity with any directions given under that section.

(4) A traffic authority or other authority having power under or by virtue of the 1984 Act to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, traffic signs on any street in which the authorised tramway is laid or which gives access to such a street must consult with the Authority as to the placing of any traffic sign which would affect the operation of the authorised tramway.

(5) Trams are taken to be public service vehicles for the purposes of section 122(2)(c) (exercise of functions by local authorities) of the 1984 Act.

(6) Expressions used in this article and in the 1984 Act have the same meaning in this article as in that Act.

Traffic regulation

43.—(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 Authority may, in connection with the construction or operation of the authorised tramway, at any time prior to the expiry of 12 months from the opening of the authorised tramway, and in accordance with the traffic regulation plan—

- (a) permit, prohibit or restrict the stopping, waiting, loading or unloading of vehicles in the manner specified in Part 1 of Schedule 7 (traffic regulation) on those roads specified in column (2) and along the lengths and between the points specified in column (3) of that Part of that Schedule;
- (b) make provision as to the direction of vehicular traffic in the manner specified in Part 2 of Schedule 7 on the roads specified in column (2) and along the lengths, between the points and as respects direction to the extent specified in column (3) of that Part of that Schedule;
- (c) permit or prohibit vehicular access in the manner specified in Part 3 of Schedule 7 to those roads specified in column (2) and along the lengths, between the points and as respects direction to the extent specified in column (3) of that Part of that Schedule; and
- (d) revoke, amend or suspend in whole or in part any order made, or having effect as if made, under the 1984 Act in so far as it is inconsistent with any prohibition, restriction or other provision made by the Authority under this paragraph.

(2) Without limitation on the scope of the specific powers conferred by paragraph (1) but subject to the provisions of this article and the consent of the traffic authority in whose area the road is situated, which consent must not be unreasonably withheld, the Authority may, in so far as necessary or expedient for the purposes of, in connection with, or in consequence of the construction, maintenance and operation of the authorised tramway—

- (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 Authority.

(3) The Authority 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 Authority must not exercise the powers conferred by paragraphs (1) and (2) unless it has given not less than 12 weeks' notice in writing of its intention to do so to the chief officer of the police in whose area the road is situated.

(5) Any prohibition, restriction or other provision made by the Authority under this article has effect as if duly made by the traffic authority in whose area the road is situated, as a traffic regulation order under the 1984 Act and the instrument by which it is effected may specify savings and exemptions (in addition to those mentioned in Schedule 7) to which the prohibition, restriction or other provision is subject.

(6) Expressions used in this article and in the 1984 Act have the same meaning in this article as in that Act.

(7) Any prohibition, restriction or other provision made under this article may be varied or revoked from time to time by subsequent exercise of the powers conferred by this article by the Authority.

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Planning permission

44. Planning permission which is deemed by a direction under section 90(2A)(41) (development with government authorisation) 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) (cases in which land is to be treated as operational land for the purposes of that Act) of that Act.

Statutory undertakers, etc.

45. The provisions of Schedule 8 (provisions relating to statutory undertakers, etc.) have effect.

Minerals

46. Nothing in this Order affects the right of any person entitled to any mine or minerals of any description whatsoever under a street along which the authorised tramway is laid to work the mine or get the minerals; but this does not affect any liability (whether civil or criminal) of the person so entitled in respect of damage to the authorised tramway resulting from the exercise of any such right.

Saving for highway authorities

47. Nothing in this Order affects any power of a highway authority to widen, alter, divert or improve any highway along which the authorised tramway is constructed.

Disclosure of confidential information

48. A person who—

- (a) enters a factory, workshop or workplace under article 21 (works to safeguard buildings and the operation of the authorised tramway) or article 22 (power to survey and investigate land, etc.); and
- (b) discloses to any person any information obtained under sub-paragraph (a) and relating to any manufacturing process or trade secret,

(41) Section 90(2A) was inserted by section 16(1) of the Transport and Works Act 1992 (c. 42).

is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale unless the disclosure is made in the course of that person's performance of a duty in connection with the purposes for which the person was authorised to enter the land.

Defence to proceedings in respect of statutory nuisance

49.—(1) Where proceedings are brought under section 82(1) (summary proceedings by person aggrieved by statutory nuisance) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990⁽⁴²⁾ in relation to a nuisance falling within paragraph (g) of section 79(1)⁽⁴³⁾ (noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance) of that Act no order may be made, and no fine imposed, under section 82(2) of that Act if the defendant shows—

- (a) that the nuisance relates to premises used by the Authority for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise of the powers conferred by this Order with respect to works and that the nuisance is attributable to the carrying out of works which are being carried out in accordance with a notice served under section 60 (control of noise on construction sites), or a consent given under section 61⁽⁴⁴⁾ (prior consent for work on construction sites), of the Control of Pollution Act 1974⁽⁴⁵⁾; or
- (b) that the nuisance is a consequence of the operation or maintenance of the authorised tramway 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 does not apply where the consent relates to the use of premises by the Authority for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise of the powers conferred by this Order with respect to works.

(3) The provisions of this article do not affect any rule of common law having similar effect.

Certification of plans, etc.

50. The Authority must, as soon as practicable after the making of this Order, submit copies of the book of reference, the works and land plans and the traffic regulation plan to the Secretary of State for certification that they are true copies of, respectively, the book of reference, the works and land plans and the traffic regulation plan referred to in this Order; and a 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

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

- (a) by post; or
- (b) with the consent of the recipient and subject to paragraphs (6) to (8), by electronic transmission.

⁽⁴²⁾ 1990 c. 43.

⁽⁴³⁾ Section 79(1) was amended by section 2(2) of the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 (c. 40), section 120 of, and paragraph 2(a) of Schedule 17 and paragraph 89(2) of Schedule 22 to, the Environment Act 1995, sections 101(2) and 102(2) of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (c. 16) and sections 109(2), 110(2), 111(2) and 112(2)(a) of the Public Health etc. (Scotland) Act 2008 (asp. 5).

⁽⁴⁴⁾ Section 61 was amended by Schedule 7 to the Building Act 1984 (c. 55), paragraph 15(3) of Schedule 15 to the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (c. 43), Schedule 24 to the Environment Act 1995 (c. 25) and paragraph 10 of Schedule 6 to the Building (Scotland) Act 2003 (S. 112) (asp. 8).

⁽⁴⁵⁾ 1974 c. 40.

(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 of the Interpretation Act 1978⁽⁴⁶⁾ 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 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.

(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 any part of that notice or other document, the sender must provide such a copy as soon as reasonably practicable.

(7) Any consent to the use of electronic transmission 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.

No double recovery

52. Compensation is not payable in respect of the same matter both under this Order and under any other enactment, any contract or any rule of law, or under two or more different provisions of this Order.

Arbitration

53. Except where otherwise expressly provided for in this Order and unless otherwise agreed between the parties, 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

(46) 1978 c. 30.

agreed between the parties or, failing agreement, to be appointed on the application of either party (after giving notice in writing to the other) by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

For protection of railway interests

54. The provisions of Schedule 9 (for the protection of railway interests) have effect.

For protection of the Canal and River Trust

55. The provisions of Schedule 10 (for the protection of the Canal and River Trust) have effect.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State

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

12th July 2016