



# Greater Nottingham Light Rapid Transit Act 1994

## 1994 CHAPTER xv

### PART III

#### LANDS

#### **29 Acquisition of part only of certain properties**

- (1) Where a copy of this section is endorsed on, or annexed to, a notice to treat served under the Act of 1965 as applied by this Act, the following provisions of this section shall apply to the land subject to the notice instead of section 8 (1) of that Act.
- (2) Where the land subject to the notice is part only of a house, building or factory, or part only of land consisting of a house together with any park or garden belonging thereto, then, if the person on whom the notice is served, within 21 days after the day on which the notice is served on him, serves on the undertakers a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the part and stating that he is willing and able to sell the whole (hereafter in this section referred to as “the land subject to the counter-notice”), the question whether he shall be required to sell the part shall, unless the undertakers agree to take the land subject to the counter-notice, be referred to the tribunal.
- (3) If the said person does not serve such a counter-notice as aforesaid within 21 days after the day on which the notice to treat is served on him, or if on such a reference to the tribunal the tribunal determine that the part subject to the notice to treat can be taken without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice or, in the case of part of land consisting of a house together with a park or garden belonging thereto, 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 said person shall be required to sell the part.
- (4) If, on such a reference to the tribunal, the tribunal determine that part only 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

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

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without seriously affecting the amenity and convenience of the house, the notice to treat shall be deemed to be a notice to treat for that part.

- (5) If, on such a reference to the tribunal, the tribunal determine that 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 that the material detriment is confined to a part of the land subject to the counter-notice, the notice to treat shall be deemed to be a notice to treat for the land to which the material detriment is confined in addition to the land already subject to the notice, whether or not the additional land is land which the undertakers are authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Act.
- (6) If the undertakers agree to take the land subject to the counter-notice, or if the tribunal determine that—
- (a) none of the land subject to the notice to treat can be taken without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice or, as the case may be, without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice and without seriously affecting the amenity and convenience of the house; and
  - (b) the material detriment is not confined to a part of the land subject to the counter-notice;

the notice to treat shall be deemed to be a notice to treat for the land subject to the counter-notice, whether or not the whole of that land is land which the undertakers are authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Act.

- (7) In any case where, by virtue of a determination by the tribunal under subsection (4), (5) or (6) above, a notice to treat is deemed to be a notice to treat for part of the land specified in the notice or for more land than is specified in the notice, the undertakers may, within six weeks after the tribunal make their determination, withdraw the notice to treat, and if they do so shall pay to the person on whom the notice was served compensation for any loss or expense occasioned to him by the giving and withdrawal of the notice, to be determined in default of agreement by the tribunal.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7) above, the determination shall not be taken to have been made so long as—
- (a) the time for requiring the tribunal to state a case with respect to the determination has not expired;
  - (b) any proceedings on points raised by a case stated have not been concluded; or
  - (c) any proceedings on appeal from any decision on points raised by a case stated have not been concluded.
- (9) Where a person is required under this section to sell part only of a house, building or factory, or of land consisting of a house together with any park or garden belonging thereto, the undertakers shall pay him compensation for any loss sustained by him due to the severance of that part in addition to the value of his interest therein.