
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2012 No. 1867

The Ipswich Barrier Order 2012

PART 4

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Supplementary

Acquisition of part of certain properties

31.—(1) This article applies instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 22 (application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965)) in any case where—

- (a) a notice to treat is served on a person (“the owner”) under the 1965 Act (as applied) in respect of land forming only part of a house, building or manufactory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden (“the land subject to the notice to treat”); and
- (b) a copy of this article is served on the owner with the notice to treat.

(2) In such a case, the owner may, within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the notice was served, serve on the Agency 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 is required to sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

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

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

- (a) without material detriment to the remainder of the land subject to the counter-notice; or
- (b) in the case of part of the 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 is required to sell the land subject to the notice to treat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the notice to treat is to 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 Agency 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 specified in the notice, the Agency 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 it must pay the owner compensation for any loss or expense occasioned by 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 only part of a house, building or manufactory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, the Agency 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.

Commencement Information

II Art. 31 in force at 7.8.2012, see [art. 1](#)

Extinction or suspension of private rights of way etc. over land

32.—(1) All private rights of way over land subject to compulsory acquisition under this Order are extinguished—

- (a) as from the acquisition of the land by the Agency, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or
- (b) on the date of entry on the land by the Agency under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act, whichever is sooner.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed with the Agency, all private rights of way over land owned by the Agency which, being within the limits of land to be acquired or used shown on the land plans, are required for the purposes of this Order are extinguished on the appropriation of the land for any of those purposes by the Agency.

(3) All private rights of way over land of which the Agency takes temporary possession under this Order are suspended and unenforceable for as long as the Agency 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) This article does not apply in relation to any right of way to which section 271 or 272 of the planning Act (extinguishment of rights of statutory undertakers etc.) applies.

Commencement Information

I2 Art. 32 in force at 7.8.2012, see [art. 1](#)

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

33.—(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 22 (application of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965); and
- (b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 as applied by article 23 (application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The powers conferred by article 27 (temporary possession of land for construction purposes) cease at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1), save that nothing in this paragraph prevents the Agency remaining in possession of land after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession of it was taken before the end of that period.

Commencement Information

I3 Art. 33 in force at 7.8.2012, see [art. 1](#)

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Ipswich Barrier Order 2012, Cross
Heading: Supplementary.