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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2016 No. 297**

**The Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline Order 2016**

**PART 6**

**Powers of acquisition**

**Compulsory acquisition of land**

**20.**—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of the Order land (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the subsoil) as is required for the authorised development or to facilitate it, or is incidental to it.

(2) This article is subject to article 22 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily), paragraph (2) of article 23 (compulsory acquisition of rights), article 26 (acquisition of subsoil only) and paragraph (9) of article 29 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development).

(3) Nothing in this article authorises the acquisition of an interest which is for the time being held by or on behalf of the Crown.

**Compulsory acquisition of land – incorporation of the mineral code**

**21.**—(1) Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 2 (minerals) to the 1981 Act, except for paragraph 8(3) of that Schedule, are incorporated in this Order subject to the modifications set out in paragraph (2).

(2) Omit “acquiring authority” wherever that expression occurs and substitute “undertaker” in each case.

**Time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily**

**22.**—(1) After the end of the period of 5 years beginning on the day on which this Order is made—

- (a) no notice to treat may be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act; and
- (b) no declaration may be executed under section 4 of the 1981 Act as applied by article 25 (application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981).

(2) The authority conferred by article 29 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development) ceases at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1), save that nothing in this paragraph prevents the undertaker remaining in possession of land after the end of that period, if the land was entered and possession was taken before the end of that period.

**Compulsory acquisition of rights**

**23.**—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily such rights over the Order land, or impose restrictive covenants affecting the land, as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under article 20 (compulsory acquisition of land), by creating them as well as by acquiring rights already in existence.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article, article 24 (private rights), article 29 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development), article 30 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development) and article 31 (statutory undertakers), in the case of the Order land specified in column (1) of Schedule 5 (land in which new rights, etc. may be acquired) the undertaker's powers of compulsory acquisition are limited to the acquisition of such new rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants affecting the land for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that Schedule.

(3) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act, as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 6 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights), where the undertaker acquires a right over land or the benefit of a restrictive covenant under paragraph (1), the undertaker is not required to acquire a greater interest in that land.

(4) Schedule 6 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights) has effect for the purpose of modifying the enactments relating to compensation and the provisions of the 1965 Act in their application in relation to the compulsory acquisition under this article of a right over land by the creation of a new right or the imposition of a restrictive covenant.

(5) In any case where the acquisition of new rights under paragraph (1) is required for the purpose of diverting, replacing or protecting apparatus of a statutory undertaker the undertaker may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, transfer to the statutory undertaker in question the power to acquire such rights or impose such covenants except where paragraph (8) applies in which case no such consent is required.

(6) The exercise by a statutory undertaker of any power in accordance with a transfer under paragraph (5) is subject to the same restrictions, liabilities and obligations as would apply under this Order if that power were exercised by the undertaker.

(7) Any person who suffers loss as a result of 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.

(8) This paragraph applies to a transfer to National Grid Gas of the powers to acquire rights or impose restrictive covenants under paragraph (1) which relate to, or which may be necessary or expedient for or ancillary to, the construction, operation, maintenance and diversion of Work No. 5.

(9) Nothing in this article authorises the acquisition of rights over, or the imposition of restrictive covenants affecting, an interest which is for the time being held by or on behalf of the Crown.

### **Private rights**

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

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

whichever is the earlier.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights over land subject to the compulsory acquisition of rights under this article (and including the land specified in column (1) of Schedule 5 (land in which new rights, etc. may be acquired)) are extinguished in so far as their continuance would be inconsistent with the exercise of the right acquired as the imposition of a restrictive covenant—

- (a) as from the date of the acquisition of the right or the benefit of the right or the benefit of the restrictive covenant by the undertaker, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or

(b) on the date of entry on the land by the undertaker under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act (power of entry),

whichever is the earlier.

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

(4) Any person who suffers loss by the extinguishment or suspension of any private right under this article is entitled to compensation in accordance with the terms of section 152 of the 2008 Act 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 to which section 138 of the 2008 Act (extinguishment of rights, and removal of apparatus, of statutory undertakers etc.) or article 31 (statutory undertakers) applies.

(6) Paragraphs (1) to (3) have effect subject to—

(a) any notice given by the undertaker before—

(i) the completion of the acquisition of the land or the acquisition of rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants over or affecting the land,

(ii) the undertaker's appropriation of it,

(iii) the undertaker's entry onto it, or

(iv) the undertaker's taking temporary possession of it,

that any or all of those paragraphs do not apply to any right specified in the notice; and

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

(7) If any such agreement as is referred to in paragraph (6)(b)—

(a) is made with a person in or to whom the right is vested or belongs; and

(b) is expressed to have effect also for the benefit of those deriving title from or under that person,

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

(8) Reference in this article to private rights over land includes reference to any trusts or incidents to which the land is subject.

### **Application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981**

**25.**—(1) The 1981 Act applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

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

(3) In section 1 (application of Act), for subsection (2) there is substituted—

“(2) This section applies to any Minister, any local or other public authority or any other body or person authorised to acquire land by means of a compulsory purchase order.”.

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

“(1) Before making a declaration under section 4 with respect to any land or right over 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.”.

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

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

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

(a) that person is for the time being entitled to dispose of the fee simple of the land, whether in possession or in reversion; or

(b) that person holds, or is entitled to the rents and profits of, the land under a lease or agreement, the unexpired term of which exceeds one month.”.

(7) In section 5 (earliest date for execution of declaration)—

(a) in subsection (1), after “publication” there is inserted “in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated”; and

(b) subsection (2) is omitted.

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

(9) References to the 1965 Act in the 1981 Act must be construed as references to that Act as applied by section 125 of the 2008 Act to the compulsory acquisition of land or rights over land under this Order.

#### **Acquisition of subsoil only**

**26.**—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of, or such rights in, the subsoil of the land referred to in paragraph (1) of article 20 (compulsory acquisition of land) or article 23 (compulsory acquisition of rights) as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under that provision instead of acquiring the whole of the land.

(2) Where the undertaker acquires any part of, or rights in, the subsoil of land under paragraph (1), the undertaker is not required to acquire an interest in any other part of the land.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not prevent article 27 (acquisition of part of certain properties) from applying where the undertaker acquires a cellar, vault, arch or other construction forming part of a house, building or manufactory.

#### **Acquisition of part of certain properties**

**27.**—(1) This article applies instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (other provisions as to divided land) (as applied by section 125 of the 2008 Act) where—

(a) a notice to treat is served on a person (“the owner”) under the 1965 Act (as so 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 undertaker a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the land subject to the notice to treat which states 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 whether the owner is required to sell only the land subject to the notice to treat must, unless the undertaker agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, 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 consists 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 consists 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; and
- (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 undertaker is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If the undertaker 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 undertaker is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(9) Where, by reason 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 undertaker may, within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the determination is made, withdraw the notice to treat; and, in that event, the undertaker must pay 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 only part of a house, building or manufactory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, the undertaker 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.

### **Rights under or over streets**

**28.**—(1) The undertaker may enter on and appropriate so much of the subsoil of, or air-space over, any street within the Order limits as may be required for the purposes of the authorised development and may use the subsoil or air-space for those purposes or any other purpose ancillary to the authorised development.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the undertaker may exercise any power conferred by paragraph (1) in relation to a street without being required to acquire any part of the street or any easement or right in the street.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply in relation to—

- (a) any subway or underground building; or
- (b) any cellar, vault, arch or other construction in, on or under a street which forms part of a building fronting onto the street.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), any person who is an owner or occupier of land appropriated under paragraph (1) without the undertaker acquiring any part of that person's interest in the land, and who suffers loss as a result, is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(5) Compensation is not payable under paragraph (4) to any person who is an undertaker to whom section 85 of the 1991 Act (sharing cost of necessary measures) applies in respect of measures of which the allowable costs are to be borne in accordance with that section.

### **Temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development**

**29.**—(1) The undertaker may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised development—

- (a) enter on and take temporary possession of—
  - (i) the land specified in column (1) of Part A (land of which temporary possession may be taken) of Schedule 7 for the purposes specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that Schedule;
  - (ii) any other Order land in respect of which no notice of entry has been served under section 11 of the 1965 Act (other than in connection with the acquisition of rights only) and no declaration has been made under section 4 of the 1981 Act;
- (b) remove any buildings and vegetation from that land;
- (c) construct any works, temporary works (including the provision of means of access), security fencing, structures and buildings on that land;
- (d) use the land for the purposes of a construction working site with access to the construction working site in connection with the authorised development; and
- (e) construct or carry out any works for the purposes of the authorised development, or use the land, or carry out any mitigation works or operations required by the relevant planning authority as a condition to discharging any of the Requirements in Part 2 of Schedule 1.

(2) The undertaker may, for the purpose of obtaining access to construct the authorised development—

- (a) make temporary use, in common with other persons enjoying rights over that land, of access routes over the land specified in column (1) of Part B (land over which temporary access may be taken where others use the same) of Schedule 7; and
- (b) carry out any necessary works to improve those access routes (and for that purpose only take temporary possession of the area in which the work is to be carried out for the duration of that work).

(3) Not less than 14 days before entering on and taking temporary possession of land under this article the undertaker must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(4) The undertaker may not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession of any land under this article after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the relevant part of the authorised development unless the undertaker has, before 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 1981 Act in relation to that land.

(5) Before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, the undertaker must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land; but the undertaker is not required to—

- (a) replace a building removed under this article;
- (b) restore the land on which any works have been constructed under paragraph (1)(e), if the owners and occupiers consent to the works remaining; or
- (c) remove any ground-strengthening works which have been placed in that land to facilitate the construction of the authorised development.

(6) The undertaker must pay compensation to the owners and occupiers of land of which temporary possession is taken under this article for any loss or damage arising from the exercise in relation to the land of the provisions of any power conferred by this article.

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

(8) Nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 152 of the 2008 Act (compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance) or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the carrying out of the authorised development, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (6).

(9) The undertaker may not compulsorily acquire under this Order the land referred to in paragraph (1) except that the undertaker is not precluded from—

- (a) acquiring new rights over or imposing restrictive covenants on any part of that land including the subsoil under article 23 (compulsory acquisition of rights); or
- (b) acquiring any part of the subsoil (or rights in the subsoil) on that land under article 26 (acquisition of subsoil only).

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

(11) Section 13 of the 1965 Act (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) applies to the temporary use of land pursuant to this article to the same extent as it applies to the compulsory acquisition of land or rights over land under this Order by virtue of section 125 of the 2008 Act (application of compulsory acquisition provisions).

(12) Nothing in this article prevents the taking of temporary possession more than once in relation to any land specified in Schedule 7.

### **Temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development**

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

- (a) enter on and take temporary possession of any land within the Order limits if such possession is reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the authorised development;
- (b) enter on any land within the Order limits for the purpose of gaining such access as is reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the authorised development; and

- (c) 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 undertaker to take temporary possession of—
- (a) any house or garden belonging to a house; or
  - (b) any building (other than a house) if it is for the time being occupied.
- (3) Not less than 28 days before entering on and taking temporary possession of land under this article the undertaker must serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.
- (4) The undertaker may remain in possession of land under this article only for so long as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the maintenance of the part of the authorised development for which possession of the land was taken.
- (5) Before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, the undertaker must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land.
- (6) The undertaker must pay compensation to the owners and occupiers of land of which temporary possession is taken under this article for any loss or damage arising from the exercise in relation to the land of the provisions of this article.
- (7) Any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation under paragraph (6), or as to the amount of the compensation, must be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.
- (8) Nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 152 of the 2008 Act (compensation where no right to claim in nuisance) or under any other enactment in respect of loss or damage arising from the maintenance of the authorised development, other than loss or damage for which compensation is payable under paragraph (6).
- (9) Where the undertaker takes possession of land under this article, the undertaker is not required to acquire the land or any interest in it.
- (10) Section 13 of the 1965 Act (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) applies to the temporary use of land pursuant to this article to the same extent as it applies to the compulsory acquisition of land or rights over land under this Order by virtue of section 125 of the 2008 Act (application of compulsory acquisition provisions).
- (11) Where the undertaker has identified a potential risk to the safety of—
- (a) the authorised development or any of its parts;
  - (b) the public; or
  - (c) the surrounding environment,
- the requirement to serve not less than 28 days' notice under paragraph (3) does not apply and the undertaker may enter the land pursuant to paragraph (1) subject to giving such period of notice (if any) as is reasonably practicable in all the circumstances.
- (12) In this article "the maintenance period" means, in relation to any part of the authorised development, the period of 5 years beginning with the date on which that part of the authorised development is first brought into operational use for the purpose for which it was designed.

### **Statutory undertakers**

- 31.** Subject to the provisions of Schedule 9 (protective provisions), the undertaker may—
- (a) acquire compulsorily, or acquire new rights or impose restrictive covenants over, the land belonging to statutory undertakers as specified in column (1) of Schedule 5 (land in which new rights etc. may be acquired) as may be required for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that Schedule;



- (b) construct the authorised development in such a way as to cross underneath or over apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers within the Order land described in the book of reference;
- (c) extinguish the rights of, and remove or reposition the apparatus belonging to, statutory undertakers over or within the Order land; and
- (d) construct over existing apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers any necessary track or roadway (whether temporary or permanent) together with the right to maintain or remove the same, and install such service media under or over the existing apparatus needed in connection with the authorised development.

### **Recovery of costs of new connections**

**32.**—(1) Where any apparatus of a public utility undertaker or of a public communications provider is removed under article 31 (statutory undertakers) any person who is the owner or occupier of premises to which a supply was given from that apparatus is entitled to recover from the undertaker compensation in respect of expenditure reasonably incurred by that person, in consequence of the removal, for the purpose of effecting a connection between the premises and any other apparatus from which a supply is given.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply in the case of the removal of a public sewer but where such a sewer is removed under article 31 (statutory undertakers), any person who is—

- (a) the owner or occupier of premises the drains of which communicated with that sewer; or
- (b) the owner of a private sewer which communicated with that sewer,

is entitled to recover from the undertaker compensation in respect of expenditure reasonably incurred by that person, in consequence of the removal, for the purpose of making the drain or sewer belonging to that person communicate with any other public sewer or with a private sewerage disposal plant.

(3) This article does not have effect in relation to apparatus to which Part 3 of the 1991 Act applies.

(4) In this article—

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

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

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(1) 2003 c.21.