
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2021 No. 937

**The Network Rail (Teddington
Station Access for All) Order 2021**

PART 2

ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND

Supplementary

Extinction or suspension of private rights of way

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

(a) as from the date of acquisition of the land by Network Rail, whether compulsorily or by agreement; or

(b) on the date of entry on the land by the Network Rail under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act, whichever is the sooner.

(2) All private rights of way over land owned by Network Rail which, being within the Order limits, is required for the purposes of this Order are extinguished on the appropriation of the land for any of those purposes by Network Rail.

(3) All private rights of way over land of which Network Rail takes temporary possession under this Order are suspended and unenforceable for as long as Network Rail 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 shall be entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, as if it were a 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(1) (extinguishment of rights of statutory undertakers etc) of the 1990 Act or paragraph 2 of Schedule 6 (provisions relating to statutory undertakers, etc.) to this Order applies.

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

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

(a) no notice to treat is to be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act as applied to the acquisition of land by article 6 (application of Part 1 of the 1965 Act); and

(b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 of the 1981 Act as applied by article 7 (application of the 1981 Act).

(2) The powers conferred by article 8 (power to acquire new rights) and article 11 (temporary use of land for construction of works) cease at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1), save that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent Network Rail 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.

Power to survey and investigate land

16.—(1) Network Rail may for the purposes of this Order—

- (a) survey or investigate any land shown within the Order limits or which may be affected by the authorised works;
- (b) without limitation on the scope of sub-paragraph (a), make trial holes in such positions on the land as Network Rail thinks fit to investigate the nature of the surface layer and subsoil and remove soil samples;
- (c) without limitation on the scope of sub-paragraph (a), carry out ecological or archaeological investigations on such land;
- (d) place on, leave on and remove from the land apparatus for use in connection with the survey and investigation of land and making of trial holes; and
- (e) enter on the land for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by sub-paragraphs (a) to (d).

(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) Notice given in accordance with paragraph (2) must include—

- (a) a statement of the recipient's rights under paragraph (14); and
- (b) a copy of any warrant issued under paragraph (7).

(4) If Network Rail proposes to do any of the following, the notice must include details of what is proposed—

- (a) searching, boring or excavating;
- (b) leaving apparatus on the land;
- (c) taking samples; or
- (d) an aerial survey.

(5) If Network Rail obtains a warrant after giving notice in accordance with paragraph (2) it must give a copy of the warrant to all those to whom it gave a notice.

(6) Any person entering land under this article on behalf of Network Rail—

- (a) must, if so required, before or after entering the land produce written evidence of authority to do so including any warrant issued under paragraph (7);
- (b) may not use force unless a justice of the peace has issued a warrant under paragraph (7) authorising the person to do so;
- (c) 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;
- (d) may only enter and survey land at a reasonable time; and
- (e) must, if the land is unoccupied or the occupier is absent from the land when the person enters it, leave it as secure against trespassers as when the person entered it.

(7) A justice of the peace may issue a warrant authorising a person to use force in the exercise of the power conferred by this article if satisfied—

- (a) that another person has prevented or is likely to prevent the exercise of that power, and

- (b) that it is reasonable to use force in the exercise of that power.
- (8) The force that may be authorised by a warrant is limited to that which is reasonably necessary.
- (9) A warrant authorising the person to use force must specify the number of occasions on which Network Rail can rely on the warrant when entering and surveying or valuing land.
- (10) The number specified must be the number which the justice of the peace considers appropriate to achieve the purpose for which the entry and survey or valuation are required.
- (11) Any evidence in proceedings for a warrant under this article must be given on oath.
- (12) No trial holes are to be made under this article in a carriageway or footway without the consent of the relevant street authority but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.
- (13) If a street authority which receives an application for consent fails to notify Network Rail of its decision within 28 days of receiving the application for consent that authority is deemed to have granted consent.
- (14) Network Rail must compensate the owners and occupiers of the land for any loss or damage arising by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by this article, such compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, as if it were a dispute under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.