
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2001 No. 1348

**The Leeds Supertram (Land Acquisition
and Road Works) Order 2001**

PART II

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Power to acquire land

3.—(1) Except in relation to the land described in paragraph (2) below, the Executive may acquire compulsorily—

- (a) so much of the land in the City shown on the land plans within the limits of land to be acquired and described in the book of reference as may be required for the authorised works; and
- (b) without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (a) above, so much of the land in the City specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 1 to this Order (being land shown on the land plans and described in the book of reference) as may be required for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (3) of that Schedule;

and it may use any land so acquired for those purposes or for any other purposes connected with or ancillary to the tramway system.

(2) The Council may acquire compulsorily so much of the land in the City shown on the land plans numbered 70 and described and so numbered in the book of reference as they may require to make available to the Executive for the purpose of—

- (a) the construction of so much of Works Nos 9, 9A and 9B authorised by the 1993 Act as is to be situated on that land and any purpose connected with, or ancillary to, that purpose; and
- (b) the provision pursuant to that Act of an interchange terminus, car park and associated facilities.

(3) The provisions of this article shall have effect without prejudice to the powers of the Executive under sections 10(2) and 33 of the 1993 Act, and under any other provisions of that Act permitting land to be entered upon, taken or used without requiring the compulsory acquisition of that land.

(4) In this Part, “the acquiring authority” means the Council in the case of an acquisition pursuant to paragraph (2) above, and in any other case means the Executive.

Application of Part I of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965

4.—(1) Part I of the 1965 Act, in so far as not modified by or inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, shall apply to the acquisition of land under this Order—

- (a) as it applies to a compulsory purchase to which the Acquisition of Land Act 1981(1) applies; and

- (b) as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order under that Act.
- (2) Part I of the 1965 Act, as so applied, shall have effect as if—
 - (a) 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; and
 - (b) in section 11(1) (which confers power to enter on and to take possession of land subject to a notice to treat on giving not less than 14 days' notice) for the reference to 14 days' notice there were substituted—
 - (i) in a case where the notice to treat relates only to the acquisition of an easement or other right over the land, a reference to notice of one month; or
 - (ii) in any other case, a reference to notice of 3 months.

Application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981

5.—(1) The Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981(2) shall apply as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

(2) In its application by virtue of paragraph (1) above, the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 shall have effect with the following modifications.

(3) In section 3 (preliminary notices), for subsection (1) there shall be substituted—

“(1) Before making a declaration under section 4 below with respect to any land which is subject to a compulsory purchase order the acquiring authority shall include the particulars specified in subsection (3) below 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 the London Gazette and in one or more local newspapers circulating in the locality of the authorised works”.

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

(5) In that section, subsections (5) and (6) shall be omitted and at the end there shall be inserted—

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

- (a) he is for the time being entitled to dispose of the fee simple of the land, whether in possession or reversion, or
- (b) he 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) in subsection (1), after “publication” there shall be inserted “in the London Gazette and in one or more local newspapers circulating in the locality of the authorised works”.

(7) 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)” shall be omitted.

(8) References to the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 shall be construed as references to that Act as applied to the acquisition of land under article 4 above.

Powers to acquire new rights

6.—(1) The Executive and the Council may compulsorily acquire such easements or other rights over any land referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of article 3 above as may be required for any

purpose for which that land may be acquired by them under that article, by creating them as well as by acquiring easements or other rights already in existence.

(2) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 5 of Schedule 2 to this Order), where the acquiring authority acquires a right over land under paragraph (1) above it shall not be required to acquire a greater interest in the land.

(3) Schedule 2 to this Order shall have 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.

Disregard of certain interests and improvements

7.—(1) In assessing the compensation (if any) payable to any person on the acquisition from him of any land under this Order, the tribunal shall 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) above “relevant land” means the land acquired from the person concerned or any other land with which he is, or was at the time when the building was erected, the works executed or the improvement or alteration made, directly or indirectly concerned.

Acquisition of part of certain properties

8.—(1) This article shall apply instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 4 above) in any case 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 factory 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 were served, serve on the acquiring authority a counter-notice objecting to the sale of the land subject to the notice to treat and stating that he 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 shall be 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 shall be required to sell only the land subject to the notice to treat shall, unless the acquiring authority 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) in the case of 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 shall be 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 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 shall 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 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 acquiring authority is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If the acquiring authority 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) that 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 acquiring 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 acquiring 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 it shall pay the owner compensation for any loss or expense occasioned to him 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 factory or of land consisting of a house with a park or garden, the acquiring authority shall pay him compensation for any loss sustained by him due to the severance of that part in addition to the value of the interest acquired.

Temporary use of land for construction of works

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

- (a) enter upon and take temporary possession of the land in the City specified in column (1) of Schedule 3 to this Order for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that Schedule relating to the authorised works specified in column (3) of that Schedule;
- (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 28 days before entering upon and taking temporary possession of land under this article the Executive shall serve notice of the intended entry on the owners and occupiers of the land.

(3) The Executive 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 work or works specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 3 to this Order.

(4) Before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, the Executive shall remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land; but the Executive shall not be required to replace a building removed under this article.

(5) The Executive shall 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) above, or as to the amount of the compensation, shall be determined under Part I of the Land Compensation Act 1961(3).

(7) Without prejudice to article 25 below, nothing in this article shall affect any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) 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) above.

(8) The powers of compulsory acquisition of land conferred by this Order shall not apply in relation to any land of which temporary possession may be taken under paragraph (1) above except that the Executive shall not be precluded from acquiring new rights over any part of that land under article 6 above.

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

(10) In this article "building" includes any structure or other erection.

Extinction or suspension of private rights of way

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

(a) as from the acquisition of the land by the acquiring authority, whether compulsorily or by agreement, or

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

(2) All private rights of way over land of which the Executive takes temporary possession under this Order shall be suspended and unenforceable for as long as the Executive remains in lawful possession of the land.

(3) 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, under Part I of the Land Compensation Act 1961.

(4) This article does not apply in relation to any right of way to which section 271 or 272 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990(4) (extinguishment of rights of statutory undertakers etc.) applies.

(3) 1961 c. 33.

(4) 1990 c. 8.

Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition

11.—(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 shall be served under Part I of the 1965 Act as applied to the acquisition of land by article 4 above;
- (b) no declaration shall be executed under section 4 of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981, as applied by article 5 above.

(2) The powers conferred by article 9 above shall cease at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1) above, save that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the Executive 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.

Acquisition: supplementary matters

12.—(1) Parts II and III of Schedule 2 to the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (exception of minerals from compulsory purchase and regulation of the working of mines or minerals underlying an authorised undertaking) shall have effect in relation to land to which article 3(1) or (2) above applies as if it were comprised in a compulsory purchase order providing for the incorporation with that order of those Parts of that Schedule.

(2) In their application by virtue of paragraph (1) above, Parts II and III of Schedule 2 to the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 shall have effect as if references to the undertaking were references to the undertaking which the Executive is authorised by this Order or the 1993 Act to carry on.

(3) Sections 31 and 32 of the 1993 Act shall apply to an acquisition under this Part as it applies to an acquisition under Part III of the 1993 Act.

(4) Sections 38(4) and 40(9) of the 1993 Act (trial holes) shall apply to the exercise of powers under section 11(3) of the 1965 Act as applied by article 4 above.

(5) Section 39(2) of the 1993 Act (so far as continued in effect by article 23(3) and (4) below) and section 41(2) and (3) of that Act shall apply to an acquisition under this Part as it applies to an acquisition under Part III of the 1993 Act; and section 41(4) shall have effect as if the reference to land acquired, held or used under the 1993 Act included reference to land acquired, held or used under this Order.