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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2005 No. 1163**

**The Telford Railfreight Terminal (Donnington) Order 2005**

**PART 3**

**ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF LAND**

*Powers of acquisition*

**Power to acquire land**

**13.**—(1) The Council may acquire compulsorily so much of the land shown on the land plans within the Order limits and described in the book of reference as may be required for or in connection with the authorised works, and may use any land so acquired for those purposes or for any other purposes connected with or ancillary to its railway undertaking.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), the Council may acquire compulsorily for the purposes specified in column (1) of Schedule 5 to this Order all or any of the land shown on the land plans within the limits of land to be acquired or used and so described in the book of reference as is referred to in columns (2) and (3) of that Schedule.

**Application of Part I of Compulsory Purchase Act 1965**

**14.**—(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 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.

**Power to acquire new rights**

**15.**—(1) The Council may compulsorily acquire such easements or other rights over any land referred to in article 13 as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under that provision, 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 6 to this Order), where the Council acquires a right over land under paragraph (1) it shall not be required to acquire a greater interest in it.

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(1) 1981 c. 67.

(3) Schedule 6 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.

(4) In so far as it applies to land specified in paragraph (5), paragraph (1) shall be treated as also authorising acquisition of easements or other rights by a statutory utility in any case where the Secretary of State gives his consent in writing.

(5) Paragraph (4) applies to land within the limits of deviation which is or will be required for use in relocating any apparatus which it is expedient to divert or replace in consequence of the carrying out of the works authorised by this Order; and in that paragraph “statutory utility” means a licence holder within the meaning of Part I of the Electricity Act 1989<sup>(2)</sup>, a gas transporter within the meaning of Part I of the Gas Act 1986<sup>(3)</sup>, a water undertaker within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991<sup>(4)</sup>, a sewerage undertaker within the meaning of Part I of that Act and any local authority which is a relevant authority for the purposes of section 97 of that Act.

### *Compensation*

#### **Disregard of certain interests and improvements**

**16.**—(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) “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.

### *Supplementary*

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

**17.**—(1) This article shall apply instead of section 8(1) of the 1965 Act (as applied by article 14) 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 was served, serve on the Council 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”).

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(2) 1989 c. 29.

(3) 1986 c. 44. A new section 7 was substituted by section 5 of the Gas Act 1995 (c. 45).

(4) 1991 c. 56.

(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 Council agrees to take the land subject to the counter-notice, 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 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 Council is authorised to acquire compulsorily under this Order.

(8) If the Council 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 Council 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 Council 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, 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 Council 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.

### **Extinction of private rights of way**

**18.**—(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 Council, whether compulsorily or by agreement, or
- (b) on the entry on the land by the Council under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act,

whichever is sooner.

(2) Any person who suffers loss by the extinguishment 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 1961 Act.

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

### **Time limit for exercise of powers of acquisition**

**19.** No notice to treat shall be served under Part I of the 1965 Act, as applied to the acquisition of land by article 14, after the end of the period of 5 years beginning on the day on which this Order comes into force.