
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No. 547

**The A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement
Scheme Development Consent Order 2016**

PART 3

STREETS

Application of the 1991 Act

10.—(1) Works executed under this Order in relation to a highway which consists of or includes a carriageway are to be treated for the purposes of Part 3 (street works in England and Wales) of the 1991 Act as major highway works if—

- (a) they are of a description mentioned in any of paragraphs (a), (c) to (e), (g) and (h) of section 86(3) (which defines what highway authority works are major highway works) of that Act; or
- (b) they are works which, had they been executed by the highway authority, might have been carried out in exercise of the powers conferred by section 64(1) (dual carriageways and roundabouts) of the 1980 Act or section 184 (vehicle crossings over footways and verges) of that Act.

(2) In Part 3 of the 1991 Act references, in relation to major highway works, to the highway authority concerned are, in relation to works which are major highway works by virtue of paragraph (1), to be construed as references to the undertaker.

(3) The following provisions of the 1991 Act do not apply in relation to any works executed under the powers conferred by this Order—

- section 56 (directions as to timing);
- section 56A (power to give directions as to placing of apparatus);
- section 58 (restrictions following substantial road works);
- section 58A (restriction on works following substantial street works);
- section 73A (power to require undertaker to re-surface street);
- section 73B (power to specify timing etc. of re-surfacing);
- section 73C (materials, workmanship and standard of re-surfacing);
- section 78A (contributions to costs of re-surfacing by undertaker); and
- Schedule 3A (restriction on works following substantial street works).

(4) The provisions of the 1991 Act mentioned in paragraph (5) (which, together with other provisions of that Act, apply in relation to the execution of street works) and any regulations made, or code of practice issued or approved under, those provisions apply (with the necessary modifications) in relation to any stopping up, alteration or diversion of a street of a temporary nature by the

(1) As amended by section 102 of, and Schedule 17 to, the Local Government Act 1985 (c. 51) and section 168(2) of, and Schedule 9 to, the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 (c. 22).

undertaker under the powers conferred by article 14 (temporary stopping up and restriction of use of streets) whether or not the stopping up, alteration or diversion constitutes street works within the meaning of that Act.

- (5) The provisions of the 1991 Act(2) referred to in paragraph (4) are—
- section 54(3) (advance notice of certain works), subject to paragraph (6);
 - section 55(4) (notice of starting date of works), subject to paragraph (6);
 - section 57(5) (notice of emergency works);
 - section 59(6) (general duty of street authority to co-ordinate works);
 - section 60 (general duty of undertakers to co-operate);
 - section 68 (facilities to be afforded to street authority);
 - section 69 (works likely to affect other apparatus in the street);
 - section 75 (inspection fees);
 - section 76 (liability for cost of temporary traffic regulation); and
 - section 77 (liability for cost of use of alternative route),

and all such other provisions as apply for the purposes of the provisions mentioned above.

(6) Sections 54 and 55 of the 1991 Act as applied by paragraph (4) have effect as if references in section 57 of that Act to emergency works were a reference to a stopping up, alteration or diversion (as the case may be) required in a case of emergency.

(7) Nothing in article 11 (construction and maintenance of new, altered or diverted streets and other structures)—

- (a) affects the operation of section 87 (prospectively maintainable highways) of the 1991 Act, and the undertaker is not by reason of any duty under that article to maintain a street to be taken to be the street authority in relation to that street for the purposes of Part 3 of that Act; or
- (b) has effect in relation to street works as respects which the provisions of Part 3 of the 1991 Act apply.

Construction and maintenance of new, altered or diverted streets and other structures

11.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), any highway (other than a trunk road or special road) to be constructed under this Order must be completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the local highway authority in whose area the highway lies and, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local highway authority, the highway including any culverts or other structures laid under it must be maintained by and at the expense of the local highway authority from its completion.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3), (6), (7) and (8), where a highway (other than a trunk road or special road) is altered or diverted under this Order, the altered or diverted part of the highway must be completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the local highway authority and, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local highway authority, that part of the highway including any culverts or other structures laid under it must be maintained by and at the expense of the local highway authority from its completion.

(2) Sections 54, 55, 57, 60, 68 and 69 were amended by section 40(1) and (2) of, and Schedule 1 to, the Traffic Management Act 2004 (c. 18).

(3) As amended by section 49(1) of the Traffic Management Act 2004 (c. 18).

(4) As also amended by section 49(2) and 51(9) of the Traffic Management Act 2004.

(5) As also amended by section 52(3) of the Traffic Management Act 2004.

(6) As amended by section 42 of the Traffic Management Act 2004.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), where a footpath, cycle track or bridleway is altered or diverted under this Order along a vehicular private means of access, the altered or diverted part of the highway must, when completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the highway authority and unless otherwise agreed in writing, be maintained (including any culverts or other structures laid under that part of the highway) by and at the expense of the person or persons with the benefit of the vehicular private means of access.

(4) Where a street which is not and is not intended to be a public highway is constructed, altered or diverted under this Order, the street (or part of the street as the case may be) must, when completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority, unless otherwise agreed in writing, be maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker for a period of 12 months from its completion and at the expiry of that period by and at the expense of the street authority.

(5) Subject to paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), where a highway is de-trunked under this Order—

- (a) section 265 (transfer of property and liabilities upon a highway becoming or ceasing to be a trunk road) of the 1980 Act applies in respect of that highway; and
- (b) any alterations to that highway undertaken under powers conferred by this Order prior to and in connection with that de-trunking must, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local highway authority, be maintained by and at the expense of the local highway authority from the date of de-trunking.

(6) In the case of any bridge constructed under this Order to carry a highway other than a trunk road or special road over a trunk road or special road, the highway surface must from its completion be maintained by and at the expense of the local highway authority and the structure of the bridge must be maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker.

(7) In the case of any bridge constructed under this Order to carry a highway (other than a trunk road or special road) over another highway which is not a trunk road or a special road, both the highway surface and structure of the bridge must be maintained by and at the expense of the local highway authority from their completion.

(8) In the case of a bridge constructed under this Order to carry a private right of way (whether or not it also carries a footpath, cycle track or bridleway), the surface of the street and the structure of the bridge must be maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker.

(9) In any action against the undertaker in respect of loss or damage resulting from any failure by the undertaker to maintain a street under this article, it is a defence (without affecting any other defence or the application of the law relating to contributory negligence) to prove that the undertaker had taken such care as in all the circumstances was reasonably required to secure that the part of the street to which the action relates was not dangerous to traffic.

(10) For the purposes of a defence under paragraph (9), the court must in particular have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the character of the street and the traffic which was reasonably to be expected to use it;
- (b) the standard of maintenance appropriate for a street of that character and used by such traffic;
- (c) the state of repair in which a reasonable person would have expected to find the street;
- (d) whether the undertaker knew, or could reasonably have been expected to know, that the condition of the part of the street to which the action relates was likely to cause danger to users of the street; and
- (e) where the undertaker could not reasonably have been expected to repair that part of the street before the cause of action arose, what warning notices of its condition had been displayed,

but for the purposes of such a defence it is not relevant to prove that the undertaker had arranged for a competent person to carry out or supervise the maintenance of the part of the street to which

the action relates unless it is also proved that the undertaker had given the competent person proper instructions with regard to the maintenance of the street and that the competent person had carried out those instructions.

Classification of roads, etc.

12.—(1) On a date to be determined by the undertaker, and subject to compliance with the procedures in paragraph (2), the M11 London - Cambridge Motorway (Cambridge Western Bypass Section) Scheme 1974(7) is varied so that in the Schedule to that Scheme, in the paragraph entitled “The Route of the Special Road”, for the words “terminating at a point on the road from Cambridge to Godmanchester (A604) about 280m south-east of its junction with C194 The Avenue, Girton.” substitute the words—

“terminating at a point on the road from Felixstowe to Catthorpe (A14) about 452 metres north west of the centreline of the M11 underbridge structure for A1307 Huntingdon Road (‘Bulls Close Bridge’), Girton.”.

(2) Before the date on which paragraph (1) is to take effect, the undertaker must publish in the London Gazette, and in one or more newspapers circulating in the vicinity of the authorised development, notification of the date on which paragraph (1) takes effect, and the general effect of that paragraph.

(3) On the date on which the roads described in Part 6 (classification of roads) of Schedule 3 (classification of roads, etc.) are completed and open for traffic—

- (a) the roads described in paragraphs 1 to 20 of Part 6 of Schedule 3 are to become trunk roads as if they had become so by virtue of an order made under section 10(2) (general provision as to trunk roads) of the 1980 Act specifying that date as the date on which they were to become trunk roads; and
- (b) the road described in paragraph 21 of Part 6 of Schedule 3 is to be classified as the A141 and the road described in paragraphs 22 to 24 of Part 6 of Schedule 3 is to be classified as the A1307 and both these roads are to be—
 - (i) a principal road for the purpose of any enactment or instrument which refers to highways classified as principal roads; and
 - (ii) a classified road for the purpose of any enactment or instrument which refers to highways classified as classified roads,

as if such classification had been made under section 12(3) (general provision as to principal and classified roads) of the 1980 Act; and

- (c) the roads described in paragraphs 25 to 35 of Part 6 of Schedule 3 are to be classified as set out in those paragraphs and are to be classified roads for the purpose of any enactment or instrument which refers to highways classified as classified roads, as if such classification had been made under section 12(3) of the 1980 Act.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), on such day as the undertaker may determine, the roads described in Part 3 (roads to be de-trunked) of Schedule 3 are to cease to be trunk roads as if they had ceased to be trunk roads by virtue of an order made under section 10(2) of the 1980 Act specifying that date as the date on which they were to cease to be trunk roads.

(5) The undertaker may only make a determination for the purposes of paragraph (4) with the consent of the Secretary of State, who must consult the local highway authority before deciding whether to give that consent.

(6) From such day as the undertaker may determine no person is to drive any motor vehicle at a speed exceeding the limit in miles per hour specified in column (3) of Part 1 (speed limits) of Schedule 3 along the lengths of road identified in the corresponding row of column (2) of that Part.

(7) Subject to paragraph (8) and article 16 (clearways), from such a day as the undertaker may determine, the restrictions specified in column (3) of Part 2 of Schedule 3 (classification of roads, etc. – traffic regulation measures (clearways and prohibitions)) are to apply to the lengths of road identified in the corresponding row of column (2) of that Part.

(8) The restrictions provided for in paragraph (7) do not apply to an authorised vehicle where the vehicle is excepted from the restrictions in column (3) of Part 2 of Schedule 3.

(9) On such day as the undertaker may determine, the orders specified in column (3) of Parts 4 (revocations and variations of existing traffic regulation orders) and 5 (weight limit variations) of Schedule 3 are to be varied or revoked as specified in the corresponding row of column (4) of those Parts in respect of the lengths of roads specified in the corresponding row of column (2) of those Parts.

(10) The application of paragraphs (1) to (9) may be varied or revoked by any instrument made under any enactment which provides for the variation or revocation of such matters.

(11) No speed limit imposed by this Order applies to vehicles falling within regulation 3(4) of the Road Traffic Exemptions (Special Forces) (Variation and Amendment) Regulations 2011(8) when used in accordance with regulation 3(5) of those regulations.

(12) In this article, “authorised vehicle” means a vehicle specified by the undertaker from time to time.

Permanent stopping up of streets and private means of access

13.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the undertaker may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised development, stop up each of the streets and private means of access specified in columns (1) and (2) of Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Schedule 4 (permanent stopping up of highways and private means of access and provision of new highways and private means of access) to the extent specified and described in column (3) of those Parts of that Schedule.

(2) No street or private means of access specified in columns (1) and (2) of Parts 1 and 3 of Schedule 4 (being a street or private means of access to be stopped up for which a substitute is to be provided) is to be wholly or partly stopped up under this article unless—

- (a) the new street or private means of access to be constructed and substituted for it, which is specified in column (4) of those Parts of that Schedule, has been completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority and is open for use; or
- (b) a temporary alternative route for the passage of such traffic as could have used the street or private means of access to be stopped up is first provided and subsequently maintained by the undertaker, to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority, between the commencement and termination points for the stopping up of the street or private means of access until the completion and opening of the new street or private means of access in accordance with sub-paragraph (a).

(3) No street or private means of access specified in columns (1) and (2) of Parts 2 and 4 of Schedule 4 (being a street or private means of access to be stopped up for which no substitute is to be provided) is to be wholly or partly stopped up under this article unless the condition specified in paragraph (4) is satisfied in relation to all of the land which abuts on either side of the street or private means of access to be stopped up.

(4) The condition referred to in paragraph (3) is that—

(8) [S.I. 2011/935](#).

- (a) the undertaker is in possession of the land; or
 - (b) there is no right of access to the land from the street or private means of access concerned; or
 - (c) there is reasonably convenient access to the land otherwise than from the street or private means of access concerned; or
 - (d) the owners and occupiers of the land have agreed to the stopping up.
- (5) Where a street or private means of access has been stopped up under this article—
- (a) all rights of way over or along the street or private means of access so stopped up are extinguished; and
 - (b) the undertaker may appropriate and use for the purposes of the authorised development so much of the site of the street or private means of access as is bounded on both sides by land owned by the undertaker.
- (6) Any person who suffers loss by the suspension or extinguishment 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.
- (7) This article is subject to article 33 (apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped up streets).

Temporary stopping up and restriction of use of streets

14.—(1) The undertaker may, during and for the purposes of carrying out the authorised development, temporarily stop up, alter or divert any street and may for any reasonable time—

- (a) divert the traffic from the street; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (3), prevent all persons from passing along the street.

(2) Without limitation on the scope of paragraph (1), the undertaker may use any street temporarily stopped up under the powers conferred by this article and within the Order limits as a temporary working site.

(3) The undertaker must provide reasonable access for pedestrians going to or from premises abutting a street affected by the temporary stopping up, alteration or diversion of a street under this article if there would otherwise be no such access.

(4) The undertaker must not temporarily stop up, alter or divert any street for which it is not the street authority without the consent of the street authority, which may attach reasonable conditions to any consent but its consent must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(5) Any person who suffers loss by the 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.

(6) If a street authority which has received an application for consent under paragraph (4) fails to notify the undertaker of its decision before the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the application was made, it is deemed to have granted consent.

Access to works

15. The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development, form and lay out means of access, or improve existing means of access at such locations within the Order limits as the undertaker reasonably requires for the purposes of the authorised development.

Clearways

16.—(1) From such day as the undertaker may determine, except as provided in paragraph (2) below, no person is to cause or permit any vehicle to wait on any part of the lengths of road described in column (2) of Part 2 (traffic regulation measures (clearways and prohibitions)) of Schedule 3 (classification of roads, etc.) where it is identified that such lengths of road are to become a clearway in the corresponding row of column (3) of that Part, except upon the direction of, or with the permission of, a uniformed constable or uniformed traffic officer.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) above applies—

(a) to render it unlawful to cause or permit a vehicle to wait on any part of a road, for so long as may be necessary to enable that vehicle to be used in connection with—

(i) the removal of any obstruction to traffic;

(ii) the maintenance, improvement, reconstruction or operation of the road;

(iii) the laying, erection, inspection, maintenance, alteration, repair, renewal or removal in or near the road of any sewer, main pipe, conduit, wire, cable or other apparatus for the supply of gas, water, electricity or any telecommunications apparatus as defined in Schedule 2 (the Telecommunications Code) to the Telecommunications Act 1984(9); or

(iv) any building operation or demolition;

(b) in relation to a vehicle being used—

(i) for police, ambulance, fire and rescue authority or traffic officer purposes;

(ii) in the service of a local authority, safety camera partnership or Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency in pursuance of statutory powers or duties;

(iii) in the service of a water or sewerage undertaker within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991(10); or

(iv) by a universal service provider for the purposes of providing a universal postal service as defined by the Postal Service Act 2000(11); or

(c) in relation to a vehicle waiting when the person in control of it is—

(i) required by law to stop;

(ii) obliged to stop in order to avoid an accident; or

(iii) prevented from proceeding by circumstances outside the person's control.

(3) No person is to cause or permit any vehicle to wait on any part of the roads described in paragraph (1) for the purposes of selling, or dispensing of, goods from that vehicle, unless the goods are immediately delivered at, or taken into, premises adjacent to the land on which the vehicle stood when the goods were sold or dispensed.

(4) Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) have effect as if made by order under the 1984 Act, and their application may be varied or revoked by an order made under that Act or any other enactment which provides for the variation or revocation of such orders.

(5) In this article, “traffic officer” means an individual designated under section 2 (designation of traffic officers) of the Traffic Management Act 2004(12).

(9) 1984 c. 12.

(10) 1991 c. 56.

(11) 2000 c. 26.

(12) 2004 c. 18.