
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2022 No. 1396

**The Keadby 3 (Carbon Capture Equipped
Gas Fired Generating Station) Order 2022**

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Keadby 3 (Carbon Capture Equipped Gas Fired Generating Station) Order 2022 and comes into force on 29th December 2022.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the 1961 Act” means the Land Compensation Act 1961**(1)**;

“the 1965 Act” means the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965**(2)**;

“the 1980 Act” means the Highways Act 1980**(3)**;

“the 1981 Act” means the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981**(4)**;

“the 1990 Act” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990**(5)**;

“the 1991 Act” means the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991**(6)**;

“the 2008 Act” means the Planning Act 2008**(7)**;

“the 2009 Act” means the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009**(8)**;

“access and rights of way plans” means the plans of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which are certified by the Secretary of State as the access and rights of way plans for the purposes of this Order;

“address” includes any number or address used for the purposes of electronic transmission;

“AOD” means above ordnance datum;

“AGL” means above ground level;

“apparatus” has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the 1991 Act except that it further includes pipelines (and parts of them), aerial markers, cathodic protection test posts, field boundary markers, transformer rectifier kiosks, electricity cables, telecommunications equipment and electricity cabinets;

(1) 1961 c. 33.
(2) 1965 c. 56.
(3) 1980 c. 66.
(4) 1981 c. 66.
(5) 1990 c. 8.
(6) 1991 c. 22.
(7) 2008 c. 29.
(8) 2009 c. 23.

“application guide” means the document of that name identified in the Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the application guide for the purposes of this Order;

“authorised development” means the development and associated development described in Schedule 1 (authorised development) which is development within the meaning of section 32 of the 2008 Act;

“book of reference” means the document of that name identified in the table in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the book of reference for the purposes of this Order;

“building” includes any structure or erection or any part of a building, structure or erection;

“canal” means the Stainforth and Keadby Canal;

“Canal and River Trust” means the body of that name which is a company limited by guarantee (company no. 07807276) and a registered charity (charity commission No 146792) whose registered office is at First Floor, North Station House, 550 Elder Gate, Milton Keynes, MK9 1BB;

“carbon capture and compression plant” means the building and associated works comprised in Work No. 1C and Work No. 7 in Schedule 1 shown on the works plans and which are designed to capture, compress and export to the National Grid Carbon Gathering Network, a minimum rate of 90% of the carbon dioxide emissions of the generating station operating at full load;

“carriageway” has the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;

“combined heat and power assessment” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the combined heat and power assessment for the purposes of this Order;

“commence” means carry out a material operation, as defined in section 155 of the 2008 Act (which explains when development begins) comprised in or for the purposes of the authorised development other than the permitted preliminary works (except where stated to the contrary) and “commencement”, “commenced” and cognate expressions are to be construed accordingly;

“commercial use” means the export of electricity, and of captured compressed carbon dioxide emissions, from the authorised development on a commercial basis, following the completion of commissioning of the authorised development and the first occupation of the authorised development by the undertaker;

“commissioning” means the process of testing all systems and components of the authorised development (including the carbon capture and compression plant and systems and components which are not yet installed but the installation of which is near to completion) in order to verify that they function in accordance with the design objectives, specifications and operational requirements of the undertaker and “commission” and other cognate expressions, in relation to the authorised development are to be construed accordingly;

“compulsory acquisition notice” means a notice served in accordance with section 134 of the 2008 Act;

“construction working site” means a construction site associated with the works including hard standings, lay down and storage areas for materials, equipment, areas for spoil, areas for vehicle parking, areas for welfare facilities including offices, canteen and washroom facilities, workshop facilities temporary fencing or other means of enclosure and areas for other facilities required for construction purposes;

“deemed marine licence” means a licence as set out in Schedule 13 and deemed by article 39 to have been granted under Part 4 of the 2009 Act by virtue of section 149A of the 2008 Act;

“design principles” means the document of that name (being Appendix 1 of the design and access statement) identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the design principles for the purposes of this Order;

“Electricity Act” means the Electricity Act 1989(9);

“electronic transmission” means a communication transmitted—

(a) by means of an electronic communications network; or

(b) by other means but while in electronic form;

“environmental statement” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the environmental statement for the purposes of this Order;

“flood risk assessment” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the flood risk assessment for the purposes of this Order;

“framework construction environmental management plan” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the framework construction environmental management plan for the purposes of this Order;

“framework construction traffic management plan” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the framework construction framework management plan for the purposes of this Order;

“framework construction workers travel plan” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the framework construction workers travel plan for the purposes of this Order;

“footpath” and “footway” have the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;

“group company” means in relation to the undertaker company, that company and any company which is from time to time a holding company of that company or a subsidiary or subsidiary undertaking of that company or of such holding company;

“haul road plans” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the haul road plans for the purposes of this Order;

“haul road” means the temporary haul road constructed pursuant to the haul road planning permission (together with such alterations pursuant to Work No. 10a);

“haul road planning permission” means the conditional planning permission with North Lincolnshire Council reference PA/2019/1595, dated 15 November 2019 as varied by planning permission referenced PA/2021/188 dated 1 April 2021, and any other variations thereto (which shall include for the avoidance of doubt any variations pursuant to Section 73 of the 1990 Act);

“highway” and “highway authority” have the same meaning as in the 1980 Act;

“indicative landscape and biodiversity plan” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the indicative landscaping and biodiversity plan for the purposes of this Order;

“indicative landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement plan” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and

which is certified by the Secretary of State as the indicative landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement plan for the purposes of this Order;

“indicative lighting strategy” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the indicative lighting strategy for the purposes of this Order;

“indicative surface water drainage plan” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the indicative surface water drainage plan for the purposes of this Order;

“land plans” means the plans of that name identified in the table in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which are certified by the Secretary of State as the land plans for the purposes of this Order;

“licence conditions” means the conditions set out in respect of the deemed marine licence in Schedule 13;

“limits of deviation” means the limits of deviation for each of the works as comprised in the works plans;

“main river” means a watercourse shown as such on the main river map for England and includes any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water into or out of the channel which (a) is a structure or appliance situated in the channel or in any part of the bank of the channel; and (b) is not a structure or appliance vested in or controlled by an internal drainage board and “river” shall be construed accordingly;

“maintain” includes inspect, repair, adjust, alter, remove, refurbish, reconstruct, replace and improve any part of, but not remove, reconstruct or replace the whole of, the authorised development provided that any such activities do not give rise to any materially new or materially different environmental effects than those assessed in the environmental statement and “maintenance” and “maintaining” are to be construed accordingly;

“MMO” means the Marine Management Organisation;

“NGC” means National Grid Carbon Limited (Company Registration Number 03932833) whose registered office is at 1 to 3 Strand, London, WC2N 5EH;

“National Grid Carbon Gathering Network” means the proposed network of high pressure carbon dioxide pipelines to be developed by NGC to transport carbon dioxide from power and industrial carbon dioxide emitters to compression facilities for onwards geological storage;

“NGET” means National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (Company Registration Number 02366977) whose registered office is at 1 to 3 Strand, London, WC2N 5EH;

“NGG” means National Grid Gas plc (Company Registration Number 02366977) whose registered office is at 1 to 3 Strand, London WC2N 5EH;

“Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc” means the company of the same name (Company Registration Number 04112320) whose registered office is at Lloyds Court, 78 Grey Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 6AF;

“Order land” means the land delineated and marked as such on the land plans;

“Order limits” means the limits shown on the works plans within which the authorised development may be carried out;

“outline written scheme of investigation” means the document of that name identified in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the outline written scheme of investigation for the purposes of this Order;

“owner”, in relation to land, has the same meaning as in section 7 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981(10);

“permitted preliminary works” means all or any of—

- (a) environmental surveys, geotechnical surveys, intrusive archaeological surveys and other investigations for the purpose of assessing ground conditions, and removal of plant, structures and machinery;
- (b) above ground site preparation for temporary facilities for the use of contractors;
- (c) the provision of temporary means of enclosure and site security for construction;
- (d) the temporary display of site notices or advertisements;
- (e) site clearance (including vegetation removal);

“Pilfrey laydown plans” means the document of that name identified in the Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) approved as part of the Pilfrey laydown planning permission and which is certified by the Secretary of State as the Pilfrey laydown plans for the purposes of this Order;

“Pilfrey laydown planning permission” means the conditional planning permission with North Lincolnshire Council reference PA/2018/1950, dated 23 November 2018, and any other variations thereto (which shall include for the avoidance of doubt any variations pursuant to Section 73 of the 1990 Act);

“Planning Acts” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1947(11), the Town and Country Planning Act 1962(12), the Town and Country Planning Act 1971(13), and the 1990 Act;

“plot(s)” means each of the plots listed in the book of reference and shown on the land plans;

“relevant planning authority” means the district planning authority for the area in which the land to which the provisions of this Order apply is situated;

“Requirements” means those matters set out in Schedule 2 (Requirements) and “Requirement” means any one of the Requirements;

“statutory undertaker” means any person falling within section 127(8) of the 2008 Act;

“street” means a street within the meaning of section 48 of the 1991 Act, together with land on the verge of a street or between two carriageways, and includes any footpath and any part of a street;

“street authority”, in relation to a street, has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the 1991 Act;

“street works” means the works listed in article 9(1);

“Upper Tribunal” means the Lands Chamber of the Upper Tribunal;

“undertaker” means Keadby Generation Limited, company number 02729513, whose registered address is Keadby Power Station Trentside, Keadby, Scunthorpe DN17 3EF;

“watercourse” includes every river, stream, creek, ditch, drain, canal, cut, culvert, dyke, sluice, sewer and passage through which water flows except a public sewer or drain;

“works plans” means the plans (which show limits of deviation for each numbered work) of that name identified in Schedule 12 and which are certified by the Secretary of State as the works plans for the purposes of this Order.

(2) References in this Order to rights over land include references to rights to do or to place and maintain anything in, on or under land or in the air-space above its surface and to any trusts or incidents (including restrictive covenants) to which the land is subject and references to the creation

(10) 1981 c. 67. Section 7 was amended by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 1991 (c. 34).

(11) 1947 c. 51. This Act was repealed by the Planning (Consequential Provision) Act 1990 (c. 11).

(12) 1962 c. 38. This Act was repealed by the Planning (Consequential Provision) Act 1990.

(13) 1971 c. 78. This Act was repealed by the Planning (Consequential Provision) Act 1990.

or acquisition of new rights include the imposition of restrictive covenants which interfere with the interests or rights of another and are for the benefit of land which is acquired under this Order or over which rights are created and acquired under this Order or is otherwise comprised in this Order.

(3) All distances, directions and lengths referred to in this Order are approximate and distances between lines and/or points on a numbered work comprised in the authorised development and shown on the works plans and access rights of way plans are to be taken to be measured along that work.

(4) Where any definitions in paragraph (1) are duplicated or similar to definitions within the interpretation sections of Schedule 13 (deemed marine licence under Part 4 (Marine Licensing) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009/Deemed MMO provisions) then (unless expressly stated otherwise in Schedule 13) defined terms in this article 2 shall not apply to Schedule 13.

(5) References in this Order to numbered works are references to the works comprising the authorised development as numbered in Schedule 1 and shown on the works plans and a reference in this Order to a work designated by a number, or by a combination of letters and numbers (for example, “Work No. 1A” or “numbered work 1A”), is a reference to the work so designated in that Schedule and a reference to “Work No. 1” or “numbered work 1” means numbered works 1A to 1E inclusive and the same principle applies to such numbered works that contain letters.

(6) In this Order, the expression “includes” is to be construed without limitation.

(7) In this Order, references to any statutory body include that body’s successor bodies.

(8) All areas described in square metres in the book of reference are approximate.

(9) References in this Order to points identified by letters or numbers are to be construed as references to points so lettered or numbered on the access and rights of way plans.

PART 2

PRINCIPAL POWERS

Development consent etc. granted by the Order

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the Requirements the undertaker is granted development consent for the authorised development to be carried out within the Order limits.

(2) Each numbered work may be situated only within the corresponding numbered area shown on the works plans.

Maintenance of authorised development

4. The undertaker may at any time maintain the authorised development except to the extent that this Order or an agreement made under this Order provides otherwise.

Operation of authorised development

5.—(1) The undertaker is authorised to use and operate the generating station comprised in the authorised development.

(2) This article does not relieve the undertaker of any other requirement to obtain any permit or licence or any obligation under any legislation that may be required to authorise the operation of a generating station.

Benefit of the Order

6. Subject to article 7 (consent to transfer the benefit of the Order), the provisions of this Order have effect solely for the benefit of the undertaker save for:

- (a) Work No. 2A in relation to which the provisions of this Order have effect for the benefit of the undertaker or NGG;
- (b) Work No. 3A in relation to which the provisions of this Order have effect for the benefit of the undertaker or NGET;
- (c) Work No 3B in relation to which the provisions of this Order have effect for the benefit of the undertaker or Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) Plc; and
- (d) Work No. 7B (and any associated works described in Work No. 7(c)) in relation to which the provisions of this Order have effect for the benefit of the undertaker or NGC.

Consent to transfer benefit of the Order

7.—(1) The undertaker may—

- (a) transfer to another person (“the transferee”) any or all of the benefit of the provisions of this Order (excluding the deemed marine licence referred to in paragraph (3) below) which resides for the time being in the undertaker (including any of the numbered works) and such related statutory rights as may be agreed in writing between the undertaker and the transferee; or
- (b) grant to another person (“the lessee”) for a period agreed between the undertaker and the lessee any or all of the benefit of the provisions of this Order which resides for the time being in the undertaker (including any of the numbered works) and such related statutory rights as may be so agreed in writing between the undertaker and the lessee.

(2) Where a transfer or grant has been made in accordance with paragraph (1) references in this Order to the undertaker, except in paragraph (4), include references to the transferee or the lessee.

(3) Subject to paragraph (5), the undertaker may with the written consent of the Secretary of State—

- (a) where an agreement has been made in accordance with paragraph (1)(a), transfer to the transferee the whole of the deemed marine licence and such related statutory rights as may be agreed between the undertaker and the transferee; or
- (b) where an agreement has been made in accordance with paragraph (1)(b), grant to the lessee, for the duration of the period mentioned in paragraph (1)(b), the whole of any of the deemed marine licence and such related statutory rights as may be so agreed;

except where paragraph (6) applies, in which case no consent of the Secretary of State is required.

(4) The exercise by a person of any benefits or rights conferred in accordance with any transfer or grant under paragraph (1) is subject to the same restrictions, liabilities and obligations as would apply under this Order if those benefits or rights were exercised by the undertaker.

(5) The Secretary of State must consult the MMO before giving consent to the transfer or grant to a transferee or lessee of the whole of the provisions of the deemed marine license and such release of statutory rights as may be so agreed.

(6) The consent of the Secretary of State is required for the exercise of the powers of paragraph (1) except where—

- (a) the transferee or lessee is—

- (i) the holder of a licence under section 6 of the Electricity Act(14);
 - (ii) a gas transporter within the meaning of Part 1 of the Gas Act 1986(15); or
 - (iii) in relation to a transfer or lease of any works within a highway, a highway authority responsible for the highways within the Order land.
- (b) the time limits for all claims for compensation in respect of the acquisition of land or effects upon land under this Order have elapsed and—
- (i) no such claims have been made;
 - (ii) any such claims that have been made have all been compromised or withdrawn;
 - (iii) compensation has been paid in final settlement of all such claims;
 - (iv) payment of compensation into court in lieu of settlement of all such claims has taken place; or
 - (v) it has been determined by a tribunal or court of competent jurisdiction in respect of all such claims that no compensation is payable.
- (7) Where the consent of the Secretary of State is not required under paragraph (6), the undertaker must notify the Secretary of State in writing before transferring or granting a benefit referred to in paragraph (1).
- (8) The notification referred to in paragraph (7) must state—
- (a) the name and contact details of the person to whom the benefit of the powers will be transferred or granted;
 - (b) subject to paragraph (9), the date on which the transfer will take effect;
 - (c) the powers to be transferred or granted;
 - (d) pursuant to paragraph (4), the restrictions, liabilities and obligations that will apply to the person exercising the powers transferred or granted; and
 - (e) where relevant, a plan showing the works or areas to which the transfer or grant relates.
- (9) The date specified under paragraph (8)(b) must not be earlier than the expiry of fourteen working days from the date of the receipt of the notice.
- (10) The notice given under paragraph (8) must be signed by the undertaker and the person to whom the benefit of the powers will be transferred or granted as specified in that notice.

Application and modification of statutory provisions

8.—(1) The provisions of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017(16) insofar as they relate to temporary possession of land under articles 27 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development) and 28 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development) do not apply in relation to the construction of any work or the carrying out of any operation required for the purpose of, or in connection with, the construction, operation or maintenance of any part of the authorised development.

(2) As from the date on which the authorised development (including the permitted preliminary works) is commenced any approval, grant, permission, authorisation or agreement made under the Planning Acts or Electricity Act prior to that date will cease to have effect but only insofar as such approval, grant, permission, authorisation or agreement is inconsistent with the authorised development or anything approved under the Requirements to be carried out within the Order limits.

(14) 1989 c. 29. Section 6 was amended by section 30 of the Utilities Act 2000 (c. 27), sections 89, 136, 145 of, and Schedules 19 and 23 to, the Energy Act 2004 (c. 29), paragraph 2 of Schedule 8 to the Climate Change Act 2008 (c. 27), regulation 19 of S.I. 2011/2704 and articles 6 and 21 of S.I. 2012/2400.

(15) 1986 c. 44 (as amended).

(16) 2017 c. 20.

PART 3

STREETS

Street works

9.—(1) The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development, enter on so much of any of the streets specified in Schedule 3 (streets subject to street works) as is within the Order limits and may—

- (a) break up or open the street, or any sewer, drain or tunnel under it;
- (b) drill, tunnel or bore under the street;
- (c) place and keep apparatus in the street;
- (d) maintain apparatus in the street, change its position or remove it;
- (e) construct a bridge over the street; and
- (f) execute any works required for or incidental to any works referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

(2) The authority given by paragraph (1) is a statutory right or licence for the purposes of sections 48(3) (streets, street works and undertakers) and 51(1) (prohibition of unauthorised street works) of the 1991 Act.

(3) Where the undertaker is not the street authority, sections 54 to 106 of the 1991 Act apply to any street works carried out under paragraph (1).

Power to alter layout, etc., of streets

10.—(1) The undertaker may for the purposes of the authorised development alter the layout of or carry out any works in the street in the case of permanent works as specified in column (2) of Schedule 4 (streets subject to permanent alteration of layout) in the manner specified in relation to that street in column (3).

(2) Without prejudice to the specific powers conferred by paragraph (1) but subject to paragraph (4), the undertaker may, for the purposes of constructing, operating or maintaining the authorised development, alter the layout of any street and, without limitation on the scope of this paragraph, the undertaker may—

- (a) alter the level or increase the width of any kerb, footway, cycle track or verge; and
- (b) make and maintain passing places.

(3) The powers conferred by paragraph (2) may not be exercised without the consent of the street authority.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) do not apply where the undertaker is the street authority for a street in which the works are being carried out.

(5) If within 28 days of receiving an application for approval under paragraph (3) a highway authority fails to notify the undertaker of its decision or refuses approval without giving any grounds for its refusal that highway authority is deemed to have granted approval.

Construction and maintenance of new or altered means of access

11.—(1) Those parts of each means of access specified in Schedule 5 (those parts of the access to be maintained at the public expense) to be constructed under this Order must be completed to the reasonable satisfaction of the highway authority and, unless otherwise agreed by the highway authority, must be maintained by and at the expense of the undertaker for a period of 12 months from their completion and from the expiry of that period (and following an inspection by the highway

authority and it being satisfied with the standard of the highway works including for the avoidance of doubt any remedial works carried out by the undertaker) by and at the expense of the highway authority.

(2) In any action against the undertaker in respect of loss or damage resulting from any failure by it to maintain a street under this article, it is a defence (without prejudice to 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.

(3) For the purposes of a defence under paragraph (2), a court must in particular have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the character of the street including 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 that the undertaker had arranged for a competent person to carry out or supervise the maintenance of that part of the street to which the action relates unless it is also proved that the undertaker had given that person proper instructions with regard to the maintenance of the street and that those instructions had been carried out.

(4) Nothing in this article—

- (a) prejudices the operation of section 87 of the 1991 Act (prospectively maintainable highways) and the undertaker is not by reason of any duty under that section to maintain a street or to be taken to be a 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 with regard to which Part 3 of the 1991 Act apply.

Access to works

12.—(1) The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development—

- (a) form and lay out the permanent means of access, or improve existing means of access, in the locations specified in Schedule 4 (streets subject to permanent alteration of layout);
- (b) with the approval of the relevant planning authority after consultation with the highway authority, form and lay out such other 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.

(2) If a highway authority fails to notify the undertaker of its decision within 28 days of receiving an application under paragraph (1) or refuses approval without giving any grounds for its refusal that highway authority is deemed to have granted approval.

Agreements with street authorities

13.—(1) A street authority and the undertaker may enter into agreements with respect to—

- (a) the construction of any new street including any structure carrying the street over or under any part of the authorised development;
 - (b) the strengthening, improvement, repair or reconstruction of any street under the powers conferred by this Order;
 - (c) the maintenance of the structure of any bridge or tunnel carrying a street;
 - (d) any stopping up, prohibition, restriction, alteration or diversion of a street authorised by this Order;
 - (e) the undertaking in the street of any of the works referred to in article 11(1) (construction and maintenance of new or altered means of access); or
 - (f) the adoption by a street authority which is the highway authority of works—
 - (i) undertaken on a street which is existing publicly maintainable highway; or
 - (ii) which the undertaker and highway authority agree are to be adopted as publicly maintainable highway.
- (2) If such an agreement provides that the street authority must undertake works on behalf of the undertaker the agreement may, without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1)—
- (a) make provision for the street authority to carry out any function under this Order which relates to the street in question;
 - (b) specify a reasonable time for the completion of the works; and
 - (c) contain such terms as to payment and otherwise as the parties consider appropriate.

PART 4

SUPPLEMENTAL POWERS

Discharge of water

14.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4) and Part 2 of Schedule 10 to this Order (For The Protection Of Canal And River Trust), the undertaker may use any watercourse or any public sewer or drain for the drainage of water in connection with the carrying out or maintenance of the authorised development and for that purpose may lay down, take up and alter pipes and may, on any land within the Order limits, make openings into, and connections with, the watercourse, public sewer or drain.

(2) Any dispute arising from the making of connections to or the use of a public sewer or drain by the undertaker pursuant to paragraph (1) is to be determined as if it were a dispute under section 106 of the Water Industry Act 1991(17) (right to communicate with public sewers).

(3) The undertaker must not discharge any water into any watercourse, public sewer or drain except with the consent of the person to whom it belongs; and such consent may be given subject to such terms and conditions as that person may reasonably impose, but must not be unreasonably withheld.

- (4) The undertaker must not make any opening into any public sewer or drain except—
- (a) in accordance with plans approved by the person to whom the sewer or drain belongs but approval must not be unreasonably withheld; and
 - (b) where that person has been given the opportunity to supervise the making of the opening.

(17) 1991 c. 56. This Section was amended by sections 35 and 43(2) of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to, the Competition and Service (Utilities) Act 1992 (c. 43), sections 36 and 99 of the Water Act 2003 (c. 37) and paragraph 16 of Schedule 3 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (c. 29).

(5) The undertaker must take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure that any water discharged into a watercourse or public sewer or drain pursuant to this article is as free as may be practicable from gravel, soil or other solid substance, oil or matter in suspension.

(6) The undertaker must not, in carrying out or maintaining works pursuant to this article, damage or interfere with the bed or banks of any watercourse forming part of a main river other than in accordance with a consent granted by the Environment Agency.

(7) Nothing in this article overrides the requirement for an environmental permit under regulation 12(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016⁽¹⁸⁾.

(8) If a person who receives an application for consent under paragraph (3) or approval under paragraph (4)(a) fails to notify the undertaker of a decision within 28 days of receiving an application, that person is deemed to have granted consent or given approval as the case may be.

(9) In this article—

- (a) “public sewer or drain” means a sewer or drain which belongs to the Homes England and Regulator of Social Housing, the Environment Agency, a harbour authority within the meaning of section 57 of the Harbours Act 1964⁽¹⁹⁾ (interpretation), an internal drainage board, a joint planning board, a local authority, a National Park Authority, a sewerage undertaker or an urban development corporation; and
- (b) other expressions, excluding watercourse, used both in this article and in the Water Resources Act 1991⁽²⁰⁾ have the same meaning as in that Act.

Authority to survey and investigate the land

15.—(1) The undertaker may for the purposes of this Order enter on any land shown within the Order limits or which may be affected by the authorised development or upon which entry is required in order to carry out monitoring or surveys in respect of the authorised development and—

- (a) survey or investigate the land;
- (b) without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (a), make trial holes in such positions on the land as the undertaker thinks fit to investigate the nature of the surface layer and subsoil and remove soil samples;
- (c) without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (a), carry out ecological or archaeological investigations on such land; and
- (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.

(2) No land may be entered or equipment placed or left on or removed from the land under paragraph (1) unless at least fourteen days’ notice has been served on every owner and occupier of the land.

(3) Any person entering land under this article on behalf of the undertaker—

- (a) must, if so required entering the land, produce written evidence of their authority to do so; and
- (b) may take with them such vehicles and equipment as are necessary to carry out the survey or investigation or to make the trial holes.

(4) No trial holes are to be made under this article—

- (a) in land located within the highway boundary without the consent of the highway authority; or

⁽¹⁸⁾ S.I. 2016/1154.

⁽¹⁹⁾ 1964 c. 40.

⁽²⁰⁾ 1991 c. 57.

(b) in a private street without the consent of the street authority.

(5) The undertaker must compensate the owners and occupiers of the land for any loss or damage arising by reason of the exercise of the authority conferred by this article, such compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

(6) Section 13 (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act applies to the entry onto, or possession of, land under this article to the same extent as it applies to the compulsory acquisition of land under this Order by virtue of section 125 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act.

Temporary interference with canal and public rights of navigation

16.—(1) The undertaker may in connection with the construction of the authorised development (and subject to Part 2 of Schedule 10 (protective provisions))—

- (a) temporarily interfere with the waterway, by constructing or maintaining temporary works at any point within the Order limits as it considers necessary or expedient;
- (b) temporarily moor or anchor barges or other vessels or craft in the River Trent or the canal;
- (c) temporarily close any part of the canal within the Order limits to navigation; and
- (d) load or unload into and from such barges, other vessels or craft equipment, machinery, soil and any other materials within the Order limits in connection with the construction of the authorised development.

(2) The power conferred by paragraph (1)(c) must be exercised in a way which secures—

- (a) that no more of the canal is closed to navigation at any time than is necessary in the circumstances; and
- (b) that if complete closure of a part of the canal to navigation becomes necessary, all reasonable steps are taken to secure that the minimum obstruction, delay or interference is caused to vessels or craft which may be using or intending to use it.

(3) Any person who, as a result of the exercise of powers conferred by this article, suffers loss by reason of the interference with any private right of navigation is entitled to compensation to be paid by the undertaker to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

Use of private roads for construction

17.—(1) The undertaker may use any private road within the Order limits for the passage of persons or vehicles (with or without materials, plant and machinery) for the purposes of, or in connection with the construction of the authorised works.

(2) The undertaker must compensate the person liable for the repair of a road to which paragraph (1) applies for any loss or damage which that person may suffer by reason of the exercise of the power conferred by paragraph (1).

(3) Any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation under paragraph (2), or as to the amount of such compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

PART 5

POWERS OF ACQUISITION

Compulsory acquisition of land

18.—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of the Order land as is required for the authorised development or to facilitate it, or is incidental to it, and may use any land so acquired for the purposes authorised by this Order or for any other purposes in connection with or ancillary to the authorised development.

(2) As from the date on which a compulsory acquisition notice is served or the date on which the Order land, or any part of it, is vested in the undertaker, whichever is the later, that land or that part of it which is vested (as the case may be) is discharged from all rights, trusts and incidents to which it was previously subject.

(3) This article is subject to article 21 (compulsory acquisition of rights etc.), article 24 (acquisition of subsoil or airspace only), article 27 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development), article 28 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development) and article 32 (Crown rights).

(4) This article does not apply in relation to any right of apparatus to which section 138 of the 2008 Act (extinguishment of right, and removal, of apparatus of statutory undertakers etc.) or article 29 (statutory undertakers) applies.

Statutory authority to override easements and other rights

19.—(1) The carrying out or use of the authorised development and the doing of anything else authorised by this Order is authorised for the purpose specified in section 158(2) of the 2008 Act (nuisance: statutory authority), notwithstanding that it involves—

- (a) an interference with an interest or right to which this article applies; or
- (b) a breach of a restriction as to use of land arising by virtue of contract.

(2) The undertaker must pay compensation to any person whose land is injuriously affected by—

- (a) an interference with an interest or right to which this article applies; or
- (b) a breach of a restriction as to use of land arising by virtue of contract,

authorised by virtue of this Order and the operation of section 158 of the 2008 Act.

(3) The interests and rights to which this article applies are any easement, liberty, privilege, right or advantage annexed to land and adversely affecting other land, including any natural right to support and any restrictions as to the use of land arising by virtue of a contract.

(4) Section 10(2) of the 1965 Act applies to paragraph (2) by virtue of section 152(5) of the 2008 Act (compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance).

(5) Any rule or principle applied to the construction of section 10 of the 1965 Act must be applied to the construction of paragraph (2) (with any necessary modifications).

Time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily

20.—(1) After the end of the period of five years beginning on the day on which this Order is made—

- (a) no notice to treat is to be served under Part 1 of the 1965 Act; and
- (b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 of the 1981 Act (execution of declaration) as applied by article 23 (application of the Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981 and Part 1 of the Land Compensation Act 1961).

(2) The authority conferred by article 27 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development) ceases at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (1), except that nothing in this paragraph is to prevent 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 etc.

21.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) to (4), the undertaker may acquire compulsorily such rights over the Order land as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land) by creating new rights as well as by acquiring rights already in existence.

(2) In the case of the Order land specified in column (1) of the table in Schedule 6 (land in which only new rights etc. may be acquired) the undertaker's powers under paragraph (1) are limited to acquire compulsorily the existing rights over land and create and acquire compulsorily the new rights as are specified in column (2) of that Schedule.

(3) In the case of Order land required for Work No. 4A and 4B, the undertaker's powers under paragraph (1) are limited to either plots falling within Work No. 4A or plots falling within Work No. 4B and following approval by the relevant planning authority of the details for Work No. 4 pursuant to Requirement 5(4) the undertaker shall:

- (a) if Work No. 4A is to be developed, serve written notice on those plots (being plots falling within Work No. 4B) confirming that the undertaker no longer intends to implement any powers of compulsory acquisition in relation to such plots; or
- (b) if Works No. 4B is to be developed, serve written notice on those plots (being plots falling within Work No. 4A) confirming that the undertaker no longer intends to implement any powers of compulsory acquisition in relation to such plots.

(4) Following approval by the relevant planning authority of the details for Work No. 3B pursuant to Requirement 5(3) the undertaker shall serve written notice on those with interests in plots falling within Work No. 3B which are not required for the approved Work No. 3B confirming the undertaker no longer intends to implement any powers of compulsory acquisition in relation to such plots and the undertaker's powers in paragraph (1) shall not apply to such plots.

(5) Subject to section 8 of the 1965 Act (other provisions as to divided land), Schedule 2A to the 1965 Act (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in notice to treat) as substituted by paragraph 5(8) of Schedule 7 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights), and section 12 of the 1981 Act (divided land), where the undertaker creates or acquires a right over land under paragraph (1) or (2), the undertaker is not required to acquire a greater interest in that land.

(6) Schedule 7 (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.

(7) In any case where the acquisition of new rights under paragraph (1) or (2) is required for the purposes of diverting, replacing or protecting the apparatus of a statutory undertaker, the undertaker may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, transfer the power to create and acquire such rights to the statutory undertaker in question.

(8) The exercise by a statutory undertaker of any power in accordance with a transfer under paragraph (7) is subject to the same restrictions, liabilities and obligations as would apply under this Order if that power were exercised by the undertaker.

(9) This article is subject to article 32 (Crown Rights).

Private rights

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

- (a) as from the date of acquisition of the land, or of the right, or of the benefit of the restrictive covenant by the undertaker, whether compulsorily or by agreement;
- (b) on the date of entry on the land by the undertaker under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act (power of entry); or
- (c) on commencement of any activity authorised by the Order which interferes with or breaches those rights,

whichever is the earliest.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights and restrictions over land subject to the compulsory acquisition of rights under this Order are suspended and unenforceable or, where so notified by the undertaker, extinguished in so far as in either case their continuance would be inconsistent with the exercise of the right—

- (a) as from the date of acquisition of the right 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) in pursuance of the right,

whichever is the earlier.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights and restrictions over land owned by the undertaker within the Order land are extinguished on commencement of any activity authorised by this Order which interferes with or breaches such rights.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights or restrictions 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 and so far as their continuance would be inconsistent with the exercise of the temporary possession of that land.

(5) Any person who suffers loss by the extinguishment or suspension of any private right or restriction under this Order is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(6) This article does not apply in relation to any right or apparatus to which section 138 of the 2008 Act (extinguishment of rights, and removal of apparatus, of statutory undertakers etc.) or article 29 (statutory undertakers) applies.

(7) Paragraphs (1) to (4) have effect subject to—

- (a) any notice given by the undertaker before—
 - (i) the completion of the acquisition of the land, the acquisition of rights over the land or the creation of rights over 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; or
- (b) any agreement made at any time between the undertaker and the person in or to whom the right or restriction in question is vested or belongs.

(8) If any such agreement as is referred to in paragraph (7)(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,
it is effective in respect of the persons so deriving title, whether the title was derived before or after the making of the agreement.

Application of the 1981 Act and Part 1 of the 1961 Act

- 23.**—(1) The 1981 Act applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.
- (2) The 1981 Act, as applied by paragraph (1), has effect with the following modifications.
- (3) In section 1 (application of act) for subsection (2) substitute—
“(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 5(2) (earliest date for execution of declaration), omit the words from “, and this subsection” to the end.
- (5) Omit section 5A (time limit for general vesting declaration).
- (6) In section 5B (extension of time limit during challenge) for “section 23 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (application to High Court in respect of compulsory purchase order), the three year period mentioned in section 5A” substitute—
“section 118 of the Planning Act 2008 (legal challenges relating to applications for orders granting development consent), the five year period mentioned in article 20 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Keadby 3 (Carbon Capture Equipped Gas Fired Generating Station) Order 2022.”
- (7) In section 6 (notices after execution of declaration) for subsection (1)(b) substitute—
“(b) on every other person who has given information to the acquiring authority with respect to any of that land further to the invitation published and served under section 134 (notice of authorisation of compulsory acquisition) of the Planning Act 2008,”.
- (8) In section 7 (constructive notice to treat) in subsection (1)(a), omit “(as modified by section 4 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981)”.
- (9) In Schedule A1 (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in general vesting declaration), for paragraph 1(2) substitute—
“(2) But see article 24(3) (acquisition of subsoil or airspace only) of the Keadby 3 (Carbon Capture Equipped Gas Fired Generating Station) Order 2022 which excludes the acquisition of subsoil or airspace only from this Schedule.”
- (10) References to the 1965 Act in the 1981 Act are to be construed as references to the 1965 Act as applied by section 125 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act and as modified by article 25 (modification of Part 1 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965).
- (11) Part 1 of the 1961 Act shall apply where pursuant to this Order there arises a dispute as to compensation which is payable pursuant to this Order notwithstanding that such dispute may not relate to compensation for the acquisition of land authorised by this Order.

Acquisition of subsoil or airspace only

24.—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of, or such rights in, the subsoil or airspace of the land referred to in paragraph (1) of article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land) and paragraph (1) of article 21 (compulsory acquisition of rights etc.) as may be required for any purpose for which that land or rights over land may be created or acquired under those provisions instead of acquiring the whole of the land.

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

(3) The following do not apply in connection with the exercise of the power under paragraph (1) in relation to subsoil or airspace only—

- (a) Schedule 2A (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in notice to treat) to the 1965 Act;
- (b) Schedule A1 (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in general vesting declaration) to the 1981 Act; and
- (c) section 153(4A) (reference of objection to Upper Tribunal: general) of the 1990 Act.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) do not apply where the undertaker acquires a cellar, vault, arch or other construction forming part of a house, building or manufactory.

Modification of Part 1 of the 1965 Act

25.—(1) Part 1 of the 1965 Act (compulsory purchase under Acquisition of Land Act 1946), as applied to this Order by section 125 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act, is modified as follows.

(2) In section 4A(1)(**21**) (extension of time limit during challenge) for “section 23 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (application to High Court in respect of compulsory purchase order), the three year period mentioned in section 4” substitute “section 118 of the Planning Act 2008 (legal challenges relating to applications for orders granting development consent), the five year period mentioned in article 20 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Keadby 3 (Carbon Capture Equipped Gas Fired Generating Station) Order 2022”.

(3) In section 11A(**22**) (powers of entry: further notices of entry)—

- (a) in subsection (1)(a) after “land” insert “under that provision”; and
- (b) in subsection (2) after “land” insert “under that provision”.

(4) In section 22(2) (interests omitted from purchase), for “section 4 of this Act” substitute “article 20 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Keadby 3 (Carbon Capture Equipped Gas Fired Generating Station) Order 2022”.

Rights under or over streets

26.—(1) The undertaker may enter upon 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.

(21) Inserted by section 202(1) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(22) Inserted by section 186(3) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), any person who is an owner or occupier of land in respect of which the power of appropriation conferred by paragraph (1) is exercised without the undertaker acquiring any part of that person's interest in the land, and who suffers loss by the exercise of that power, is to be 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

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

- (a) enter on and take temporary possession of—
 - (i) so much of the land specified in column (1) of the table in Schedule 8 (land of which temporary possession may be taken) for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that table; and
 - (ii) any other Order land in respect of which no notice of entry has been served under section 11 of the 1965 Act (powers of entry) and no declaration has been made under section 4 of the 1981 Act (execution of declaration);
- (b) remove any buildings, fences, debris and vegetation from that land;
- (c) construct temporary works (including the provision of means of access) and buildings on that land; and
- (d) construct any works specified in relation to that land in column (2) of the table in Schedule 8 (land of which temporary possession may be taken), or any mitigation works.

(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 twenty-eight 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—

- (a) in the case of land specified in paragraph (1)(a)(i) after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the works for which temporary possession of the land was taken; or
- (b) in the case of land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(ii) after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the works for which temporary possession of the land was taken unless the undertaker has, before the end of that period, served notice of entry under section 11 of the 1965 Act or made a declaration under section 4 of the 1981 Act in relation to the land or has otherwise acquired the land subject to temporary possession.

(5) Unless the undertaker has served notice of entry under section 11 of the 1965 Act or made a declaration under section 4 of the 1981 Act in relation to the land or has otherwise acquired the land subject to temporary possession, the undertaker must, before giving up possession of land of which temporary possession has been taken under this article, 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 replace a building or debris removed under this article.

(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 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 (compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance) of the 2008 Act 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)(a)(i).

(10) Nothing in this article precludes the undertaker from—

- (a) creating and acquiring new rights over any part of the Order land identified in Schedule 6 (new rights) under article 21 (compulsory acquisition of rights etc.); or
- (b) acquiring any right in the subsoil of or airspace over any part of the Order land under article 24 (acquisition of subsoil or airspace only) or article 26 (rights under or over streets).

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

(12) 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 under this Order by virtue of section 125 of the 2008 Act (application of compulsory acquisition provisions).

(13) Nothing in this article prevents the taking of temporary possession more than once in relation to any land specified in Schedule 8 (land of which temporary possession may be taken).

Temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development

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

- (a) enter on and take temporary possession of any land within the Order land if such possession is reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the authorised development;
- (b) enter on any land within the Order land 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 twenty-eight 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 only remain in possession of land under this article 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, is to be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(8) Nothing in this article affects any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) of the 1965 Act (further provisions as to compensation for injurious affection) or 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 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 to be 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 under this Order by virtue of section 125 of the 2008 Act (application of compulsory acquisition provisions).

(11) In this article "the maintenance period" means the period of five years beginning with the date which that part of the authorised development is first operational except in respect of any part of the authorised development which is comprised of landscaping where "the maintenance period" means such period as set out in the landscape and biodiversity strategy which is approved by the relevant planning authority pursuant to Requirement 6 of Schedule 2 beginning with the date on which that part of the landscaping is completed.

Statutory undertakers

29. Subject to Schedule 10 (protective provisions), the undertaker may—

- (a) acquire compulsorily the land belonging to statutory undertakers within the Order land;
- (b) extinguish or suspend the rights of or restrictions for the benefit of, and remove or reposition the apparatus belonging to, statutory undertakers on, under or within the Order land; and
- (c) create and acquire compulsorily the new rights over land belonging to statutory undertakers within the Order land.

Apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in streets

30. Where a street is altered or diverted or its use is temporarily prohibited or restricted under article 9 (street works), article 10 (power to alter layout, etc., of streets), article 11 (construction and maintenance of new or altered means of access) or article 12 (access to works) any statutory undertaker whose apparatus is under, in, on, along or across the street is to have the same powers and rights in respect of that apparatus, subject to Schedule 10 (protective provisions), as if this Order had not been made.

Recovery of costs of new connections

31.—(1) Where any apparatus of a public utility undertaker or of a public communications provider is removed under article 29 (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 29 (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 article 30 (apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in streets) or 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(23); and

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

PART 6

OPERATIONS

Crown Rights

32.—(1) Nothing in this Order affects prejudicially any estate, right, power, privilege, authority or exemption of the Crown and, in particular, nothing in this Order authorises the undertaker or any lessee or licensee to take, use, enter upon or in any manner interfere with any land or rights of any description (including any portion of the shore or bed of the sea or any river, channel, creek, bay or estuary)—

- (a) belonging to His Majesty in right of the Crown and forming part of The Crown Estate without the consent in writing of the Crown Estate Commissioners;
- (b) belonging to His Majesty in right of the Crown and not forming part of The Crown Estate without the consent in writing of the government department having the management of that land; or
- (c) belonging to a government department or held in trust for His Majesty for the purposes of a government department without the consent in writing of that government department.

(2) Nothing in this Order authorises the undertaker or any lessee or licensee to exercise any right under this Order compulsorily to acquire an interest in any land which is Crown land (as defined in section 227 of the 2008 Act) that is for the time being held otherwise than by or on behalf of the Crown without the consent in writing of the appropriate Crown authority (as defined that section).

(3) A consent under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) may be given unconditionally or subject to terms and conditions, and is deemed to have been given in writing where it is sent electronically.

Felling or lopping of trees and removal of hedgerows

33.—(1) The undertaker may fell or lop any tree or shrub adjoining the authorised development or cut back its roots, if it reasonably believes it to be necessary to do so, to prevent the tree or shrub from obstructing or interfering with the passage of abnormal indivisible load vehicles to the extent necessary for the purposes of construction of the authorised development.

(23) 2003 c. 21.

(2) In carrying out any activity authorised by paragraph (1) the undertaker must do no unnecessary damage to any tree or shrub and must pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage arising from such activity.

(3) Any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation under paragraph (2), or as to the amount of compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(4) The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development subject to paragraph (2) remove any hedgerows within the Order limits that may be required for the purposes of carrying out the authorised development.

(5) The undertaker may not pursuant to paragraph (1) or (4) fell or lop a tree or remove hedgerows within the extent of the publicly maintainable highway without the prior consent of the highway authority.

(6) In this article "hedgerow" has the same meaning as in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997(24).

Protective works to buildings

34.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this article, the undertaker may at its own expense carry out such protective works to any building lying within the Order limits as the undertaker considers necessary or expedient.

(2) Protective works may be carried out—

- (a) at any time before or during the carrying out of the construction of the authorised development in the vicinity of the building of any part of the authorised development; or
- (b) after the completion of that part of the authorised development in the vicinity of the building at any time up to the end of the period of five years beginning with the day on which that part of the authorised development is first brought into operational use.

(3) For the purpose of determining how the functions under this article are to be exercised the undertaker may enter and survey any building falling within paragraph (1) and any land within its curtilage.

(4) For the purpose of carrying out protective works under this article to a building the undertaker may (subject to paragraphs (5) and (6))—

- (a) enter the building and any land within its curtilage; and
- (b) where the works cannot be carried out reasonably conveniently without entering land which is adjacent to the building but outside its curtilage, enter the adjacent land (but not any building erected on it).

(5) Before exercising—

- (a) a right under paragraph (1) to carry out protective works to a building;
- (b) a right under paragraph (3) to enter a building and land within its curtilage;
- (c) a right under paragraph (4)(a) to enter a building and land within its curtilage; or
- (d) a right under paragraph (4)(b) to enter land,

the undertaker must, except in the case of emergency, serve on the owners and occupiers of the building or land not less than fourteen days' notice of its intention to exercise that right and, in a case falling within sub-paragraph (a) or (c), specifying the protective works proposed to be carried out.

(6) Where a notice is served under paragraph (5) the owner or occupier of the building or land concerned may, by serving a counter-notice within the period of ten days beginning with the day on which the notice was served, require the question of whether it is necessary or expedient to carry

(24) S.I. 1997/1160.

out the protective works or to enter the building or land to be referred to arbitration under article 44 (arbitration).

(7) The undertaker must compensate the owners and occupiers of any building or land in relation to which rights under this article have been exercised for any loss or damage arising to them by reason of the exercise of those rights.

(8) Where—

- (a) protective works are carried out under this article to a building; and
- (b) within the period of five years beginning with the date of completion of the part of the authorised development carried out in the vicinity of the building it appears that the protective works are inadequate to protect the building against damage caused by the carrying out or use of that part of the authorised development,

the undertaker must compensate the owners and occupiers of the building for any loss or damage sustained by them.

(9) Nothing in this article relieves the undertaker from any liability to pay compensation under section 152 of the 2008 Act (Compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance).

(10) Any compensation payable under paragraph (7) or (8) must be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 of the 1961 Act.

(11) In this article “protective works” in relation to a building means—

- (a) underpinning, strengthening and any other works the purpose of which is to prevent damage which may be caused to the building by the carrying out, maintenance or use of the authorised development; and
- (b) any works the purpose of which is to remedy any damage which has been caused to the building by the carrying out, maintenance or use of the authorised development.

PART 7

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Protective provision

35. Schedule 10 (protective provisions) has effect.

Restoration works

36.—(1) If the authorised works have not been commenced within the period specified in Requirement 2 the undertaker will within 6 months from the expiry of such period—

- (a) submit to the relevant planning authority for its written approval a scheme for the removal of the haul road, including its road bridges and associated infrastructure and restoration of the land, including the incorporation of biodiversity enhancements and a timetable for implementation; and
- (b) submit to the relevant planning authority for its written approval a scheme for the restoration of the land described in the Palfrey laydown plans to its former condition.

(2) Both schemes shall be implemented by the undertaker as approved and thereafter retained unless agreed otherwise with the relevant planning authority.

Application of landlord and tenant law

37.—(1) This article applies to—

- (a) any agreement for leasing to any person the whole or any part of the authorised development or the right to operate the same; and
- (b) any agreement entered into by the undertaker with any person for the construction, maintenance, use or operation of the authorised development, or any part of it,

so far as any such agreement relates to the terms on which any land which is the subject of a lease granted by or under that agreement is to be provided for that person's use.

(2) No enactment or rule of law regulating the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants prejudices the operation of any agreement to which this article applies.

(3) Accordingly, no such enactment or rule of law applies in relation to the rights and obligations of the parties to any lease granted by or under any such agreement so as to—

- (a) exclude or in any respect modify any of the rights and obligations of those parties under the terms of the lease, whether with respect to the termination of the tenancy or any other matter;
- (b) confer or impose on any such party any right or obligation arising out of or connected with anything done or omitted on or in relation to land which is the subject of the lease, in addition to any such right or obligation provided for by the terms of the lease; or
- (c) restrict the enforcement (whether by action for damages or otherwise) by any party to the lease of any obligation of any other party under the lease.

Operational land for purposes of the 1990 Act

38. Development consent granted by this Order is to be treated as specific planning permission for the purposes of section 264(3) of the 1990 Act (cases in which land is to be treated as not being operational land).

Deemed marine licence under the Marine and Coast Access Act 2009

39. The undertaker is deemed to have been granted the licence under Part 4 of the 2009 Act contained in Schedule 13 to this Order, to carry out the works and make deposits described in that licence, and subject to the licence conditions which are deemed to have been attached to the licence by the Secretary of State under Part 4 of the 2009 Act.

Defence to proceedings in respect of statutory nuisance

40.—(1) Where proceedings are brought under section 82(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990⁽²⁵⁾ (summary proceedings by persons aggrieved by statutory nuisances) in relation to a nuisance falling within paragraph (b), (c), (d), (e), (fb), (g) or (h) of section 79(1) of that Act (statutory nuisances and inspections therefor) no order may be made, and no fine may be imposed, under section 82(2) of that Act if the defendant shows that the nuisance—

- (a) relates to premises used by the undertaker for the purposes of or in connection with the construction or maintenance of the authorised development and that the nuisance is attributable to the carrying out of the authorised development in accordance with a notice served under section 60 (control of noise on construction sites), or a consent given under section 61 (prior consent for work on construction sites) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974⁽²⁶⁾; or

⁽²⁵⁾ 1990 c. 43. This section was amended by section 103 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (c. 16).

⁽²⁶⁾ 1974 c. 40. Words in this section were repealed by section 133(2) of, and Schedule 7 to, the Building Act 1984 (c. 55) and by section 120(3) of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 24 to, the Environment Act 1995 (c. 25) and inserted by section 162(1) of, and paragraph 15(3) of Schedule 15 to, that Act.

- (b) is a consequence of the construction or maintenance of the authorised development and that it cannot reasonably be avoided; or
- (c) is a consequence of the use of the authorised development and that it cannot reasonably be avoided.

(2) Section 61(9) (consent for work on construction site to include statement that it does not of itself constitute a defence to proceedings under section 82 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 does not apply where the consent relates to the use of premises by the undertaker for the purposes of or in connection with the construction or maintenance of the authorised development.

Certification of plans etc.

41.—(1) The undertaker must, as soon as practicable after the making of this Order, submit to the Secretary of State copies of all documents and plans listed in the table in Schedule 12 (documents and plans to be certified) for certification that they are true copies of the documents referred to in this Order.

(2) A plan or document so certified is to be admissible in any proceedings as evidence of the contents of the document of which it is a copy.

Service of notices

42.—(1) A notice or other document required or authorised to be served for the purposes of this Order may be served—

- (a) by post;
- (b) by delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served or to whom it is to be given or supplied; or
- (c) with the consent of the recipient and subject to paragraphs (6) to (8), by electronic transmission.

(2) Where the person on whom a notice or other document to be served for the purposes of this Order is a body corporate, the notice or document is duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of that body.

(3) For the purposes of section 7 of the Interpretation Act 1978(27) (references to service by post) as it applies for the purposes of this article, the proper address of any person in relation to the service on that person of a notice or document under paragraph (1) is, if that person has given an address for service, that address and otherwise—

- (a) in the case of the secretary or clerk of a body corporate, the registered or principal office of that body; and
- (b) in any other case, the last known address of that person at that time of service.

(4) Where for the purposes of this Order a notice or other document is required or authorised to be served on a person as having an interest in, or as the occupier of, land and the name or address of that person cannot be ascertained after reasonable enquiry, the notice may be served by—

- (a) addressing it to that person by the description of “owner”, or as the case may be “occupier” of the land (describing it); and
- (b) either leaving it in the hands of the person who is or appears to be resident or employed on the land or leaving it conspicuously affixed to some building or object on or near the land.

(5) Where a notice or other document required to be served or sent for the purposes of this Order is served or sent by electronic transmission the requirement is to be taken to be fulfilled only where—

(27) 1978 c. 30.

- (a) the recipient of the notice or other document to be transmitted has given consent to the use of electronic transmission in writing or by electronic transmission;
- (b) the notice or document is capable of being accessed by the recipient;
- (c) the notice or document is legible in all material respects; and
- (d) the notice or document is in a form sufficiently permanent to be used for subsequent reference.

(6) Where the recipient of a notice or other document served or sent by electronic transmission notifies the sender within seven days of receipt that the recipient requires a paper copy of all or any part of that notice or other document the sender must provide such a copy as soon as reasonably practicable.

(7) Any consent to the use of an electronic transmission by a person may be revoked by that person in accordance with paragraph (8).

(8) Where a person is no longer willing to accept the use of electronic transmission for any of the purposes of this Order—

- (a) that person must give notice in writing or by electronic transmission revoking any consent given by that person for that purpose; and
- (b) such revocation is final and takes effect on a date specified by the person in the notice but that date must not be less than seven days after the date on which the notice is given.

(9) This article does not exclude the employment of any method of service not expressly provided for by it.

(10) In this article “legible in all material respects” means that the information contained in the notice or document is available to that person to no lesser extent than it would be if served, given or supplied by means of a notice or document in printed form.

Procedure in relation to certain approvals etc.

43.—(1) Where an application is made to or request is made of any authority or body named in any of the provisions of this Order for any consent, agreement or approval required or contemplated by any of the provisions of the Order, such consent, agreement or approval to be validly given, must be given in writing and must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(2) Schedule 9 (procedure for discharge of requirements) has effect in relation to all consents, agreements or approvals granted, refused or withheld in relation to any provision of this Order.

Arbitration

44.—(1) Any difference under any provision of this Order, unless otherwise provided for, is to be referred to and settled by a single arbitrator to be agreed between the parties or, failing agreement, to be appointed on the application of either party (after giving notice in writing to the other) by the Secretary of State or a person appointed by the Secretary of State.

(2) Any matter for which the consent or approval of the Secretary of State or the MMO is required under the provisions of this Order shall not be subject to arbitration pursuant to this article 44 (arbitration).

Guarantees in respect of payment of compensation

45.—(1) The undertaker must not exercise the powers conferred by the provisions referred to in paragraph (2) in relation to any land unless it has first put in place either—

- (a) a guarantee, the form and amount of which has been approved by the Secretary of State (or a person appointed by the Secretary of State) in respect of the liabilities of the undertaker to pay compensation pursuant to the provisions referred to in paragraph (2); or
 - (b) an alternative form of security, the form and amount of which has been approved by the Secretary of State (or a person appointed by the Secretary of State) in respect of the liabilities of the undertaker to pay compensation pursuant to the provisions referred to in paragraph.
- (2) The provisions are—
- (a) article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land);
 - (b) article 21 (compulsory acquisition of rights etc.);
 - (c) article 22 (private rights);
 - (d) article 26 (rights under or over streets);
 - (e) article 27 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development);
 - (f) article 28 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development); and
 - (g) article 29 (statutory undertakers).
- (3) A guarantee or alternative form of security given in respect of any liability of the undertaker to pay compensation under this Order is to be treated as enforceable against the guarantor or person providing the alternative form of security by any person to whom such compensation is payable and must be in such a form as to be capable of enforcement by such a person.
- (4) Nothing in this article requires a guarantee or alternative form of security to be in place for more than 15 years after the date on which the relevant power is exercised.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

David Wagstaff
Deputy Director Energy Infrastructure Planning
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial
Strategy

7th December 2022