

SCHEDULE 13

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS

PART 2

Protection of Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Undertakers

1. Except in relation to National Grid, the provisions of this Part have effect for the protection of the statutory undertakers referred to in this Part, unless otherwise agreed in writing between the undertaker and the statutory undertaker concerned.

2. In this Part—

“alternative apparatus” means alternative apparatus adequate to enable the statutory undertaker in question to fulfil its statutory functions in a manner not less efficient than previously;

“apparatus” means any apparatus within the Order limits as follows—

- (a) in the case of a statutory undertaker within paragraph (a) of the definition, electric lines or electrical plant (as defined in section 64 of the Electricity Act 1989(1)), belonging to or maintained by the undertaker for the purposes of electricity supply;
- (b) in the case of a statutory undertaker within paragraph (b) of the definition, any gas mains, pipes or other apparatus belonging to or maintained by the undertaker for the purposes of gas supply;
- (c) in the case of a statutory undertaker within paragraph (c) of the definition, water mains, pipes or other apparatus belonging to or maintained by the undertaker for the purposes of water supply; and
- (d) in the case of a statutory undertaker within paragraph (d) of the definition—
 - (i) any drain or works vested in the statutory undertaker under the Water Industry Act 1991; and
 - (ii) any sewer which is so vested or is the subject of a notice of intention to adopt given under section 102(4) of that Act or an agreement to adopt made under section 104 of that Act,

and includes a sludge main, disposal main (within the meaning of section 219 of that Act) or sewer outfall and any manholes, ventilating shafts, pumps or other accessories forming part of any such sewer, drain or works, and in each case includes any structure in which apparatus is or is to be lodged or which gives or will give access to apparatus;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“in”, in a context referring to apparatus or alternative apparatus in land, includes a reference to apparatus or alternative apparatus under, over or upon land;

“statutory undertaker” means—

- (a) any licence holder within the meaning of Part 1 of the Electricity Act 1989;

(1) 1989 c.29. Section 6(1) has been amended by section 30 of the Utilities Act 2000 (c.27) and sections 136 and 197 of, and part 1 of Schedule 23 to, the Energy Act 2004 (c.20). Section 64 has been amended by article 24(c) of the Competition Act 1998 (Competition Commission) Transitional, Consequential and Supplemental Provisions Order 1999 (S.I. 1999/506), section 108 of, paragraphs 24 and 38 of part 2 of Schedule 6 to, and Schedule 8 to the Utilities Act 2000 (c.27), sections 44, 89, 102, 143, 147, 180 and 197 of, paragraphs 3 and 15 of Schedule 19 to, and Part 1 of Schedule 23 to, the Energy Act 2000 (c.20), section 79 of, and paragraph 5 of Schedule 8 to, the Climate Change Act 2008 (c.27), section 72 of, and paragraph 5 of Schedule 8 to, the Energy Act 2011 (c.16), regulation 48 of the Electricity and Gas (Internal Markets) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/2704), articles 2 and 13 of the Electricity and Gas (Smart Meters Licensable Activity) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2400), section 26 of, and paragraphs 30 and 43 of part 1 of Schedule 6 to, the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 (c.24), and regulation 5 of the Electricity and Gas (Internal Markets) Regulations (S.I. 2014/3332).

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- (b) a gas transporter within the meaning of Part 1 of the Gas Act 1986⁽²⁾;
- (c) a water undertaker; and
- (d) a sewerage undertaker,

for the area of the authorised development and, in relation to any apparatus, means the statutory undertaker to whom it belongs or by whom it is maintained.

3. This Part does not apply to apparatus in respect of which the relations between the undertaker and the statutory undertaker are regulated by the provisions of Part 3 of the 1991 Act.

4.—(1) If, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Order, the undertaker acquires any interest in any land in which any apparatus is placed, that apparatus must not be removed under this Part and any right of a statutory undertaker to maintain that apparatus in that land must not be extinguished until (if so required by the statutory undertaker) alternative apparatus has been constructed and is in operation to the reasonable satisfaction of the statutory undertaker in question.

(2) If, for the purpose of executing any works in, on, over or under any land purchased, held, appropriated or used under this Order or in, on, over or under any land within the Order limits, the undertaker requires the removal of any apparatus placed in that land, it must give to the statutory undertaker in question written notice of that requirement, together with a plan and section of the work proposed.

(3) If alternative apparatus or any part of such apparatus is to be constructed as a consequence of the removal of apparatus placed on the land referred to in sub-paragraph (2), the statutory undertaker in question must, on receipt of a written notice to that effect from the undertaker, as soon as reasonably possible use its best endeavours to obtain the necessary facilities and rights in other land in which the alternative apparatus is to be constructed.

(4) The statutory undertaker in question must, after the alternative apparatus to be provided or constructed has been agreed or settled by arbitration in accordance with article 34 (arbitration), and after the grant to the statutory undertaker of any such facilities and rights as are referred to in sub-paragraph (3), proceed without unnecessary delay to construct and bring into operation the alternative apparatus and subsequently to remove any apparatus required by the undertaker to be removed under the provisions of this Part.

(5) Despite anything in sub-paragraph (4), if the undertaker gives notice in writing to the statutory undertaker in question that it desires itself to execute any work or part of any work in connection with the construction or removal of apparatus, that work, instead of being executed by the statutory undertaker, must be executed by the undertaker without unnecessary delay under the superintendence, if so required by the statutory undertaker, and to the reasonable satisfaction of the statutory undertaker.

(6) Nothing in sub-paragraph (5) authorises the undertaker to execute the placing, installation, bedding, packing, removal, connection or disconnection of any apparatus, or execute any filling around the apparatus (where the apparatus is laid in a trench) within 300 millimetres of the apparatus without the prior approval of the statutory undertaker (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed).

5.—(1) Not less than 28 days before starting the execution of any works of the type referred to in paragraph 4(2) that will or may adversely affect any apparatus the removal of which has not been required by the undertaker under that paragraph, the undertaker must submit to the statutory undertaker in question a plan, section and description of the works to be executed.

(2) 1986 c.44. Section 7 (1) was amended by section 76 of the Utilities Act 2000 (c.27) and section 197 of, and part 1 of Schedule 23 to, the Energy Act 2004 (c.20).

(2) Any works of the type referred to in paragraph 4(2) are to be executed only in accordance with the plan, section and description submitted under sub-paragraph (1) and in accordance with such reasonable requirements as may be made in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) by the statutory undertaker for the alteration or otherwise for the protection of the apparatus, or for securing access to it, and the statutory undertaker is entitled to observe and inspect the execution of those works.

(3) Any requirements made by a statutory undertaker under sub-paragraph (2) must be made within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which a plan, section and description under sub-paragraph (1) are submitted to it.

(4) If a statutory undertaker in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) and in consequence of the works proposed by the undertaker, reasonably requires the removal of any apparatus and gives written notice to the undertaker of that requirement, sub-paragraphs (1) to (6) apply as if the removal of the apparatus had been required by the undertaker under paragraph 4(2).

(5) Nothing in this paragraph precludes the undertaker from submitting at any time or from time to time, but in no case less than 28 days before commencing the execution of any works, a new plan, section and description instead of the plan, section and description previously submitted, and if this is done, the provisions of this paragraph 5 apply to and in respect of the new plan, section and description.

(6) The undertaker is not required to comply with sub-paragraph (1) in a case of emergency but in that case it must give to the statutory undertaker in question notice as soon as is reasonably practicable and a plan, section and description of those works as soon as reasonably practicable subsequently and must comply with sub-paragraph (2) in so far as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances.

6.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph, the undertaker must repay to a statutory undertaker the proper and reasonable expenses actually incurred by that statutory undertaker in, or in connection with, the inspection, removal, alteration or protection of any apparatus or the construction of any new apparatus which may be required in consequence of the execution of any works referred to in paragraph 4(2).

(2) The value of any apparatus removed under the provisions of this Part is to be deducted from any sum payable under sub-paragraph (1), that value being calculated after removal.

(3) If in accordance with the provisions of this Part—

(a) apparatus of better type, of greater capacity or of greater dimensions is placed in substitution for existing apparatus of worse type, of smaller capacity or of smaller dimensions; or

(b) apparatus (whether existing apparatus or apparatus substituted for existing apparatus) is placed at a depth greater than the depth at which the existing apparatus was situated,

and the placing of apparatus of that type or capacity or of those dimensions or the placing of apparatus at that depth, as the case may be, is not agreed by the undertaker or, in default of agreement, is not determined by arbitration in accordance with article 34 (arbitration) to be necessary, then, if such placing involves cost in the construction of works under this Part exceeding those which would have been involved if the apparatus placed had been of the existing type, capacity or dimensions, or at the existing depth, as the case may be, the amount which but for this paragraph would be payable to the statutory undertaker in question by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) is to be reduced by the amount of that excess.

(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3)—

(a) an extension of apparatus to a length greater than the length of existing apparatus must not be treated as a placing of apparatus of greater dimensions than those of the existing apparatus; and

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- (b) where the provision of a joint in a cable is agreed, or is determined to be necessary, the consequential provision of a jointing chamber or of a manhole must be treated as if it also had been agreed or had been so determined.

(5) An amount which but for this sub-paragraph would be payable to a statutory undertaker in respect of works by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) must, if the works include the placing of apparatus provided in substitution for apparatus placed more than 7 years and 6 months earlier so as to confer on the statutory undertaker any financial benefit by deferment of the time for renewal of the apparatus in the ordinary course, be reduced by the amount which represents that benefit.

7.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), if by reason, or in consequence, of the construction of any such works referred to in paragraph 4(2), any damage is caused to any apparatus (other than apparatus the repair of which is not reasonably necessary in view of its intended removal for the purposes of those works) or property of a statutory undertaker, or there is any material interruption in any service provided, or in the supply of any goods, by any statutory undertaker, the undertaker must—

- (a) bear and pay the proper and reasonable cost actually incurred by that statutory undertaker in making good such damage or restoring the supply; and
- (b) make proper and reasonable compensation to that statutory undertaker for any other reasonable and proper expenses, loss, damages, penalty or costs actually incurred by the statutory undertaker,

by reason or in consequence of any such damage or interruption.

(2) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1) imposes any liability on the undertaker with respect to any damage or interruption as far as it is attributable to the act, neglect or default of a statutory undertaker, its officers, servants, contractors or agents.

(3) A statutory undertaker must give the undertaker reasonable prior written notice of any claim or demand, and no settlement or compromise may be made without the consent of the undertaker.

8. If in consequence of the exercise of the powers of this Order the access to the statutory undertaker's apparatus is materially obstructed, the undertaker must provide such reasonable alternative means of access to such apparatus as will enable the statutory undertaker to operate, maintain, repair or replace or use the apparatus.

9. Any difference or dispute arising between the statutory undertaker and the undertaker under this Part must, unless otherwise agreed in writing between the statutory undertaker and the undertaker, be referred to and settled by arbitration under article 34 (arbitration).

10.—(1) Where, under this Part or anywhere else under this Order, the statutory undertaker is required to give its consent or approval in respect of any matter, that consent or approval must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(2) In respect of any specified work or the acquisition of rights under or over or use of the statutory undertaker's property, the statutory undertaker must co-operate with the undertaker with a view to avoiding undue delay.