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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2020 No. 419**

**The Riverside Energy Park Order 2020**

**PART 2**

**WORK PROVISIONS**

*Principal powers*

**Development consent 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 constructed, operated and maintained within the Order limits.

(2) Each numbered work must be situated within the corresponding numbered area shown on the works plans and within the limits of deviation.

(3) In constructing and maintaining the authorised development the undertaker may deviate vertically from the levels of the authorised development to any extent downwards not exceeding two metres.

**Maintenance of authorised development**

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

(2) This article only authorises the carrying out of maintenance works within the Order limits.

**Operation of the authorised development**

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

(2) Other than as set out in this Order, this article does not relieve the undertaker of any requirement to obtain any permit or licence or any obligation under any legislation that may be required to authorise the operation of an electricity generating station.

**Disapplication of legislative provisions and modifications to section 36 consent and RRRF planning permission**

6.—(1) The provisions of any bylaws made under, or having effect as if made under, paragraphs 5, 6 or 6A of Schedule 25 (byelaw – making powers of the authority) to the Water Resources Act 1991(1) do not apply in relation to the construction of any work or the carrying out of any operation required for the purposes of, or in connection with, the construction, operation or maintenance of any part of the authorised development.

(2) Regulation 12 (requirement for environmental permit) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 does not apply in respect of any flood risk activity carried out under the powers conferred by this Order.

(3) The section 36 consent and the RRRF planning permission are to be amended for the purposes of this Order only as set out in Schedule 13 (modifications to the section 36 consent and RRRF planning permission).

(4) To the extent that there is an inconsistency on the land coloured brown identified on the REP and RRRF Applications Boundaries Plan between any provision of this Order and all or any of RRRF condition 1, RRRF condition 22 or RRRF condition 32 then, in respect of such inconsistency only, there is deemed to be no breach of all or any of RRRF condition 1, RRRF condition 22 or RRRF condition 32 (as applicable) and no enforcement action can be taken following the carrying out of the pre-commencement works, commencement or operation of the authorised development.

(5) In the event that planning permission 15/02926/OUTM is implemented and the land which is the subject of that planning permission is subsequently used for the temporary uses as authorised under this Order, a new planning permission is not required for the resumption of the land's development and use for which planning permission 15/02926/OUTM grants consent following the end of the temporary uses authorised under this Order.

(6) The provisions of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017(2) in so far as they relate to temporary possession of land under articles 31 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development) and 32 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development) of this Order do not apply in relation to the construction of any work or the carrying out of any operation required for the purposes of, or in connection with, the construction, operation or maintenance of any part of the authorised development.

### **Port of London Act 1968**

7.—(1) Nothing in this Order relieves the undertaker of any obligation to obtain any permit or licence under the Port of London Act 1968(3) in respect of works or operations carried out within the Thames under the powers of this Order.

(2) In this article “the Thames” means that part of the river Thames within the Order limits and within the limits of the Port of London Authority, as described in Schedule 1 (description of port limits) to the Port of London Act 1968.

### **Benefit of this Order**

8.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and article 9 (consent to transfer benefit of the Order), the provisions of this Order have effect solely for the benefit of the undertaker.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to works falling within the description of paragraph (a) of Work No. 6 (but only in so far as such works relate to Work No. 9) and Work Nos. 9 and 10 for which consent is granted by this Order for the benefit of the undertaker and London Power Networks.

### **Consent to transfer benefit of the Order**

9.—(1) Subject to paragraph (4) the undertaker may, with the consent of the Secretary of State—

- (a) transfer to another person (“the transferee”) all or any part of the benefit of the provisions of this Order (including any part of the authorised development) and such related statutory rights as may be agreed in writing between the undertaker and the transferee; or

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(2) 2017 c.20

(3) 1968 (c.xxxii).

- (b) grant to another person (“the lessee”), for a period agreed between the undertaker and the lessee, all or any part of the benefit of the provisions of this Order (including any part of the authorised development) and such related statutory rights as may be agreed between the undertaker and the lessee.
- (2) Where an agreement has been made in accordance with paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b) references in this Order to the undertaker, except paragraph (3), include references to the transferee or the lessee.
- (3) 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.
- (4) The consent of the Secretary of State is required for the exercise of the powers under paragraph (1) except where—
- (a) the transfer or grant is made to Riverside Energy Park Limited (and in circumstances where Riverside Energy Park Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cory Environmental Holdings Limited); or
  - (b) the transferee or lessee holds a licence under section 6 (licences authorising supply, etc.) of the Electricity Act 1989; or
  - (c) 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 any claims made;
    - (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 claims that no compensation is payable.
- (5) Where the consent of the Secretary of State is not required under paragraph (4), the undertaker must notify the Secretary of State in writing before transferring or granting all or any part of the benefit of the provisions of this Order and such related statutory rights referred to in paragraph (1).
- (6) The notification referred to in paragraph (5) 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 (7), the date on which the transfer will take effect;
  - (c) the powers to be transferred or granted;
  - (d) pursuant to paragraph (3), 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.
- (7) The date specified under paragraph (6)(b) must not be earlier than the expiry of five working days from the date of the receipt of the notice.
- (8) The notice given under paragraph (5) 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.

### **Guarantees in respect of payment of compensation**

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

- (a) a guarantee and the amount of that guarantee approved 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 and the amount of that security approved 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).
- (2) The provisions are—
- (a) article 22 (compulsory acquisition of land);
  - (b) article 24 (compulsory acquisition of rights);
  - (c) article 26 (private rights);
  - (d) article 31 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development);
  - (e) article 32 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development); and
  - (f) article 33 (statutory undertakers).
- (3) A guarantee or alternative form of security given in respect of any liability of the undertaker to pay compensation pursuant to the provisions referred to in paragraph (2) 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.

### *Streets*

#### **Street works**

- 11.**—(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) 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 apparatus in the street;
  - (d) maintain apparatus in the street, change its position or remove it; and
  - (e) execute any works required for or incidental to any works referred to in sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).
- (2) The authority given by paragraph (1) is a statutory right 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, the provisions of 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**

- 12.**—(1) The undertaker may for the purposes of the authorised development alter the layout of or construct any works in the street in the case of permanent works as specified in column (2) of Part 1 of Schedule 4 (streets subject to permanent alteration of layout) in the manner specified in relation to that street in column (3) of that Part of that Schedule and in the case of temporary works as specified in column (2) of Part 2 of Schedule 4 in the manner specified in relation to that street in column (3) of that Part of that Schedule.

(2) Without prejudice to the specific powers conferred by paragraph (1), but subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the undertaker may, for the purposes of constructing, operating or maintaining the authorised development alter the layout of any street within the order limits and, without limiting the scope of this paragraph, the undertaker may—

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

(3) The undertaker must restore any street that has been temporarily altered under this article to the reasonable satisfaction of the street authority.

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

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

### **Temporary prohibition or restriction of use of streets and public rights of way**

**13.**—(1) The undertaker may, during and for the purposes of constructing the authorised development, temporarily alter, divert, prohibit the use of or restrict the use of any street or public right of way within the Order limits and may for any reasonable time—

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

(2) Without prejudice to the scope of paragraph (1), the undertaker may use any street or public right of way where the use has been prohibited or restricted under the powers conferred by this article and within the Order limits as a temporary working site.

(3) The undertaker must provide reasonable access for non-motorised users (including pedestrians) and vehicles going to or from premises abutting a street or public right of way affected by the temporary alteration, diversion, prohibition or restriction of a street or public right of way under this article if there would otherwise be no such access.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), the undertaker may temporarily alter, divert, prohibit the use of or restrict the use of the streets or public rights of way specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 5 (temporary prohibition or restriction of the use of streets or public rights of way) to the extent specified in column (3) of that Schedule.

- (5) The undertaker must not temporarily alter, divert, prohibit the use of or restrict the use of—
- (a) any street specified in paragraph (4) without first consulting the street authority; and
  - (b) any other street without the consent of the street authority, which may attach reasonable conditions to any consent.

(6) Any person who suffers loss by the suspension of any private right of way under this article is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

### **Permanent stopping up of streets**

**14.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the undertaker may, in connection with the construction of the authorised development, stop up the street specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 6 (permanent stopping up of streets) to the extent specified and as described in column (3) of that Schedule.

- (2) Where a street has been stopped up under this article—
- (a) all rights of way over or along the street so stopped up are extinguished; and

(b) the undertaker may appropriate and use for the purposes of the authorised development so much of the site of the street as is bounded on both sides by land owned by the undertaker.

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

(4) This article is subject to article 34 (apparatus and rights of statutory undertakers in stopped up streets).

### **Access to works**

**15.** The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development—

- (a) form and layout the permanent means of access, or improve existing means of access in the location specified in Part 1 of Schedule 4;
- (b) form and layout the temporary means of access in the locations specified in Part 2 of Schedule 4; and
- (c) with the approval of the relevant planning authorities after consultation with the highway authority, form and lay out such other means of access or improve the existing means of access, at such locations within the Order limits as the undertaker reasonably requires for the purposes of the authorised development.

### **Agreements with street authorities**

**16.—(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, whether or not 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 any street or the structure of any bridge or tunnel carrying a street over or under the authorised development;
- (d) any alteration diversion, prohibition or restriction in the use of a street authorised by this Order;
- (e) the construction in the street of any of the authorised development; or
- (f) any such works as the parties may agree.

**(2)** Such an 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) include an agreement between the undertaker and street authority specifying a reasonable time for the completion of the works; and
- (c) contain such terms as to payment and otherwise as the parties consider appropriate.

### **Traffic regulation measures**

**17.—(1)** Subject to the provisions of this article and the consent of the traffic authority in whose area the road concerned is situated, the undertaker may, in so far as may be expedient or necessary for the purposes of, in connection with, or in consequence of the construction, maintenance and operation of the authorised development—

- (a) permit, prohibit or restrict the stopping, parking, waiting, loading or unloading of vehicles on any road; and

(b) make provision as to the direction or priority of vehicular traffic on any road, either at all times or at times, on days or during such periods as may be specified by the undertaker.

(2) The undertaker must not exercise the powers under paragraph (1) of this article unless it has—

- (a) given not less than 4 weeks' notice in writing of its intention so to do to the traffic authority in whose area the road is situated; and
- (b) advertised its intention in such manner as the traffic authority may specify in writing within 7 days of its receipt of notice of the undertaker's intention in the case of sub-paragraph (a).

(3) Any prohibition, restriction or other provision made by the undertaker under article 13 (temporary prohibition or restriction of use of streets and public rights of way) or paragraph (1) of this article has effect as if duly made by, as the case may be—

- (a) the traffic authority in whose area the road is situated as a traffic regulation order under the 1984 Act; or
- (b) the local authority in whose area the road is situated as an order under section 32 (power of local authorities to provide parking places) of the 1984 Act,

and the instrument by which it is effected is deemed to be a traffic order for the purposes of Schedule 7 to the Traffic Management Act (road traffic contraventions subject to civil enforcement) 2004(4).

(4) In this article—

- (a) subject to sub-paragraph (b), expressions used in this article and in the 1984 Act have the same meaning; and
- (b) a “road” means a road that is a public highway maintained by and at the expense of the traffic authority.

### *Supplementary powers*

#### **Discharge of water**

**18.**—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) and (4), the undertaker may use any watercourse, public sewer or drain for the drainage of water in connection with the construction 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 (right to communicate with public sewers) of the Water Industry Act 1991(5).

(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, whose consent may be given subject to such terms and conditions as that person may reasonably impose, but must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(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 or delayed; and
- (b) where that person has been given the opportunity to supervise the making of the opening.

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(4) 2004 c.18. There are amendments to this Act not relevant to this Order.

(5) 1991 c.56. Section 106 was amended by sections 43(2) and 35(8)(a) and paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Competition and Service (Utilities) Act 1992 (c.43) and sections 99(2), (4), (5)(a), (5)(b),(5)(c) and 36(2) of the Water Act 2003 (c.37) and section 32, Schedule 3, paragraph 16(1) of 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) Nothing in this article overrides the requirement for an environmental permit under regulation 12(1)(b) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

(7) In this article—

- (a) “public sewer or drain” means a sewer or drain which belongs to Homes England, the Environment Agency, a harbour authority within the meaning of section 57 (interpretation) of the Harbours Act 1964<sup>(6)</sup>, 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<sup>(7)</sup> have the same meaning as in that Act.

### **Authority to survey and investigate the land**

**19.**—(1) The undertaker may for the purposes of this Order enter on any land shown within the Order limits or enter on any land which may be affected by the authorised development and—

- (a) survey or investigate the land;
- (b) without limitation 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 limitation 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 14 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 before entering the land, produce written evidence of their authority to do so; and
- (b) may take onto the land 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
- (b) in a private street without the consent of the street authority,

but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

(5) The undertaker must remove all temporary works and restore the land to the reasonable satisfaction of the owners of the land once it has ceased to use the land for the purposes authorised by this article.

(6) 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

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(6) 1964 c.40.

(7) 1991 c.57.



determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act<sup>(8)</sup>.

### **Protective work to buildings**

**20.**—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this article, the undertaker may at its own expense carry out such protective works to any building or structure 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 construction of any part of the authorised development in the vicinity of the building or structure; or
- (b) after the completion of that part of the authorised development in the vicinity of the building or structure at any time up to the end of the period of 5 years beginning with the date of final commissioning.

(3) For the purpose of determining how the powers under this article are to be exercised the undertaker may enter and survey any building or structure 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 or structure the undertaker may (subject to paragraphs (5) and (6))—

- (a) enter the building or structure 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 or structure but outside its curtilage, enter the adjacent land (but not any building erected on it) within the Order limits.

(5) Before exercising—

- (a) a power under paragraph (1) to carry out protective works under this article to a building or structure;
- (b) a power under paragraph (3) to enter a building or structure and land within its curtilage;
- (c) a power under paragraph (4)(a) to enter a building or structure and land within its curtilage; or
- (d) a power under paragraph (4)(b) to enter and take possession of land,

the undertaker must, except in the case of emergency, serve on the owners and occupiers of the building, structure or land not less than 14 days' notice of its intention to exercise that power and, in a case falling within sub-paragraph (a), (c) or (d) specifying the protective works proposed to be carried out.

(6) Where a notice is served under paragraph (5)(a), 5(b) (5)(c) or (5)(d), the owner or occupier of the building, structure or land concerned may, by serving a counter-notice within the period of 10 days beginning with the day on which the notice was served, require the question of whether it is necessary or expedient to carry out the protective works or to enter the building, structure or land to be referred to arbitration under article 42(3) (procedures in relation to certain approvals etc.).

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

(8) Where—

- (a) protective works are carried out to a building or structure under this article; and

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<sup>(8)</sup> The functions of the Lands Tribunal under the 1961 Act are transferred to the Upper Tribunal under the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c.15).

- (b) within 5 years beginning with the date of final commissioning for that part of the authorised development in the vicinity of the building or structure it appears that the protective works are inadequate to protect the building or structure against damage caused by the construction, on operation or maintenance of that part of the authorised development,

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

(9) Nothing in this article relieves the undertaker from any liability to pay compensation under section 10(2) (further provision as to compensation for injurious affection) of the 1965 Act.

(10) Any compensation payable under paragraph (7) or (8) must be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) 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 or structure by the construction, operation or maintenance 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 construction, operation or maintenance of the authorised development.

### **Felling or lopping of trees**

**21.—**(1) The undertaker may fell or lop any tree or shrub within or overhanging land within the Order limits, or cut back its roots, if it reasonably believes it to be necessary to do so to prevent the tree or shrub—

- (a) from obstructing or interfering with the construction, maintenance or operation of the authorised development or any apparatus used in connection with the authorised development; or
- (b) from constituting a danger to persons using the authorised development; or
- (c) from obstructing or interfering with the passage of construction vehicles to the extent necessary for the purposes of construction of the authorised development.

(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 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.