

SCHEDULE 7

Modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights

Application of the 1965 Act

6. Section 8(1) of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 has effect as if references to acquiring land were to acquiring a right in the land, and Schedule 2A to that Act is to be read as if, for that Schedule, there were substituted—

“SCHEDULE 2A

Counter-Notice Requiring Purchase of Land

Introduction

1.—(1) This Schedule applies where an acquiring authority serves a notice to treat in respect of a right over the whole or part of a house, building or factory and has not executed a general vesting declaration under section 4 (execution of declaration) of the 1981 Act as applied by article 22 (application of the 1981 Act) of the Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022 in respect of land to which the notice to treat relates.

(2) But see article 24(3) (acquisition of subsoil or airspace only) of the Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022, which excludes acquisition of subsoil or airspace only from this Schedule.

2. In this Schedule “house” includes any park or garden belonging to a house.

Counter-notice requiring purchase of land

3. A person who is able to sell the house, building or factory (“the owner”) may serve a counter-notice requiring the undertaker to purchase the owner’s interest in the house, building or factory.

4. A counter-notice under paragraph 3 must be served within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the notice to treat was served.

Response to counter-notice

5. On receiving a counter-notice the undertaker must decide whether to—

- (a) withdraw the notice to treat,
- (b) accept the counter-notice, or
- (c) refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal.

6. The undertaker must serve notice of their decision on the owner within the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which the counter-notice is served (“the decision period”).

7. If the undertaker decides to refer the counter-notice to the Upper Tribunal they must do so within the decision period.

8. If the undertaker does not serve notice of a decision within the decision period they are to be treated as if they had served notice of a decision to withdraw the notice to treat at the end of that period.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022, Paragraph 6. (See end of Document for details)

9. If the undertaker serves notice of a decision to accept the counter-notice, the compulsory purchase order and the notice to treat are to have effect as if they included the owner's interest in the house, building or factory.

Determination by Upper Tribunal

10. On a referral under paragraph 7 the Upper Tribunal must determine whether the acquisition of the right would—

- (a) in the case of a house, building or factory, cause material detriment to the house, building or factory, or
- (b) in the case of a park or garden, seriously affect the amenity or convenience of the house to which the park or garden belongs.

11. In making its determination, the Upper Tribunal must take into account—

- (a) the effect of the acquisition of the right,
- (b) the proposed use of the right, and
- (c) if the right is proposed to be acquired for works or other purposes extending to other land, the effect of the whole of the works and the use of the other land.

12. If the Upper Tribunal determines that the acquisition of the right would have either of the consequences described in paragraph 10 it must determine how much of the house, building or factory the authority ought to be required to take.

13. If the Upper Tribunal determines that the undertaker ought to be required to take some or all of the house, building or factory the compulsory purchase order and the notice to treat are to have effect as if they included the owner's interest in that land.

14.—(1) If the Upper Tribunal determines that the undertaker ought to be required to take some or all of the house, building or factory, the authority may at any time within the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which the Upper Tribunal makes its determination withdraw the notice to treat in relation to that land.

(2) If the undertaker withdraws the notice to treat under this paragraph they must pay the person on whom the notice was served compensation for any loss or expense caused by the giving and withdrawal of the notice.

(3) Any dispute as to the compensation is to be determined by the Upper Tribunal.”

Commencement Information

II Sch. 7 para. 6 in force at 5.3.2022, see [art. 1](#)

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022, Paragraph 6.