
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2023 No. 1033

The Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023

PART 1

Preliminary

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023 and comes into force on 11th October 2023.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order—

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

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

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

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

“1989 Act” means the Electricity Act 1989(5);

“1990 Act” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990(6);

“1991 Act” means the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991(7);

“2003 Act” means the Communications Act 2003(8);

“2004 Act” means the Energy Act 2004(9);

“2008 Act” means the Planning Act 2008;

“2009 Act” means the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009(10);

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

“ancillary works” means the ancillary works described in Part 2 of Schedule 1 (ancillary works) and any other works authorised by this Order that are not development within the meaning of section 32 of the 2008 Act;

“apparatus” has the same meaning as in section 105(1) of the 1991 Act;

(1) 1961 c. 33.

(2) 1965 c. 56.

(3) 1980 c. 66.

(4) 1981 c. 66.

(5) 1989 c. 29.

(6) 1990 c. 8.

(7) 1991 c. 22.

(8) 2003 c. 21.

(9) 2004 c. 20. Section 105 was amended by section 69 of the Energy Act 2008 (c. 32).

(10) 2009 c. 23.

“authorised development” means the development and associated development described in Part 1 of Schedule 1 (authorised development) and any other development authorised by this Order that is development within the meaning of section 32 of the 2008 Act;

“authorised project” means the authorised development and the ancillary works authorised by this Order;

“bank holiday” means a bank holiday in England and Wales under section 1 of the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971⁽¹¹⁾;

“book of reference” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

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

“buoy” means any floating device used for navigational purposes or measurement purposes, including wave buoys, LiDAR and guard buoys;

“business day” means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday or a bank holiday in England and Wales;

“cable” means up to 400kV cables for the transmission of electricity and includes direct lay cables, cables laid in cable ducts or protective covers, and further includes fibre optic and other communications cables either within the cable or laid alongside;

“cable circuits” means a number of electrical conductors necessary to transmit electricity between two points within the authorised development comprising up to three electrical conductors, which may be attached together or take the form of single cables, and in either case the circuit may include one or more auxiliary cables for the purpose of control, monitoring, protection or general communications;

“cable crossings” means the crossing of existing sub-sea cables, pipelines or other existing infrastructure by the cables authorised by this Order together with cable protection;

“cable ducts” means conduits for the installation of cables;

“cable protection” means measures to protect cables from physical damage including but not limited to concrete mattresses, with or without frond devices, and/or rock placement, the use of bagged solutions filled with grout or other materials, protective aprons or coverings, mattresses, flow energy dissipation devices and rock and gravel burial;

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

“commence” means carry out a material operation, as defined in section 155 of the 2008 Act comprised in or for the purposes of the authorised development other than onshore works comprising surveying or investigatory works including archaeological investigations, environmental surveys, investigations for the purpose of assessing ground conditions; preparatory works to existing infrastructure and diversion and laying of utilities and services; creation of any temporary means of access; site clearance including vegetation clearance; erection of screening and fencing, site security works, creation of temporary hard standing, or the temporary display of site notices or advertisements, and “commencement”, “commenced” and cognate expressions are to be construed accordingly;

“Defence Infrastructure Organisation Safeguarding” means Ministry of Defence Safeguarding, Defence Infrastructure Organisation – Safeguarding, St George’s House, DIO Head Office, DMS Whittington, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 9PY and any successor body to its functions;

“design principles document” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“electronic transmission” means a communication transmitted—

(11) 1971 c. 80.

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

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

“environmental statement” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“foundation” means any of: a monopile, multi-leg pin-piled jacket, mono suction caisson, multi-leg suction caisson jacket, mono gravity based system or multi-leg gravity based system jacket;

“gravity base foundation” means a structure principally of steel, concrete, or steel and concrete with a base which rests on the seabed either due to its own weight with or without added ballast or additional skirts and associated equipment including scour protection, J-tubes, corrosion protection systems and access platforms and equipment;

“hedgerow and protected tree plan” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“highway” has the same meaning as in section 328(1) of the 1980 Act;

“highway authority” means in relation to the A55, the Welsh Ministers, and in relation to any other highway Denbighshire County Council;

“horizontal directional drilling” means a trenchless boring technique for installing cables, cable ducts and other associated apparatus involving drilling in an arc between two points;

“HVAC” means high voltage alternating current;

“inter-array cables” means the cables linking the wind turbine generators to each other and to the other offshore works;

“jacket foundation” means a steel jacket/lattice-type structure constructed of steel, fixed to the seabed with steel pin piles or steel suction buckets and associated equipment including scour protection, J-tubes, corrosion protection systems and access platforms and equipment;

“joint bay” means an excavation formed to enable the jointing of the cables;

“jointing” means a process by which two or more cables are connected to each other by means of cable joints within a joint bay;

“landfall” means the location at which the offshore cables come ashore;

“land plans” means the documents certified as the ‘land plan (offshore)’ and ‘land plan (onshore)’ by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“LiDAR” means a light detection and ranging system used to measure weather and sea conditions;

“location plan” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“m” means metres and “m²” means square metres;

“maintain” includes inspect, repair, adjust or alter the authorised development, and remove, reconstruct or replace any part, provided that such works do not give rise to any materially new or materially different environmental effects to those identified in the environmental statement and any derivative of “maintain” is to be construed accordingly;

“mean high water springs” or “MHWS” means the highest level which spring tides reach on average over a period of time;

“mean low water springs” or “MLWS” means the average height of all low waters above Chart Datum;

“meteorological mast” means an offshore mast housing equipment to measure wind speed and other wind characteristics, including a topside housing electrical, communication and associated equipment and marking and lighting;

“monopile foundation” means a steel or concrete pile, driven and/or drilled into the seabed and associated equipment including scour protection, J-tubes, corrosion protection systems and access platforms and equipment;

“offshore electrical platform” means a platform with one or more decks, whether open or fully clad, accommodating electrical power transformers, low, medium and/or high voltage switch gear, instrumentation, protection and control systems, neutral earthing resistors, reactive compensation, standby electrical generation equipment, fuelling facilities, surface water drainage system, auxiliary and uninterruptible power supply systems and transformers, accommodation, emergency shelter, craneage, metering stations, meteorological equipment, helicopter landing facilities, messing facilities, potable water storage, black water separation equipment, control hub, drainage facilities, access equipment, J-tubes, marking and lighting and other associated equipment and facilities to enable the transmission of electronic communications and for electricity to be collected at, and exported from, the platform;

“offshore works” means Work Nos. 1, 1A, 2 and 2A and any related further associated development in connection with those Works;

“onshore works” means Work Nos. 3 to 41 inclusive and any related further associated development in connection with those Works;

“onshore WSI” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“Order land” means the land shown on the land plans which is within the limits of land to be acquired or used and described in the book of reference;

“Order limits” means the limits shown on the works plan within which the authorised development may be carried out whose grid coordinates seaward of MHWS are set out at Table 1 in Part 1 of Schedule 1 (authorised development) of this Order;

“outline code of construction practice” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“outline drainage strategy” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“outline landscape and ecology management plan” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“outline skills and employment strategy” means the document certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) 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(12);

“pin piles” means steel or concrete cylindrical piles driven and/or drilled into the seabed to secure steel jacket foundations;

“platforms” means the offshore structures housing or incorporating electrical equipment such as switchgear and transformers and high voltage reactive controls, electrical systems such as metering and control systems, J-tubes, landing facilities for vessels and helicopters, re-fuelling facilities, vessel charging facilities, communication and control systems, auxiliary and uninterruptible power supplies, energy storage systems, standby electricity generation

(12) 1981 c. 67. Section 7 was amended by section 70 of, and paragraph 9 of Schedule 15 to, the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34). There are other amendments to the 1981 Act which are not relevant to this Order.

equipment, cranes, storage for waste and consumables including fuel, marking and lighting and other associated equipment and facilities;

“relevant planning authority” means Denbighshire County Council;

“requirements” means those matters set out in Part 1 of Schedule 2 (requirements) to this Order;

“scour protection” means measures to prevent loss of seabed sediment around any marine structure placed in or on the seabed by use of protective aprons, mattresses with or without frond devices, or rock and gravel placement;

“special category land plan” means the plan certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“statutory undertaker” means any person falling within section 127(8) of the 2008 Act and a public communications provider as defined in section 151 of the 2003 Act;

“street” means a street within the meaning of section 48 of the 1991 Act⁽¹³⁾, together with land on the verge of a street or between two carriageways, and includes part of a street;

“street authority”, in relation to a street, has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the 1991 Act⁽¹⁴⁾;

“street works and access plan” means the plan certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“substation” means in relation to the onshore works an HVAC substation compound sited at Bodelwyddan containing electrical equipment (including power transformers, gantries, switchgear, reactive compensation equipment, electrical protection equipment devices (disconnectors, circuit breakers), cooling, harmonic filters, cables and back-up generators), control buildings, lightning protection masts, communications masts, access including internal roads, fencing and other associated equipment, structures or buildings;

“suction caisson foundation” means a tubular steel structure which partially or fully penetrates the seabed and associated equipment, including scour protection, J-tubes, corrosion protection systems and access platforms and equipment;

“temporary mitigation area” means land in which temporary mitigation will be undertaken as identified on the works plan and described in the outline landscape and ecology management plan;

“temporary stopping up of public rights of way plan” means the plan certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) for the purposes of this Order;

“trenchless installation technique compound” means a construction site associated with the cable or cable circuit works where horizontal directional drilling or other trenchless construction technique is proposed including hard standings, lay down and storage areas for construction materials and equipment, areas for spoil, areas for vehicular parking, bunded storage areas, areas comprising water and bentonite tanks, pumps and pipes, areas for welfare facilities including offices and canteen and washroom facilities, wheel washing facilities, workshop facilities and temporary fencing or other means of enclosure and areas for other facilities required for construction purposes;

“trenchless installation techniques” means the installation of electrical circuits and/or cables by means of boring techniques for installing cable ducts including horizontal directional drilling, pipe jacking/horizontal auger boring and micro-boring;

“Trinity House” means the Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond;

⁽¹³⁾ Section 48 was amended by section 124 (1) and (2) of the Local Transport Act 2008 (c. 26).

⁽¹⁴⁾ “Street authority” is defined in section 49, which was amended by paragraph 117 of Schedule 1 to the Infrastructure Act 2015 (c. 7).

“undertaker” means Awel y Môr Offshore Windfarm Limited, incorporated under company number 12270928 and having its registered office at Windmill Hill Business Park, Whitehill Way, Swindon, Wiltshire, United Kingdom, SN5 6PB;

“vessel” means every description of vessel, however propelled or moved, and includes a non-displacement craft, a personal watercraft, a seaplane on the surface of the water, a hydrofoil vessel, a hovercraft or any other amphibious vehicle and any other thing constructed or adapted for movement through, in, on or over water and which is at the time in, on or over water;

“watercourse” includes all rivers, streams, creeks, ditches, drains, canals, cuts, culverts, dykes, sluices, sewers and passages through which water flows except a public sewer or drain;

“wind turbine generator” means a structure comprising a tower, rotor with three blades connected at the hub, nacelle and ancillary electrical and other equipment which may include J-tube(s), transition piece, access and rest platforms, access ladders, boat access systems, corrosion protection systems, fenders and maintenance equipment, helicopter landing facilities and other associated equipment including communications equipment, fixed to a foundation or transition piece; and

“works plan” means the plan or plans certified as such by the Secretary of State under article 40 (certification of plans, etc.) 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 airspace above its surface and references in this Order to the imposition of restrictive covenants are references to the creation of rights over land which interfere with the interests or rights of another and are for the benefit of land which is acquired under this Order or is otherwise comprised in the Order land.

(3) All distances, directions, areas and lengths referred to in this Order are approximate and distances between points on a work comprised in the authorised development are taken to be measured along that work.

(4) For the purposes of this Order, all areas described in square metres in the book of reference are approximate.

(5) 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 relevant plans.

(6) References in this Order to numbered works are references to the works as numbered in Part 1 of Schedule 1 (authorised development).

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—

- (a) development consent for the authorised development; and
- (b) consent for the ancillary works; to be carried out within the Order limits.

(2) Subject to the requirements, the offshore works must be constructed within the Order limits seaward of MLWS and the onshore works must be constructed within the Order limits landward of MLWS.

(3) No provision of this Order relieves the undertaker of any requirement to obtain any further licence under Part 4 of the 2009 Act (marine licensing) before commencement of the authorised development, or to comply with the conditions of any marine licence(s), and nothing in this Order in any way limits the enforcement powers in respect of a marine licence(s) under Part 4 of the 2009 Act.

(4) In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Order and a marine licence, then the terms of the marine licence will take precedence.

Operation of generating station

4.—(1) The undertaker is authorised to use and operate the authorised development for which development consent is granted by this Order.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not relieve the undertaker of any requirement to obtain any permit or licence under any legislation that may be required from time to time to authorise the operation of the authorised development.

Power to maintain the authorised development

5.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), 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.

(2) The power to maintain conferred under paragraph (1) does not relieve the undertaker of any requirement to obtain any further licence under Part 4 (marine licensing) of the 2009 Act for the offshore works.

Benefit of the Order

6.—(1) Subject to this article, the provisions of this Order have effect solely for the benefit of the undertaker.

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

- (a) transfer to another person (the “transferee”) any or all of the benefit of the provisions of this Order and such related statutory rights as may be agreed between the undertaker and the transferee; and
- (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 and such related statutory rights as may be so agreed except where paragraph (8) applies, in which case the consent of the Secretary of State is not required.

(3) Where an agreement has been made in accordance with paragraph (2) references in this Order to the undertaker, will include references to the transferee or lessee.

(4) The undertaker must consult the Secretary of State before making an application for consent under this article by giving notice in writing of the proposed application.

(5) Where the undertaker has transferred any benefit, or for the duration of any period during which the undertaker has granted any benefit, under paragraph (1).

- (a) the benefit transferred or granted (“the transferred benefit”) includes any rights that are conferred, and any obligations that are imposed, by virtue of the provisions to which the benefit relates;
- (b) the transferred benefit resides exclusively with the transferee or, as the case may be, the lessee and the transferred benefit is not enforceable against the undertaker; and
- (c) 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.

(6) The consent of the Secretary of State is required for the exercise of powers under paragraph (2) except where—

- (a) the transferee or lessee is the holder of a licence under section 6 (licences authorising supply, etc.) of the 1989 Act; or
 - (b) the time limits for 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 claim has been made and has been compromised or withdrawn;
 - (iii) compensation has been paid in final settlement of any such claim;
 - (iv) payment of compensation into court has taken place in lieu of settlement of any such claim; or
 - (v) it has been determined by a tribunal or court of competent jurisdiction in respect of any such claim that no compensation is payable.
- (7) Prior to any transfer or grant under this article taking effect, whether or not the consent of the Secretary of State is required, the undertaker must give notice in writing to the Secretary of State, and if such transfer or grant relates to the exercise of powers in their area, to the relevant planning authority.
- (8) The notice required under paragraphs (4) and (7) must—
- (a) state—
 - (i) the name and contact details of the person to whom the benefit of the provisions will be transferred or granted;
 - (ii) subject to paragraph (9), the date on which the transfer will take effect;
 - (iii) the provisions to be transferred or granted;
 - (iv) the restrictions, liabilities and obligations that, in accordance with paragraph (5)(c), will apply to the person exercising the powers transferred or granted; and
 - (v) where paragraph (6) does not apply, confirmation of the availability and adequacy of funds for compensation associated with the compulsory acquisition of the Order land.
 - (b) be accompanied by—
 - (i) where relevant, a plan showing the works or areas to which the transfer or grant relates; and
 - (ii) a copy of the document effecting the transfer or grant signed by the undertaker and the person to whom the benefit of the powers will be transferred or granted.
- (9) The date specified under paragraph (8)(a)(ii) in respect of a notice served in respect of paragraph (7) must not be earlier than the expiry of fourteen days from the date of the receipt of the notice.
- (10) The notice given under paragraph (7) 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 legislative provisions

7. The following enactments do not apply in relation to the construction of any work or the carrying out of any operation for the purpose of or in connection with, the construction of the authorised development or any maintenance of any part of the authorised development—

- (a) the provisions of any byelaws 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(15);
- (b) the provisions of any byelaws made under section 66 (powers to make byelaws) of the Land Drainage Act 1991(16);
- (c) sections 23 (prohibition on obstructions etc. in watercourses) and 30 (authorisation of drainage works in connection with a ditch) of the Land Drainage Act 1991(17); and
- (d) the provisions of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017(18) in so far as they relate to the 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) of this Order.

Defence to proceedings in respect of statutory nuisance

8.—(1) Where proceedings are brought under section 82(1) (summary proceedings by persons aggrieved by statutory nuisances) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990(19) in relation to a nuisance falling within paragraphs (d), (fb), (g) and (ga) of section 79(1) (statutory nuisances and inspections therefor) of that Act no order is to 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 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(20);
- (b) is a consequence of the construction or maintenance of the authorised development and cannot reasonably be avoided; or
- (c) is a consequence of the use of the authorised development and cannot reasonably be avoided.

(2) Section 61(9) (consent for work on construction site) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974(21) 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.

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- (15) 1991 c. 57. Paragraph 5 was amended by section 100(1) and (2) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (c. 16), section 84 of, and paragraph 3 of Schedule 11 to, the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (c. 23), paragraph 49 of Schedule 25 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (c. 29) and S.I. 2013/755. Paragraph 6 was amended by paragraph 26 of Schedule 15 to the Environment Act 1995 (c. 25), section 224 of, and paragraph 24 of Schedule 16, and Part 5(B) of Schedule 22, to, the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and S.I. 2013/755. Paragraph 6A was inserted by section 103(3) of the Environment Act 1995.
 - (16) 1991 c. 59. Section 66 was amended by paragraph 38 of Schedule 2 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (c. 29) and section 86(3) of the Water Act 2014 (c. 21).
 - (17) 1991 c. 59. Section 23 was amended by section 120(1) of and the paragraph 192 of Schedule 22 to, the Environment Act 1995 and section 31 of, and paragraphs 25 and 32 of Schedule 2 to, the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (c. 29).
 - (18) 2017 c. 20.
 - (19) 1990 c. 43. Amended by section 103 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (c. 16). There are other amendments not relevant to this Order.
 - (20) 1974 c. 40. Section 61 was amended by Schedule 7 to the Building Act 1984 (c. 55), paragraph 15 of Schedule 15 to the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Schedule 24 to the Environment Act 1995. There are other amendments to the 1974 Act which are not relevant to the Order.
 - (21) 1974 c. 40. Section 61 was amended by Schedule 7 to the Building Act 1984 (c. 55), paragraph 15 of Schedule 3 to the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Paragraph 1 of Schedule 24 to the Environment Act 1995.

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) tunnel or bore under the street;
- (c) place apparatus under the street;
- (d) maintain apparatus under the street or change its position; and
- (e) execute any works required for or incidental to any works referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (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.

Application of the 1991 Act

10.—(1) The provisions of the 1991 Act mentioned in paragraph (2) that apply in relation to the carrying out of street works under that Act and any regulations made or code of practice issued or approved under those provisions apply (with all necessary modifications) in relation to—

- (a) the carrying out of works under article 9 (street works); and
- (b) the temporary stopping up, temporary alteration or temporary diversion of a street by the undertaker under article 12 (temporary restriction of use of streets);

whether or not the carrying out of the works or the stopping up, alteration or diversion constitutes street works within the meaning of that Act.

(2) The provisions of the 1991 Act~~(22)~~ are—

- (a) subject to paragraph (3), section 55 (notice of starting date of works);
- (b) section 57 (notice of emergency works);
- (c) section 60 (general duty of undertakers to co-operate);
- (d) section 68 (facilities to be afforded to street authority);
- (e) section 69 (works likely to affect other apparatus in the street);
- (f) section 76 (liability for cost of temporary traffic regulation);
- (g) section 77 (liability for cost of use of alternative route); and
- (h) all provisions of that Act that apply for the purposes of the provisions referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (g).

(3) Section 55 of the 1991 Act as applied by paragraph (2) has effect as if references in section 57 of that Act to emergency works included a reference to a stopping up, alteration or diversion (as the case may be) required in a case of emergency.

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

(22) Sections 55, 57, 60, 68 and 69 were amended by the Traffic Management Act 2004 (c. 18).

- (a) section 56 (power to give directions as to timing of street works);
- (b) section 56A (power to give directions as to placing of apparatus);
- (c) section 58 (restriction on works following substantial road works);
- (d) section 58A (restriction on works following substantial street works);
- (e) section 61 (protected streets); and
- (f) schedule 3A (restriction on works following substantial street works).

Temporary stopping up of rights of way

11.—(1) The undertaker may, in connection with the carrying out of the authorised development, temporarily stop up each of the public rights of way specified in column (1) of Schedule 4 (rights of way to be temporarily stopped up or restricted) to the extent specified in column (2), by reference to the letters shown on the temporary stopping up of public rights of way plan.

(2) The rights of way specified in Schedule 4 (rights of way to be temporarily stopped up or restricted) may not be temporarily stopped up under this article unless a diversion for the stopped up section of that right of way, is first provided by the undertaker to the standard defined in the public access management plan forming part of the code of construction practice to be approved in accordance with the requirements set out in Schedule 2 (requirements), to the reasonable satisfaction of the highway authority.

(3) The relevant diversion route provided under paragraph (2) will be subsequently maintained by the undertaker until the re-opening of the relevant right of way specified in paragraph (1).

(4) 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.

Temporary restriction of use of streets

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

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

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

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

(4) The undertaker must not temporarily stop up or use as a temporary working site any street without the consent of the street authority, which may attach reasonable conditions to the consent.

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

(6) If a street authority fails to notify the undertaker of its decision within 28 days of receiving an application for consent under paragraph (4), that street authority is deemed to have granted consent.

Access to works

13. The undertaker may, for the purposes of the authorised development, form and lay out means of access, or improve existing means of access for the purposes of the authorised development within

the Order limits from the streets listed in Schedule 5 (access to works) and shown on the street works and access plan; and as part of Work No. 41.

PART 4

Supplemental powers

Discharge of water

14.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4) below 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 inspect, 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 determined as if it were a dispute under section 106 (right to communicate with public sewers) of the Water Industry Act 1991⁽²³⁾.

(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 carry out any works to any public sewer or drain pursuant to paragraph (1) except—

- (a) in accordance with plans approved by the person to whom the sewer or drain belongs, but such approval must not be unreasonably withheld; and
- (b) where that person has been given the opportunity to supervise the making of the opening.

(5) The undertaker must not, in carrying out or maintaining works pursuant to this article, damage or interfere with the bed or banks of, or construct any works in, under, over or within eight metres of, any watercourse forming part of a main river, or within 16 metres of a tidally influenced main river without the prior written consent of Natural Resources Wales.

(6) 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.

(7) This article does not authorise the entry into controlled waters of any matter whose entry or discharge into controlled waters is prohibited by regulation 12 (requirement for environmental permit) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016⁽²⁴⁾.

(8) In this article—

- (a) “public sewer or drain” means a sewer or drain which belongs to a sewerage undertaker, Natural Resources Wales, an internal drainage board or a local authority; and
- (b) other expressions, excluding watercourse, used both in this article and in the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 have the same meaning as in those Regulations.

(9) If a person who receives an application for consent or approval fails to notify the undertaker of a decision within 28 days of receiving an application for consent under paragraph (3) or approval

⁽²³⁾ 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 and 36(2) of the Water Act 2003 (c. 37). There are other amendments to this section which are not relevant to this Order.

⁽²⁴⁾ S.I. 2016/1154.

under paragraph (4)(a) that person is deemed to have granted consent or given approval, as the case may be.

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 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 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 or after 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
- (b) in a private street without the consent of the street authority; but such consent must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(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) If either a highway authority or a street authority which receives an application for consent fails to notify the undertaker of its decision within 28 days of receiving the application for consent—

- (a) under paragraph (4)(a) in the case of a highway authority; or
- (b) under paragraph (4)(b) in the case of a street authority; that authority is deemed to have granted consent.

(7) Section 13 (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act 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 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act.

Protective works to buildings

16.—(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 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 first becomes operational.

(3) For the purpose of determining how the powers 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 that 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 power under paragraph (1) to carry out protective works to a building;
- (b) a power under paragraph (3) to enter a building and land within its curtilage;
- (c) a power under paragraph (4)(a) to enter a building and land within its curtilage; or
- (d) a power 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 14 days' notice of its intention to exercise the 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), (c) or (d), 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 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 powers under this article have been exercised for any loss or damage arising to them by reason of the exercise of the powers.

(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 day on which the part of the authorised development carried out in the vicinity of the building first becomes operational 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 (compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance) of the 2008 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) 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 in respect of the

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

- (12) 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 that 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 that has been caused to the building by the carrying out, maintenance or use of the authorised development.

Removal of human remains

17.—(1) Before the undertaker carries out any development or works which will or may disturb any human remains in the Order land it must remove those human remains from the Order land, or cause them to be removed, in accordance with the following provisions of this article.

(2) Before any such remains are removed from the Order land the undertaker must give notice of the intended removal, describing the Order land and stating the general effect of the following provisions of this article, by—

- (a) publishing a notice once in each of two successive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the area of the authorised development; and
- (b) displaying a notice in a conspicuous place on or near to the Order land.

(3) As soon as reasonably practicable after the first publication of a notice under paragraph (2) the undertaker must send a copy of the notice to the relevant planning authority.

(4) At any time within fifty-six days after the first publication of a notice under paragraph (2) any person who is a personal representative or relative of any deceased person whose remains are interred in the specific land may give notice in writing to the undertaker of that person’s intention to undertake the removal of the remains.

(5) Where a person has given notice under paragraph (4), and the remains in question can be identified, that person may cause such remains to be—

- (a) removed and re-interred in any burial ground or cemetery in which burials may legally take place; or
- (b) removed to, and cremated in, any crematorium;

and that person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after such re-interment or cremation, provide to the undertaker a certificate for the purpose of enabling compliance with paragraph (10).

(6) If the undertaker is not satisfied that any person giving notice under paragraph (4) is the personal representative or relative as that person claims to be, or that the remains in question can be identified, the question is to be determined on the application of either party in summary manner by the county court, and the court may make an order specifying who is to remove the remains and as to the payment of the costs of the application.

(7) The undertaker must pay the reasonable expenses of removing and re-interring or cremating the remains of any deceased person under this article.

- (8) If—
- (a) within the period of fifty-six days referred to in paragraph (4) no notice under that paragraph has been given to the undertaker in respect of any remains in the Order land;
 - (b) such notice is given and no application is made under paragraph (6) within fifty-six days after the giving of the notice but the person who has given the notice fails to remove the remains within a further period of fifty-six days;

- (c) within fifty-six days after any order is made by the county court under paragraph (6) any person, other than the undertaker, specified in the order fails to remove the remains; or
- (d) it is determined that the remains to which any such notice under paragraph (4) relates cannot be identified;

subject to paragraph (9), the undertaker must remove the remains and cause them to be re-interred in such burial ground, or cemetery in which burials may legally take place as the undertaker thinks suitable for the purpose and, so far as possible, remains from individual graves must be re-interred in individual containers which must be identifiable by a record prepared with reference to the original position of burial of the remains that they contain.

(9) If the undertaker is satisfied that any person giving notice under paragraph (4) is the personal representative or relative as that person claims to be and that the remains in question can be identified, but that person does not remove the remains, the undertaker must comply with any reasonable request that person may make in relation to the removal and re-interment or cremation of the remains.

(10) On the re-interment or cremation of any remains under this article—

- (a) a certificate of re-interment or cremation must be sent by the undertaker to the Registrar General by the undertaker giving the date of re-interment or cremation and identifying the place from which the remains were removed and the place in which they were re-interred or cremated; and
- (b) a copy of the certificate of re-interment or cremation and the record mentioned in paragraph (8) must be sent by the undertaker to the relevant planning authority mentioned in paragraph (3).

(11) The removal of the remains of any deceased person under this article must be carried out in accordance with any directions which may be given by the Secretary of State.

(12) Any jurisdiction or function conferred on the county court by this article may be exercised by the district judge of the court.

(13) Section 25 (offence of removal of body from burial grounds) of the Burial Act 1857(25) is not to apply to a removal carried out in accordance with this article.

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 to carry out or to facilitate, or is incidental to, the authorised development.

(2) This article is subject to paragraph (2) of article 20 (compulsory acquisition of rights) and paragraph (8) of article 27 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development).

Time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily

19.—(1) After the end of the period of 5 years beginning on the day on which this Order is made—

- (a) no notice to treat is to be served under Part 1 (compulsory Purchase under Acquisition of Land Act of 1946) of the 1965 Act; and

(b) no declaration is to be executed under section 4 (execution of declaration) of the 1981 Act(26) as applied by article 23 (application of the 1981 Act).

(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 prevents 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

20.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) the undertaker may acquire such rights over the Order land or impose restrictive covenants affecting the land as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land), by creating them as well as acquiring rights already in existence.

(2) Subject to articles 22 (private rights) and 29 (statutory undertakers) in the case of the Order land specified in column (1) of Schedule 7 (land in which only new rights etc. may be acquired) the undertaker’s powers of compulsory acquisition are limited to the acquisition of new rights in the land or the imposition of restrictive covenants as may be required for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that Schedule.

(3) Subject to Schedule 2A (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in notice to treat) to the 1965 Act (as substituted by paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights and imposition of restrictive covenants)), where the undertaker acquires a right over land or the benefit of a restrictive covenant, the undertaker is not required to acquire a greater interest in that land.

(4) Schedule 8 (modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights and imposition of new restrictions) 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 or the imposition of a restrictive covenant.

(5) In any case where the acquisition of new rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants under paragraph (1) is required for the purpose of diverting, replacing or protecting apparatus of a statutory undertaker, the undertaker may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, transfer the power to acquire such rights to the statutory undertaker in question.

(6) The exercise by a statutory undertaker of any power in accordance with a transfer under paragraph (5) is subject to the same restrictions, liabilities and obligations as would apply under this Order if that power were exercised by the undertaker.

Compulsory acquisition of land: minerals

21. Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 2 (minerals) to the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 are incorporated in this Order, subject to the following modifications—

- (a) paragraph 8(3) is not incorporated;
- (b) for “acquiring authority” substitute “undertaker”; and
- (c) for “undertaking” substitute “authorised development”.

Private rights

22.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights or restrictive covenants over land subject to compulsory acquisition under article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land) cease to

(26) Section 4 was amended by sections 184 and 185 of, and paragraph 2 of Schedule 18 to, the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

have effect in so far as their continuance would be inconsistent with the exercise of the powers under article 18—

- (a) as from the date of acquisition of the land 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) (power of entry) of the 1965 Act⁽²⁷⁾

whichever is the earlier.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights or restrictive covenants over land subject to the compulsory acquisition of rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants under article 18 (compulsory acquisition of rights) cease to have effect in so far as their continuance would be inconsistent with the exercise of the right or compliance with the restrictive covenant—

- (a) as from the date of the acquisition of the right or the imposition of the restrictive covenant by the undertaker (whether the right is acquired compulsorily, by agreement or through the grant of lease of the land by agreement); or
- (b) on the date of entry on the land by the undertaker under section 11(1) of the 1965 Act in pursuance of the right,

whichever is the earlier.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this article, all private rights or restrictive covenants over land of which the undertaker takes temporary possession under this Order are suspended and unenforceable, in so far as their continuance would be inconsistent with the purpose for which temporary possession is taken, for as long as the undertaker remains in lawful possession of the land.

(4) Any person who suffers loss by the extinguishment or suspension of any private right or restrictive covenant under this article is entitled to compensation in accordance with the terms of section 152 (compensation in case where no right to claim in nuisance) of the 2008 Act to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

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

(6) Paragraphs (1) to (3) have effect subject to—

- (a) any notice given by the undertaker before—
 - (i) the completion of the acquisition of the land or the acquisition of rights or the imposition of restrictive covenants over or affecting the land;
 - (ii) the undertaker's appropriation of the land;
 - (iii) the undertaker's entry onto the land; or
 - (iv) the undertaker taking temporary possession of the land;

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 in question is vested or belongs.

(7) If an agreement referred to in paragraph (6)(b)—

- (a) is made with a person in or to whom the right is vested or belongs; and

⁽²⁷⁾ Section 11(1) was amended by paragraph 14(3) of Schedule 4 to the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (c. 67) paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 5 to, the Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2006 (No. 1) and section 186(2) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

(b) is expressed to have effect also for the benefit of those deriving title from or under that person;

the agreement is effective in respect of the persons so deriving title, whether the title was derived before or after the making of the agreement.

(8) Reference in this article to private rights over land includes reference to any trusts or incidents to which the land is subject.

Application of the 1981 Act

23.—(1) The 1981 Act applies as if this Order were a compulsory purchase order.

(2) The 1981 Act, as applied, has effect with the following modifications.

(3) In section 1 (application of Act) for sub-section (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) Omit section 5 (earliest date for execution of declaration).

(5) Omit section 5A (time limit for general vesting declaration).

(6) In section 5B(1) (extension of time limit during challenge)—

(a) for “section 23 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (application to High Court in respect of compulsory purchase order)” substitute “section 118 of the Planning Act 2008 (legal challenges relating to applications for orders granting development consent)”; and

(b) for “the three year period mentioned in section 5A” substitute “the five year period mentioned in article 19 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023”.

(7) In section 6 (notices after execution of declaration) for sub-section (1)(b) substitute—

“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 of the Planning Act 2008,”.

(8) In section 7 (constructive notice to treat) in sub-section (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—

““But see article 24 (acquisition of subsoil only) of the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023 which excludes the acquisition of subsoil from this Schedule””.

(10) References to the 1965 Act in the 1981 Act are to be constructed 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 1965 Act) to the compulsory acquisition of the land under this Order.

Acquisition of subsoil only

24.—(1) The undertaker may acquire compulsorily so much of, or such rights in, the subsoil of the land referred to in paragraph (1) of article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land) and paragraph (1) of article 20 (compulsory acquisition of rights) as may be required for any purpose for which that land may be acquired under that provision instead of acquiring the whole of the land.

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

(3) Paragraph (2) does not prevent Schedule 2A (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in notice to treat) to the 1965 Act (as modified by article 25 (modification of Part 1 of the 1965 Act) or

paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 as the case may be) from applying where the undertaker acquires any part of, or rights in a cellar, vault, arch or other construction forming part of a house, building or factory.

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

- (a) Schedule 2A to the 1965 Act (as modified by article 25 (modification of Part 1 of 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) (blighted land: proposed acquisition of part interest; material detriment test) of the 1990 Act.

Modification of Part 1 of the 1965 Act

25.—(1) Part 1 (compulsory purchase under Acquisition of Land Act of 1946) of the 1965 Act, as applied to this Order by section 125 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act, is modified as set out in paragraphs (2) to (5).

(2) In section 4A(1)(a) (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 (legal challenges relating to applications for orders granting development consent) of the 2008 Act, the five year period mentioned in article 19 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Awel y Môr Wind Farm Order 2023”.

(3) In section 11A (powers of entry: further notice of entry)—

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

(4) In section 22(2) (expiry of time limit for exercise of compulsory purchase power not to affect acquisition of interests omitted from purchase), for “section 4 of this Act” substitute “article 19 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily) of the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023”.

(5) In Schedule 2A (counter-notice requiring purchase of land not in notice to treat)—

- (a) for paragraphs 1(2) and 14(2) substitute—
“But see article 26(3) (acquisition of subsoil only) of the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023 which excludes the acquisition of subsoil only from this Schedule”; and
- (b) at the end insert—

“Part 4

INTERPRETATION

30. In this Schedule, references to entering on and taking possession of land do not include doing so under article 16 (protective works to buildings), article 27 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development) or article 28 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development) of the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023”.

Rights under or over streets

26.—(1) The undertaker may enter on 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.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), any person who is an owner or occupier of land appropriated under paragraph (1) without the undertaker acquiring any part of that person's interest in the land, and who suffers loss as a result, is entitled to compensation to be determined, in case of dispute, under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

(5) Compensation is not payable under paragraph (4) to any person who is an undertaker to whom section 85 (sharing of cost of necessary measures) of the 1991 Act 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, but subject to article 19 (time limit for exercise of authority to acquire land compulsorily)—

(a) enter on and take temporary possession of—

- (i) the land specified in column (1) of Schedule 6 (land of which only temporary possession may be taken) for the purpose specified in relation to that land in column (2) of that Schedule relating to the part of the authorised development specified in column (3) of that Schedule; and
- (ii) any other Order land in respect of which no notice of entry has been served under section 11 (powers of entry) of the 1965 Act (other than in connection with the acquisition of rights only) and no declaration has been made under section 4 (execution of declaration) of the 1981 Act;

(b) remove any buildings, agricultural plant and apparatus, drainage, fences, debris and vegetation from that land;

(c) construct temporary works (including the provision of means of access), structures and buildings on that land;

(d) use the land for the purposes of a working site with access to the working site in connection with the authorised development;

(e) construct any permanent works specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 6 (land of which only temporary possession may be taken), or any other mitigation works in connection with the authorised development; and

(f) construct such works on that land as are mentioned in Part 1 (authorised development) of Schedule 1 (authorised development).

(2) Not less than three months 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 and explain the purpose for which entry is taken in respect of land specified under paragraph (1)(a)(ii).

(3) The undertaker must 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 part of the authorised development specified in relation to that land in column (3) of Schedule 6 (land of which only temporary possession may be taken); or
- (b) in the case of any 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 work for which temporary possession of the land was taken unless the undertaker has, by the end of that period, served a notice of entry under section 11 of the 1965 Act or made a declaration under section 4 of the 1981 Act in relation to that land.

(4) 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 or otherwise acquired the land or rights over land subject to temporary possession, 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; but the undertaker is not required to—

- (a) replace a building removed under this article;
- (b) restore the land on which any permanent works (including ground strengthening works) have been constructed under paragraph (1)(e); or
- (c) remove any measures installed over or around statutory undertakers' apparatus to protect that apparatus from the authorised development.

(5) 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 powers conferred by this article.

(6) Any dispute as to a person's entitlement to compensation under paragraph (5), or as to the amount of the compensation, is to be determined under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) of the 1961 Act.

(7) 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 (5).

(8) The undertaker must not compulsorily acquire, acquire new rights over or impose restrictive covenants over the land referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(i) of this Order.

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

(10) Section 13(28) (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act applies to the temporary use 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.

(11) Paragraph (1)(a)(ii) does not authorise the undertaker to take temporary possession of any land which the undertaker is not authorised to acquire under article 18 (compulsory acquisition of land) or article 20 (compulsory acquisition of rights).

(28) Section 13 was amended by sections 139 of, and paragraph 28 of Schedule 13, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 23 to the Tribunals Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (c. 15).

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; and
- (b) 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 28 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, must be determined under Part 1 (determination of questions of disputed compensation) 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 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 required to acquire the land or any interest in it.

(10) Section 13 (refusal to give possession to acquiring authority) of the 1965 Act 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 (application of compulsory acquisition provisions) of the 2008 Act.

(11) In this article “the maintenance period”, in relation to any part of the authorised development means the period during which the authorised development exports electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

Statutory undertakers

29. Subject to the provisions of Schedule 9 (protective provisions) the undertaker may—

- (a) acquire compulsorily, or acquire new rights or impose restrictive covenants over, the land belonging to statutory undertakers shown on the land plans within the Order land and described in the book of reference; and
- (b) extinguish the rights of, and remove, relocate the rights of or reposition the apparatus belonging to statutory undertakers over or within the Order land.

Recovery of costs of new connections

30.—(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 Part 3 (street works in England and Wales) of the 1991 Act applies.

(4) In this paragraph—

“public communications provider” has the same meaning as in section 151(1) of the 2003 Act⁽²⁹⁾; and

“public utility undertaker” means a gas, water, electricity or sewerage undertaker.

Funding

31.—(1) The undertaker must not 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 for that purpose 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 18 (compulsory acquisition of land);
- (b) article 20 (compulsory acquisition of rights);
- (c) article 22 (private rights);
- (d) article 24 (acquisition of subsoil only);
- (e) article 26 (rights under or over streets);
- (f) article 27 (temporary use of land for carrying out the authorised development);
- (g) article 28 (temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development);
- (h) article 29 (statutory undertakers); and
- (i) article 30 (recovery of costs of new connections).

(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

(29) 2003 c. 21.

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.

PART 6

Miscellaneous and general

Application of landlord and tenant law

32.—(1) This article applies to any agreement entered into by the undertaker under article 6 (benefit of Order) so far as it relates to the terms on which any land is subject to a lease granted by or under that agreement.

(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) No enactment or rule of law to which paragraph (2) applies is to apply 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.

Felling or lopping of trees and removal of hedgerows

33.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and article 34 (trees subject to tree preservation orders) the undertaker may fell or lop any tree or shrub, or cut back its roots, within or encroaching upon land within the Order limits 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.

(2) In carrying out any activity authorised by paragraph (1), the undertaker must—

- (a) do no unnecessary damage to any tree or shrub; and
- (b) 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.

(4) The undertaker may, for the purposes of carrying out the authorised development but subject to paragraph (2)—

- (a) remove any hedgerow within the Order limits and specified in Schedule 10, part 1 (removal of hedgerows) that may be required to be removed for the purposes of carrying out the authorised project; and
 - (b) remove the important hedgerows as are within the Order limits and specified in Schedule 10, Part 2 (removal of important hedgerows).
- (5) In this article “hedgerow” and “important hedgerow” has the same meaning as in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997⁽³⁰⁾.

Trees subject to tree preservation orders

34.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the undertaker must not fell or lop or cut back the roots of any tree which is the subject of a tree preservation order.

(2) The undertaker may fell or lop any tree within or encroaching upon the Order limits that is subject to a tree preservation order which was made after 20 April 2022, or cut back its roots, if it reasonably believes it to be necessary in order to do so in order to prevent the tree—

- (a) from obstructing or interfering with onshore site preparation works the construction, maintenance or operation of the authorised development or any apparatus used in connection with the authorised development; or
 - (b) from constituting an unacceptable source of danger (whether to children or to other persons).
- (3) In carrying out any activity authorised by paragraph (1)—
- (a) the undertaker must not cause unnecessary damage to any tree and must pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage arising from such activity; and
 - (b) the duty contained in section 206(1) (replacement of trees) of the 1990 Act does not apply.

(4) The authority given by paragraph (1) constitutes a deemed consent under the relevant tree preservation order.

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

Abatement of works abandoned or decayed

35. Where any of the offshore works or any part of them is abandoned or allowed to fall into decay, the Secretary of State may, following consultation with the undertaker, issue a written notice requiring the undertaker at its own expense either to repair, make safe and restore one or any of those works, or remove Work No. 1 or any relevant part of it, without prejudice to any notice served under section 105(2) (requirement to prepare decommissioning programmes) of the 2004 Act⁽³¹⁾. The notice may also require the restoration of the site of the relevant part(s) of Work No 1.

Saving provisions for Trinity House

36. Nothing in this Order prejudices or derogates from any of the rights, duties or privileges of Trinity House.

⁽³⁰⁾ S.I. 1997/1160.

⁽³¹⁾ Section 105(2) was substituted by section 69(2) of the Energy Act 2008 (c. 32).

Crown rights

37.—(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 licensee to 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) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the exercise of any right under this Order for the compulsory acquisition of an interest in any Crown land (as defined in the 2008 Act) which is for the time being held otherwise than by or on behalf of the Crown.

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

Protective provisions

38. Schedule 9 (protective provisions) has effect.

Operational land for the purposes of the 1990 Act

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

Certification of plans, etc.

40.—(1) The undertaker must, as soon as practicable after the making of this Order, submit to the Secretary of State copies of all of the documents listed in Schedule 13 (documents 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 admissible in any proceedings as evidence of the contents of the document of which it is a copy.

Service of notices

41.—(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 (references to service by post) of the Interpretation Act 1978⁽³²⁾ 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 the 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 any 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 name or 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 a 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—

- (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 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 electronic communication given 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.

No double recovery

42. Compensation is not payable in respect of the same matter both under this Order and under any other enactment, any contract or any rule of law, or under two or more different provisions of this Order.

(32) 1978 c. 30.

Requirements, appeals, etc.

43.—(1) Sub-section (1) of section 78 (right to appeal against planning decisions and failure to take such decision) of the 1990 Act applies to the development consent granted by this Order and to the requirements except that it is modified so as to read for the purposes of this Order only as follows—

(a) after “local planning authority” insert “or Secretary of State”;

(b) after sub-section (b) insert the following—

“refuse or fails to determine an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by a requirement imposed on a grant of development consent or contained in a development consent order, or grant it subject to conditions; or”;

and

(c) after sub-section (1), insert the following—

“(1A) Where the appeal under sub-section (1) relates to a decision by the Secretary of State, the appeal will be decided by a Secretary of State who would not be responsible for determining an application for development consent with the subject matter of the Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Order 2023 as if section 103(1) of the 2008 Act applied.”

(2) Sections 78 (right to appeal against planning decisions and failure to take such decisions) and 79 (determination of appeals) of the 1990 Act have effect in relation to any appeal under the terms of this article except that the Secretary of State in question is the Secretary of State who would be responsible for determining an application for development consent with the subject matter of this Order if section 103(1) (Secretary of State is to decide applications) of the 2008 Act applied.

Arbitration

44.—(1) Subject to article 36 (saving provisions for Trinity House) any difference under any provision of this Order, unless otherwise provided for, is to be referred to and settled in arbitration in accordance with the rules at Schedule 12 (arbitration rules) of this Order, by a single arbitrator to be agreed upon by the parties, within 14 days of receipt of the notice of arbitration, or if the parties fail to agree within the time period stipulated, to be appointed on application of either party (after giving written notice to the other) by the Secretary of State.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, any matter for which the consent or approval of the Secretary of State is required under any provision of this Order is not subject to arbitration.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero

19th September 2023

David Wagstaff
Deputy Director, Energy Infrastructure Planning
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero