

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT incorporating DESIGN & ACCESS STATEMENT

4 Old Meadow, Knowsley, Prescott, L34 0JW

Proposed householder extensions and alterations

Applicant	Adam Ismail
Site	4 Old Meadow, Knowsley, Prescott, L34 0JW
Architect drawings	LS drawings dated 09/09/2026
HER enquiry	CME3801, dated 21/09/2026
Tree Protection Plan	Urban Green UG1980, dated 18/09/2026

This Heritage Impact Assessment incorporating a Design & Access Statement has been prepared from the final architect drawings dated 09/09/2026, formal Merseyside Historic Environment Record results, Tree Protection Plan, photographic survey, Google Earth imagery and current planning and heritage guidance.

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1. Introduction and scope

This Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared in support of a householder planning application at 4 Old Meadow, Knowsley, Prescot. Knowsley Council requested an HIA because the proposal is within the Knowsley Village Conservation Area and has the potential to affect designated heritage assets or their settings. The Council's validation request requires the assessment to identify relevant heritage assets and designations, incorporate a Historic Environment Record check, describe significance, explain the design principles and justification for the works, and assess effects on heritage significance and setting.

The assessment is proportionate to the scale of the proposal. It concerns alterations and extensions to an existing modern domestic property; it does not involve direct physical works to a listed building. The principal heritage considerations therefore arise from the character and appearance of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area and from the setting of nearby designated and non-designated heritage assets.

The assessment has been informed by the formal Merseyside Historic Environment Record search CME3801, the Knowsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal, the National Heritage List for England, the submitted architect's drawings, the Tree Protection Plan, a photographic survey undertaken in September 2026, Google Earth historic and oblique imagery, and current national and local policy and guidance.



Figure 1. Architect's location plan for 4 Old Meadow (drawing 00, 09/09/2026).

2. Site and surrounding context

4 Old Meadow is a detached two-storey dwelling located on a private residential access within Knowsley Village. The dwelling is of later twentieth-century suburban character, principally faced in red/brown

brick with a pitched tiled roof. It occupies a generous landscaped plot with driveway, front garden and substantial rear garden.

The immediate character of Old Meadow is domestic and relatively secluded. The private access is narrow, with substantial boundary vegetation, mature trees, hedges, walls and gates. The application site is not experienced as part of an open civic space; rather, it is one of a series of individually enclosed plots set behind the public road and within a wider mature landscape.

The wider context is nonetheless heritage-sensitive. Historic buildings lie to the south, south-west and west, while St Mary's Church occupies a more distant position to the south-west. Accordingly, the assessment considers not only direct visibility but also the contribution made by the site's spatial relationship, vegetation, intervening development and private garden character to the setting of those assets.



Figure 2. Existing principal elevation of 4 Old Meadow.



Figure 3. Existing rear elevation and wider rear-garden context.



Figure 4. Entrance to Old Meadow from the public road.



Figure 5. Approach along Old Meadow towards No. 4.

3. Description of the proposed development

The proposal is shown on the final Architevo drawing package dated 09 September 2026. Drawing 04 identifies a first-floor side extension, a single-storey side/rear extension and a front porch. Drawing 05 shows the proposed ground-floor arrangement, including the rear kitchen/lounge extension, utility

accommodation, porch and two rooflights above the rear extension. Drawing 06 shows Bedrooms 5 and 6 with ensuite accommodation within the first-floor side extension.

The final proposed elevations on Drawing 07 retain a pitched-roof domestic form. The new facing brick is specified as Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red to match/complement the existing dwelling, and roof tiles from the existing side extension are identified for re-use. This resolves the earlier brick/render alternative and gives the application a clear material strategy.

Schedule of works relevant to this HIA:

- construction of a modest front porch as shown on Drawings 04, 05 and 07;
- construction of a first-floor side extension to the existing dwelling;
- construction/alteration of single-storey side/rear accommodation as shown on the submitted block and ground-floor plans;
- internal reconfiguration and provision of additional bedrooms and ensuite accommodation at first-floor level;
- associated new openings, roof form, rooflights where shown, rainwater goods and external finishes;
- landscape/tree protection measures in accordance with the separate Tree Protection Plan.

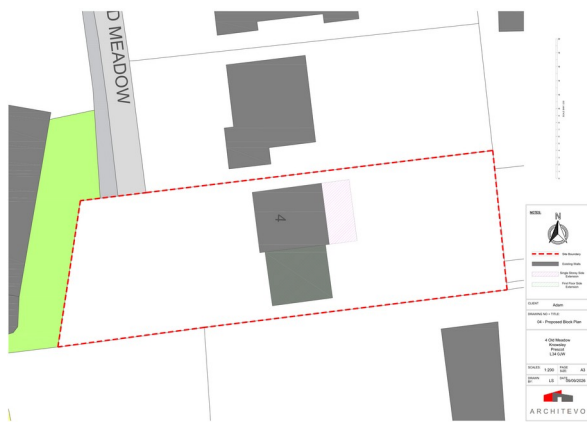


Figure 6. Proposed block plan.

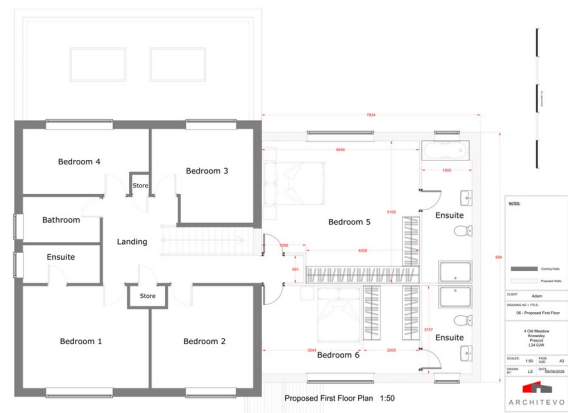


Figure 7. Proposed first-floor plan.



Figure 8. Final proposed elevations (Drawing 07), specifying Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red facing brick and re-use of tiles from the existing side extension.

3A. Design and Access Statement

This section is included so the Heritage Impact Assessment and Design & Access Statement can operate as one consolidated supporting document. The proposal has been developed in response to the established domestic scale of 4 Old Meadow, its location within Knowsley Village Conservation Area, the proximity of nearby heritage assets and the enclosed, landscaped character of the private road.

Amount, layout and scale

The development extends an existing detached dwelling rather than creating a separate building or dwelling. The principal additions comprise a single-storey rear/side extension, a first-floor side extension above/alongside existing accommodation, and a modest front porch. The first-floor addition is integrated with the existing house and retains a pitched-roof domestic scale. The rear extension projects approximately 4.0 m and is arranged as enlarged kitchen/lounge accommodation.

Appearance and materials

The design avoids an unrelated architectural language. New walling is specified as Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red facing brick, with the intention of achieving a close visual relationship with the existing textured red/orange brickwork. Roof tiles from the existing side extension are to be re-used where shown. Windows, doors, fascias, soffits and rainwater goods will be selected to complement the host dwelling. Any large rear glazed opening is intended to use a visually restrained slim-frame system in a subdued matte finish; Anthracite Grey (RAL 7016) or an equivalent dark neutral finish is considered appropriate, subject to final supplier confirmation.

Rear glazing and rooflights

The principal contemporary glazed elements are positioned to the rear of the dwelling, facing the private garden rather than the principal public approach. Drawing 05 identifies two rooflights above the rear extension. These are to be low-profile rooflights integrated within the rear extension roof rather than prominent additions to the main house roofline. The available site photographs and Google Earth views indicate that the rear elevation is experienced mainly from private garden areas, with public views filtered by the dwelling, neighbouring development, boundaries and mature vegetation.

Access

Existing vehicular and pedestrian access from Old Meadow is retained. The proposal does not create a new access, alter the private-road arrangement or materially change the relationship between the dwelling and the highway. Internal access arrangements remain domestic in character and will be developed in accordance with applicable Building Regulations.

4. Methodology and evidence base

The assessment follows a proportionate, evidence-led approach. It first identifies the heritage assets potentially affected, then describes the aspects of their significance that could be sensitive to change in the application site's setting, before assessing how the proposal would alter that setting or the ability to appreciate significance.

This approach accords with the August 2026 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), particularly policies HE4 and HE5. HE5 requires development proposals affecting heritage assets to be accompanied by an assessment of significance, including the contribution made by setting, and requires the relevant Historic Environment Record to be consulted. Historic England's GPA3 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' is also used as a methodological reference: identify affected assets, assess how setting contributes to significance, assess the effect of the proposal, consider avoidance/minimisation of harm, and document the conclusion.

The following evidence has been reviewed: Merseyside HER enquiry CME3801; Knowsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal; National Heritage List entries; current national and local policy; the architect's drawings; Urban Green's Tree Protection Plan; on-site and public-realm photographs; first-floor views from the application property; Google Earth plan, historic and oblique imagery; and approximate Google Earth distance measurements. All Google Earth images supplied by the applicant are retained in Appendix B, including lower-resolution images, so the evidence trail is transparent.

5. Historic development and conservation-area context

The Knowsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal describes Knowsley Village as a historic village within a rural setting, characterised by open spaces, trees, workers' cottages, lodges and farmhouses, and by its historic association with Knowsley Hall and the Earls of Derby. The appraisal identifies landscape structure, mature trees and hedgerows as important contributors to the village's character.

The formal HER results reinforce the historic depth of the immediate area. Millbrook Manor / The Knowsley Arms is recorded as a former school built in 1845 and shown on nineteenth-century mapping. School House is recorded as a mid-nineteenth-century building, with a building shown on the 1847 Tithe map and on the first-edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Knowsley Old Vicarage dates from approximately 1885 and is statutorily listed at Grade II.

Historic Google Earth imagery supplied by the applicant extends from 2000 to 2026 and shows the continued existence of 4 Old Meadow within a subdivided residential garden plot, with persistent enclosure by gardens, boundaries and substantial vegetation. The imagery is not relied upon to identify individual trees or precise historic boundaries where resolution is poor; it is used as contextual evidence of the long-established domestic and landscaped character of the site.

6. Heritage designations and HER results

A formal search of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record was completed for No. 4 Old Meadow on 21 September 2026 under enquiry reference CME3801. The HER identifies Knowsley Village Conservation Area (DME3435) and records the nearby heritage assets listed below. The full HER report should accompany the planning submission as a separate supporting document.



Figure 9. Cover of the formal Merseyside HER Information Report, enquiry CME3801.

Asset	HER / NHLE ref.	Status	Approx. relationship	Relevant significance
Knowsley Village Conservation Area	DME3435	Designated conservation area	Application site lies within the conservation area	Area-wide architectural/historic interest; village form, landscape, mature trees/hedges, historic buildings

Asset	HER / NHLE ref.	Status	Approx. relationship	Relevant significance
				and spaces.
Knowsley Old Vicarage	MME10888 / NHLE 1261765	Grade II listed building	Approx. 23.5 m to south (Google Earth contextual measurement; verify endpoint)	Architectural and historic interest as a c.1885 Queen Anne vicarage; red brick, terracotta, sandstone, decorative roof and chimneys.
School House, Tithebarn Road	MME12572	Non-designated HER building	Approx. 28.6 m diagonally south (contextual measurement)	Historic interest as a mid-C19 building shown on 1847 and early OS mapping; relationship with former school complex.
Millbrook Manor / The Knowsley Arms	MME5613	Non-designated HER building	Approx. 29.6 m west	Historic and architectural interest as former school built 1845; red sandstone Tudorbethan character.
Church of St Mary	MME5609 / NHLE 1253329	Grade II* listed building	Approx. 103.2 m south-west	High architectural and historic significance; 1844 parish church, later extensions; tower and spire are prominent elements.

The HER search contains additional records within the wider search area. This HIA focuses on those assets with the clearest spatial, visual or historical relationship to the application site. This is a proportionate approach: the proposal is a domestic extension and the evidence does not indicate a realistic pathway by which more distant HER entries would experience a change to significance.

7. Assessment of heritage significance

7.1 Knowsley Village Conservation Area

The conservation area's significance derives from the collective architectural and historic interest of the village rather than from every individual modern property. Key contributors include the historic road and settlement pattern, the village green and open spaces, historic buildings, mature vegetation and hedgerows, and the relationship between built form and the rural/landscaped setting. 4 Old Meadow is a later dwelling and is not identified in the supplied HER material as a heritage asset in its own right. Its principal relevance is therefore as part of the setting and townscape of the conservation area.

7.2 Knowsley Old Vicarage - Grade II

The Old Vicarage is of high heritage significance as a nationally designated Grade II listed building. The HER/NHLE description records a probable date of c.1885, Queen Anne styling, red brick in English bond, terracotta and sandstone dressings, decorative tile-hanging, varied gables, tall chimneys and an irregular double-pile plan. Its significance is primarily architectural and historic. The landscaped grounds and the ability to experience the building as a substantial late-Victorian vicarage also contribute to its setting.

7.3 School House - non-designated HER building

School House has local historic significance. The HER records a building on the 1847 Tithe map and a connection by path to the school shown on the first-edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Its interest is principally historical and architectural rather than archaeological or artistic. Its significance is appreciated mainly through its surviving built form and relationship to the nineteenth-century village.

7.4 Millbrook Manor / The Knowsley Arms - non-designated HER building

The HER records Millbrook Manor / The Knowsley Arms as the former school built in 1845, historically labelled Knowsley Girls School and later Knowsley C of E Primary School. The building is described as red sandstone, symmetrical and Tudorbethan, with prominent chimneys, a Tudor-arched doorway and mullioned-and-transomed windows. Its significance is primarily historic and architectural, including its role in the educational history of the village.

7.5 Church of St Mary - Grade II*

St Mary's Church is a Grade II* listed parish church of very high heritage significance. Historic England records the church as begun in 1844 by Edmund Sharpe and subsequently extended by Paley and Austin-related practices. Its architectural and historic interest is reinforced by its association with the Stanley family and the Earls of Derby. The tower and spire are particularly important visual elements and remain visible above the tree canopy from parts of the wider village.

7.6 Archaeological and artistic interest

The application site is an established domestic plot. The supplied HER search has not identified a specific archaeological asset within the footprint of the proposed extension. The principal artistic interest within the group of assets is associated with the architectural detailing and, in the case of St Mary's, significant ecclesiastical fixtures and decorative work; the proposed development does not physically affect those elements.

8. Setting, views and intervisibility

Setting is not defined solely by visibility. It is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced, and may include spatial, historical, functional and visual relationships. The site visits/photographs and Google Earth evidence show that the nearby assets are relatively close in plan, but the relationships are moderated by private gardens, intervening buildings, boundary features and extensive mature vegetation.

Approximate Google Earth measurements supplied by the applicant indicate: about 23.5 m to Knowsley Old Vicarage directly south; about 28.6 m diagonally south to School House; about 29.6 m west to Millbrook Manor; and about 103.2 m south-west to St Mary's Church. These are contextual measurements rather than surveyed dimensions and should be verified against the final extension footprint if quoted in the submitted version.



Figure 10. First-floor view towards Knowsley Old Vicarage. The building is visible above/through intervening vegetation.



Figure 11. First-floor view towards St Mary's Church. The spire is visible above the mature tree canopy.

The photographic evidence is important because it demonstrates that intervisibility does exist; the assessment therefore does not rely on an absolute claim of screening. Instead, the character of the views is filtered and partial. The Old Vicarage is intermittently visible from elevated positions within 4 Old Meadow, while St Mary's is experienced principally as a distant spire above the canopy. From the private road and public approaches, No. 4 is itself set back and substantially filtered by existing development and vegetation.



Figure 12. Public-realm view towards the Old Vicarage/care-home site, with substantial mature vegetation.



Figure 13. Millbrook Manor in its wider roadside setting.

9. Design principles and materials

The design strategy is to enlarge and modernise an existing later dwelling while retaining a recognisably domestic scale, pitched-roof form and material palette that relates to the host building. The extension does not imitate the architectural detailing of the nearby nineteenth-century heritage assets; instead it seeks to remain visually subordinate to them by responding to the established house and by avoiding an unnecessarily contrasting external treatment.

The proposed external material strategy is therefore expressed by performance and appearance rather than by locking the application to a particular manufacturer at this stage:

- Facing brickwork is specified on final Drawing 07 as Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red, a red rusticated/wirecut facing brick, selected to complement the existing dwelling. A physical sample comparison with the existing brickwork and grey mortar is recommended before the main walling is constructed.
- Roof tiles from the existing side extension are to be re-used where indicated on Drawing 07, helping maintain continuity of colour, profile and weathering with the host dwelling.
- New windows and doors will be of a design, colour and proportion complementary to the existing dwelling. The larger rear glazed opening may use slim-profile powder-coated aluminium in a subdued matte finish such as Anthracite Grey (RAL 7016), subject to final supplier confirmation.
- Fascias, soffits, gutters and rainwater goods will be selected to complement corresponding elements of the existing property.
- All components will be suitable for their external application and installed in accordance with applicable Building Regulations, relevant technical standards and manufacturers' requirements.

The final Drawing 07 resolves the earlier brick/render discrepancy by specifying Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red facing brick and re-use of roof tiles from the existing side extension. A physical brick and mortar comparison remains advisable before construction.

9.1 Existing brickwork and indicative matching products

Close-up photographs of the existing external walling confirm that the dwelling is faced with a red/orange, heavily textured facing brick with a pronounced rough/rusticated face. The mortar is predominantly a medium/light grey. The final extension brickwork should therefore be selected by physical sample comparison against the existing masonry rather than by colour description alone.

For planning and heritage purposes, the final architect's specification is Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red facing brick. This is a standard 65 mm red rusticated/wirecut facing brick and is visually consistent with the heavily textured red/orange character of the existing masonry. The mortar should remain a medium/light grey selected to match the existing joint colour, thickness, profile and finish.

The Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red product is therefore the principal proposed brick for the extension. If a physical sample demonstrates that another equivalent red dragface/rusticated 65 mm facing brick gives a materially closer match to the existing house, an equivalent product may be considered in consultation with the architect/planning authority. The objective is a close visual match, not contrast.

A sample panel should, where practical, be agreed before the main extension brickwork is constructed so that brick, mortar colour and joint finish can be reviewed together.



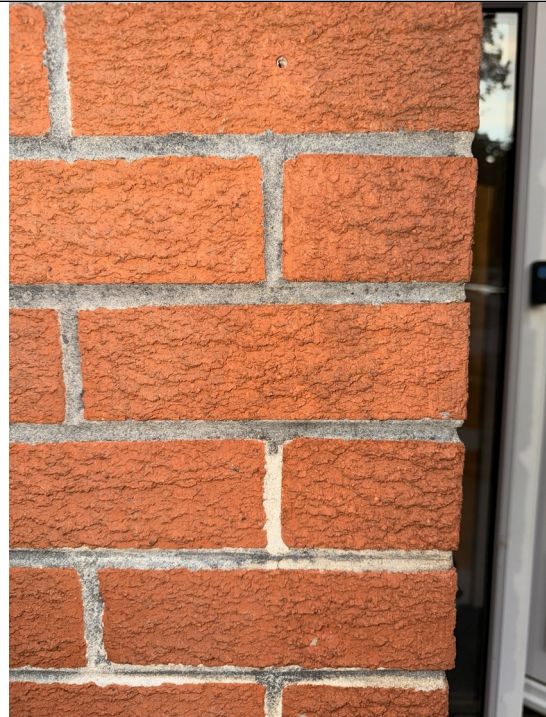
Existing brickwork reference - principal wall close-up.



Existing brickwork reference - corner and wider context.



Existing brick face texture and grey mortar joints.



Existing brick and mortar detail.

Figure 15. Existing brickwork reference photographs, September 2026. These images are intended to guide the final physical brick and mortar match.

10. Assessment of heritage impact

10.1 Knowsley Village Conservation Area

The proposal changes the massing of an existing modern dwelling but does not alter the historic street pattern, remove a heritage building, intrude into a principal public space or sever a known historic relationship. Its domestic form, pitched roof and complementary materials provide continuity with the host property. From the available public viewpoints, the dwelling is experienced within a private, landscaped enclave rather than as a landmark building.

On the evidence presently available, the proposal is assessed as preserving the character and appearance of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area. The change would be perceptible mainly within the application plot and immediate private-road context, while the characteristics identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal - historic village form, mature landscape structure and principal historic buildings/spaces - would remain legible.

10.2 Knowsley Old Vicarage

The Old Vicarage is the closest designated listed building and therefore receives the most detailed consideration. The proposal does not physically affect its fabric or grounds. There is partial intervisibility from elevated positions at 4 Old Meadow, but the visual relationship is already filtered by garden land, boundary vegetation and existing domestic development.

The proposed extension remains attached to the existing house, follows its domestic scale and roof language, and does not introduce a new freestanding building into the Vicarage's grounds or principal approach. Accordingly, the development is not expected to compete with the Vicarage's distinctive Queen Anne composition, chimneys, gables or materials, nor to impair the ability to understand its architectural and historic significance.

10.3 School House

School House is a non-designated HER asset of local historic interest. The proposal does not alter the surviving building or its plot. Although geographically close, the relationship with 4 Old Meadow is across established private garden space and vegetation. The extension would form part of the existing domestic envelope and is not expected to obscure a principal elevation or remove a historically meaningful connection.

10.4 Millbrook Manor / The Knowsley Arms

Millbrook Manor lies to the west. The application site and the former school are separated by boundaries, mature planting and the Old Meadow access arrangement. The proposal is not expected to alter the ability to appreciate the former school's nineteenth-century sandstone Tudorbethan form or its relationship to Knowsley Lane.

10.5 St Mary's Church

St Mary's is substantially farther from the application site than the other assessed assets. The spire is visible from first-floor positions at 4 Old Meadow, but the main body of the church is largely screened by the intervening tree canopy and development. The proposal is of domestic scale and would not interrupt the principal silhouette or landmark function of the church tower and spire. No material change to the church's significance or the ability to appreciate that significance is anticipated.

10.6 Front porch and first-floor side extension

The front porch is a small-scale addition that follows the domestic proportions of the host dwelling and is shown with matching/complementary brick and roof treatment. It does not establish a new building line of materially greater scale and is not expected to compete with the nearby historic buildings.

The first-floor side extension increases the amount of built form, but it remains physically attached to the existing dwelling and follows its roof form and material language. Because No. 4 sits within a short private residential access with substantial plot separation and landscaping, the extension is not expected to close a prominent historic gap or interrupt a recognised public vista. Its effect is therefore principally on the host dwelling rather than on the appreciation of the nearby heritage assets.

10.7 Rear glazing and rooflights

The large glazed opening and two rooflights are located on the rear extension facing the private garden. Their position away from the principal public approach, together with intervening built form, boundaries and vegetation, limits their contribution to the public street scene. A slim-frame, subdued matte finish and low-profile rooflights further reduce visual prominence. On this basis these elements are not expected to result in a material adverse effect on the character or appearance of the conservation area or on the setting of the identified heritage assets.

10.8 Overall effect

Having regard to the scale and nature of the works, the established residential character of the application plot, the separation provided by intervening development and gardens, the filtered nature of views, and the proposed complementary design/material approach, the proposal is assessed as causing no material harm to the significance of the identified heritage assets. This conclusion has been reached by reference to the final architect's elevations, the site photographic record and the historic, measured and oblique Google Earth evidence included within this assessment.

11. Trees and landscape

Trees and landscaping are important components of the wider conservation-area character and of the setting of the nearby heritage assets. A separate professional Tree Protection Plan has been prepared by Urban Green (project UG1980, drawing UG_1980_ARB_TPP_01, dated 18 September 2026). It identifies retained trees, root protection areas and protective fencing in relation to the proposed development.

The HIA does not duplicate the arboricultural assessment. For heritage purposes, the relevant point is that the proposal has been considered alongside a formal tree-protection strategy and that the wider setting contains extensive mature vegetation beyond the application plot as well as within it.



Figure 14. Urban Green Tree Protection Plan, UG_1980_ARB_TPP_01.

12. Conclusion

This HIA, incorporating Design & Access Statement content, has been prepared in response to Knowsley Council's validation requirements and incorporates the formal Merseyside HER results, the conservation-area appraisal, statutory-list information, the final Architevo proposal drawings, the Tree Protection Plan, site photography and a comprehensive set of Google Earth historic, measured and oblique imagery.

The application site is a later domestic property within the Knowsley Village Conservation Area and in relatively close proximity to Knowsley Old Vicarage, School House and Millbrook Manor, with St Mary's Church at greater distance. The heritage significance of those assets is acknowledged, and the assessment does not rely on an assertion that they are wholly screened from the site.

The evidence shows, however, that the site is experienced within an established pattern of private gardens, boundary treatment, mature vegetation and intervening development. The proposed extension remains domestic in scale and form and is intended to use materials complementary to the host dwelling. It does not physically affect the listed buildings or identified non-designated heritage assets and does not interrupt a principal public view or historic approach.

On the evidence reviewed, the proposal is assessed as preserving the character and appearance of the Knowsley Village Conservation Area and as causing no material harm to the significance of the identified nearby heritage assets through change within their settings. The submission package should include this HIA/DAS, the original HER report and map, the Tree Protection Plan and the final drawing package. No separate architect-produced photomontage is available; the visual assessment is supported

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by the final elevations, site photographs and the comprehensive Google Earth evidence contained within
this report.

Appendix A. Photographic survey

The following plates are a representative selection from the September 2026 photographic survey. Additional photographs have been retained in the project evidence set. The images are used to record present-day character, visibility and relationships; they are not presented as measured visualisations.



A1. Existing principal elevation.



A2. Existing rear elevation and garden context.



A3. Entrance to Old Meadow from public road.



A4. Approach along Old Meadow.



A5. Side passage and boundary relationship.



A6. First-floor view toward Knowsley Old Vicarage.



A7. Wider first-floor context toward the Old Vicarage.



A8. View toward St Mary's spire above the tree canopy.



A9. Millbrook Manor from the public realm.



A10. Old Vicarage / care-home site from the public realm.

Appendix B. Complete Google Earth evidence supplied

All Google Earth images supplied by the applicant are reproduced below, including lower-resolution or partly repetitive images. This is intentional: the appendix records the complete readily available evidence reviewed. Distances are approximate contextual measurements rather than surveyed dimensions. Historic imagery is described by the date/metadata visible in each screenshot.



B1. Google Earth overview of 4 Old Meadow and surrounding plots.



B2. Google Earth contextual measurement view; approximate 28.6 m relationship shown.



B3. Google Earth distance measurement evidence retained as part of the full visual record.

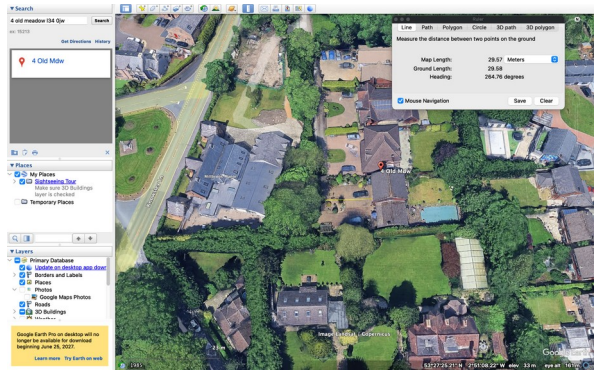


B4. Google Earth distance measurement evidence retained as part of the full visual record.

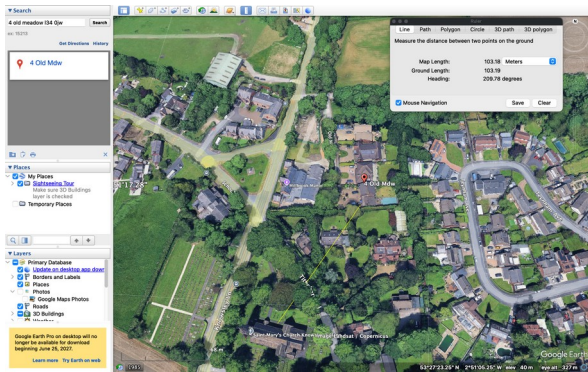
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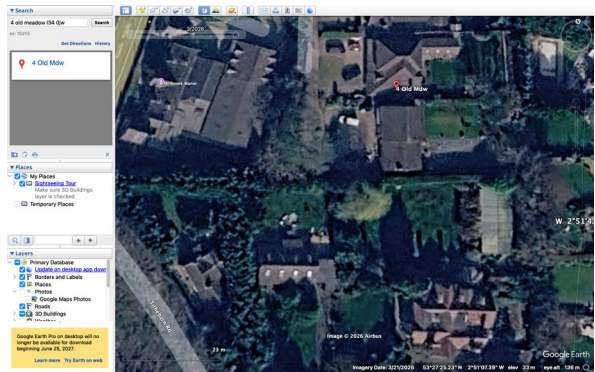
B5. Google Earth measurement: approximately 23.5 m from 4 Old Meadow to the building directly south (Knowsley Old Vicarage / current care-home use, subject to architect verification of measurement endpoints).



B6. Google Earth measurement: approximately 29.6 m westwards towards Millbrook Manor.

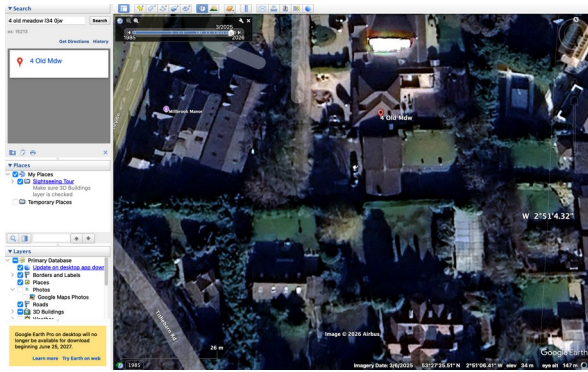


B7. Google Earth measurement: approximately 103.2 m towards St Mary's Church.

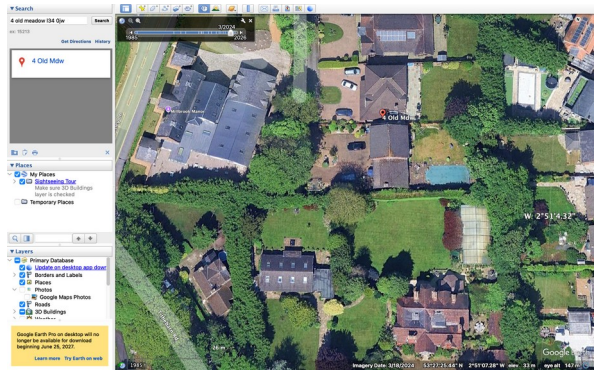


B8. Google Earth historic imagery dated 21 March 2026.

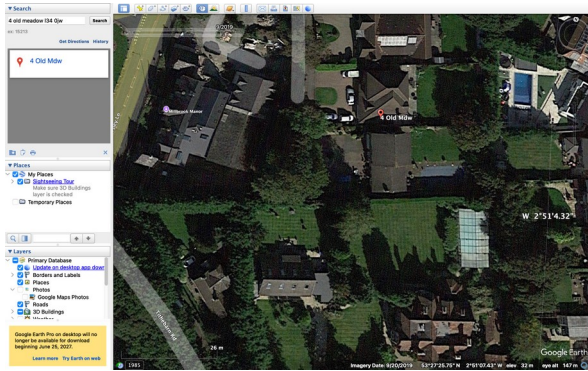
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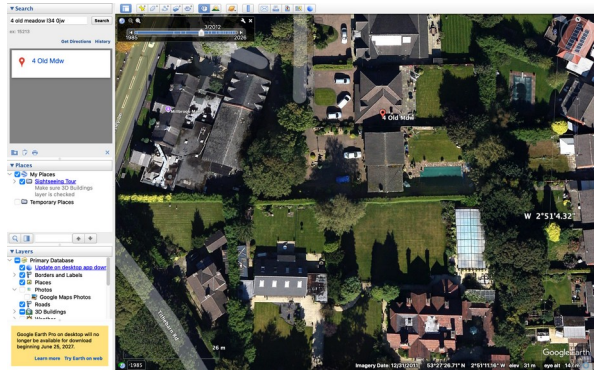
B9. Google Earth historic imagery dated 6 March 2025.



B10. Google Earth historic imagery dated 18 March 2024.

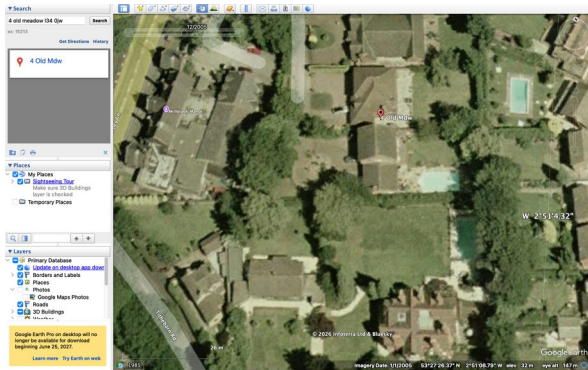


B11. Google Earth historic imagery dated 20 September 2019.

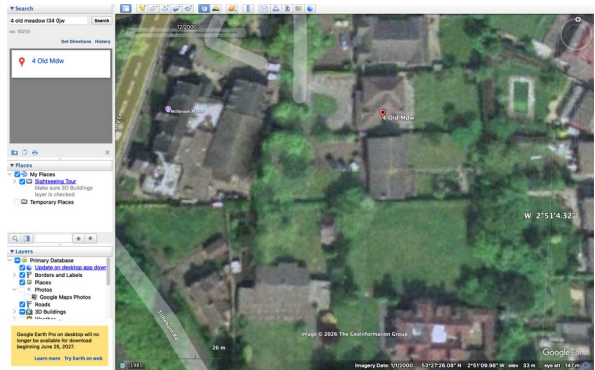


B12. Google Earth historic imagery displayed as 2012; imagery metadata visible within screenshot.

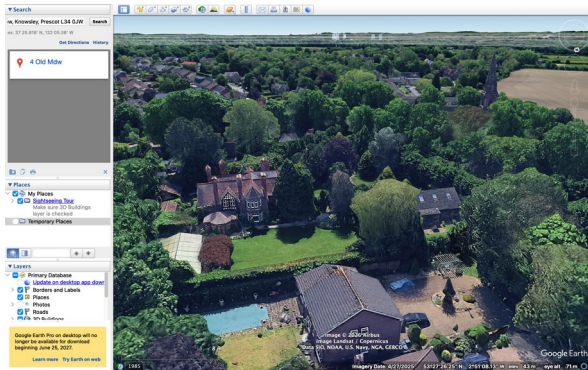
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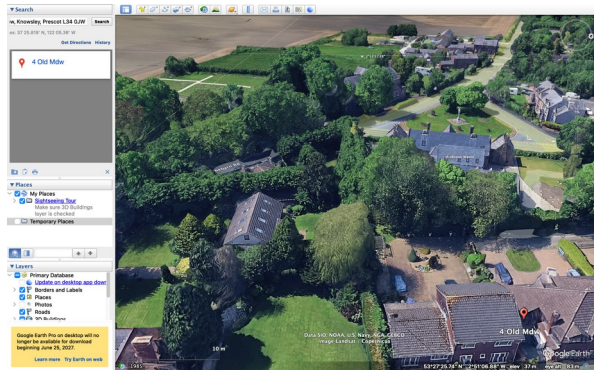
B13. Google Earth historic imagery displayed as 2005; imagery metadata visible within screenshot.



B14. Google Earth historic imagery displayed as 2000; imagery metadata visible within screenshot.



B15. Google Earth 3D / oblique view showing the heavily landscaped setting and St Mary's spire beyond.



B16. Google Earth 3D / oblique view towards Millbrook Manor and the wider heritage context.

Appendix C. Evidence and source schedule

Source	Use in assessment
Merseyside Historic Environment Record	Historic Environment Record Information Report, site: No. 4 Old Meadow, Knowsley; enquiry CME3801; produced 21/09/2026.
Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Knowsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal (2005).
Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Heritage Statements guidance; Conservation Areas guidance; Article 4 Directions guidance, accessed September 2026.
Knowsley Local Plan	Core Strategy (January 2016), Policy CS20: Managing the Borough's Historic Environment.
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	National Planning Policy Framework, August 2026, especially HE4, HE5, HE6 and HE9.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Current revised legislation, including statutory duties relating to listed buildings and conservation areas.
Historic England	The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd ed., 2017).
Historic England	National Heritage List for England: Knowsley Old Vicarage, Grade II, list entry 1261765.
Historic England	National Heritage List for England: Church of St Mary, Grade II*, list entry 1253329.
Architectural drawings	Final 4 Old Meadow Planning package by Architevo/LS, dated 09/09/2026, Drawings 00-07. Drawing 07 specifies Wienerberger Peak Mixed Red facing brick and re-use of existing side-extension roof tiles.
Urban Green	Tree Protection Plan, project UG1980, drawing UG_1980_ARB_TPP_01, dated 18/09/2026.
Google Earth	Historic, aerial, distance-measurement and 3D/oblique imagery supplied by applicant; imagery years 2000, 2005, 2012, 2019, 2024, 2025 and 2026.
Applicant photographic survey	Ground-level, garden, private-road and first-floor photographs taken September 2026.
Applicant brickwork reference photographs	Close-up photographs of the existing red/orange textured facing brick and grey mortar, taken September 2026, used to inform the proposed

Source	Use in assessment
	material-matching strategy.

Submission note: the Council's validation request refers to photographs and photomontages at different times of year. This HIA includes dated seasonal/historic aerial imagery, extensive photographic evidence, final proposed elevations and Google Earth oblique/context views. The Google Earth 3D views are not described as verified photomontages. No separate architect-produced photomontage is available.