



Knowsley Council

**REGENERATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

PLANNING PERMISSION

Application No: 25/00007/FUL

Name and address of applicant

Miss Amy Hitchmough
76 Archway Road
Huyton
Knowsley
L36 9XE

Name and address of agent

Abex Design Ltd.
5 Breezehill Park
Neston
CH64 9XZ

Date of Receipt: 6 January 2025

Date Valid: 6 January 2025

Address/Location Of Development:

**76 Archway Road
Huyton
Knowsley
L36 9XE**

Description of Development:

ERECTION OF SINGLE STOREY REAR EXTENSION

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley hereby give notice in pursuance of the above Act(s) that Planning Permission has been **granted** for the carrying out of the development referred to above in accordance with the application and plans submitted subject to the following condition(s):

1. The development must be begun not later than the expiration of three years beginning with the date of this permission.

Reason: In order to comply with the requirements of Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

2. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans and documents listed in Schedule 1.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt.

3. No materials shall be used on the external elevations or roof of the proposed development other than those referred to on the approved plans / supporting documentation.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity and to comply with Saved Policy H8 of the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan, adopted in June 2006, Policy CS19 of the Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy, adopted January 2016, and the National Planning Policy Framework.

SCHEDULE 1

Date Received	Ref. No	Version	Drawing/Document Title
06/01/2025	60034-01	-	LOCATION PLAN AND EXISTING AND PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS
06/01/2025	60034-02	-	PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS, ELEVATIONS AND SITE PLAN
06/01/2025	60034-03	-	PROPOSED SITE PLAN

REASON(S) FOR THE GRANTING OF PLANNING PERMISSION

The decision to grant planning permission has also been taken having regard to the policies and proposals as set out below, and to all relevant material considerations including supplementary planning guidance:-

KNOWSLEY LOCAL PLAN: CORE STRATEGY

CS2 - Development Principles

CS19 - Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development

CS20 - Managing the Borough's Historic Environment

SAVED POLICIES - KNOWSLEY REPLACEMENT UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ADOPTED JUNE 2006)

H5 - Development within Primarily Residential Areas

H8 - Extensions and Alterations to Residential Properties

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD (2010)

Householder Development SPD (2016)

This informative is only intended as a summary of the reason(s) for the granting of planning permission. Should you require any further details relating to the decision please contact the relevant case officer (Miss Kim Vo on 0151 443 5401)

ARTICLE 35 STATEMENT

The Local Planning Authority has acted positively and proactively in determining this application by assessing the proposal against all material considerations, including planning policies and any representations that may have been received and subsequently determining to grant planning permission in accordance with the presumption in favour of sustainable development, as set out within the National Planning Policy Framework.

NOTE FOR APPLICANT:

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE NOTES BELOW AS FAILURE TO COMPLY COULD MAKE THE DEVELOPMENT HEREBY PERMITTED UNAUTHORISED

- 1) This planning permission is granted in strict accordance with the approved plans. It should be noted however that:
 - a) Any variation from the approved plans following commencement of the development, irrespective of the degree of variation, will constitute unauthorised development and may be liable to enforcement action.

- b) You or your agent or any other person responsible for implementing this permission should inform Planning Services immediately of any proposed variation from the approved plans and ask to be advised as to the best method to resolve the matter. Most proposals for variation to the approved plans will require the submission of a new planning application.
- 2) This permission is granted subject to conditions and it is the owner of the property and the person responsible for the implementation of the development who will be fully responsible for their compliance throughout the development and beyond.
- 3) If there is a condition that requires work to be carried out or details to be approved prior to the commencement of the development this is called a "condition precedent". The following should be noted with regards to conditions precedent.
 - a) If a condition precedent is not complied with prior to the start of development, the whole of the development will be unauthorised and you may be liable to enforcement action.
 - b) In addition, if the requirements of a condition precedent are subsequently not complied with, the development is unauthorised and the only way to rectify the development is the submission of a new application.

If any other type of condition is breached then you will be liable to a breach of condition notice.

Informative

- 1 An interface with Network Rail is REQUIRED for this proposal - the outside party is advised that Network Rail will need to agree and supervise this proposal & that no works are to take place until agreed with Network Rail.

Please note that whilst Network Rail (NR) is submitting responses via the planning application process, it should be born in mind by the LPA/developer that the operational railway presents risks/issues that are different/unique to the risks posed by works taking place adjacent to non-railway undertaker land. Works on this site therefore must be undertaken with the supervision of NR via the ASPRO (asset protection) team to ensure that the works on site do not impact the safe operation, stability, integrity of the railway & its boundary. The LPA/developer are advised that unauthorised works adjacent to the railway boundary could impact the operation of nationally significant infrastructure & the applicant would be liable for any and all damages & costs caused by any works undertaken in this scenario. Therefore, the developer is requested to ensure that the development meets with NR requirements for works/developments adjacent to the railway boundary which include planning material considerations as well as obligations specific to the railway undertaker. The interface is via a NR BAPA (basic asset protection agreement) - the developer is advised that the works must not commence on site (even if planning permission is granted) until agreed with NR. The applicant will be liable for all costs incurred by NR in facilitating, reviewing this proposal.

For future reference, it is imperative developers/applicants consult neighbouring/affected statutory undertakers in advance of any construction work, to identify and mitigate potential risks to both sites including people using or working on the sites, in line with CDM 2015 and HSW 1974 legislation. Network Rail's ASPRO (Asset Protection) team's role is to support external parties in identifying risks associated with construction near the railway and mitigating these in advance of work starting. Most insurance policies include clauses relating to consultation with statutory undertakers, and external parties who do not consult appropriately in advance may find their insurance policy becomes invalid.

Measurements to railway tracks and railway boundary

Any measurements must be taken from the operational railway / Network Rail boundary and not from the railway tracks themselves. From the existing railway tracks to the Network Rail boundary, the land will include critical infrastructure (e.g. cables, signals, overhead lines, communication equipment etc) and boundary treatments (including support zones, vegetation) which might be adversely impacted by outside party proposals unless the necessary asset protection measures are undertaken. No proposal should increase Network Rail's liability.

Obligations

Properties adjoining or in the vicinity of the railway are frequently the subject of obligations, rights, exceptions and reservations for the benefit of Network Rail's land and railway. The applicant must review the title to their property to see whether any such obligations etc exist and ensure that there is no non-compliance or breaches of them or any interference with or obstruction of Network Rail's rights and reservations. If the proposed development would not comply with or would breach any of the terms of the conveyance, the developer must revise his proposals.

RAMS

The developer is to submit directly to Network Rail asset protection, a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) for all works to be undertaken within 10m of the operational railway under Construction (Design and Management) Regulations, and this is in addition to any planning consent. Network Rail would need to be re-assured the works on site follow safe methods of working and have also taken into consideration any potential impact on Network Rail land and the existing operational railway infrastructure. Builder to ensure that no dust or debris is allowed to contaminate Network Rail land as the outside party would be liable for any clean-up costs. Review and agreement of the RAMS will be undertaken between Network Rail and the applicant/developer.

Encroachment

The developer/applicant must ensure that their proposal, both during construction, and after completion of works on site, does not affect the safety, operation or integrity of the operational railway, Network Rail land and its infrastructure or undermine or damage or adversely affect any railway land and structures.

- o There must be no physical encroachment of the proposal onto Network Rail land, no over-sailing into Network Rail air-space and no encroachment of foundations onto Network Rail land or under the Network Rail boundary.
- o All buildings and structures on site including all foundations / fencing foundations must be constructed wholly within the applicant's land ownership footprint.
- o Buildings, windows and structures must not over-sail Network Rail air-space/boundary.
- o Any future maintenance must be conducted solely within the applicant's land ownership.
- o Rainwater goods must not discharge towards or over the railway boundary
- o Should the applicant require access to Network Rail land to facilitate their proposal they would need to approach the Network Rail Asset Protection Team at least 20 weeks before any works are due to commence on site. The applicant would be liable for all costs incurred in facilitating the proposal and an asset protection agreement may be necessary to undertake works. Network Rail reserves the right to refuse any works by an outside party that may adversely impact its land and infrastructure.
- o Any unauthorised access to Network Rail air-space or land will be deemed an act of trespass.

Scaffolding

Scaffolding which is to be constructed within 10 metres of the Network Rail / railway boundary must be erected in such a manner that at no time will any poles over-sail the railway and protective netting around such scaffolding must be installed. The applicant / applicant's contractor must consider if they can undertake the works and associated scaffolding / access for working at height within the footprint of their land ownership boundary. The applicant is reminded that when pole(s) are erected for construction or maintenance works, they must have a minimum 3m failsafe zone between the maximum height of the pole(s) and the railway boundary. This is to ensure that the safety of the railway is preserved, and that scaffolding does not:

- o Fall into the path of on-coming trains
- o Fall onto and damage critical and safety related lineside equipment and infrastructure
- o Fall onto overhead lines bringing them down, resulting in serious safety issues (this is applicable if the proposal is above the railway and where the line is electrified).

Drainage proposals and Network Rail land

The applicant must ensure that the proposal drainage does not increase Network Rail's liability, or cause flooding pollution or soil slippage, vegetation or boundary issues on railway land. Therefore, the proposed drainage on site will include the following:

- o All surface waters and foul waters must drain away from the direction of the railway boundary.
- o Soakaways for the proposal must be placed at least 30m from the railway boundary.
- o Any drainage proposals for less than 30m from the railway boundary must ensure that surface and foul waters are carried from site in closed sealed pipe systems.

Excavation and Earthworks and Network Rail land

The applicant will agree all excavation and earthworks within 10m of the railway boundary with Network Rail. Network Rail will need to review and agree the works to determine if they impact upon the support zone of our land and infrastructure as well as determining relative levels in relation to the railway. Network Rail would need to agree the following:

- o Alterations to ground levels
- o De-watering works
- o Ground stabilisation works
- o Works to retaining walls
- o Construction and temporary works
- o Maintenance of retaining walls
- o Ground investigation works must not be undertaken unless agreed with Network Rail.
- o Confirmation of retaining wall works (either Network Rail and/or the applicant). Prior to the commencement of works on site the applicant must confirm with Network Rail if there are any retaining walls/structures and the applicant must interface with Network Rail to ensure that no retaining structures are impacted on a permanent basis by their proposal.
- o Alterations in loading within 15m of the railway boundary must be agreed with Network Rail.
- o For works next to a cutting or at the toe of an embankment the developer / applicant would be required to undertake a slope stability review.

Network Rail would need to re view and agree the methods of construction works on site to ensure that there is no impact upon critical railway infrastructure. No excavation works are to commence without agreement from Network Rail. The council and developer are also advised that support zones for railway infrastructure may extend beyond the railway boundary and into the proposal area. Therefore, consultation with Network Rail is requested. Any right of support must be maintained by the developer.

Demolition

Any demolition works on site must be carried out so that they do not endanger the safe operation of the railway, or the stability of the adjoining Network Rail structures and land. The demolition of the existing building(s), due to its close proximity to the Network Rail boundary, must be carried out in accordance with an agreed method statement. Review of the method statement will be undertaken by the Network Rail Asset Protection Engineer before the development and any demolition works on site can commence. Network Rail would like to add that the applicant is strongly recommended to employ companies to demolish buildings / structures belonging to the National Federation of Demolition Contractors. This will ensure that all demolition works are carried out to professional standards and the company itself will also include liability insurance as part of its service.

Basement / Deep Excavation Works

Where basement or deep excavations are proposed adjacent to the railway - Network Rail review and agreement of documents as well as supervision & an interface with Asset Protection are required.

- o Excavations - ASPRO would require to review (including but not limited to);
- o Earthworks RAMS
- o Scale section drawing and plan - showing dimensions of basement, proximity dimensions from basement to the operational rail boundary fence and depth
- o And if earth works battered back - as above - dimensions from rail boundary fence
- o Advise if the basement excavation will be inside the track support zone envelope
- o Temporary works earthworks support including RAMS and temporary works design
- o Design to include:- demonstration that the temporary works and permanent construction will not import increased risk to the operational railway both during construction and in the long term
- o Calculations, G.I. strata and design check certs, CEM and CRE design CVs and appointment forms

- o Lifting plans (lifting e.g. temporary works support structure components in to place)
- o Designed working platforms
- o De-watering method
- o Dust control

Lighting

To ensure the ongoing safety of the operational railway the applicant's lighting design must demonstrate no overspill of light onto Network Rail land. Lighting close to or adjacent to the railway boundary must not impact train driver's ability to perceive signals and therefore all column lighting is recommended to be:

- o White LED
- o Flat bottom luminaires
- o Downlit throw lighting
- o Lighting to be directed away from the railway boundary
- o Avoid the use of flashing lights or screens as part of developments
- o Avoid lighting of Green, Yellow and Red.

Access to Railway

All roads, paths, boundaries or ways providing access to any part of the railway undertaker's land both temporary and permanent, must remain open and unblocked (24/7, 365 - around the clock) both during construction works and as a permanent arrangement.

- o The proposal must not encroach onto any Network Rail access road, paths or ways of access to any part of Network Rail land. This also includes emergency vehicles ability to access and exit Network Rail land.
- o The proposal construction works must not prevent Network Rail from accessing its land.

Boundary treatments

Any structures on the applicant's land which runs seamlessly into a section of Network Rail infrastructure will require Network Rail agreement/comments and interface/supervision to ensure that there is no impact to or increase in risk to Network Rail assets.

3m Gap

Network Rail REQUIRES that the developer includes a minimum 3 metres gap between the buildings and structures on site and the railway boundary. Less than 3m from the railway boundary to the edge of structures could result in construction and future maintenance works being undertaken on Network Rail land, and close to the railway boundary potentially impacting support zones or lineside cabling. All the works undertaken to facilitate the design and layout of the proposal should be undertaken wholly within the applicant's land ownership footprint including all foundation works. Network Rail requires a minimum 3m easement between structures on site and the railway boundary to ensure that we can maintain and renew our boundary treatments. No part of the structure should over-sail the railway boundary or discharge rainwater goods onto or toward the railway boundary.

Trees

Proposals for the site should take into account the recommendations of, 'BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction', which needs to be applied to prevent long term damage to the health of trees on Network Rail land so that they do not become a risk to members of the public in the future. This document will be provided via the formal interface with Network Rail Asset Protection.

BAPA (Basic Asset Protection Agreement)

As the proposal includes works which could impact the existing operational railway and in order to facilitate the above, a BAPA (Basic Asset Protection Agreement) will need to be agreed between the developer and Network Rail. The developer will be liable for all costs incurred by Network Rail in facilitating this proposal, including any railway site safety costs, possession costs, asset protection costs / presence, site visits, review and agreement of proposal documents and any buried services searches. The BAPA will be in addition to any planning consent.

Going forward in order for Network Rail to spend any time reviewing any submissions, provision of any asset information, attending any further meetings, assisting with discharging any planning conditions set etc, Network Rail will require the return of a signed BAPA (Basic Asset Protection Agreement) and relevant payment/ PO as noted in the estimate sent.

Network Rail is a publicly funded entity and all outside party works, which these are, are cost recoverable as dictated to us by the ORR.

The local planning authority (LPA) are not responsible for the safe operation of the railway or our assets and the issues raised by the developer/applicant will ultimately need to be agreed by Network Rail engineering to ensure the proposed development does not interfere with the safety of the railway.

All new enquiries will need to be submitted via the Asset Protection and Optimisation - Customer Portal ASPRO Network Rail Implementation (oraclecloud.com). From there, the client can create an account and submit their enquiry. Enquiry will then be assigned to one of the Asset Protection team to progress. The assigned team member will then be in a position to review and comment on any submissions from the outside party. Early engagement with Network Rail is strongly recommended.



Executive Director - Regeneration and Economic Development

Date: 17 February 2025

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR YOUR ATTENTION:

1. This permission refers only to that required under the Town and Country Planning Acts and does not include any consent or approval under any other enactment, bylaw, order or regulation.
2. This permission refers only to those plans submitted as part of the Planning Application a copy of which is retained by the Local Planning Authority. The Local Planning Authority should be contacted in writing if it is proposed to amend these plans in any way as a further permission, may be required.
3. You should ensure that you understand the requirements of all planning conditions and that you fully comply with their requirements. If you are in any doubt about what a condition requires of you, please ask us for assistance. Planning conditions may require you to submit further information to us and await our approval before you can start your development. A failure to do so could result in your development being unlawful and necessitate the submission of a further planning application. A failure to comply with the conditions of the permission/consent may result in the taking of enforcement and potentially legal action, against you to remedy the breach of planning control.
4. A fee is normally payable to discharge planning conditions in accordance with government regulations.
5. This permission does not convey any rights or approval to build on, or develop, any land that is not fully owned or controlled by you, including on party boundaries. You should satisfy yourself that the agreement of any adjoining landowners has been given prior to commencing any building works.
6. If a Building Regulations Consent is required for these works it is your responsibility to ensure that the plans submitted for both the Building Regulations Consent and Planning Permission are the same in all respects. Should the plans relating to one consent vary from the other, it will be necessary for you to submit amended plans to this Department and obtain the relevant approval(s) prior to commencing any works. Knowsley Council's Building Control team are contactable on (0151)-443 2342 and they would be pleased to assist you.

Appeals to the Secretary of State

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- As this is a decision for a householder application, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 12 weeks of the date of this notice.
- Appeals can be made online at: <https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>.
If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000.
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.