



LISTED BUILDING CONSENT SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

METHOD STATEMENT, PRESERVATION AND DISPOSAL PLAN

ST BENEDICT'S CHURCH, BENNETT STREET, ARDWICK, MANCHESTER

Grade II* listed building | NHLE 1207939

Manchester Vineyard | Issue P01 | 10 August 2026

1 Document control

Table 1 — Document control

Field	Information
Document title	Method Statement, Preservation and Disposal Plan
Project	St Benedict's Church, Bennett Street, Ardwick, Manchester
Applicant	Manchester Vineyard
Listed status	Grade II*; National Heritage List for England entry 1207939
Issue	P01 - Listed Building Consent
Issue date	10 August 2026
Architect	Bernard Taylor Partnership (BTP)
Heritage consultant	Levrant
Document status	Consent-stage method. Contractor task-specific arrangements remain required.

Table 2 — Site and application particulars

Particular	Confirmed information
Site	St Benedict's Church, Bennett Street, Ardwick, Manchester
Designation	Grade II* listed building
NHLE entry	1207939 - Anglican Church of St Benedict
Proposed use	Return to active use as a church with worship, community, meeting, children's and support facilities
Application authority	Manchester City Council
Principal source drawings	BTP drawings A-100, A-101, A-105, A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-120 to A-123

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4 Introduction and purpose

This document explains how the listed-building works are intended to be carried out, how significant fabric will be protected, recorded, conserved, reused or stored, how modern components will be removed and disposed of, and how affected fabric will be made good. It accompanies the BTP drawings, BTP Design and Access Statement and Levrant Heritage Statement and is not a substitute for any of them.

Manchester City Council's validation guidance asks for a full method statement referenced to the plans, clear identification of original fabric to be altered or concealed, protection during partial removal, details of finishes and architectural features, repair methods and cross-referenced photographs. This document responds to those requirements in a proportionate way.

The source hierarchy and limitations are recorded in Section 7. Where a technical conflict or missing detail remains, the relevant detailed work method establishes a hold point rather than inventing a solution.

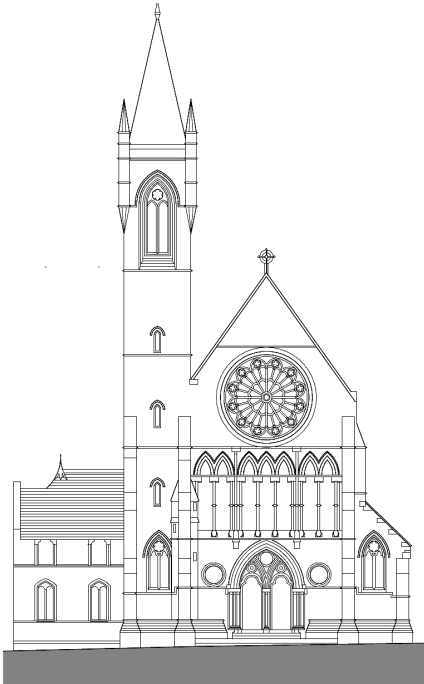
5 Site and listed-building particulars

St Benedict's was designed by J. S. Crowther and consecrated in 1880. Levrant describes a six-bay aisled Nave, Narthex, north-west tower, three-bay Chancel and side chapels, adjoining the Sunday School/Presbytery range. The exposed red-brick interior, slender arcades, clerestory, stained glass and double hammerbeam roof create the principal spatial and architectural significance.

Figure 1 illustrates the existing principal elevations and should be read with BTP drawing A-105.



North Elevation as Existing
1 : 200



East Elevation as Existing
1 : 200



Figure 1 — Existing North and South elevations of St Benedict's Church

The church was converted to an indoor climbing centre in the early 2000s. The climbing structures preserved an active use but now conceal large parts of the interior and interrupt the Nave-Chancel sequence. The current application removes those installations and introduces measured, largely reversible interventions needed for worship, community use, safeguarding and inclusive access.

6 Scope of proposed works

Table 3 — Proposed works, source basis and heritage effect

Ref	Work element	BTP basis	Levraant basis
1	Climbing installations	A-106, A-110, A-111	No heritage significance; removal moderate beneficial

Ref	Work element	BTP basis	Levrant basis
2	West/Narthex doors, gates, panelling and memorials	A-106, A-111, A-121	Significant fittings retained/reinstated
3	Nave partition	A-106, A-110, A-111, A-120	Negligible adverse; reversible and low
4	Chancel and South Aisle partitions	A-106, A-111, A-121	Negligible-to-minor adverse; retained screens
5	North Aisle doorway	A-106, A-111, A-122	Minor adverse; limited removal and brick reuse
6	Platform lift/low wall opening	A-106, A-111, A-121	Minor adverse; inclusive access and transparent design
7	Chancel aisle floors, kitchenette and linings	A-106, A-111, A-121	Limited intervention; protect panelling/screens
8	Children's WC, accessible WC and services	A-106, A-123	Reversible linings; retain original features

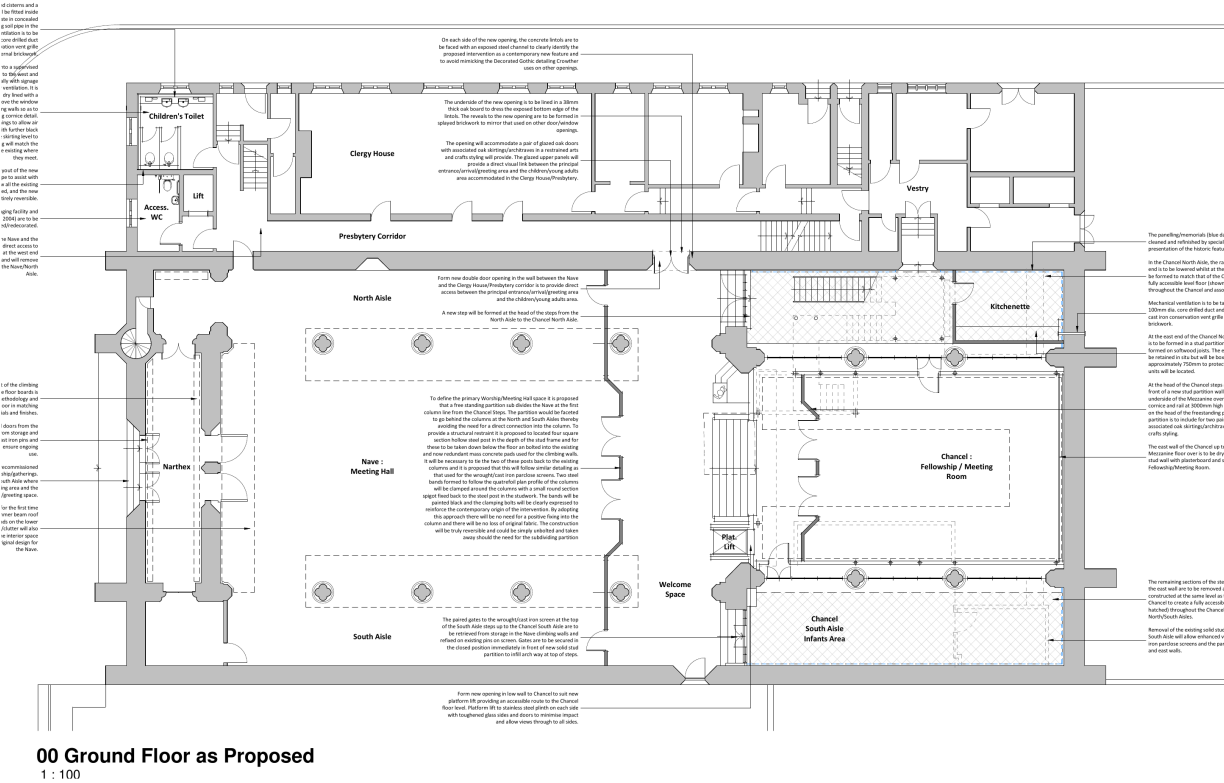


Figure 2 — Proposed ground-floor arrangement and principal work locations

7 Reference documents and drawings

Table 4 — Source hierarchy and status

Priority	Source	Use in this method
1	BTP coordinated drawings and technical notes	Dimensions, location, build-ups, interfaces, sequencing constraints and specified conservation measures
2	Levrant Heritage Statement, July 2026, Final Rev A	Significance, impact, justification and mitigation
3	BTP Design and Access Statement, July 2026	Design intent, access rationale and overall conservation approach

8 Heritage significance and conservation approach

8.1 Significance-led decisions

Levrant identifies the building as being of high architectural and historic significance. The important characteristics include the legibility of Crowther's spatial composition; the Nave, aisles and Chancel; the exposed brick arcades; the double hammerbeam roof; stained glass; stonework; historic doors and stairs; screens; memorials; plaques and surviving panelling.

The climbing-centre structures are identified as having no heritage significance. Their removal is beneficial, but their interfaces are treated as sensitive because significant fabric may be concealed immediately behind them. The later Chancel steps and low wall are of lower relative significance, but removal remains limited to the approved opening and all recoverable material is recorded and retained.

8.2 Minimum intervention and reversibility

- Retain significant fabric in situ wherever the approved design allows.
- Use freestanding, lightly fixed and reversible construction for new partitions and linings.
- Avoid direct fixings into historic stone columns; use the expressed reversible bands and retained modern pads shown by BTP.
- Keep new work identifiable as contemporary without visually competing with the church.
- Record concealed interfaces before closure and retain an as-built fixing plan.
- Determine conservation repairs only after concealed historic fabric is exposed and inspected.

8.3 Compatibility and breathability

Repairs to historic brickwork and plaster are to use compatible lime-based materials selected from inspection and trials. Hard, dense or impermeable repairs are not to be introduced against softer lime-built fabric. Timber repairs are to match species, section and grain where practicable. Ventilated voids are to remain ventilated and temporary protection is to be removed promptly if condensation is observed.

9 Responsibilities, competence and approvals

Table 5 — Roles, competence and approval responsibilities

Role	Principal responsibilities	Required evidence/approval
Applicant / building owner	Maintain approvals, appoint competent team, provide secure storage and retain final records	Appointment and document-control record
BTP architect	Coordinate drawings, resolve details, inspect exposed fabric, approve samples and making-good schedule	Written instructions and inspection releases
Levrant / conservation adviser	Advise on significance, mitigation and specialist treatments where requested	Conservation advice/treatment acceptance
Structural engineer	Temporary support, lintels, post/pad connections, lift plinths and structural inspections	Design calculations/details and inspection records
Principal contractor	Construction planning, protection, sequencing, supervision, registers, statutory records and handover	Construction phase plan and task-specific arrangements
Climbing-removal contractor	Controlled dismantling, high-level access and recovery records	Confirmed £10 million insurance and IPAF 3a/3b/1b documents retained

Role	Principal responsibilities	Required evidence/approval
Specialist trades	Historic masonry/plaster, joinery, ironwork, glazing, lift, ventilation and services	Competence records, product data and samples

CONFIRMED CONTRACTOR INFORMATION David Lamberth is confirmed for climbing-installation removal. £10 million public liability insurance and IPAF 3a/3b/1b qualifications are confirmed for that phase. Current certificates are to be retained in the pre-start file.

10 Pre-commencement surveys and records

Table 6 — Pre-commencement survey and record requirements

Ref	Requirement	Minimum output
PC01	Listed-building consent and conditions review	Approved-document schedule and condition-discharge record
PC02	Photographic condition survey	Numbered internal/external photographs cross-referenced to drawings
PC03	Measured/site verification	Checked dimensions, levels, wall build-ups and service positions
PC04	Refurbishment/hazardous-material review	Current survey and action plan before intrusive work
PC05	Structural and temporary-works review	Signed details for propping, lintels, posts, pads and lift
PC06	Historic-material storage preparation	Dry ventilated area, labelled zones, pallets/racks and register
PC07	Samples and trials plan	Schedule of mortar, plaster, brick, timber, finishes and cleaning trials
PC08	Emergency and incident arrangements	First aid, fire, rescue, contact and reporting procedures

The photographic record is not a substitute for inspection. Suspected movement, damp, salts, timber decay, loose masonry or concealed damage must be referred before it is covered or repaired.

11 Protection and site establishment

Table 7 — Protection measures for significant fabric

Element	Protection	Inspection
Historic timber floors	Breathable clean layer, load-spreading boards and sealed joints; no adhesive to floor	Daily and after movement of access equipment
Brickwork and stone columns	Padded freestanding barriers; no leaning materials or direct tape	Before each work stage
Stained glass/windows	Rigid freestanding protection clear of tracery and glazing; dust control	Daily and after high-level operations
Screens, gates and memorials	Soft isolation layer plus plywood/OSB impact board; ventilated and non-contact where possible	Daily; immediately after any impact
Panelling and joinery	Clean breathable covering and freestanding impact barrier; no direct polythene trapping moisture	Daily for condensation/abrasion
Roof and carved figureheads	Exclusion from impact; controlled MEWP/rope access; no loading or attachment	Before and after high-level dismantling
Public routes	Secure segregation, signs, protected egress and controlled deliveries	At each shift start

Table 8 — General sequence of the works

Stage	Activity	Release condition
1	Approvals, surveys, setting out and protection	PC01-PC08 complete
2	Climbing installation and later obstruction removal	Exposed-fabric inspection completed
3	Historic doors/gates and conservation enabling work	Component inventory and treatment trials accepted
4	Structural openings, lift and floor work	Temporary/permanent structural hold points released
5	Partitions, linings, kitchenette, WC and services	Concealed-work inspections completed
6	Making good, finishes and conservation treatments	Samples accepted and repair schedule issued
7	Testing, cleaning, registers and handover	All records reconciled and defects closed

12 Detailed work methods

Each work method follows the same source-led structure. The BTP callout states the construction basis; the Levrant callout states the heritage impact and mitigation. No callout replaces the corresponding submitted source.

12.1 Removal of climbing installations

12.1.1 Scope and location

Controlled dismantling and removal of the Nave climbing walls, aisle training walls, Chancel bouldering structures, steel access stairs and the raised viewing platform. The works include removal of associated panels, holds, secondary timber framing, primary steelwork and mechanical fixings, while retaining the below-floor mass-concrete pads where the approved drawings require them to remain. The confirmed eight-week working period applies to this climbing-installation removal phase only; it is not the duration of the wider listed-building works.

12.1.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

Levrant identifies the climbing-centre structures as having no heritage significance. Their removal is assessed as moderate beneficial because it restores the Nave and Chancel volume, long views, arcades, clerestory, roof structure and carved figureheads. The principal risk is accidental harm to the significant masonry, timber roof, floors, windows, screens and memorial fabric concealed beside or behind the installation.

12.1.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106, A-110 and A-111; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.

12.1.4 Relevant Levrant assessment and mitigation

LEVRANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement sections 4 and 5: modern climbing-centre components are of no heritage significance; removal should reveal and conserve the significant interior, with repairs determined after exposure.

12.1.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Complete a photographic condition survey of all visible interfaces and access routes before protection is installed.
- Confirm the dismantling sequence, temporary stability and lifting points with the competent contractor.
- Confirm access equipment positions and floor loadings; protect historic floors from concentrated loads.
- Identify live services and isolate equipment that forms part of the climbing installation.
- Establish exclusion zones below high-level work and maintain a protected emergency route.

12.1.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- David Lamberth is confirmed as the climbing-installation removal contractor, with £10 million public liability insurance confirmed for that phase. A copy of the current insurance schedule is to be retained in the pre-start file.
- IPAF 3a/3b/1b qualifications are confirmed for the climbing-removal team. Copies of the current cards/certificates are to be retained, and operators are to use only equipment covered by their category and familiarisation.
- Any rope-access activity is to be separately planned, supervised and carried out by suitably qualified personnel under task-specific arrangements.
- The principal contractor is to provide temporary works, lifting, work-at-height and emergency-rescue arrangements before starting.

12.1.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Create controlled work zones and install floor, window, masonry, screen and memorial protection.

2. Remove loose climbing holds and ancillary fittings into containers so nothing is dropped.
3. Remove high-level climbing panels first, working in stable bays and lowering each panel under control.
4. Dismantle secondary timber framing into manageable sections without levering against historic fabric.
5. Progressively dismantle the primary steel support structure while maintaining temporary stability.
6. Remove the lower bouldering and training structures after the high-level structure has been made safe.
7. Remove high-level wall plates and all associated bolts without enlarging existing holes.
8. Disconnect steel base plates from the retained concrete pads; do not excavate or remove the pads unless a revised approved detail requires this.
9. Remove embedded ferrous fixings fully from historic masonry where this can be achieved without enlarging the opening; refer difficult cases to the architect.
10. Clean down by vacuum and soft brush, then record the fully exposed fabric before repair.

12.1.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- No removed climbing-centre component is to be mistaken for historic fabric; uncertain items are to be quarantined pending review.
- Historic floorboards temporarily lifted for access are to be numbered, photographed and reinstated in their original positions.
- Any previously stored original boards proposed for infill are to be verified for provenance, species, dimensions and condition before use.
- Unexpected historic fittings or fragments found behind the installation are to be logged in the historic-material register and stored securely.

12.1.9 Making good

- Leave newly exposed holes and interfaces open for the architect's initial inspection.
- Prepare an architect-led schedule recording each repair location and required treatment.
- Point approved fixing holes in a compatible lime mortar, coloured and textured through trial samples using matching aggregate and, where approved, fine dust from adjacent compatible masonry or mortar.
- Repair floors in matching timber only after the board condition and retained stock have been assessed; do not disguise sound evidence of the former installation unless directed.

12.1.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP01: protection and access arrangements accepted before dismantling.
- HP02: temporary stability and sequence accepted before primary steelwork is released.
- HP03: exposed historic fabric inspected before making good.
- HP04: lime-mortar and timber repair samples accepted before general repair.

12.1.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Before, during and after photographs cross-referenced to location and drawing.
- Register of historic items unexpectedly recovered.
- Removal quantities and destinations for steel, timber, holds and residual modern material.
- Inspection record confirming whether all embedded ferrous fixings have been removed.

Table 9 — Climbing-removal risk-control summary

Hazard	Minimum control
Work at height	Certified equipment/operators, pre-use checks, harness where required, exclusion zone and rescue plan
Falling objects	Tool lanyards, controlled lowering, toe protection and no persons below
Structural instability	Bay-by-bay sequence, temporary stability review and no premature release of bracing
Manual handling	Break down into manageable sections, team/mechanical lifts and planned routes
Historic-fabric contact	Padded protection, no levering, controlled bolt removal and stop-work reporting
Dust/debris	Local extraction, vacuum cleaning, segregation and daily housekeeping
Third-party interface	Secure work zones, signage, controlled access and maintained emergency route

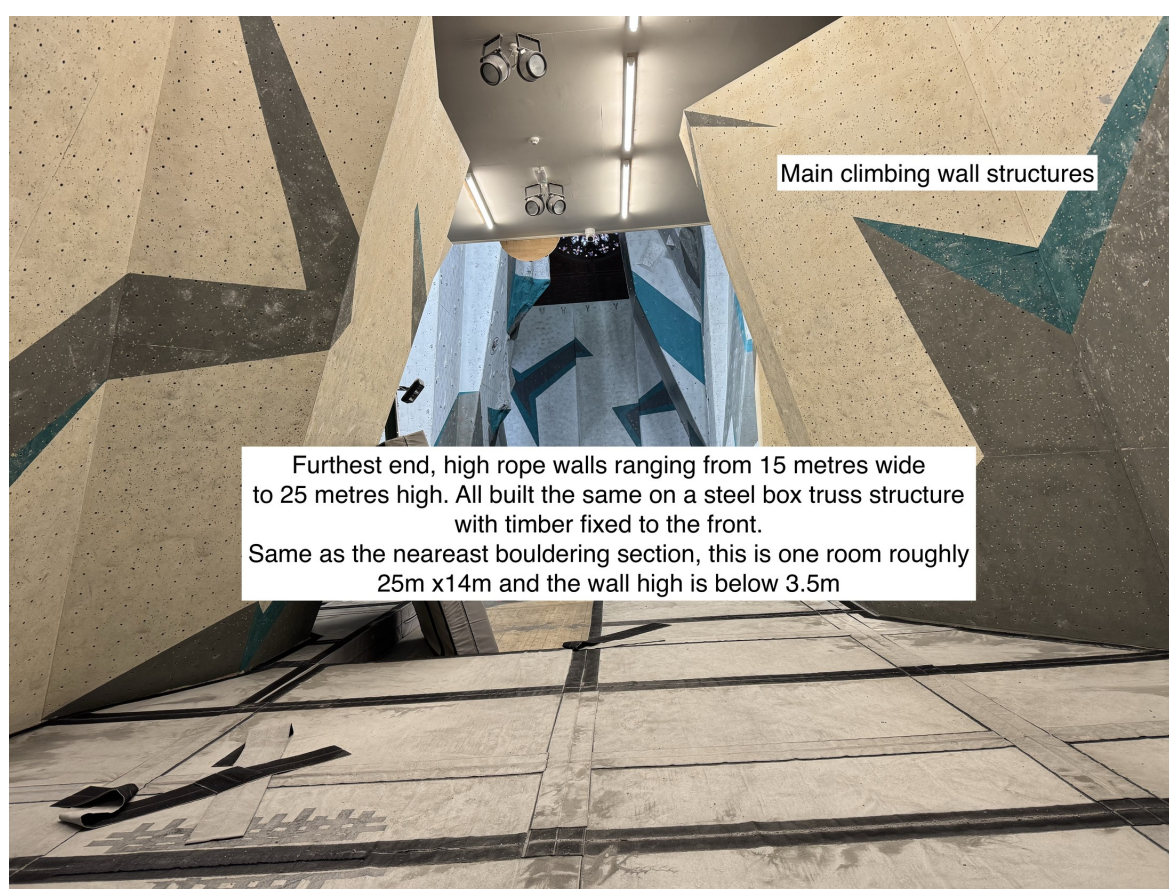
**Figure 3** — Existing Nave climbing-wall structures



Figure 4 — High-level stabilisation fixing interface



Figure 5 — *Representative steel wall plate fixed to historic masonry*



Figure 6 — *Representative base connection above a retained concrete pad*

12.2 Historic doors, iron gates, panelling and memorial finishes

12.2.1 Scope and location

Recommission the original west entrance doors; retrieve and reinstate the missing north leaf of the Narthex paired doors; retrieve, repair and refix the stored wrought/cast-iron gates where shown; and protect, gently clean or refinish retained panelling and memorial features.

12.2.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

Levrant identifies original doors, memorials, plaques, panelling, screens and staircases as contributors to the church's high architectural and artistic significance. Reinstatement improves legibility and ceremonial use.

12.2.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-121; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.

12.2.4 Relevant Levrant assessment and mitigation

LEVRANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement sections 4 and 5: surviving original fixtures and fittings are significant and are to be retained, revealed and protected.

12.2.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Locate stored doors and gates and reconcile them against historic openings, hinges, pins and photographs.
- Record condition, corrosion, distortion, missing components, surface finishes and previous repairs.
- Confirm a conservation specialist's repair and cleaning proposal before treatment.
- Check that reinstatement will not trap moisture or impose damaging loads on retained fabric.

12.2.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- Use joiners and metal conservators experienced in historic doors and architectural ironwork.
- Any cleaning or refinishing of memorials and panelling is to be undertaken or supervised by an appropriate conservator.
- Temporary lifting equipment and supports are to be selected to avoid bearing on carved stone or historic joinery.

12.2.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Install protective enclosures and non-abrasive floor coverings around the work area.
2. Photograph and label each stored component and its proposed opening or screen position.
3. Dry-fit components and confirm alignment before adjustment or repair.
4. Recommission existing pins, straps, hinges and catches by minimum intervention.
5. Refix the Narthex door leaf and gates using existing positions and compatible fixings wherever serviceable.
6. Secure South Aisle gates in the approved closed position in front of the new partition, as shown on A-121.
7. Undertake only the accepted cleaning/refinishing treatment to panelling and memorials.
8. Record final operation, alignment and appearance.

12.2.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- Do not discard original pins, straps, hinges, locks, gate fittings or timber components.
- Label temporarily removed items with non-staining reversible tags; do not write directly on historic finishes.
- Store ironwork dry and supported to avoid distortion; separate it from damp masonry and timber.

- Use clean plywood/OSB impact protection with a soft isolation layer in front of memorials and panelling; no adhesive is to contact historic surfaces.

12.2.9 Making good

- Fill only redundant fixing holes approved for repair, using compatible materials.
- Local timber repairs are to match species, grain orientation and profile while remaining identifiable on close inspection.
- Touch-in coatings only after trials; wholesale refinishing is excluded unless separately approved.

12.2.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP05: component inventory and condition accepted before repair.
- HP06: cleaning/refinishing trial accepted before general treatment.
- HP07: dry fit accepted before final fixing.

12.2.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Door and gate component inventory with before/after photographs.
- Conservator's treatment record and products used.
- Schedule of retained original hardware and any approved new components.

12.3 Nave freestanding partition

12.3.1 Scope and location

Construct the faceted 3000 mm-high freestanding partition at the first column line west of the Chancel steps, including two pairs of glazed oak doors, single glazed aisle doors, oak cornice, rail, fascia, architraves, plinth blocks and skirtings.

12.3.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

Levrant assesses a negligible adverse effect where the partition remains low, freestanding and reversible. Its height and alignment preserve views to the columns, arcades, clerestory and hammerbeam roof.

12.3.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-120.

12.3.4 Relevant Levrant assessment and mitigation

LEVRANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement impact table: Nave partition - negligible adverse, mitigated by limited height, reversibility and minimal connection to historic fabric.

12.3.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Survey column profiles, floor levels, joist positions and the exact locations of retained concrete pads.
- Confirm the structural engineer's post, base and column-band design.
- Set out the faceted partition clear of column faces and confirm door swings and accessible routes.
- Approve full-size oak profiles and a sample of the plastered partition finish.

12.3.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- Structural steelwork, joinery, glazing and partition work are to be undertaken by competent specialist trades.
- The structural engineer is to approve post connections to retained pads and the expressed column bands.
- Glazing and door ironmongery are to comply with the coordinated building-control and fire strategy.

12.3.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Expose only the minimum floor area needed to locate and verify the retained concrete pads.
2. Install the four 90 mm square hollow-section posts to the engineer's accepted design.
3. Fit the two shaped steel bands around the relevant quatrefoil columns with a protective isolation layer; do not drill the columns.
4. Install the 100 x 50 mm softwood framing and sole plate at the centres shown on A-120.
5. Form the faceted returns behind the columns while maintaining the approximately 225 mm visual separation indicated.
6. Apply 15 mm plasterboard and skim finish.
7. Install oak capping, concave cornice, fascia, rail, architraves, plinth blocks and skirtings to the profiles shown.
8. Install glazed oak doors, ironmongery and seals; test operation and clearances.
9. Decorate after sample approval and remove protection.

12.3.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- Retain and reuse the redundant modern concrete pads as the principal structural anchorage where verified suitable.
- No positive fixing is permitted into the historic stone columns.
- Protect floors from sole-plate drilling debris and record every fixing position.

- Preserve the visual gap between partition and columns.

12.3.9 Making good

- Reinstall lifted floorboards around posts in matching retained material.
- Make local floor and finish repairs only to the approved exposed-fabric schedule.
- On any future removal, fixings are to be withdrawn and holes repaired using the accepted conservation method.

12.3.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP08: survey and setting-out accepted before fabrication.
- HP09: structural post/band details accepted before installation.
- HP10: first oak-profile and finish sample accepted before completion.

12.3.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Setting-out survey and as-built post/fixing locations.
- Structural engineer's inspection record.
- Joinery, glazing and decoration product data and final photographs.

Figure 7 illustrates the 3000 mm-high partition and the no-fixing approach at the columns.

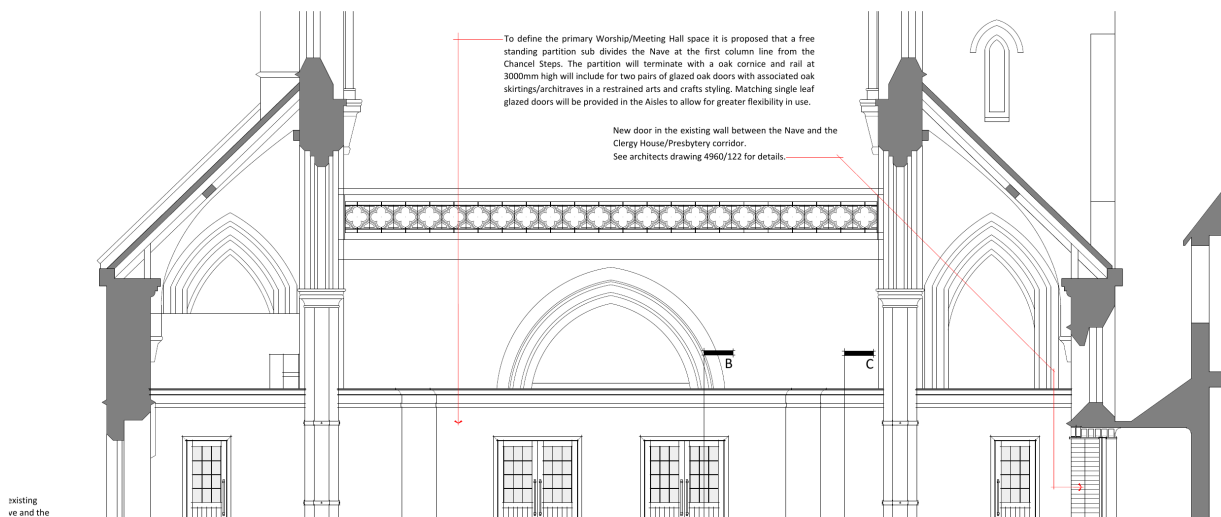


Figure 7 — Proposed Nave partition arrangement

12.4 Chancel partitions and associated enclosures

12.4.1 Scope and location

Construct the partition at the head of the Chancel steps beneath the retained mezzanine, repair and reline retained side partitions, form the South Aisle screen infill and associated Fellowship/Meeting Room enclosure, and integrate the approved glazed oak doors and oak trim.

12.4.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

Levran assesses the Chancel and South Aisle partitions as negligible-to-minor adverse. Mitigation relies on use of the retained mezzanine structure, reversibility, retention of iron screens and gates, limited fixing, and keeping new work visually subordinate.

12.4.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-121.

12.4.4 Relevant Levran assessment and mitigation

LEVANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement impact table: Chancel and South Aisle partitions - negligible-to-minor adverse with reversible construction and retained screens.

12.4.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Record the retained mezzanine, partitions, gates, screens, panelling, memorials and adjoining floors.
- Confirm acoustic, fire and structural build-ups without increasing intervention beyond A-121.
- Confirm the level area at the head of the Chancel steps and coordinate all door thresholds.
- Approve oak profiles and plaster finish samples.

12.4.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- Use experienced drylining, joinery, glazing and decoration contractors.
- A conservation specialist is to advise where new work abuts screens, gates, memorials or historic timber.
- Fire and acoustic performance is to be verified against the coordinated design without unapproved alteration to historic fabric.

12.4.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Install protection to iron screens, gates, panelling, memorials and floors.
2. Repair retained partitions each side of the Chancel and reline their inner faces as shown.
3. Construct the metal-stud SoundBloc partition beneath the mezzanine to the build-up on A-121.
4. Form openings and install two pairs of glazed oak doors.
5. Install oak capping, cornice, fascia, rail, architraves and skirtings.
6. Construct the South Aisle infill behind the retained iron screen and refix the stored gates in front.
7. Apply skim finishes and decorate following approval of samples.
8. Remove protection and check gates, doors and sightlines.

12.4.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- Retain the mezzanine, screens, gates and surviving partitions except where drawings specifically show alteration.
- Use freestanding impact protection in front of panelling and memorials with a soft isolation layer.
- Do not conceal a memorial or panel until its condition and future accessibility have been recorded and accepted.
- Keep new trims visually separate from carved or moulded historic work.

12.4.9 Making good

- Use compatible local repairs at interfaces; avoid hard edge build-ups against historic surfaces.
- Repair disturbance associated with removed climbing fixings under the exposed-fabric schedule.
- Retain a record of all concealed interfaces before boarding.

12.4.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP11: protection and interface survey accepted.
- HP12: partition build-up and service routes accepted before closing linings.
- HP13: joinery and finish samples accepted.

12.4.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Concealed-work photographs and fixing plan.
- Gate/screen condition and reinstatement record.
- Acoustic, fire, glazing and joinery product information.

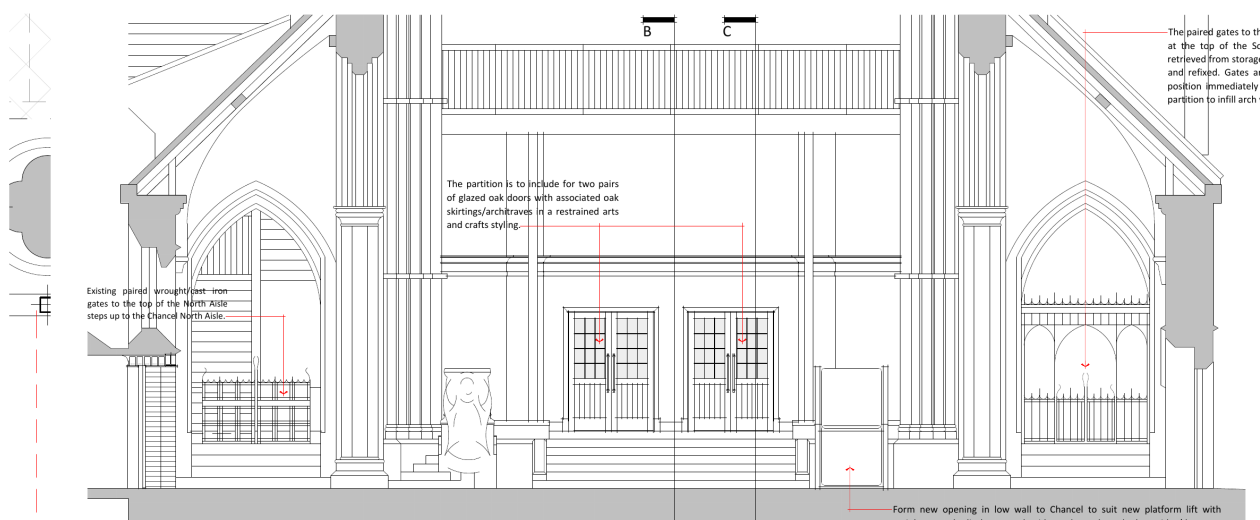


Figure 8 — Proposed Chancel partition and platform-lift arrangement

12.5 New doorway through the North Aisle wall

12.5.1 Scope and location

Form the approved opening between the North Aisle and Clergy House/Presbytery corridor, including temporary support, masonry dismantling, precast lintels, exposed steel-channel treatment, splayed dogtooth brick reveals, oak linings and the coordinated glazed oak door arrangement.

12.5.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

Levrant assesses the opening as minor adverse because historic masonry is removed. The effect is mitigated by limiting the opening, reusing recovered bricks, retaining the terracotta string course, clearly expressing the contemporary lintel treatment and avoiding a new corridor partition in the North Aisle.

12.5.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-122; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.

12.5.4 Relevant Levrant assessment and mitigation

LEVRANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement impact table: North Aisle opening - minor adverse, mitigated by careful dismantling, brick reuse/storage and reduced internal partitioning.

12.5.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Confirm the final door configuration: A-122 contains both single-leaf and paired-door wording; no fabrication is to proceed until BTP issues a coordinated detail.
- Complete measured recording and close-range photography of both wall faces, cornice, string course, skirtings, plaster and adjacent features.
- Locate services and relocate the surface-mounted signage and power supplies shown on A-122.
- Confirm wall build-up by non-destructive investigation where possible; A-122 describes a solid masonry wall with a debris-filled central cavity as an assumption.
- Obtain the structural engineer's needling, propping, bearing and five/six-lintel design.

12.5.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- Use a principal contractor experienced in temporary support and alteration of historic masonry.
- Temporary works are to be designed and inspected by the structural engineer.
- Brickwork, lime plaster and oak work are to be undertaken by craftspeople experienced in conservation work.
- Trial brick and mortar samples require architect approval before use.

12.5.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Set out the exact opening from the coordinated drawing and protect the North Aisle, corridor and adjacent steps.
2. Isolate/relocate services and carefully remove the affected corridor cornice for labelled storage and reinstatement.
3. Cut back lime plaster by hand to a neat conservation edge without damaging retained cornice or skirting.
4. Install needles, props and spreaders to the structural engineer's accepted temporary-works design.
5. Dismantle masonry in controlled courses from the top of the opening; do not use uncontrolled percussive breaking.
6. Separate common bricks, smooth red bricks and any special units; clean sound units by hand and record quantities.
7. Install the precast lintels and bearings to the engineer's design, retaining the terracotta string course above.

8. Install the exposed steel channel to the North Aisle face as the expressed contemporary intervention.
9. Form splayed reveals in smooth red Ruabon or Accrington brick with dogtooth detailing to the approved sample.
10. Install the 38 mm oak soffit board, corridor-side oak jamb/soffit linings and coordinated glazed oak frame/doors.
11. Reinstall the corridor cornice and make good lime plaster, skirtings and adjacent finishes.
12. Remove temporary support only after structural acceptance and complete final records.

12.5.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- Give each dismantling batch a location label and photograph before moving it.
- Reuse sound common bricks in the new reveals where compatible; reserve smooth red/special bricks for the detailed facework.
- Store unused historic bricks on labelled pallets in the dry, ventilated basement store.
- Retain the terracotta string course, corridor cornice and existing skirtings except for the minimum accepted local alteration.
- No acid, power-wire-brush or aggressive abrasive cleaning is permitted.

12.5.9 Making good

- Use a matching lime-based plaster mix back to the new oak linings.
- Match mortar colour, aggregate, joint profile and finish through a sample panel.
- Scribe and splice retained skirtings rather than replacing whole lengths where practicable.
- Record the opening, bearings, lintels and concealed interfaces before closure.

12.5.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP14: final coordinated door and structural opening details issued.
- HP15: temporary support installed and inspected before masonry removal.
- HP16: recovered-material assessment completed before reveal construction.
- HP17: brickwork, mortar, oak and plaster samples accepted.
- HP18: lintels and bearings inspected before support removal.

12.5.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Measured opening record and before/during/after photographs.
- Brick recovery, reuse and storage reconciliation.
- Temporary-works and permanent-works inspection records.
- As-built door, lintel, steel-channel and oak-lining details.

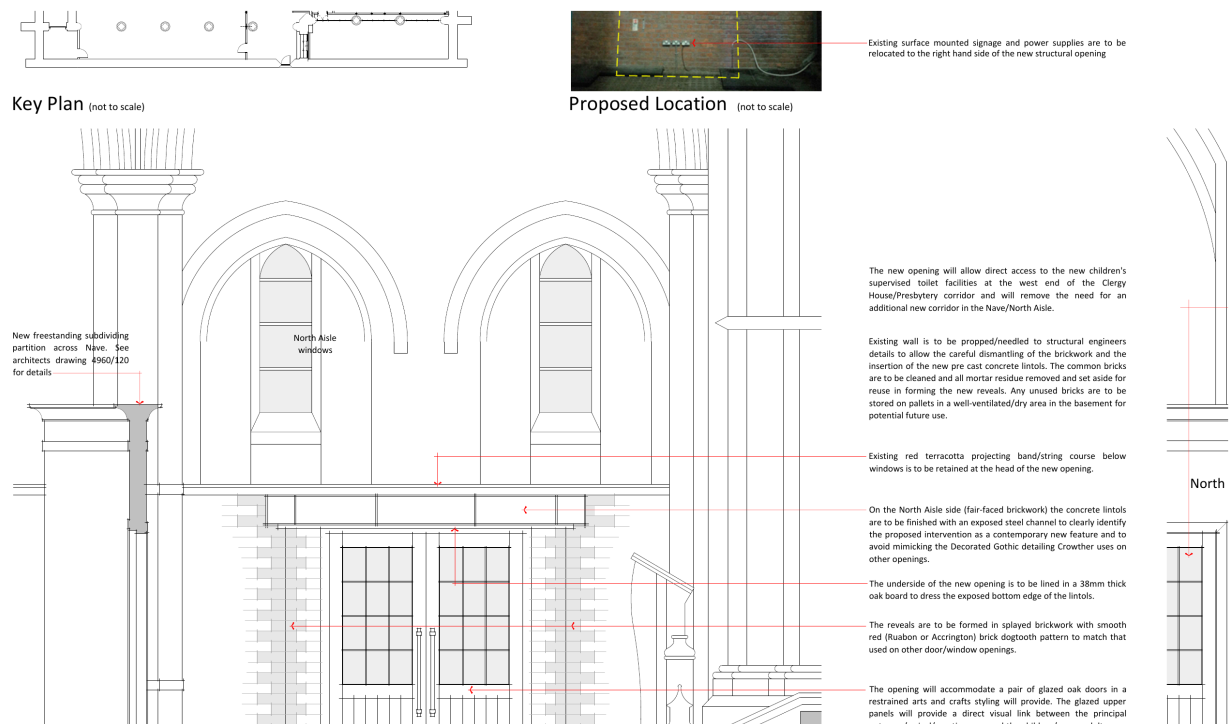


Figure 9 — Proposed North Aisle door opening

12.6 Platform lift and low Chancel wall opening

12.6.1 Scope and location

Form the approximately 1000 mm opening in the low wall on the south side of the Chancel steps and install the freestanding platform lift with stainless-steel plinths, toughened-glass sides and doors, providing a level accessible route between the welcome area and Chancel.

12.6.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

Levrant assesses a minor adverse effect from the limited wall removal, balanced by inclusive access and mitigated by the lower relative significance of the later Chancel wall, careful retention of coping/bricks, transparent lift enclosure and avoidance of a more visually intrusive ramp.

12.6.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106, A-111 and A-121; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.

12.6.4 Relevant Levrant assessment and mitigation

LEVRANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement impact table: platform lift - minor adverse, justified by inclusive access and mitigated by transparent, contemporary, limited intervention.

12.6.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Following consideration of supplier quotations and selection of the preferred lift, obtain the coordinated manufacturer layout, travel, loads, guarding, controls, power, emergency lowering and maintenance clearances.
- Confirm plinth/fixing design and substrate capacity with the structural engineer.
- Record the coping, brick courses, steps, screens and adjoining finishes.
- Confirm the exact 1000 mm opening and level thresholds from A-121 and the manufacturer's setting out.
- Agree temporary edge protection and public segregation.

12.6.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- Use an accredited platform-lift supplier/installer and competent structural contractor.
- Historic masonry dismantling and lime making good are to be undertaken by experienced craftspeople.
- Electrical installation and testing are to be undertaken by appropriately qualified personnel.

12.6.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Install protection to the steps, iron screens, floors and adjacent finishes.
2. Set out and photograph the approved opening; mark each coping and brick unit before removal.
3. Lift the cast-concrete coping whole where practicable using padded supports and controlled handling.
4. Dismantle the approved brick course individually by hand; do not enlarge the opening.
5. Clean and label recovered coping/bricks and transfer them to the designated store.
6. Install temporary edge protection until the lift enclosure is complete.
7. Prepare and install the stainless-steel plinths and approved anchorage at coordinated locations.
8. Install the glazed lift sides, doors, platform, controls and power route.
9. Commission safety edges, interlocks, emergency operation, levels and door clearances.
10. Complete lime-mortar and finish repairs, then remove protection.

12.6.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- Retain all sound coping and brick units for potential reinstatement or future conservation use.
- Keep lift fixings out of significant screens, carved stone and retained masonry except at expressly approved points.

- Route power through concealed modern construction or existing service routes where practicable.
- Maintain visual transparency through and around the lift.

12.6.9 Making good

- Make good wall ends and adjacent joints in compatible lime mortar to an accepted sample.
- Repair disturbed floor/step finishes using matching compatible materials.
- Retain a clear but restrained junction showing the lift as a contemporary addition.

12.6.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP19: manufacturer and structural details accepted before wall opening.
- HP20: recovered coping/bricks assessed and logged.
- HP21: plinth/anchorage inspected before lift installation.
- HP22: commissioning and conservation close-out accepted before use.

12.6.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Coping/brick register and storage location.
- Manufacturer's as-built, commissioning and maintenance information.
- Electrical test records and concealed-route photographs.
- Completed lift and making-good photographs.

12.7 Chancel aisle floors, kitchenette and associated linings

12.7.1 Scope and location

Remove remaining later stepped/tiered floor sections where shown, form the approved level floor through the Chancel and side aisles, construct the east-end kitchenette enclosure, protect retained panelling and install the approved independent lining to the Fellowship/Meeting Room.

12.7.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

The later Chancel step and low-wall arrangement is of lower relative significance than the principal 1880 fabric. The method nevertheless limits removal, retains screens/panelling, keeps new work reversible and records all concealed fabric.

12.7.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-121.

12.7.4 Relevant Levant assessment and mitigation

LEVANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement sections 4 and 5: limited interventions support a viable use; surviving panelling, screens and significant fabric are to remain protected and legible.

12.7.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Survey floor levels, remaining tiers, sub-floor ventilation, screens, panelling and service routes.
- Confirm floor build-up, load, ventilation and junction details before removal.
- Record and protect the east-wall panelling to be boxed for approximately 750 mm behind kitchenette units.
- Confirm the 100 mm ventilation penetration and external conservation grille location.

12.7.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- Use experienced joinery, flooring, drylining, mechanical and conservation trades.
- Structural alterations and floor build-ups are to be approved by the design team before closure.
- Core drilling is to be undertaken by a specialist using dust capture and controlled breakout.

12.7.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Protect screens, memorials, panelling and retained floors.
2. Record and remove only the tier/step sections shown on A-106/A-111.
3. Inspect the exposed substrate and resolve any discrepancy before new build-up.
4. Form the level floor and local step at the North Aisle connection to the approved detail.
5. Construct the independent kitchenette enclosure and plasterboard ceiling.
6. Install a protective reversible boxing zone in front of retained east-wall panelling.
7. Install kitchenette units and services without fixing into retained panelling.
8. Form the controlled 100 mm ventilation opening and fit the black cast-iron conservation grille.
9. Install the independent Chancel east-wall lining and record concealed interfaces.
10. Complete finishes and remove protection.

12.7.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- Retain screens, memorials and panelling in situ under ventilated, non-contact protection.
- Log any historic floor elements or fixings uncovered during tier removal.
- Do not chase services into historic masonry or panelling.
- Keep new linings independent and reversible.

12.7.9 Making good

- Repair local masonry/plaster disturbance in compatible lime-based materials.
- Match floor finishes and junction profiles to the accepted sample.
- Leave access or a documented method for future inspection of concealed panelling where practicable.

12.7.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP23: exposed floor/substrate inspected.
- HP24: floor and lining build-ups accepted before closure.
- HP25: ventilation opening position accepted before coring.
- HP26: panelling protection inspected before kitchenette installation.

12.7.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Floor-level and concealed-condition photographs.
- Service and ventilation as-built routes.
- Record of retained panelling and protective boxing.

12.8 Children's WC, accessible WC and services

12.8.1 Scope and location

Convert the former office/store to a supervised children's WC; install independent dry linings, cubicles, vanity, sanitary connections and mechanical ventilation; and refurbish/redecorate the adjacent accessible WC and existing lift enclosure installed in 2004.

12.8.2 Heritage significance and potential impact

The work is located in the Clergy House/Presbytery range, which retains historic plan form, windows, cornices, skirtings and architraves. Levrant's mitigation relies on retaining those features, using ventilated independent linings and connecting to existing services so intervention remains minimal and reversible.

12.8.3 Relevant BTP drawings and details

BTP TECHNICAL BASIS A-106 and A-123.

12.8.4 Relevant Levrant assessment and mitigation

LEVRANT HERITAGE BASIS Heritage Statement sections 5.0 and impact discussion: retain original features; use reversible linings and the minimum 100 mm external penetration.

12.8.5 Pre-start checks and protection

- Record windows, cornices, skirtings, architraves, wall finishes and existing service connections.
- Confirm moisture condition behind externally blanked windows before closing the ventilated void.
- Survey existing soil, water, ventilation and electrical routes; verify capacity and falls.
- Coordinate safeguarding, accessibility, cubicle, ventilation and maintenance requirements.

12.8.6 Required competence, materials and approvals

- Use competent drylining, plumbing, ventilation, electrical and sanitary-installation contractors.
- Core drilling and external grille installation are to be supervised to protect brickwork.
- Any repair to historic cornice or joinery is to use craftspeople experienced in compatible materials.

12.8.7 Step-by-step work sequence

1. Install floor and joinery protection and record the room.
2. Remove modern fittings only where shown; retain the original windows, cornice, skirtings and architraves.
3. Erect independent Gypframe dry linings with the minimum 50 mm clear cavity and insulation shown on A-123.
4. Stop the lining above window heads and form the capped, ventilated void with high- and low-level openings.
5. Match/scribe new skirting only where needed without cutting away sound original lengths.
6. Install cubicle system, concealed cisterns and vanity unit within the new reversible linings.
7. Connect sanitary appliances to the existing adjacent provision using concealed modern routes.
8. Core the approved 100 mm ventilation opening with controlled dust capture and fit the external black cast-iron conservation grille.
9. Refurbish/redecorate the adjacent accessible WC and existing lift enclosure without new intervention into historic fabric.
10. Test ventilation, sanitary connections, seals and finishes.

12.8.8 Preservation, salvage and storage requirements

- Retain all original window features/linings, cornices, skirtings and architraves.

- Maintain airflow behind the new lining and do not seal the retained windows into an unventilated void.
- Keep adhesives, sealants and sanitary fixings on new construction wherever practicable.
- Log any historic material exposed by modern fitting removal.

12.8.9 Making good

- Repair cornice and joinery locally in matching compatible material.
- Make good the core opening neatly around the conservation grille using compatible mortar.
- Retain a concealed-work record before linings and service panels close.

12.8.10 Inspection and hold points

- HP27: retained features and moisture condition recorded.
- HP28: lining/ventilation mock-up accepted before general boarding.
- HP29: service routes inspected before concealment.
- HP30: external grille and making-good sample accepted.

12.8.11 Records and disposal requirements

- Before/after and concealed-work photographs.
- Ventilation commissioning and sanitary test records.
- Product data for linings, insulation, cubicles, grille and finishes.

Figure 10 illustrates the children's WC plan and retained-feature strategy.

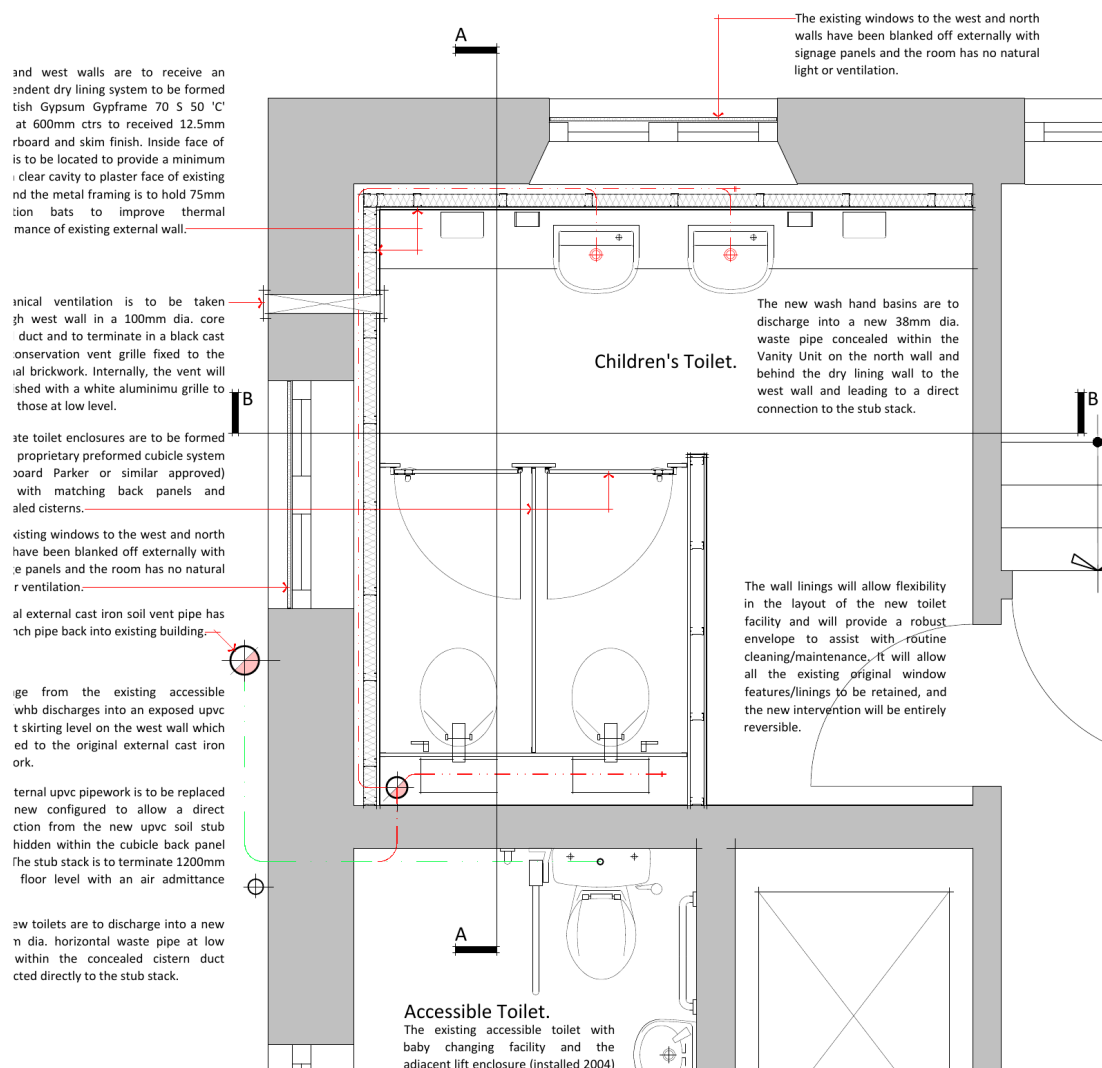


Figure 10 — Proposed children's WC arrangement

13 Preservation, salvage and storage plan

13.1 Decision hierarchy

Table 10 applies to every item of historic or potentially historic fabric encountered during the works.

Table 10 — *Historic-material decision hierarchy*

Priority	Decision	Authority/record
1	Retain in situ and protect	Default position; condition record
2	Remove temporarily and reinstate in original position	Architect instruction; unique label and photograph
3	Reuse elsewhere within the approved works	Architect acceptance; register source and destination
4	Store securely on site for future conservation use	Label, pallet/rack position and owner acceptance
5	Transfer for approved conservation reuse	Written owner/architect approval and transfer record
6	Dispose of only where retention is demonstrably impracticable	Written architect/owner approval and disposal record

13.2 Identification and labelling

- Allocate each recovered batch/item a unique HM reference before it leaves its source location.
- Record source room/elevation, course or component position, material, dimensions, quantity, condition and photograph.
- Use non-staining reversible labels; do not mark visible historic surfaces with permanent ink or adhesive.
- Keep door/gate hardware and special bricks with their parent component or location batch.
- Quarantine uncertain fragments until the architect or conservation adviser determines significance.

13.3 Cleaning

Remove loose mortar with small hand tools after the unit is safely supported. Do not use acids, aggressive abrasives, power wire brushes or high-pressure washing. Stop if faces, arrises, patina, glaze or historic coatings begin to detach. Do not over-clean units needed for matching.

13.4 Storage

Table 11 defines the minimum conditions for the designated dry, ventilated basement storage area.

Table 11 — *Storage requirements for retained fabric*

Material	Storage method	Key restriction
Common/special bricks	Labelled pallets, off floor, grouped by source, stable low stacks, breathable cover	Separate face/special units; avoid wet plastic wrapping
Coping/stone units	Padded timber bearers, orientation marks, protected arrises	Do not stack on fragile faces
Historic timber/doors	Ventilated racks, flat/vertical support as appropriate, stable humidity	No direct contact with damp walls/floors
Iron gates/hardware	Dry racks/pallets, supported against distortion, small parts boxed	Do not mix labels or leave in standing moisture
Memorial/panelling fragments	Padded individual trays/racks under conservation advice	No adhesive label on decorated face

13.5 Periodic inspection

The principal contractor is to inspect the store weekly during the works and at handover, checking labels, stability, ventilation, moisture, pests, corrosion and unauthorised removal. Changes are recorded in Appendix C.

14 Disposal plan

14.1 Principles

Modern components are to be dismantled to maximise safe reuse and material recovery. Historic material is governed by Section 13 and is not to enter the modern-material stream without written approval. The contractor remains responsible for legal classification, carrier checks, authorised destinations and statutory transfer documentation.

14.2 Segregation and routes

Table 12 assigns the intended route and evidence for the principal modern material streams.

Table 12 — Disposal routes for modern materials

Material stream	Preferred route	Required record
Climbing holds/equipment	Retain for reuse, resale or donation where safe and serviceable	Quantity, recipient and transfer date
Structural steel	Direct reuse where practicable, otherwise metal recycling	Weight/quantity and facility receipt
Timber panels/framing	Reuse/donation where condition allows, then timber recovery	Quantity, condition and destination
Modern plasterboard/metal studs	Segregated specialist recovery where accepted	Facility and quantity
Modern sanitary fittings	Reuse if hygienic/serviceable, otherwise appropriate material recovery	Item/quantity and destination
Packaging	Supplier take-back or separated card/plastic recovery	Collection/transfer evidence
Residual modern material	Authorised facility via appropriately registered carrier	Carrier details, transfer record and receipt
Suspect/hazardous material	Stop, isolate, classify and use an authorised specialist route	Survey, consignment/transfer record and receipt

14.3 Internal movement and temporary holding

- Use the approved protected route shown in the contractor logistics plan; do not drag material over historic floors.
- Provide load-spreading floor protection and freestanding window protection along the route.
- Lower components in manageable units and use suitable trolleys or lifting aids.
- Keep temporary holding areas outside protected circulation routes and away from historic fabric.
- Remove modern material regularly so combustible loading and trip hazards do not accumulate.

14.4 Records

Appendix D is to be completed for every off-site movement. The final reconciliation is to show material, quantity, source method section, carrier, destination, route and supporting receipt.

15 Making good and conservation repairs

15.1 Exposed-fabric schedule

After removal, the architect is to inspect exposed floors, brickwork, plaster, joinery, screens and interfaces and issue or endorse a location-specific making-good schedule. Repairs are not to proceed solely from the generic descriptions in the original draft.

15.2 Trials and acceptance

Table 13 records the minimum sample and acceptance criteria. Approved samples remain protected on site as benchmarks.

Table 13 — *Making-good trials and acceptance criteria*

Repair	Trial/record	Acceptance criteria
Brick fixing holes	Representative lime-mortar fills at low/medium/high locations	Compatible, recessed/jointed to match, no face smearing, acceptable colour/texture when dry
Lime plaster	Sample at retained plaster/new oak junction	Compatible build-up, neat edge, matching texture, no cracking or hard ridge
Reveal brickwork	Dogtooth/splayed sample with proposed red brick and mortar	Profile, bond, arrises, joint and colour accepted against A-122
Timber floorboards	Retained/replacement board and finish sample	Matching species, section, grain and level; discreet close inspection difference
Oak joinery	Cornice/rail/skirting profile and finish sample	Dimensions match drawings; restrained finish and clean junctions
Decoration	Colour/sheen sample on each substrate	Compatible coating, even appearance and no staining of adjacent fabric
Cleaning	Small inconspicuous trial	No loss of patina, face, glaze, inscription or coating

15.3 Repair principles

- Repair the minimum area necessary and retain sound existing material.
- Use compatible lime-based mortar/plaster to historic lime-built fabric.
- Remove ferrous fixings fully where safe; do not conceal corroding metal in masonry.
- Avoid staining masonry with brick dust; use only controlled, approved quantities within a trial mix.
- Match joint profile and finish rather than producing a conspicuous smooth patch.
- Photograph every repair location before, during and after treatment.

16 Inspection, hold points and quality control

16.1 Hold-point operation

A hold point stops the relevant activity until the named evidence has been reviewed and released in writing.

Table 14 summarises the critical points; the complete live schedule is in Appendix F.

Table 14 — *Inspection and hold-point schedule summary*

Group	Critical release	Reviewer
Protection	Condition record, access and protection complete	Architect / principal contractor
Climbing removal	Temporary stability and exposed-fabric inspection	Structural engineer / architect
North Aisle opening	Coordinated door detail, propping, recovered material and lintel inspection	BTP / structural engineer
Platform lift	Manufacturer/structural design, recovered material, plinth and commissioning	BTP / structural engineer / lift specialist
Partitions/linings	Setting out, no-column-fixing detail and concealed-work inspection	BTP / structural engineer
Conservation repairs	Mortar, plaster, timber, brick, cleaning and finish samples	BTP / conservation adviser
Completion	Registers, tests, photographs and defects complete	Applicant / BTP

16.2 Non-conformity and unexpected fabric

- Stop the affected work and protect the area.
- Record location, condition and immediate risk with photographs and drawing reference.
- Notify the principal contractor and architect; involve the structural engineer or conservation adviser as appropriate.
- Do not remove, cover, clean or repair unexpected fabric until a written instruction is issued.
- Assess whether the proposed response remains within the approved consent; obtain further approval where required.
- Record the instruction, action and close-out in the project register.

17 Completion records and handover

Table 15 defines the records to be assembled as a single indexed handover set for Manchester Vineyard.

Table 15 — Completion and handover records

Record	Content
Approved-document register	Consent, conditions, drawings, this method and subsequent accepted details
Photographic record	Before/during/after images cross-referenced to work area, figure and method section
Historic-material register	All recovered, reused, stored and transferred significant material
Disposal register	Modern-material quantities, carrier, destination and supporting documentation
Inspection/hold-point schedule	Requests, evidence, reviewer, release and close-out
As-built information	Openings, structural supports, partitions, lift, services, vents and concealed fixings
Commissioning	Lift, electrical, ventilation, sanitary, doors and safety systems
Conservation treatment records	Materials, mixes, samples, products, locations and specialist reports
Maintenance information	Lift, joinery, glazing, ventilation, finishes and stored-material inspections

The final walk-through is to confirm that protection is removed without residue, the building is clean, all temporary fixings are removed, stores are labelled, and no unrecorded material remains in temporary holding areas.

Appendix A Drawing and document register

Table 16 is the controlled reference schedule used by this method. Dates/statuses are recorded as shown or as supplied; no drawing is to be scaled from this document.

Table 16 — *Drawing and document register*

Ref	Identifier/author	Title	Status	Purpose	Date
A-100	SB-BTP-00-LP-DR-A-4960_100	Location Plan	S2	Planning	As supplied
A-101	SB-BTP-00-SP-DR-A-4960_101	Existing Site Plan	S2	Planning	As supplied
A-105	SB-BTP-00-ZZ-DR-A-4960_105	Existing Floor Plans and Elevations	S2	Planning	10.06.26
A-106	SB-BTP-00-GF-DR-A-4960_106	Existing and Proposed Ground Floor Plans	S2	Planning	08.07.26
A-110	SB-BTP-00-S-DR-A-4960_110	Existing and Proposed Long Section AA	S2	Planning	08.07.26
A-111	SB-BTP-00-S-DR-A-4960_111	Existing and Proposed Cross Sections BB and CC	S2	Planning	08.07.26
A-120	SB-BTP-00-S-DR-A-4960_120	Proposed Nave Partition Details	S2	Listed Building Consent	24.07.26
A-121	SB-BTP-00-S-DR-A-4960_121	Proposed Chancel Partition Details	S2	Listed Building Consent	24.07.26
A-122	SB-BTP-00-S-DR-A-4960_122	Proposed Door Opening to North Aisle	S2	Listed Building Consent	24.07.26
A-123	SB-BTP-00-S-DR-A-4960_123	Proposed Children's Toilet Facility	S2	Listed Building Consent	24.07.26
R-01	BTP	Design and Access Statement - St Benedict's Church, Ardwick	Final supplied	LBC support	July 2026
R-02	Levrant	Heritage Statement - St Benedicts Church, Ardwick	Final Rev A	LBC support	July 2026

Appendix B Source-coordination matrix

Table 17 links every proposed intervention to its heritage effect, technical source, method section, preservation action and principal hold point.

Table 17 — *Source-coordination matrix*

Ref	Element/location	Levran significance/impact	BTP source	Method	Preservation action	Hold point
1	Removal of climbing installations	Levran identifies the climbing-centre structures as having no heritage significance. Their removal is assess...	A-106, A-110 and A-111; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.	12.1	No removed climbing-centre component is to be mistaken for historic fabric; uncertain ite...	HP01: protection and access arrangements accepted before dismantling.
2	Historic doors, iron gates, panelling and memorial finishes	Levran identifies original doors, memorials, plaques, panelling, screens and staircases as contributors to t...	A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-121; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.	12.2	Do not discard original pins, straps, hinges, locks, gate fittings or timber components.	HP05: component inventory and condition accepted before repair.
3	Nave freestanding partition	Levran assesses a negligible adverse effect where the partition remains low, freestanding and reversible. It...	A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-120.	12.3	Retain and reuse the redundant modern concrete pads as the principal structural anchorage...	HP08: survey and setting-out accepted before fabrication.
4	Chancel partitions and associated enclosures	Levran assesses the Chancel and South Aisle partitions as negligible-to-minor adverse. Mitigation relies on ...	A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-121.	12.4	Retain the mezzanine, screens, gates and surviving partitions except where drawings speci...	HP11: protection and interface survey accepted.
5	New doorway through the North Aisle wall	Levran assesses the opening as minor adverse because historic masonry is removed. The effect is mitigated by...	A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-122; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.	12.5	Give each dismantling batch a location label and photograph before moving it.	HP14: final coordinated door and structural opening details issued.
6	Platform lift and low Chancel wall opening	Levran assesses a minor adverse effect from the limited wall removal, balanced by inclusive access and mitig...	A-106, A-111 and A-121; BTP Design and Access Statement, section 3.02.	12.6	Retain all sound coping and brick units for potential reinstatement or future conservatio...	HP19: manufacturer and structural details accepted before wall opening.
7	Chancel aisle floors, kitchenette and associated linings	The later Chancel step and low-wall arrangement is of lower relative significance than the principal 1880 fab...	A-106, A-110, A-111 and A-121.	12.7	Retain screens, memorials and panelling in situ under ventilated, non-contact protection.	HP23: exposed floor/substrate inspected.
8	Children's WC, accessible WC and services	The work is located in the Clergy House/Presbytery range, which retains historic plan form, windows, cornices...	A-106 and A-123.	12.8	Retain all original window features/linings, cornices, skirtings and architraves.	HP27: retained features and moisture condition recorded.

Appendix C Historic-material register

Table 18 is to be copied/extended by the principal contractor. One line may represent a clearly defined homogeneous batch only.

Table 18 — Historic-material register template

Item ID	Source location	Material/item	Significance	Condition	Qty	Photo	Drawing/method	Storage	Decision/approval
HM-001									
HM-002									
HM-003									
HM-004									
HM-005									
HM-006									
HM-007									
HM-008									
HM-009									
HM-010									

Appendix D Disposal register

Table 19 is to record every modern-material transfer and cross-reference the relevant method section and supporting documentation.

Table 19 — Disposal register template

Entry	Date	Method/source	Material	Quantity	Route	Carrier	Destination	Receipt/reference
DP-001								
DP-002								
DP-003								
DP-004								
DP-005								
DP-006								
DP-007								
DP-008								
DP-009								
DP-010								

Appendix E Photographic record

Table 20 provides the minimum index. Image files are to be named using the photograph ID and retained at original resolution.

Table 20 — Photographic record template

Photo ID	Date	Location/view	Stage	Drawing	Method	File name/notes
PH-001						
PH-002						
PH-003						
PH-004						
PH-005						
PH-006						
PH-007						
PH-008						
PH-009						
PH-010						
PH-011						
PH-012						

Appendix F Inspection and hold-point schedule

Table 21 is to be maintained live. Work must not pass a hold point until the release is recorded.

Table 21 — *Inspection and hold-point schedule*

HP	Work element	Evidence/release condition	Requested	Reviewer	Released	Comments
HP01	Removal of climbing installations	protection and access arrangements accepted before dismantling.				
HP02	Removal of climbing installations	temporary stability and sequence accepted before primary steelwork is released.				
HP03	Removal of climbing installations	exposed historic fabric inspected before making good.				
HP04	Removal of climbing installations	lime-mortar and timber repair samples accepted before general repair.				
HP05	Historic doors, iron gates, panelling and memorial finishes	component inventory and condition accepted before repair.				
HP06	Historic doors, iron gates, panelling and memorial finishes	cleaning/refinishing trial accepted before general treatment.				
HP07	Historic doors, iron gates, panelling and memorial finishes	dry fit accepted before final fixing.				
HP08	Nave freestanding partition	survey and setting-out accepted before fabrication.				
HP09	Nave freestanding partition	structural post/band details accepted before installation.				
HP10	Nave freestanding partition	first oak-profile and finish sample accepted before completion.				
HP11	Chancel partitions and associated enclosures	protection and interface survey accepted.				
HP12	Chancel partitions and associated enclosures	partition build-up and service routes accepted before closing linings.				
HP13	Chancel partitions and associated enclosures	joinery and finish samples accepted.				
HP14	New doorway through the North Aisle wall	final coordinated door and structural opening details issued.				
HP15	New doorway through the North Aisle wall	temporary support installed and inspected before masonry removal.				
HP16	New doorway through the North Aisle wall	recovered-material assessment completed before reveal construction.				
HP17	New doorway through the North Aisle wall	brickwork, mortar, oak and plaster samples accepted.				
HP18	New doorway through the North Aisle wall	lintels and bearings inspected before support removal.				
HP19	Platform lift and low Chancel wall opening	manufacturer and structural details accepted before wall opening.				
HP20	Platform lift and low Chancel wall opening	recovered coping/bricks assessed and logged.				
HP21	Platform lift and low Chancel wall opening	plinth/anchorage inspected before lift installation.				

HP	Work element	Evidence/release condition	Requested	Reviewer	Released	Comments
HP22	Platform lift and low Chancel wall opening	commissioning and conservation close-out accepted before use.				
HP23	Chancel aisle floors, kitchenette and associated linings	exposed floor/substrate inspected.				
HP24	Chancel aisle floors, kitchenette and associated linings	floor and lining build-ups accepted before closure.				
HP25	Chancel aisle floors, kitchenette and associated linings	ventilation opening position accepted before coring.				
HP26	Chancel aisle floors, kitchenette and associated linings	panelling protection inspected before kitchenette installation.				
HP27	Children's WC, accessible WC and services	retained features and moisture condition recorded.				
HP28	Children's WC, accessible WC and services	lining/ventilation mock-up accepted before general boarding.				
HP29	Children's WC, accessible WC and services	service routes inspected before concealment.				
HP30	Children's WC, accessible WC and services	external grille and making-good sample accepted.				