



HERITAGE STATEMENT

FOR

PROPOSED WORKS TO
ST PATRICKS GARRISON CHURCH
1 ST PATRICKS AVENUE
TIDWORTH
WILTSHIRE, SP9 7BS

REVISION C

MARCH 2026 REF: F1870/ HS

BY

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**PROPOSED WORKS TO ST PATRICKS GARRISON CHURCH, 1 ST PATRICKS AVENUE,
TIDWORTH, WILTSHIRE, SP9 7BS**

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This heritage statement is submitted in relation to a scheme of refurbishment and repair works to St Patricks Garrison Church, Tidworth. The heritage statement assesses the impact of the proposals on the listed church and any other surrounding heritage assets in the local context.

This heritage statement focuses on the significance of the Listed Building and, where appropriate, other buildings in its grounds, and the various aspects of the proposal's capacity to cause harm to their settings and significance. No archaeological assessment has been undertaken in this document.

The proposals offer a sensitive and well considered approach that looks to preserve the historic building fabric, with any unavoidable replacement of building elements on a like-for-like basis. Alterations to the visual appearance of the church has been minimised and justified within the heritage statement by Della Valle Architects, and 'statement of significance and need' by Bennington Green that accompany the application. Further works have been proposed that improve the sustainability of the building, reducing operational carbon and energy/ maintenance costs, in addition to improvements to accessibility to ensure a more inclusive and safe building for all users.

Overall, the proposals are considered to result in minimal harm to the significance of heritage asset and in several aspects deliver beneficial heritage outcomes, particularly through the preservation of built fabric, the restoration of historic buildings, improved accessibility, and the support for community facilities, demonstrating a clear public benefit.

The proposed works to the St Patricks Garrison Church are exempt from listed building consent under the Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Order 2010 as the building is used for worship according to the rites, doctrinal standards, principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church, and the works are being carried out by Aspire Defence Services Limited (ADSL) for the ongoing use of the building by the church. Instead, details of the works were submitted to the Southern Historic Churches committee and formal consent granted on 5th December 2025. This approach has been agreed with Andrew Minting, the conservation officer at Wiltshire Council and Fergus Brotherton, Secretary of the Southern Historic Churches Committee (SHCC). An approval has also been provided by the Diocese of the Forces for the works.

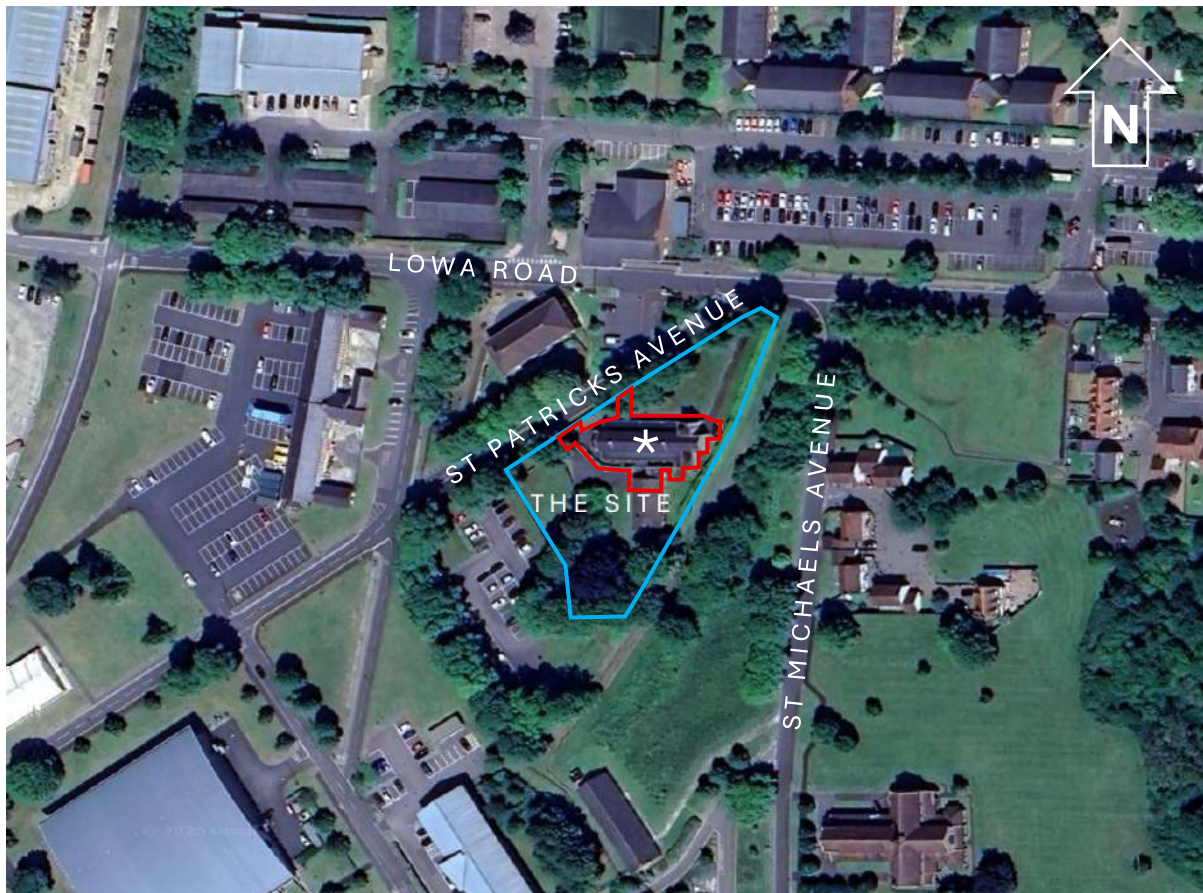


Figure 1 - aerial view of site (red outline). Curtilage delineated with blue line

Site Assessment

The site and its setting

The site consists of the Grade II listed Roman Catholic Garrison Church of St Patrick, with the later 1970 addition of the presbytery to its South, within the 0.35ha grounds featuring several mature trees. It is located on St Patricks Avenue within the town of Tidworth, immediately adjacent to the Tidworth Camp.

A review of the distribution and amount of heritage assets within 600m of the site was undertaken to understand the potential impact on settings and/or significance. A total of 15 additional heritage assets were identified and are shown on the following map (Figure 2).

None of the heritage assets were in immediate proximity, however the 7 listed buildings comprising the Jellalabad Barracks buildings are the closest in distance and functional relationship. The listed terraced houses 443,444,445 and 446 Bulford Road, and the detached house 447 Bulford Road are also nearby. However, these heritage assets are not close enough to be read together in the streetscape.

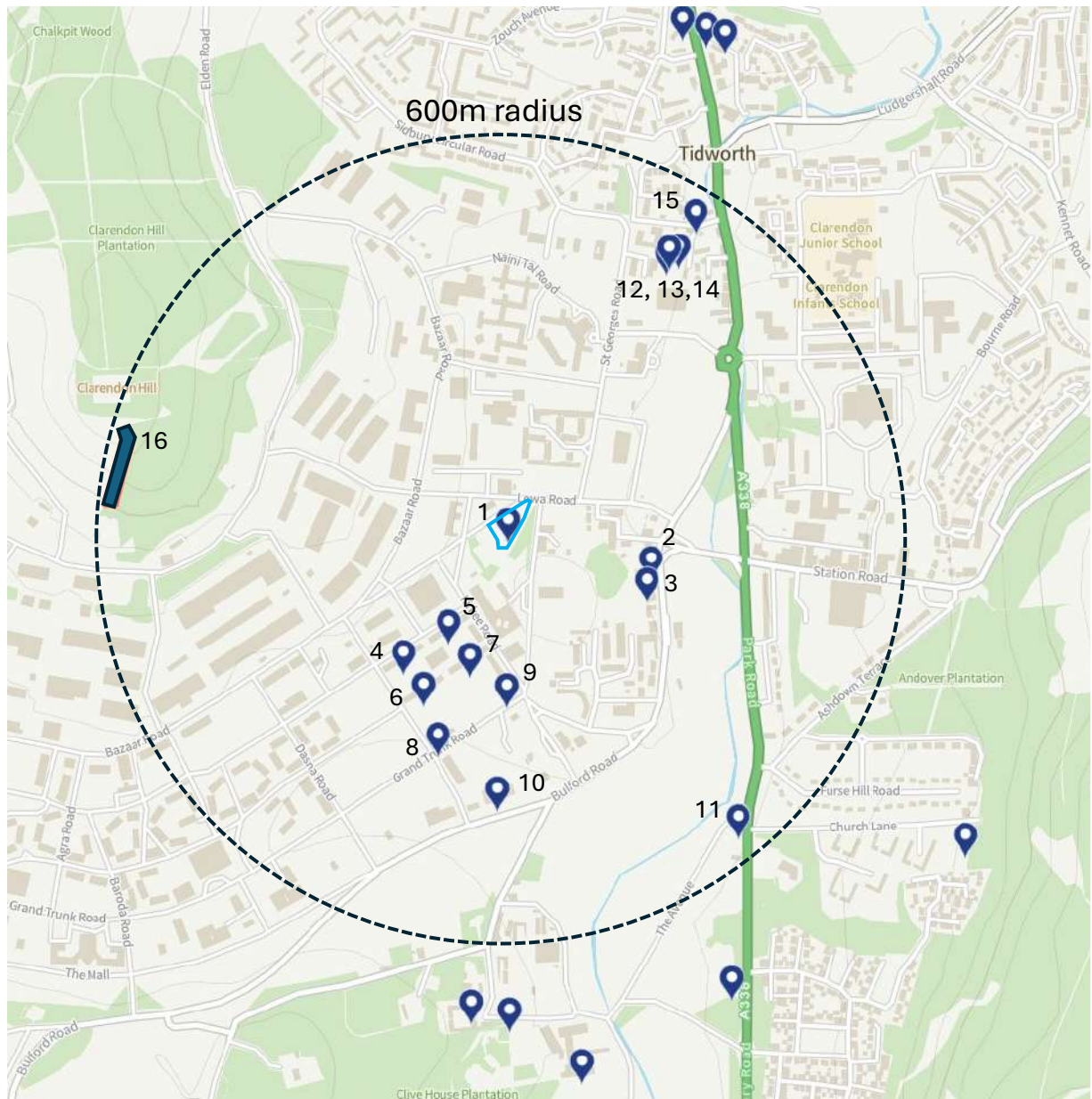


Figure 2 – Extract of Historic England Map indicating the locations of nearby listed buildings

Key:

1. Roman Catholic Garrison Church of St Patrick & St George (Grade II Listed) – 1428797 (Application Building)
2. 443,444, 445 and 446 Bulford Road (Grade II Listed) - 140132
3. 447 Bulford Road (Grade II Listed) - 140133
4. Barrack Block (Building 56), Jellalabad Barracks (Grade II Listed) - 140175
5. Barrack Block (Building 57), Jellalabad Barracks (Grade II Listed) – 472898
6. Barrack Block (Building 61), Jellalabad Barracks (Grade II Listed) – 472918
7. Barrack Block (Building 62), Jellalabad Barracks (Grade II Listed) - 472918
8. Quartermasters Stores, Jellalabad Barracks, Building No 64 (Grade II Listed) - 140174

9. Guard House, (Building 65), Jellalabad Barracks (Grade II Listed) – 140176
10. Officers Mess Jellalabad Barracks, Building No 73 (Grade II Listed) – 140173
11. The Lodge, 452, Salisbury Road (Grade II Listed) – 140134
12. Church Of The Holy Trinity (Grade II* Listed) – 312461
13. Maton Monument In Churchyard, Approximately 3 Metres West Of West Tower, Church Of Holy Trinity (Grade II Listed) – 312462
14. Mompessan Monument In Churchyard, Approximately 13 Metres South West Of Tower, Church Of The Holy Trinity (Grade II Listed) – 312463
15. Thatchwell Cottage, 421, Plassey Road (Grade II Listed) – 312460
16. Boundary feature south of Clarendon Hill Reservoir (Scheduled Monument) - 1015482

History of the Site

We have reviewed historic maps of the site to understand how it has changed over time and understand the historic relationships between places and buildings that may have been reinforced or lost over time in the streetscape.

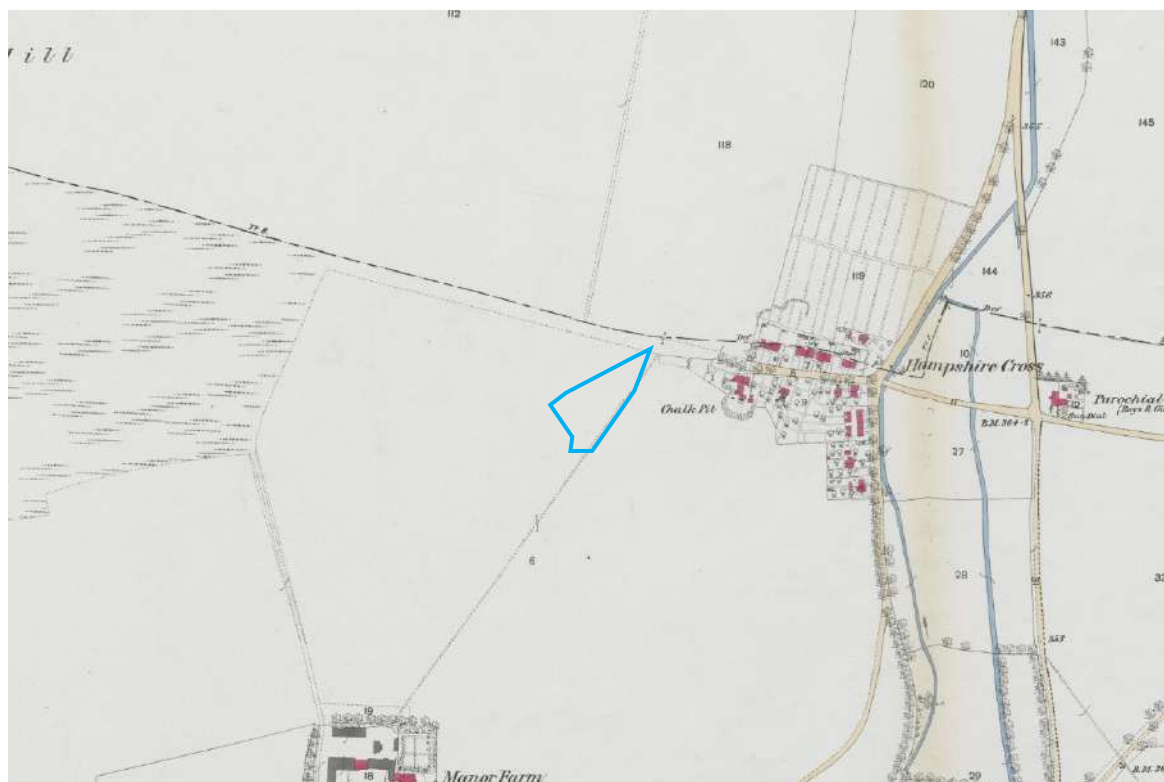


Figure 3 - 1844-1888 OS Map. The site is located adjacent to what was the Hampshire Cross hamlet, located between the two villages of North and South Tidworth. The thatched cottages now known as 443, 444, 445, 446 and 447 Bulford Road appear to be present at this time within the hamlet. The chalk pit referenced in the Garrison Church listing is evident. These were within the large estate of Tedworth House and the villagers would have worked at the house or on the land.



Figure 4 - 1899 OS Map. There are no observed relevant changes.

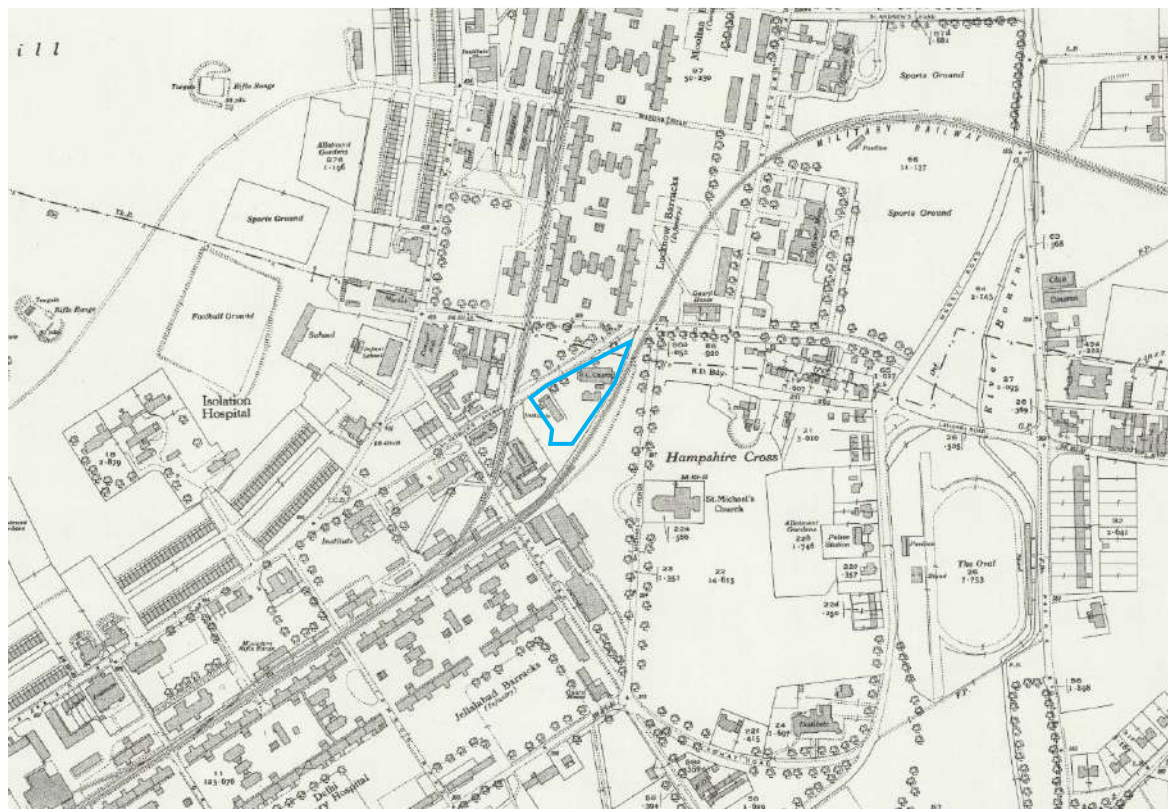


Figure 5 - 1921-1943 OS Map. In 1897, the estate was purchased by the War Department and a mainline railway line extended past the site. Up until 1912, there was significant expansion of the area, including barracks, officer messes and other amenity buildings. This included several churches, namely St Patricks Garrison Church. The strong relationship between the church and barracks is clear in its functional and

physical relationship. The church is visible on the site, with a couple of smaller buildings that no longer exist, including a timber Chaplains Quarters.



Figure 6 - 1969 Map. Additional development occurred over the years, and the majority of the outbuildings on the site have been removed. In the following year the remaining Chaplains Quarters would be replaced with the new Presbytery.



Figure 7 - 1999 Aerial – The more recent aerial photography, shows the beginning of the consolidation of smaller buildings into larger structures to meet modern requirements.

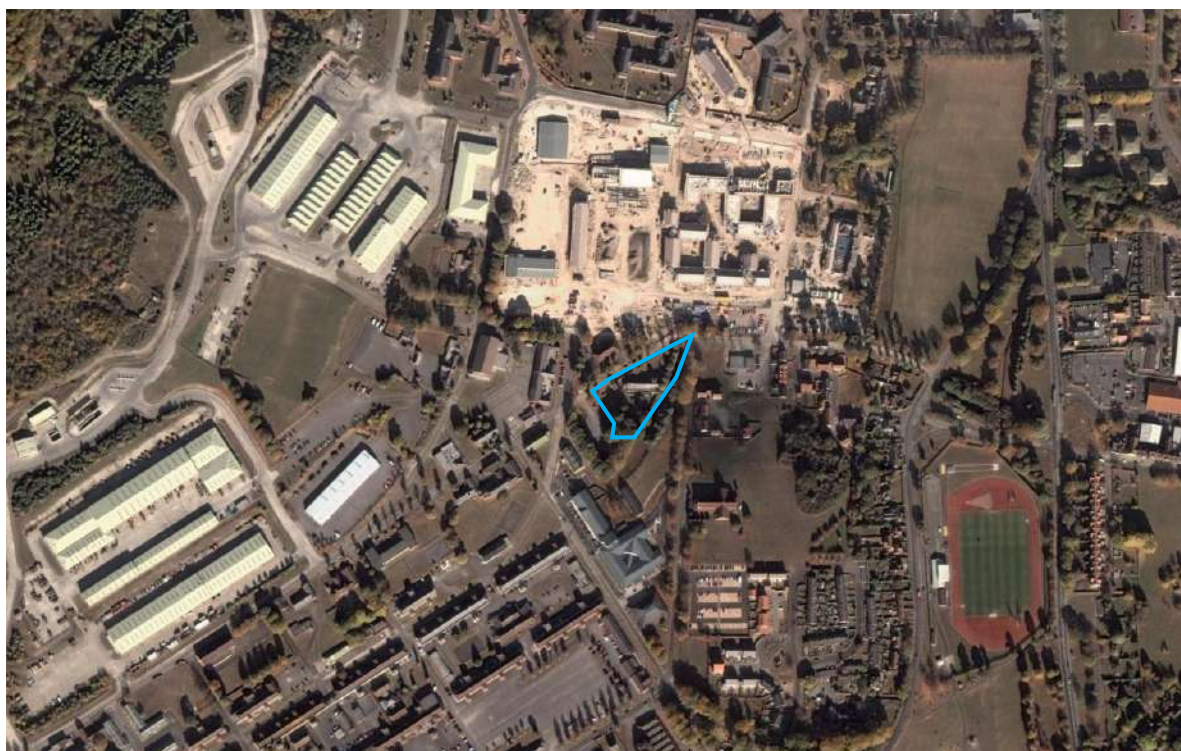


Figure 8 -_2003 aerial indicates the redevelopment of the barracks to the North of St Patrick's Garrison Church



Figure 9 - In the most recent 2025 aerial, the only nearby historic barracks remaining are the Grade II listed Jellabad Barracks comprising buildings 56, 57, 61, 62, 65 and 73. The functional and physical relationship between these remaining barracks and the church are very important, although the wider spatial relationship has been degraded somewhat due to more recent camp development work.

Assessment of Significance

The Roman Catholic Garrison Church of St Patrick & St George is a Grade II listed building, and its setting has limited capacity for impact as a result of the proposed works, due to the substantial change in the area over the last few decades. From the initial review, it is considered the historic functional relationship between the Grade II listed Jellabad Barracks and the church is important, however there are no listed buildings or heritage assets in the immediate vicinity of the church. The potential for impacts resulting from the proposals and any mitigating factors are assessed later in the statement.

Roman Catholic Garrison Church of St Patrick & St George

The church is Grade II listed, and the official list entry is noted below:

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1428797

Date first listed: 12-Oct-2015

List Entry Name: Roman Catholic Garrison Church of St Patrick & St George

Location Description: St Patrick's Avenue, Tidworth, Wiltshire

Location

District: Wiltshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Tidworth

National Grid Reference: SU2313948523

Summary

An early Roman Catholic Garrison Church, constructed using a steel frame in 1912 to the design of G L W Blount.

Reasons for Designation

The Roman Catholic Garrison Church of St Patrick and St George, Tidworth, of 1912 by G L W Blount, is listed at Grade II, for the following principal reasons:

** Historical interest: Roman Catholic garrison churches were rarely built before the First World War and usually temporary structures or adaptations of existing buildings. The efforts and sacrifices made by the Irish fusiliers and their families to clear the site and to raise the funds required through training fines and donations are of significant interest; * Technological interest: an early example of a place of worship constructed using a steel frame and using the developing "knapen system" for ventilation. The use of a reinforced concrete steel frame at this time was innovative, especially in places of worship; * Architectural interest: although of modest proportions and detailing, this adaptation of the mission church type is sensitively finished in flint in response to the local vernacular traditions. It provides a suitably deferential counterpoint to the monumental appearance of the contemporary buildings at Tidworth Camp.*

History

In September 1897 the War Department purchased the Tidworth Estate from Sir John William Kelk, thereby obtaining most of the land required for the erection of permanent barracks for Tidworth Camp, and for military training. In 1902 construction began on barrack accommodation to house eight infantry battalions, plus units of the Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps. Tidworth was the largest pre-First World War camp constructed on Salisbury Plain and from the outset was provided with good-quality permanent accommodation. The barrack complexes were to a standard design and included messes, lodgings, commandant's houses, four barrack blocks, guardhouse, drill hall, cookhouses, wash houses,

latrines, stores and laundries. Buildings to provide recreation, as well as physical and mental improvement for the men, were common on barracks from the 1860s onwards. Facilities provided included reading, games and study rooms and venues for music, cinema, entertainment and socialising. Places for spiritual fulfilment were constructed following the completion of the main barrack buildings although initially the theatre was used for Anglican services, and the dining hall in Mooltan Barracks for Roman Catholic worship. Church parades were held in Tidworth Park in the summer months. In January 1909 the Presbyterian Church of St Andrew opened, and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches were built in 1911/12.

The Roman Catholic Garrison Church of St Patrick and St George is an early building of its type, purpose built garrison churches having been exclusively constructed for Anglican worship during this period and before. It is also an early use of reinforced concrete frame construction in a church building, contemporaneous with the neighbouring Garrison Church of St Michael. The design, by local architect G L W Blount, may have been influenced by the work of E Douglas Hoyland, the architect of the contemporary Garrison Church of St Michael close by.

A disused sandpit and rubbish dump was offered as a site for the church, and was prepared for the construction by Royal Munster Fusiliers and their families who filled in the pit with stones and bricks. The church was to have been built in 1910 but was delayed due to lack of funds. The cost of construction was eventually raised through subscription and by fines levied on recruits for mistakes made during training. On completion, the church was blessed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton the Right Rev Monsignor Burdop. Front gates were installed to celebrate the Marian Year of 1954. An organ loft was inserted in c1965 and an attached presbytery was constructed in c1970.

During the inter-war period Tidworth expanded. In recent decades most of the camp has been remodelled to meet modern standards for accommodation, training and storage. Jellalabad Barracks (many buildings being listed Grade II) is the only barracks surviving largely intact, although the Officers' Messes of the other barracks still line The Mall. In the C21 Tidworth is undergoing further development to accommodate the withdrawal of British troops from Germany.

Details

A garrison church of 1912 by G L W Blount of Salisbury.

MATERIALS: a steel-reinforced concrete frame construction with flint stone walls and ashlar quoins. The church has a timber roof structure covered in tile.

PLAN: rectangular on plan with an aisled nave, east sanctuary, north-east tower, south-east side chapel, and west narthex. The south vestry has been enlarged and links with the late C20 presbytery.*

EXTERIOR: the church has a seven-bay nave with clerestory. The bays are articulated by buttresses to three-light windows with ashlar eared architraves and mullions. The clerestory windows have curved transoms and six small upper lights. The north aisle has a central door with an ashlar moulded doorcase. The north-east tower has a similar door and single light window above. The tower has a wide clasping buttress with ashlar offsets and quatrefoil detailing in relief to the outer face. Above is a stepped parapet under a pyramidal roof. The sanctuary has a coped gable and paired lancets to both north and south faces. The nave roof has two ventilators. The west gable end of the nave has ashlar banding, quoins and kneelers and the aisles have ramped parapets. The central bay is the narthex with a wide central door with a deep ashlar case under a pointed arch with hood mould and label stops. At both corners slender clasping buttresses rise to a coped gable with a crucifix at the apex on a moulded stone corbelled base. There is a further stone base halfway down the gable to both sides. The south aisle matches the north but with a single storey extension of different phases at the east end. At the south-east corner is a side chapel with five-light windows and tracery and a lower transom. The south door has a chamfered ashlar case with a pointed arch, hood mould and label stops. Across the elevations are small round vents, marked "KNAPEN SYSTEM". There has been some later adaption to the ventilation system.

INTERIOR: the seven-bay nave has square chamfered columns with stopped bases to pointed arches. Timber supports rise from nave corbels to scissor-braced trusses with four sets of purlins. The aisle roofs are supported on shallow-arched timber braces. All the timber roof structure is painted black and the walls and columns painted white. The chancel arch is reinforced concrete, pointed and chamfered. The sanctuary has wainscoting with a fretwork frieze and tabernacle with statuary to the rear. The panelling extends into the south side chapel which also has a tabernacle that is enriched with decoration. The chapel window depicts a military family and a priest standing at a font. The north-east tower has a confessional to the ground floor, a concrete stair and accommodation/storage at upper level. At the west end is a mid-C20 organ loft with organ*. Ten of the windows have stained glass, either in recognition of Catholic saints or with military and commemorative themes. There are a number of memorial plaques fixed to the walls. The floors are principally laid with timber boards.

* Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the presbytery annexe and link building, organ and loft, and modern fixtures and fittings are not of special architectural or historic interest.

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Figure 10 – Extents of Listed Building as shown in Historic England Listing

The listed building(s) is/are shown coloured blue on the attached map. Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), structures attached to or within the curtilage of the listed building (save those coloured blue on the map) are not to be treated as part of the listed building for the purposes of the Act.



Figure 11 - View of St Patrick's Garrison Church from St Patrick's Avenue, looking East



Figure 12 - View of St Patrick's Garrison Church from St Patrick's Avenue, looking South

As identified in the official listing, the building is an early example of a Roman Catholic Garrison Church, constructed in 1912 utilising a steel reinforced concrete construction on a disused sand pit and rubbish dump, particularly unusual for a place of worship. The building was funded through training fines and donations by the Irish Fusiliers and their families.

The walls are finished in flint with ashlar quoins and window surrounds, and the building features modest proportions and detailing, creating a sensitive architectural appearance despite its unusual construction. The roof structure consists of a series of scissor trusses, covered in natural slate tile, and the floor is a solid concrete slab. The church features 10 stained-glass windows, including some with military or commemorative themes.

The church has received a series of modifications over the years. These include the extension of the Vestry in 1959, installation of the steel frame organ loft within the Nave in 1965, and the addition of the connecting presbytery bungalow in 1970, that is a cavity wall construction. The building also features the 'knapen system' of ventilation (albeit not functional).

The blue line drawing accompanying the official list entry (Figure 10) excludes these later additions from the listing (External Stores, Vestry and Presbytery). As a result, these are not considered curtilage listed and are excluded from the requirements of listed building consent as per The Historic England Advice Note 10 'Listed Buildings and Curtilage'. The listing also notes that the Vestry is not of special interest. However, due to the close proximity of these building elements, they may be considered to have an impact on the character of the listed building and all proposals have been carefully considered to complement the heritage asset.

The application is accompanied by a Quinquennial inspection by Bennington Green, that provides a detailed examination of the condition of the building, and building condition drawings that demonstrate the extent of the works required. A significant issue is the state of the flat and low pitch roof coverings which have reached the end of their serviceable life. There are also concerns about water ingress from defective flashings, stonework and slate roof coverings throughout. There is also evidence of less sensitive repair and maintenance work to the building. The Tower roof features cement fibre tiles, and some asbestos tiles have historically been used to patch a small area of the lobby roof. Poorly colour matched hard cement mortar to the quoining has contributed to the damage of the softer ashlar stonework quoins and window surrounds. The poor quality repairs and degradation of the building fabric are both detrimental to the heritage significance of the building.



Figure 16, 17, 18, 19 – Photographs of example damaged stonework, and internal water ingress.

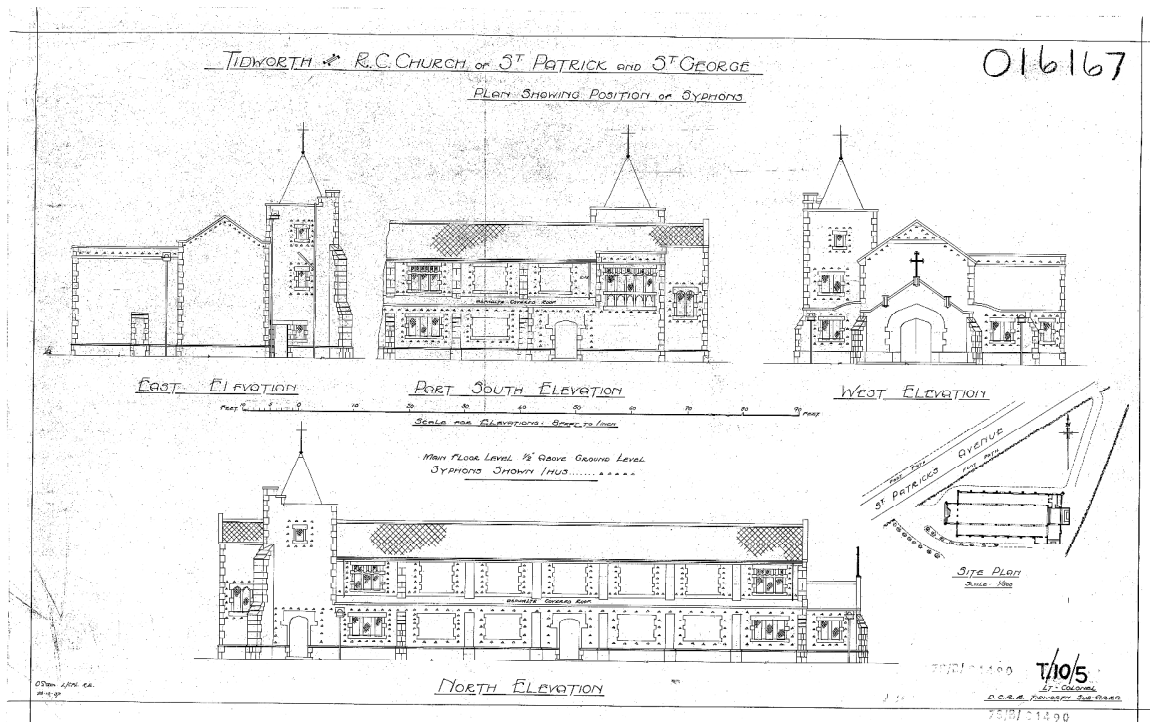


Figure 13 - Drawing from 1937 showing a layout for the 'syphons' – assumed to be the 'knapen system' of ventilation. The smaller external stores are not shown on this drawing, and indicate these were a later addition.

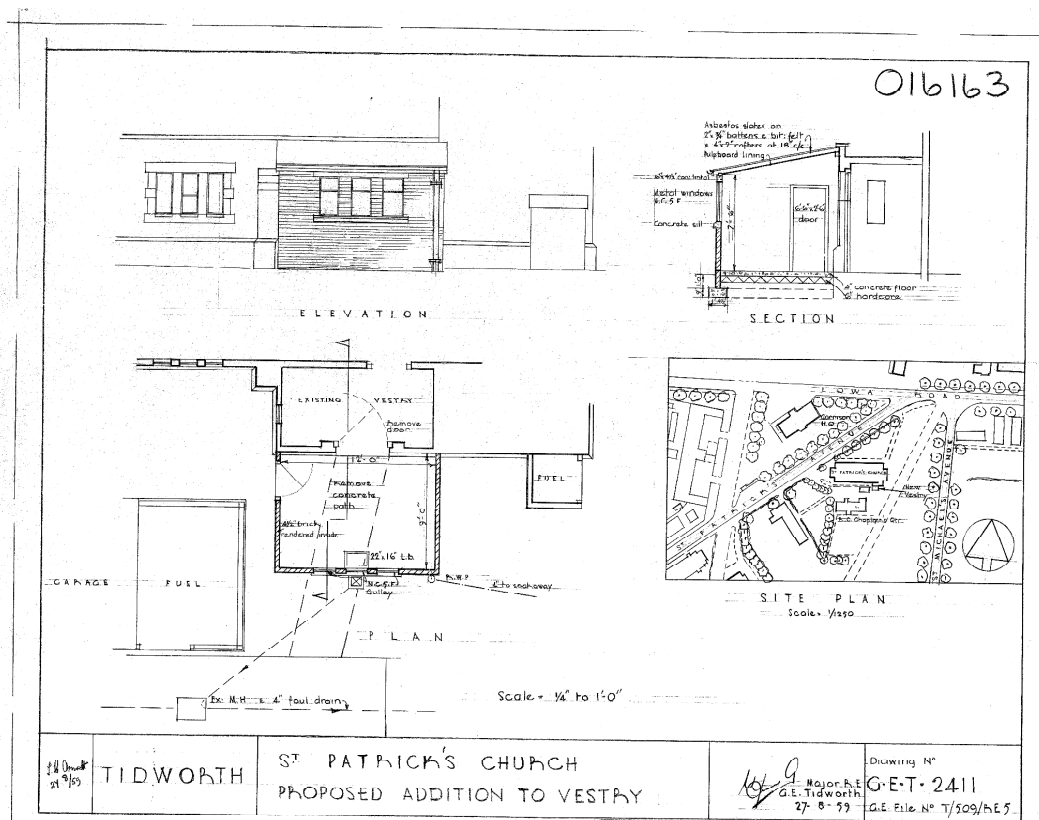


Figure 14 - Drawing from 1959 showing the designs for an extension of the vestry

Contributors to the significance of the heritage asset

Archaeological/evidential value: The Listed Building will derive limited significance from the fabrics used in its construction, the oldest of which date to the early 20th century. The archaeological and evidential value of the church is considered a minor contributor to its significance.

Historical value: Illustrative historical value will contribute to the overall significance of the Garrison Church which represents an early example of a reinforced concrete frame and 'Knapen' ventilation system, unusual in ecclesiastical buildings. Roman Catholic garrison churches were rarely built before the First World War and usually temporary structures or adaptations of existing buildings. The efforts and sacrifices made by the Irish fusiliers and their families to clear the site and to raise the funds required through training fines and donations are of significant social & historical value.

Associative historical value is also found in its historical association with the remaining Jellalabad Barracks, and the historic and present military use.

Architectural/aesthetic value: The Garrison Church represents a modest building, utilising vernacular material such as natural slate, flint and ashlar stone. Additional value is obtained from its deferential contrast with the more modern barracks buildings. The mature trees within its ground also provide aesthetic value. The current condition of the building has a minor detrimental effect on its aesthetic value. The contribution of its architectural value to its overall significance is considered to be moderate.

Communal value: The building is in a publicly accessible location, and a community building. It is also the only Roman Catholic Church remaining in this area, and it is essential to preserve this community resource. The stained glass and plaques throughout support collective remembrance and identity. A high level of communal value is assessed.

Contribution of Setting: The immediate setting of the church has changed significantly, however the functional relationship to the barracks remains. Additionally, the building contributes as a feature and counterpoint within the more modern setting. The setting of the Listed Building is considered to represent a moderate contributor to its significance

Overall: This Grade II Listed Building represents a heritage asset of national importance and high heritage significance. The significance of the church is assessed to derive primarily from its historical and architectural value, the evidential value of its built form and its clear communal value.

Assessment of Impact

The heritage statement has clearly identified that the main church (outlined in blue, figure 17) is covered by the listing, and that the later additions of the Presbytery, Vestry and External Stores (outline in yellow, figure 17) are excluded from the listing.



Figure 17 – The Main Church (Blue), and the Presbytery, Vestry & External Stores (Yellow)

The Main Church

This section examines the original part of the church, which is covered by the Grade II listing. This includes the Nave, Narthex, Aisles, Tower, Sanctuary and Chapel.

Stonework - The building is faced with knapped flint, with bath stone quoins, window surrounds and parapet cappings. The building is pointed and originally constructed throughout with cement-based mortars, and whilst the harder flintwork appears to be in good condition generally, the softer bath dressed stone to the quoining, capping and window surrounds is damaged significantly and extensively across the building. Where feasible, the proposals aim to repair the stonework using a lime mortar mix, colour matched by the Lime Centre. Where stone has to be replaced, locally sourced knapped flint and bath stone will be used to match the existing materials.

The stonemasons will prioritise repairs rather than replacement, to preserve historic fabric, with any replacement building elements being on a like-for-like basis. This approach will minimise the loss of historic fabric and avoid any detrimental impact.



Figure 18 & 19 – Example of poor-quality repairs to stonework (left) and badly matched cement pointing (right)

Mortar Pointing - The softer ashlar stonework will also be repointed in another lime mortar mix for a more sensitive appearance, and with the aim of improving the longevity of the stonework. The majority of the original cement-based mortars to the flintwork are in good condition, and where required, a cement mortar mix will be matched to the existing for localised repairs and repointing.

The introduction of lime mortar to the softer ashlar stone will be beneficial to the historic fabric, whilst retaining the original cement based mortars to the harder flintwork.

Slate Roofing & Leadwork - The reroofing proposals look to replace the existing slate roofs with natural slate due to the significant amount of water ingress that has occurred. All leadwork, battens and membrane will be renewed at the same time, and a rolled lead ridge detail will be installed to the Nave and Narthex Lobby. The natural Welsh slate will be sourced from the Penrhyn quarry in Gwynedd, Wales and will be fixed using copper nails and hooks. The existing bitumen felt will be replaced with a TLX bat safe breathable membrane.

The tower roof is covered in fibre cement tiles, which are to be replaced with natural slate and a rolled lead hip detail to be more in keeping with the historic structure. All lead will be treated with patination oil.

These works will be a significant benefit, protecting the historic building fabric from further water ingress, reinstating the use of natural slate to the tower and installing more traditional lead hip and ridge details to the roofs.



Figure 20 & 21 – Example of rolled leaded hip(left), and existing fibre cement tiles and concrete hip to Nave (right)

Mineral Felt Roofing - The existing flat roofs will be renewed with a dark grey 3 ply bituminous felt on a like for like replacement basis.

This will protect the historic fabric from further damage, and is a like-for-like replacement.



Figure 22 – Existing Mineral Felt Aisle Roofs

Timber Roof Structure - Significant degradation of the timber roof structure has been identified in the Sanctuary, and will require extensive repair/ replacement work.

The exposed scissor trusses to the Nave will be examined for rot and woodworm and will be treated and repaired using traditional techniques to match existing as required.

The use of scarf joints will enable the retention of as much historical timber members as possible, and reduce any negative impacts.



Figure 23 – Evidence of degraded roof timbers due to water ingress

Rainwater Goods - All cast iron rainwater goods will be refurbished and retained, with loose paint and rust removed, and a new painted finish applied to match the existing colour.

This maintenance work will prevent further rusting of the rainwater goods, preserving the historic fabric and character.

Knapen Vents - The building features a system of Knapen vents to the building façade, primarily on the East, South and West elevations. These are ineffective, and a potential point of water ingress into the structure.

As they are noted in the listing, the proposals allow for their retention, and the installation of a leaded cap similar to what has already been installed to other parts of the building to prevent potential water ingress, protecting the historic fabric.



Figure 24 – Example of knapen vent caps installed to other areas of the building

Stained Glass Windows - The South clerestory windows are in need of re-leading in accordance with the stained glass survey by Sheriff Stained glass specialists, in addition to a range of localised repairs to ensure the longevity of the historic windows. Mastic used will match the colour of the lead comes and will be safe to use with both stonework.

The use of traditional repair and restoration methodologies by an experienced specialist will secure the preservation of the stained-glass long term, providing significant benefit. Their indicative specification is noted below:

Drawings of the windows are taken, and each pane of glass is catalogued before the old lead is stripped away. New lead is cut, the original panes of glass are cleaned, and the panels made, soldered, and finished using traditional skills and methods. Internal strengthening steels (4mm x 1.5mm) are used in some of the lead comes (not seen in the finished windows) to provide inherent strength and an increase in security. Pre tinned copper wire ties are soldered to each panel for securing to the horizontal saddle bars 'as required'. Each restored leaded light will have a life span of 100 years from restoration.

The old lead is stripped out 'as required'. New glass as close a match as possible to the original glass is supplied and fired in the kiln 'as required' for any missing or cracked pieces. New lead of matching profile is cut 'as required', and the panel restored. All restored and finished using traditional skills and methods.

Any metal frames will be shot blasted back to sound metal and any defects corrected. The handles, stays and hinges are attended to. They are then powder coated with a zinc rich primer and satin black topcoat all heat baked on. This provides a hard and durable finish.

For in situ repairs the lead is peeled back, and the old lead light cements removed along with the broken glass. New glass as close a match to the original is cut and fitted. The lead is eased back over the edges of the glass and the repair finished with a lead light cement to provide weatherproofing.

External Doors – The existing historical doors will be refurbished throughout. This will include repainting the ironmongery to match existing and refinishing the timber, with replacement door sweeps where required. The more modern plant room door to the tower will be replaced with a PPC aluminium plant door.



Figure 25 & 26 – Rotten plant door and more robust PPC aluminium door

Lightning Conductors - These will be renewed and replaced during the re-roofing works.

Presbytery, Vestry & External Stores

The Vestry and external stores are later add-ons to the church and all feature the same low-pitch roof that is enabling water ingress due to inappropriate use of slate. The Vestry was constructed around 1959 using a solid brickwork wall and asbestos tiles, although it appears that the asbestos tiles were later replaced. The presbytery consists of the 1970's bungalow and flat roof link to the church and is constructed using a brickwork cavity wall construction. These are specifically excluded from the listing, but will be considered within the heritage statement as they are connected and have the potential to impact upon the character of the heritage asset.

Standing Seam Roofing - The low pitch roofs will be replaced and recovered with standing seam zinc roofing, that is more suitable for the low pitch of the roof and avoids rain penetrating the building fabric. The standing seam zinc/ steel has a similar appearance to a leaded roof but is safer to work with and preferable for more accessible roofs, because it is less likely to be stolen.



Figure 27 & 28 – Example of lead standing seam on church (left), Example of zinc/steel standing seam (right)

Whilst the use of natural slate is in keeping with the remainder of the building, it is not suitable for such low pitch roof. The increase of the pitch of the roofs to accommodate the use of slate would cause the loss of historic fabric from the listed asset, and therefore the replacement of the roof covering is the most historically sensitive proposal possible.

Windows - The single glazed timber windows to the Vestry are failing, and will be replaced with grey PPC aluminium windows, to meet modern standards. The concrete cill to the Vestry will also be replaced with a bath stone cill for a more sensitive appearance.



Figure 29 & 30– More modern single glazed windows and concrete cill (left), proposed replacement (right)

The existing windows have no heritage value, and the replacement of the damaged concrete cill with a natural stone cill will be more sensitive and in keeping with the listed asset.

External Doors - The rotten timber door to the larger external stores will also be replaced with grey PPC aluminium, and timber to the smaller store. The main uPVC double doors to the Presbytery will be replaced with white PPC aluminium doors for improved robustness.

These doors have no heritage value, and the replacement doors will improve the functionality of the building.

Render Finishes – The render finish to the Vestry will be removed and replaced with a lime render finish to match the colour of the existing stone.

This will enable the solid brickwork to breathe, and the appearance will be more sensitive to the church.

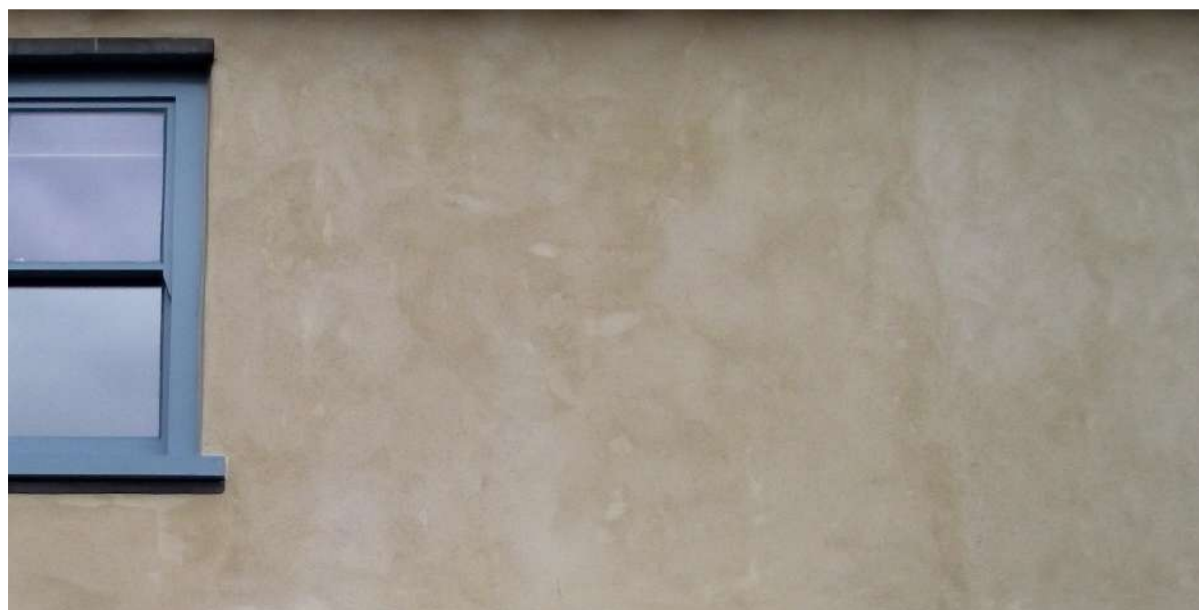


Figure 31 – Example of proposed Lime render finish to Vestry

New Insulation – New insulation will be included to the internal faces of the roof and walls of the Vestry, improving the thermal comfort for building users. The visual impact will be minimal and limited to an area considered of no heritage value.

Rainwater Goods - The existing uPVC rainwater goods will be replaced with cast iron to match the profiles of the existing cast iron goods and painted to match the existing colour. A new cast iron gutter and downpipe will be installed on the smaller store to prevent further water ingress. Several new gullies connecting to a surface water disposal system will be installed to control the discharge of water and prevent damage to the building fabric.

This will bring significant benefit through the protection of historic building fabric, and improvement of building elements to be more sensitive and in keeping with the heritage asset.



Figure 32 & 33 – Existing uPVC rainwater goods (left) to be replaced with cast iron to match existing profiles (right)

Internal Features

Internal Doors - The internal doors within the tower lobby, and some doors within the Presbytery need to be upgraded or replaced with fire doors to ensure the fire safety of the building. The doors within the Presbytery and Vestry are of no historical significance so will be replaced. The cupboard door within the Tower lobby will also be replaced as they are not able to be upgraded and are of no significance. The door between the Sanctuary and Tower lobby is a solid timber door with a ply facing. This will be upgraded with fire resisting hinges, seals and intumescent coatings to achieve the required fire rating.

Whilst measures have been taken to minimise any potential harm to the heritage asset, some doors will require alterations to ensure the building complies with current fire regulations, and the safe occupancy of the building is increased to an amount corresponding with the churches typical use.

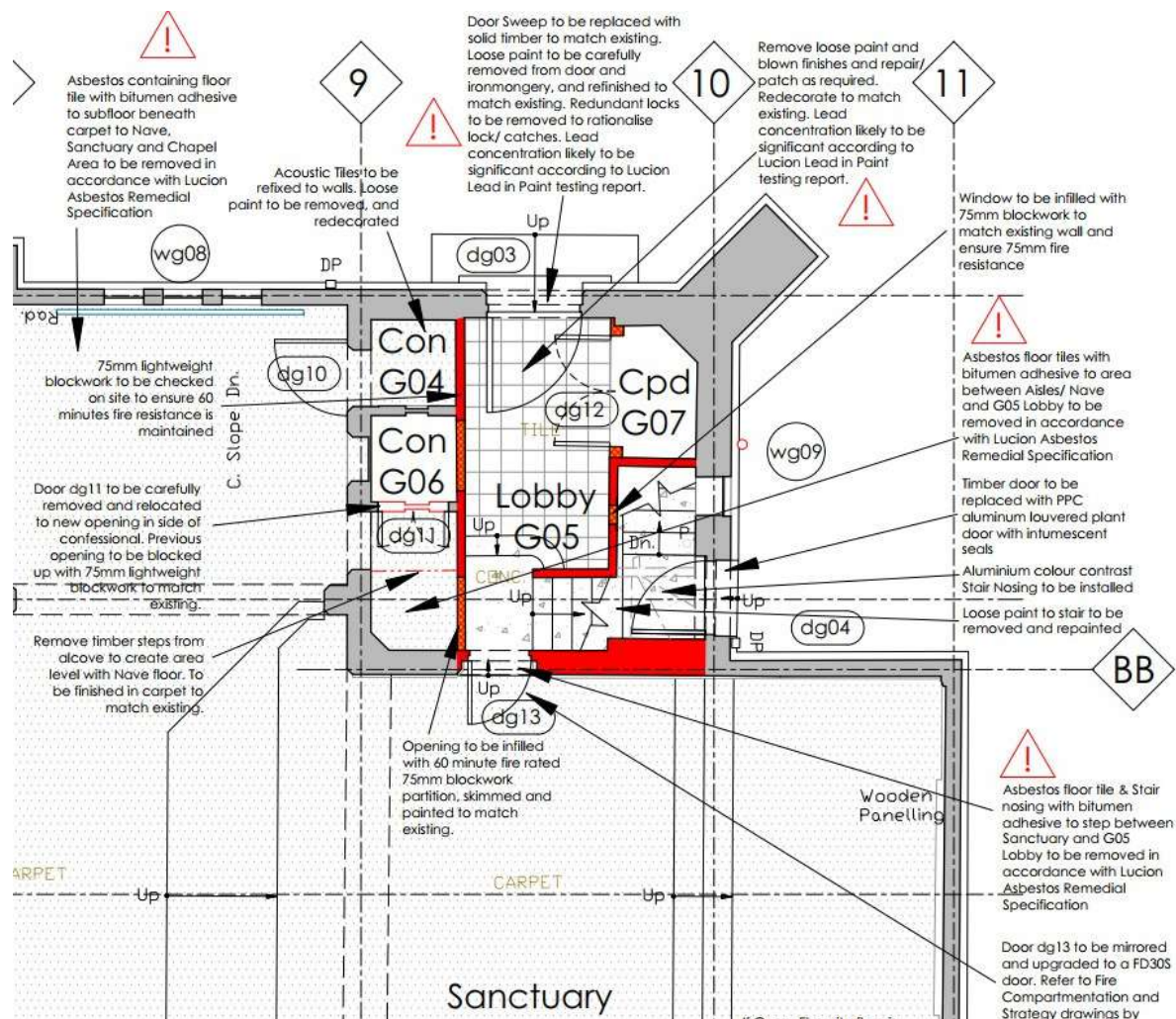


Figure 34 – Works to Tower Lobby to ensure compliance with fire safety standards

Internal Wall and Ceiling Finishes - The internal walls and ceilings have suffered significant damage from damp ingress and will require the removal of loose paint and repainting to match existing, once the source of damp has been eliminated. A new suspended ceiling will be installed to the flat concrete soffit to the Chapel and part of the Vestry. This will enable the concealment of otherwise unsightly cables and electrical runs. The ceiling will be a painted plaster finish to match existing and reduce the ceiling height by around 150mm.

Hazardous Materials - The asbestos soffit tiles to the Nave ceiling will be removed and replaced with a skimmed plasterboard finish to match the existing visual appearance. The tiles to the Narthex will also be replaced with a similar finish.

The removal of hazardous materials will be beneficial for building users, ensuring the building remains safe in the future, with minimal visual change.

Compartmentation Upgrades - A new partition wall will be installed within the tower lobby to fully enclose the fire compartment and will be plastered to match the existing finishes. The compartment wall between the bungalow and church will also be infilled and extended to the underside of the roof covering.

These alterations will have little impact on the visual appearance of the building and will ensure the building complies with current fire regulations and safety standards.



Figure 35 – Asbestos soffit tiles above the scissor trusses to the Nave

Internal Floors - The parquet floors to the tower and timber floors to the Nave and Organ Loft will be refurbished and re-laid, and carpets renewed throughout. The asbestos containing floor materials will be removed in accordance with the Lucion asbestos remedial specification and replaced with non-hazardous alternatives. A green Ebernite floor is potentially present underneath the asbestos tiles to the Sanctuary, and if possible, will be restored following removal of the tiles.

The restoration of historic floors will have a positive impact on the heritage value of the building.

Lighting & Electrics - All lighting and wiring will be replaced throughout on a like for like basis. All lighting will be upgraded to LED, with improved lighting to the Sanctuary.

The improvement of lighting will improve the experience of building users.

Heating - All emitters and pipework will be replaced back to the plant room. The single skin metal oil tank will also be replaced with a modern bunded tank to ensure the safe storage of oil in line with current regulations.

The improvement of the heating systems will improve the experience of building users and reduce the overall running costs. The upgrade of the oil tank will also improve the safety of the building and environment.

Landscaping

Retaining Wall - A new bath stone capping will be installed to the top of the small retaining wall, where the top courses have degraded.

This improvement will improve the appearance of the wall with a capping more in keeping with the listed church. It will also reduce the maintenance and improve the durability of the wall.



Figure 36 – Bath Stone Capping Example for retaining wall

Hard Landscaping Materials - The tarmac will be cut back from the perimeter of the building where it is causing erosion of the stone, and a new flint gravel channel with concrete edging will be installed.

This will reduce the damage being caused to the historic stonework by water running on the impermeable surfaces adjacent to the building.



Figure 37 & 38 – Damage caused by impermeable surfaces against building fabric (left), proposed pink kerbing and flint gravel (right)

Conclusion

The proposed works consists primarily of repair and refurbishment works and works to improve accessibility and fire safety for St Patricks Garrison Church. These are essential works aimed at preserving the building and enhancing its usability by the community and the diocese.

The only significant changes to the building are for the more modern stores and vestry, where the current roof pitch is incompatible with a slate roof covering. The listing confirms that these areas are excluded from the listing.

The proposals offer a sensitive and well considered approach that looks to preserve the historic building fabric and secure the future use of the building for use by the Roman Catholic Church, members of the public and military personnel. The works prioritise the repair and retention of historic fabric and propose materials sensitive to the age and appearance of the heritage asset.

Alterations to the visual appearance of the church has been minimised and justified within the heritage statement, and statement of significance and need that accompany the application.

Further works have been proposed that improve the sustainability of the building, reducing operational carbon and energy/ maintenance costs, in addition to improvements to accessibility to ensure a more inclusive and safe building for all users.

In conclusion, the application comprises essential refurbishment and alteration works to ensure the continued functionality of the building as a community facility and the preservation of the structure as a heritage asset within the townscape of Tidworth. The impacts on the heritage asset are minimal, justified and necessary for the ongoing use of the building, and are far outweighed by the benefits they bring to the public and building users.

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