

CORE SKILLS

- ✓ Fire Safety Strategic Management
- ✓ Fire Safety Consultancy
- ✓ Fire Safety Engineering
- ✓ Fire Safety Legislation
- ✓ Risk Assessment
- ✓ Risk Analysis
- ✓ Site Inspection
- ✓ Operational Response
- ✓ Incident Investigation
- ✓ Fire Safety Training

KEY SECTOR EXPERIENCE

- ✓ Enforcement Officer
- ✓ Residential
- ✓ Commercial
- ✓ Industrial
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Petroleum
- ✓ Pharmaceutical
- ✓ Medical
- ✓ Heritage
- ✓ Transport

CAREER HISTORY

2023 - Present

Senior Fire Consultant
Kiwa Fire Safety
Compliance

2021 - Present

Managing Director
Phelan Fire
Consultancy Ltd

2015 - 2021

Managing Director
McPhelan Fire
Consultancy Limited

1985 - 2015

Fire Officer (Wholetime)
UK Fire & Rescue
Service



PHELAN
FIRE CONSULTANCY LTD

BACKGROUND

Ged is a Senior private sector Fire Consultant, providing fire safety consultancy, strategy, risk assessment, training, client support, and project management services for large complex multi-disciplinary projects. Ged spent 7 years as a legislative enforcement officer during his career with the FRS. He has worked on projects across the UK and Europe and has held multiple Director roles in the fire safety industry, and provides fire safety consultancy services to various associated companies. Ged has delivered Parliamentary speeches and at the Local Government level on fire safety matters. He has experience in legal proceedings and has undertaken the Bond Solon expert witness training, legal report writing (Cardiff University).

Ged served as a fire officer in the UK FRS for over 30 years in multiple roles, including operational response, incident command and control, legislative fire safety enforcement, operational planning, operational preparedness, corporate communications, general fire service instructor, Breathing apparatus search and rescue instructor, research and development manager, appliance and equipment manager, National operational guidance, strategic planning, and training & development.

SUITABILITY TO THE ROLE

Ged's vast experience, both as a top-tier enforcement officer and in his role as a private consultant in the commercial sector, since his retirement from Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFRS) in March 2015, makes him ideal to provide support and consultancy services.

He keenly contributes and supports fire safety professionals' development as a mentor (holding all top-level FRA qualifications available), working with professional bodies including IFE, IFSM, and FRAS NSI SP 205 BAFE. In addition, he provides mentoring for individuals whom he identifies as having the aptitude to progress in fire safety roles.

He is experienced in the organisation and delivery of capital projects. He has a broad knowledge and understanding of UK, European, and International legislation.

RELEVANCE OF EXPERIENCE

Ged has an extensive portfolio of projects across all risk groups. His dedication, excellent interpersonal skills, and ability to communicate fire safety best practices to clients set him apart from other professionals. He is independently UKAS accredited. He is comfortable in extremely challenging environments and always provides bespoke client service. During his time in the FRS, he was a Northwest Protection Group Fire Protection Instructor, teaching FRS fire safety inspectors.

For this reason, he is an excellent representative, supporting clients who experience difficulties with FRS enforcement issues and building control compliance challenges. Ged successfully navigates problems, finding practical solutions that meet all stakeholders' needs.

Ged developed a successful holistic fire safety management model during the UNESCO project, which has been adopted by many UK FRS and corporate clients since. Ged is currently specialising in corporate fire safety for a number of national industries.

Examples of diverse commissions Ged has been involved in.

Aptuit (Evotec) Abington Oxford



PROJECT EXPERIENCE

The Aptuit (now Evotec) pharmaceutical services facility consists of 7 state-of-the-art buildings conducting research and development in medical science and technology. Ged was commissioned as a senior fire safety consultant during the expansion of the site.

The project involved the following aspects:

Fire Risk Assessment (Life Safety and Asset Protection)

Fire Strategies

Impact Assessment of Proposed Renovations

CDM fire safety strategy consultancy

Holistic Fire Safety Strategic Management

Review of existing risk assessment protocols for hazardous activities.

Glyndebourne Opera House, Sussex



Glyndebourne Opera House is a world-renowned opera venue located in the East Sussex countryside near Lewes, England. Established in 1934 by John Christie and his opera singer wife Audrey Mildmay, it is celebrated globally for its artistic excellence, picturesque setting, and the annual Glyndebourne Festival, which attracts elite performers and audiences from around the world.

Main Opera House:

Seating: ~1,200-seat indoor auditorium (rebuilt in 1994 with exceptional acoustics and sightlines).

Design: A fusion of modern engineering and traditional architecture, retaining the charm of the original manor house.

Stages: Main performance stage and associated fly-tower (Highly engineered), with cutting-edge backstage facilities.

Rehearsal & Production:

Rehearsal Studios: Multiple fully equipped rehearsal rooms, including two stage-sized rehearsal spaces.

Production Workshops: On-site costume, wig, prop, and set design studios.

Warehouse: A dedicated technical and scenery storage facility supporting set construction and touring operations.

Support & Hospitality Facilities:

The Green Room: An exclusive artists' lounge and dining area, integral to the opera community's social and professional environment.

Restaurants & Dining: Several on-site restaurants and picnic areas offering formal and informal dining options, integral to the Glyndebourne experience.

Gardens & Grounds: Landscaped gardens and formal lawns, meticulously maintained by a full-time horticultural team, offering space for interval picnics and promenades.

Parking: Large, designated parking areas for patrons, staff, and production vehicles, all seamlessly integrated into the rural setting.

Operational Infrastructure:

Costume Department: Internationally respected for its in-house design, tailoring, and historical recreation.

Stage Management & Technical Teams: Expert crews operate sound, lighting, and stage effects, supporting a mix of traditional and avant-garde productions.

Gardener & Estate Team: Dedicated estate staff manage over 12 acres of manicured grounds and wild meadows.

Prestige:

Glyndebourne is one of the most prestigious opera institutions globally, known for launching and nurturing talent.

It maintains a reputation for artistic independence (largely privately funded), innovation in opera production, and ecological sustainability.

Internationally, it is considered a model for how rural, privately-led institutions can deliver world-class opera.

Croxteth Hall (Tudor)



Croxteth Hall, located in the West Derby area of Liverpool, is a Grade II* listed historic country estate and one of the city's most significant heritage assets. It served as the ancestral home of the Molyneux family, the Earls of Sefton, for over 400 years.

Design & Construction Phases:

16th Century (c.1575): Original Elizabethan manor house core constructed in a traditional timber-framed style.

18th Century: Significant Georgian-style extensions added, including symmetrical brick facades, sash windows, and classical interiors.

19th Century: Further Victorian additions introduced, including a service wing and updated stables.

Early 20th Century: Modernisation of internal facilities, but the estate remained architecturally consistent with its historical layers.

Architectural Features & Unique Elements:

Mixed Architectural Styles: A rare blend of Elizabethan, Georgian, and Victorian architecture on one site.

Grand Entrance Hall: With wood panelling, a large staircase, and family heraldry.

Historic Interiors: Including period drawing rooms, a billiard room, and original kitchens preserved in museum condition.

Working Victorian Walled Garden: Includes greenhouses and rare plant species, supporting a heritage horticulture programme.

Home Farm: A functioning historical farmyard demonstrating Edwardian rural life.

Stables & Riding School: Red-brick Victorian stables, now used for heritage and visitor events.

Grounds & Estate:

Over 500 acres of parkland and woodland, featuring formal gardens, riverside paths, and heritage trails.

Designed landscaping including Capability Brown-style vistas, mature tree avenues, and ornamental features.

Heritage Status & Importance:

Grade II* listed by Historic England, recognising its exceptional architectural and historic interest.

The parkland is also included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

It is a key heritage and educational site, regularly used for public events, filming, weddings, and historical interpretation.

Croxteth Hall is a rare surviving example of a historic Liverpool aristocratic estate, offering insight into the city's rural and noble past, and it remains a vital landmark in the region's cultural and architectural landscape.

St George's Hall Liverpool 1854



St George's Hall, located in the heart of Liverpool, is widely considered one of the finest examples of Neo-Classical architecture in Europe and is internationally acclaimed for its architectural grandeur and civic importance.

Design & Construction:

Design Origin: Designed by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, who won a competition in 1839 at the age of 25.

Construction Timeline:

The foundation stone was laid in 1838.

Construction began in 1841.

Completed and officially opened in 1854.

Interior elements, including courts and concert spaces, continued to be developed into the late 1850s.

Architectural Style:

Neo-Classical (Greek Revival), not Neo-Gothic, featuring Corinthian columns, symmetrical proportions, and monumental scale.

Inspired by Roman temples and classical antiquity, with refined detailing and grand civic expression.

External Features:

Monumental portico with 16 Corinthian columns facing Lime Street.

Rusticated stone base with arched windows, elaborate stone carvings, and bronze statues.

Flanked by Lime Street Station and adjacent to St John's Gardens, creating a key civic axis.

Internal Features:

Great Hall: Known for its immense scale, vaulted ceiling, and world-famous Minton tiled floor—a patterned encaustic mosaic of over 30,000 tiles.

Organ: One of the largest in the UK, with over 7,000 pipes.

Crown and Civil Courts: Historically used for judicial proceedings, retaining original wood-panelled courtrooms and prison cells.

Concert Room: Designed by Charles Cockerell in a lavish, oval-shaped layout praised by Charles Dickens.

Heritage Status:

Grade I listed by Historic England, denoting its exceptional architectural and historic significance.

A symbol of Liverpool's 19th-century civic pride, reflecting the city's rise during the Industrial Revolution.

Legacy:

St George's Hall is regarded as a masterpiece of public architecture, combining judicial, musical, and ceremonial functions under one roof—an achievement rarely matched in Europe. Its restoration in the early 2000s has preserved its role as a cultural and civic landmark.

Scotney Castle, Kent 1845



Scotney Castle – Kent

Scotney Castle is a picturesque English country estate comprising the ruins of a 14th-century moated medieval castle and a 19th-century Neo-Tudor country house, located near Lamberhurst, Kent.

Design & Construction:

Original Medieval Castle: Built in the 1370s by Roger Ashburnham, designed as a fortified manor with defensive features.

New House: Constructed between 1835–1843 in Tudor Revival style by Edward Hussey III, designed by architect Anthony Salvin.

The new house was deliberately positioned to overlook the romantic ruins of the old castle, blending natural beauty and Gothic sentiment.

Ownership & History:

Owned by the Hussey family from the late 18th century until it was bequeathed to the National Trust in 1970.

Remained in part private family residence until 2006.

Notable Residents:

Margaret Thatcher did not live at Scotney Castle, but she was known to have stayed as a guest there during her time in office, due to a close connection with the Hussey family.

Heritage & Designation:

The old castle ruins and the new house are Grade I listed by Historic England for their exceptional historic and architectural interest.

The surrounding landscaped gardens and parkland are listed on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Features:

14th-century ruins set on a moat.

Picturesque gardens with rhododendrons, azaleas, and a quarry garden.

Victorian country house with period interiors.

The Woodland estate covers approximately 770 acres.

Scotney Castle is a quintessential example of the Picturesque movement, blending medieval romanticism with Victorian comfort, and remains a major heritage and tourist site in Kent.

Liverpool Town Hall (1749)



Liverpool Town Hall, located at the top of Castle Street, is one of the finest surviving examples of Georgian civic architecture in the UK and holds Grade I* listed status with Historic England for its exceptional historical and architectural significance.

Initial Construction:

Designed by John Wood the Elder, a prominent Bath architect.

Construction began in 1749 and was completed in 1754, serving as the centre for Liverpool's civic, commercial, and ceremonial life.

Built in the Palladian style, it features a grand central dome, rusticated stone base, and symmetrical facades.

Extensions & Modifications:

1795 Fire: A major fire severely damaged the interior.

Reconstruction (1795–1802): Led by architect James Wyatt, who added the current iconic dome, lavish interior décor, and the main staircase.

19th century enhancements: Included cast-iron railings, new council chambers, and elaborate Victorian interior detailing.

Statues & carvings: Rich exterior sculptures representing Liverpool's global trade, including symbolic figures of Africa, America, Asia, and Europe.

American Civil War Connections:

During the American Civil War (1861–1865), Liverpool was a key port for Confederate commerce and naval support.

The city's merchants and shipbuilders covertly supported the Confederacy—the CSS Alabama, a Confederate warship, was built nearby at Birkenhead.

Liverpool Town Hall hosted James Dunwoody Bulloch, the Confederate agent in Britain, and became a hub for political and diplomatic gatherings related to the war. A plaque inside the Town Hall commemorates the Confederate sailors who died in the Battle of Cherbourg in 1864.

Legacy:

Liverpool Town Hall remains a symbol of the city's 18th–19th century commercial power, with links to the transatlantic slave trade, global shipping, and wartime diplomacy. It continues to serve as the official residence of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and hosts ceremonial and civic events.

All Saints View Retirement Village 2023



All Saints View (also known as All Saints View Independent Living) is a modern, fully-staffed retirement village for those aged 55+, located in the heart of Houghton Regis, just on the outskirts of Luton, Bedfordshire.

Overview & Construction

Built in 2021–2022, delivering 168 one- and two-bedroom apartments for rent, shared-ownership, and outright purchase

Developed on a former Co-operative site, with a £30 million investment and designed by Kyle Smart Architects

Registration with the Care Quality Commission in March 2025, ensuring 24/7 on-site care and compliance with national standards

Accommodation & Design

Apartments feature accessible layouts, underfloor heating, level-access showers, wide doors for mobility, smart-home tech, and balconies or patios
Communal areas include residential lounges, games and cinema rooms, a fitness studio, a club/activity room, terrace gardens, landscaped ground-floor gardens, and a reablement wing for post-hospital support.

On-Site Facilities

Ground floor offers retail units, including a restaurant, hair salon, and treatment rooms, open to residents and the public.
Includes an event hire space and a digital-first approach to community engagement, fostering an independent yet socially connected lifestyle

Luton Today

Lifestyle & Support

Emphasises independence through a Community Charter, encouraging neighbourly support and participation.

Offers on-site care support—24/7 emergency help, rehabilitation services, and responsive staff—as part of its extra-care model

Open to the wider community: restaurant, salon, and events space serve both residents and local visitors.

Location & Context

Centrally located in Houghton Regis, close to shops, green spaces like Houghton Hall Park, and transport links to Luton

Positioned as a "flagship" development aimed at meeting the needs of older residents who wish to remain independent longer

Summary

All Saints View combines high-quality, accessible apartments with a vibrant village atmosphere and integrated care services. It represents a successful blend of modern design, community living, and health support, offering a compelling retirement living option near Luton.

Holmer Road retirement village 2024



Name: Cathedral Park (Holmer Road Retirement Village)

Location: Holmer, Hereford, Herefordshire (postcode HR4 9FF)

Housing Care

Opening: Commenced early 2025, designed for residents aged 60+

Housing Care

Capacity: 80 one- and two-bedroom self-contained apartments

Construction & Design

Built in 2024–early 2025, as a modern, dementia- and age-friendly development

Designed by Nicol Thomas, with three-storey blocks served by lifts and fully wheelchair-accessible

Living & Support Features

Apartment amenities: Secure balconies/patios, anti-slip flooring, walk-in showers with emergency pull-cords, smart thermostats, digital intercom with video and facial recognition, dementia-friendly kitchen features

platformhg.com

On-site support: 24/7 staff, wellbeing advisor (nurse), activities programme, and communal guest room

Shared Facilities

Village Hall for events and community use

Two meeting rooms

Café, hair & beauty salon, and small shop open to residents and locals

Landscaped gardens, mobility vehicle storage & EV charging (subject to permission)

Secure parking with designated blue badge spaces

platformhg.com

Summary

Cathedral Park (Holmer Road Retirement Village) offers beautifully designed independent living for older adults, blending modern accessibility, on-site care and wellness support, and a welcoming communal lifestyle. Though often misattributed to Hertfordshire, it is firmly based in Herefordshire, just outside Hereford.

Paul Moss Retirement Village



The development delivers 71 self-contained extra-care / retirement-living apartments (one-bed and two-bed units) for residents aged 55+ and over. A purpose-built health centre/community hub is part of the scheme, intended to serve the wider Whitchurch community, not just the residents. The historic mansion on the site, Pauls Moss House (a late-19th-century non-designated heritage asset), is retained and incorporated into the development as the community hub / flexible facility. The development also includes landscaping, external infrastructure, parking, scooter-charging / mobility support, communal lounges, café facilities and accessible design features (level access, lifts, etc).

Grand Pier Weston-Super-Mare 2024



Weston-Super-Mare Grand Pier is a Grade II-listed Edwardian pleasure pier extending 366 m into the Bristol Channel. Opened on 11 June 1904, it originally featured a 2,000-seat pavilion used for opera, theatre, and ballet.

Fires & Destruction 1930 blaze destroyed the original theatre pavilion, which was rebuilt by 1933

The 2008 inferno struck on the morning of 28 July in the north tower—likely electrical in origin. The fire alarm failed, and by 06:46, firefighters responded, but the pavilion was lost

Remains were cleared post-September 2008, and owners Kerry and Michelle Michael immediately pursued redevelopment

Rebuild & Design

A public design competition awarded Angus Meek Architects the commission in October 2008.

John Sisk & Sons began construction in 2009, piling new tubular supports and installing lightweight composite steel SPS decking to limit load on the Edwardian substructure

The structure was built with multi-storey steel framing, a glazed pavilion with a wave-form roof, and a glass-covered walkway along the pier waist

Fire-Engineered Measures

The entire rebuild fully complies with modern fire regulations.

A state-of-the-art alarm and suppression system was installed in 2010, including aqua-mist sprinklers rather than traditional systems, with full maintenance contracts
Design emphasises fire resistance: non-combustible steel frame, early detection, and suppression to protect thousands of visitors

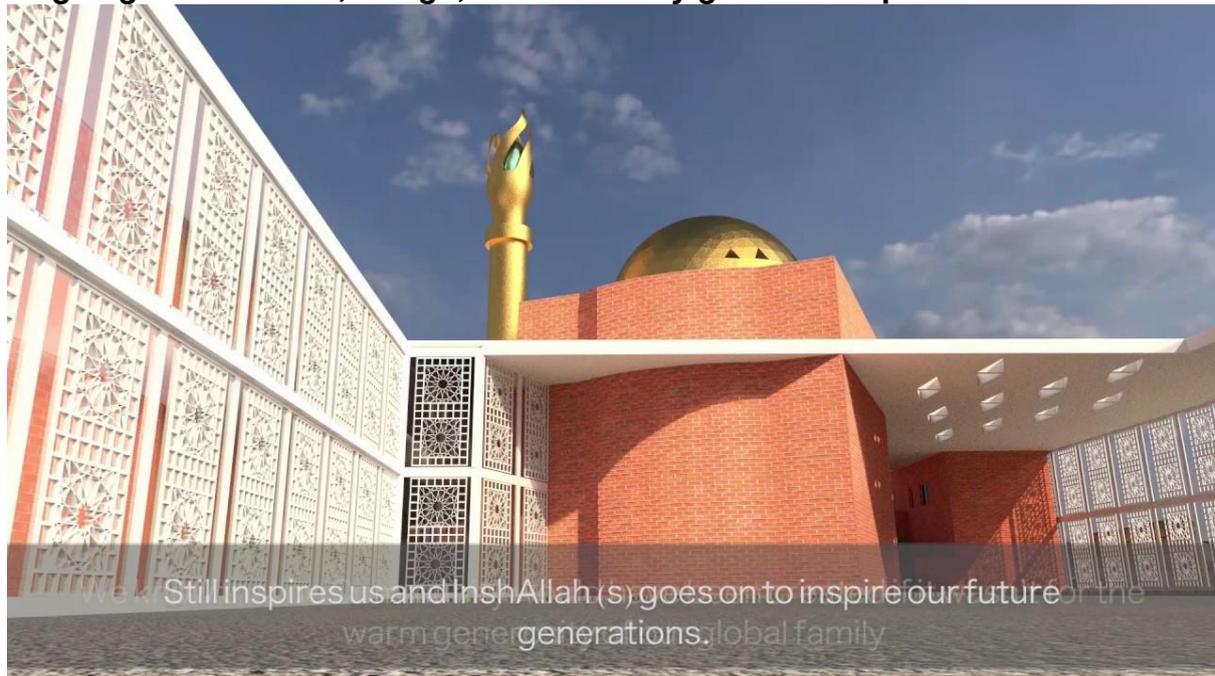
Reopening & Attractions

Reopened on 23 October 2010 after £39–51 million investment, with new features like a laser maze, go-kart track, rollercoaster, arcade, cafés, and event spaces

Revived its position as the "heartbeat" of Weston's seafront and won National Piers Summary

Grand Pier, an iconic Grade II-listed structure, has endured two major fires, with the latest in 2008 prompting a fire-engineered modern rebuild. The elegant steel-and-glass design respects the historic substructure while delivering safe, compliant, and vibrant leisure architecture for contemporary audiences.

Al-Abbas Islamic Centre (Clifton Road, Birmingham)
Ongoing construction, design, and fire safety guidance in place.



Project The existing mosque and community centre on this site dates from the early 1980s (the Imambargah opened in 1981 and the mosque in 1982) The current project is a redevelopment of the mosque complex on the same footprint at Clifton Road, involving rebuilding the mosque block, an upgraded Imambargah, a learning hub, community kitchen, ghusl/kafan facility and expanded car parking. The new mosque will include an additional floor for women's jaof mat (congregational prayer) to better serve the female part of the community. al-The car park capacity is being increased: the scheme indicates provision for up to 212 cars with an option to increase to 382 spaces in the future. al-The redevelopment is reported to have a project cost of around £10 million.

Liverpool Cruise Terminal



Liverpool Cruise Terminal – Current Status

Opened in 2007 at Princes Dock (Pier Head, River Mersey), officially inaugurated by the Duke of Kent when the QE2 berthed on 21 September 2007

Floating structure roughly 350 m long, with a modest single-storey modular terminal building (~800 m²), designed for around 900 passengers at a time

Wikipedia

Since opening, it has handled over 800 vessels and more than 1 million passengers. In 2023 alone, it welcomed around 102 cruise ships and 186,000 passengers, increasing to over 200,000 in 2024

Operated by Peel Ports Group and now run by Global Ports Holding (GPH) under a 50-year lease secured in early 2024

Future Expansion & Development Plans

£25 million investment by GPH:

Installation of a floating pontoon to allow simultaneous berthing of two 300 m cruise ships (up to 7,000 passengers daily)

Construction of a larger terminal building with improved check-in, baggage handling, security, plus waterfront retail and hospitality, attracting both cruise tourists and locals

Operational HQ in Liverpool Waters:

GPH has opened its first UK office outside London at No. 12 Princes Dock, anchoring its long-term presence near the terminal

Capacity Projection:

With infrastructure upgrades, annual passenger numbers are expected to rise from 200,000+ to over 300,000, positioning Liverpool as a major North European cruise hub

Liverpool Waters Integration:

The cruise terminal forms part of the larger £5.5 billion Liverpool Waters redevelopment, which includes new residential, commercial, and cultural projects nearby

Why It Matters

Boost to local tourism: Enhances accommodation of massive ships, encouraging more visitors.

Economic uplift: Generates revenue, jobs, and supports waterfront regeneration.

Strategic location: Offers strong connectivity via Liverpool and Manchester airports, ideal for “Northern gateway” cruise itineraries.

Lloyds Bank Data Centre Peterborough



Lloyds Banking Group operates a core data centre in Peterborough, which is integral to its national infrastructure. This facility is part of the bank's broader strategy to modernise its IT operations, including a significant migration to cloud services.

Overview

Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire **Facilities:** The data centre encompasses approximately 1,500 m² of IT space, with a total capacity of 3 MWIT. It features high-voltage infrastructure designed to enhance energy efficiency and resilience in critical IT environments. **Operations:** The centre operates 24/7, supporting the bank's digital services and maintaining operational continuity. A dedicated team manages all aspects of data centre operations, including IT equipment, cabling infrastructure, installations, upgrades, and decommissioning.

Modernisation and Cloud Strategy. Lloyds Banking Group has been transitioning from on-premises data centres to cloud-based solutions. In 2017, the bank entered a 10-year cloud outsourcing agreement with IBM, valued at £1.3 billion, which included the operation of several data centres. Further cloud partnerships were established with Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud in 2020. This shift aims to reduce reliance on physical data centres and leverage scalable, flexible cloud infrastructure.

Future Developments

As part of its real estate strategy, Lloyds Banking Group is reviewing its legacy data centre portfolio. The bank plans to repurpose decommissioned sites, such as the Copley data centre in West Yorkshire, into social housing projects. While specific plans for the Peterborough site have not been disclosed, it is part of the ongoing review for potential redevelopment

Jesuit Church to hotel conversion



Rainhill Hall, also known as Loyola Hall, is a Grade II-listed country house located in Rainhill, Merseyside. Built in 1824 by landowner Bartholomew Bretherton, the hall was originally a private residence. In 1923, it was sold to the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), who renamed it Loyola Hall and transformed it into a spiritual retreat centre. The Jesuits operated the retreat until 2014, after which the property was put on the market. In 2017, the building was purchased by Signature Living, a Liverpool-based hospitality group, with plans to convert it into a hotel and wedding venue. The transformation included the addition of 47 bedrooms, a spa, a restaurant named "Bretherton" in honour of the original owner, and a chapel for wedding ceremonies. The grounds were also developed to feature treehouses, lakeside cabins, and a woodland wedding venue, enhancing the property's appeal as a unique event space.

Signature Living faced financial difficulties, leading to the company's administration in 2020. Despite these challenges, Rainhill Hall reopened in April 2021, continuing to operate as a hotel and wedding venue.

Today, Rainhill Hall stands as a testament to the area's rich history, offering a blend of historical architecture and modern amenities for guests seeking a distinctive venue for events and accommodations

The Shankly Hotel Liverpool



Historical Background

The building originally served as a council office and was later transformed into the Shankly Hotel, named after the legendary Liverpool FC manager, Bill Shankly. Opened in 2015, the hotel was developed by Signature Living in collaboration with Shankly's family, aiming to honour his legacy through a themed hotel and museum showcasing personal memorabilia. Design and Features

The hotel features 83 uniquely themed rooms, each inspired by aspects of Bill Shankly's life and career. Notable suites include the Flamingo Suite, Jungle Room, and Garden of Eden Suite, the latter adorned with 2,500 flowers designed by botanical artist Joseph Massie. The property also houses a museum with over 70 pieces of Shankly memorabilia, including the key to the Shankly Gates and NASA badges given to him by Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong. Architectural Controversy

In 2018, a two-storey rooftop extension was added to the building, which faced criticism for its design, contrasting sharply with the original structure. The extension was described as a "lumpen, thuggish carbuncle" and was nominated for the Carbuncle Cup, an award for the worst new building in the UK. Financial Challenges

Signature Living, the company behind the hotel, faced financial difficulties and entered administration in April 2020. Despite this, the hotel continued operations under the management of Signature Shankly Limited, which took over day-to-day operations

Current Status of the latest available information, the Shankly Hotel remains operational, offering themed accommodations and event spaces. It continues to attract visitors, particularly football fans and those interested in the legacy of Bill Shankly.

Sir Thomas Hotel Liverpool 2018



The Sir Thomas Hotel, located at 24 Sir Thomas Street in Liverpool, is housed in the former 19th-century Bank of Liverpool building, constructed in 1882. This Grade II-listed structure is renowned for its classical architecture, featuring ornate stonework and a prominent corner position in the city centre. The building's historical significance is reflected in its preservation and adaptation into a boutique hotel.

The hotel offers 39 en-suite rooms, blending modern amenities with the building's original character. Guests can enjoy the Sir T Restaurant, which serves a range of dishes from British classics to contemporary cuisine, and the Sir T Bar & Lounge, known for its cocktails and afternoon tea service. The venue also caters to corporate events and private functions, providing tailored packages and facilities for up to 140 delegates

As of the latest available information, the Sir Thomas Hotel continues to operate, offering accommodations and dining services in Liverpool's vibrant city centre

The Cunard Building Liverpool



Cunard Building – Liverpool

Location: Pier Head, Liverpool Waterfront
Status: Grade II* Listed (since 1965)

Completed: 1917

Architects: Willink and Thicknesse in collaboration with the Cunard Company's engineer A.C. Seward

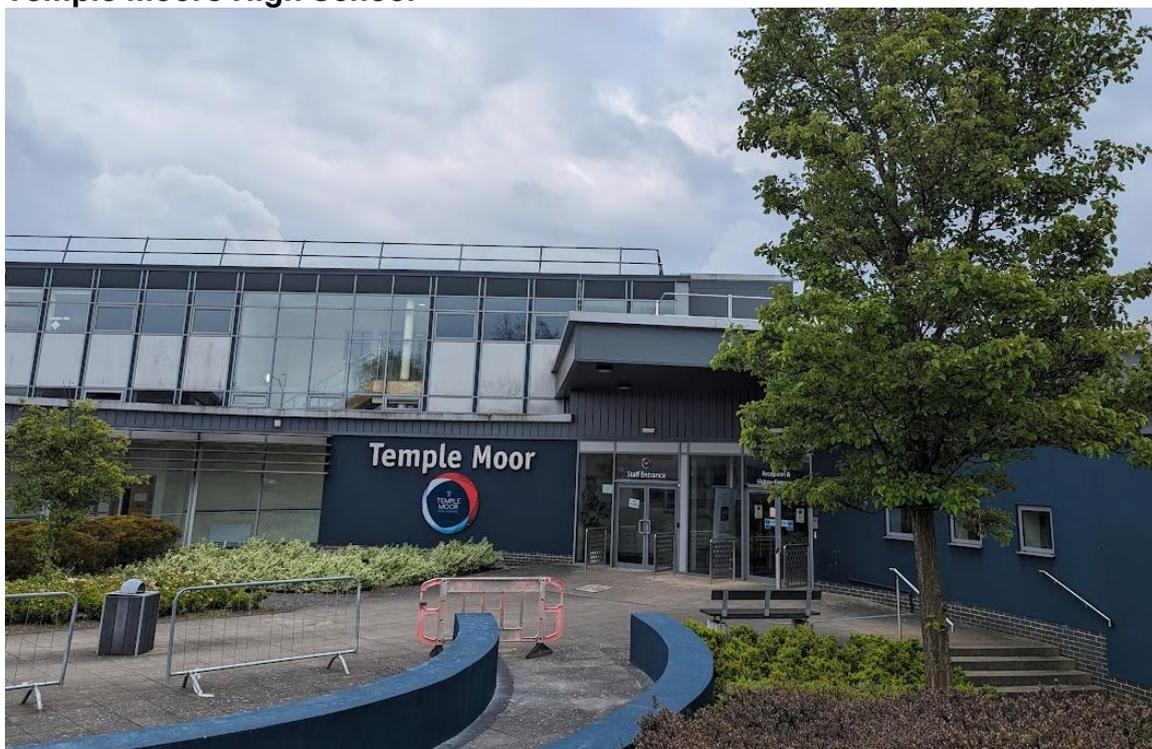
Construction & Design

Purpose: Built as the headquarters of the Cunard Steamship Company, reflecting Liverpool's global maritime importance in the early 20th century. **Construction began:** 1914; completed during World War I in 1917. **Design Style:** Italian Renaissance Revival with strong Beaux-Arts and neoclassical influences. **Materials:** Reinforced concrete frame with Portland stone cladding; designed to be fireproof and bomb-resistant. **Structure:** 6 main storeys plus basement and rooftop pavilions. Large, open-plan floors for clerical use and boardrooms. Lavish interiors include marble-clad halls, ornate plaster ceilings, and mahogany panelling.

Function & Legacy. Housed Cunard's transatlantic shipping operations—including ticketing, immigration offices, telegraph facilities, and executives. Interior had separate first-, second and third-class passenger waiting areas, reflecting the shipping hierarchy. Played a key role in transatlantic emigration, particularly to New York and Canada.

Featured bunkered communication rooms—later used in World War II for naval intelligence. Part of the Three Graces alongside the Royal Liver Building and the Port of Liverpool Building, the Cunard Building forms part of Liverpool's famed Three Graces, which define the UNESCO World Heritage-designated waterfront (though Liverpool lost its UNESCO status in 2021 due to modern development concerns).

Temple Moore High School



Temple Moor High School & Sixth Form (Leeds)

Founding & Growth

Established in 1956 as a boys' grammar school. Converted to a coeducational comprehensive in 1973, and began admitting girls from 1992 onward. In November 2018, it transitioned into an academy under the Red Kite Learning Trust.

Campus & Facilities

Core building dates from the original grammar establishment but was extensively expanded in the early 1990s with a £2 million redevelopment. This created a dedicated Music & Art wing, Sixth Form centre, science labs, computer suites, and a purpose-built drama studio. Sporting facilities include a modern sports hall (opened in 2003, featuring badminton courts, gymnasium, cricket nets, volleyball, and a climbing wall), a multi-use games area, a hydro pool, a gym, and extensive playing fields. Additional amenities include a dance/drama studio, a lecture theatre, a Food Tech kitchen, and an open learning centre.

Educational Offerings

Serves ages 11–18, with a well-established Sixth Form recognised by OFSTED as "Good." In September 2024, the school received £2.6 million in government funding to add seven classrooms, a new ICT suite, study spaces, and a cybercafé-style common room for post-16 learners. Emphasis on a broad curriculum, particularly STEM, humanities, and performing arts, complemented by enrichment through history clubs and field trips.

Performance & Community

Rated 'Good' by OFSTED in 2013 and reaffirmed in 2017. Enrolment stands at around 1,300 pupils (capacity approx. 1,332), with a coeducational intake. The school is part of a larger multi-academy trust, delivering consistent quality across 16 schools in the region. Temple Moor High School, though not located in Liverpool, is a well-established secondary and Sixth Form school in East Leeds. With deep roots dating back to 1956, it has evolved from a boys' grammar to a modern academy featuring strong academic standards, outstanding facilities, and a supportive community ethos—all bolstered by recent investment and expanded post-16 provision.

The Park Hotel Liverpool



Construction & Design History

Original Structure: Erected in the 1930s as a standalone building—possibly a country-style inn or lodge—characterised by its Tudor revival-inspired timber detailing and brickwork. **Subsequent Extension:** In the 1970s, a modern annexe was added, expanding capacity and facilities combination of traditional Tudor elements at the front and a functional mid-century rear wing creates its distinctive mixed appearance.

Usage & Facilities. Operated since the mid-20th century as a hotel and venue, popular with visitors to Aintree Racecourse and Anfield, and easy to reach from Liverpool city centre. Current offering includes 61–64 en-suite rooms, bar, restaurant (the Aintree Restaurant), function suites, and substantial free on-site parking

Current Status & Future Plans. Still functioning as a 3-star hotel, catering to leisure, corporate, wedding, and event bookings. Development plans (2025) include a five-storey extension adding ~40 rooms (increasing total to ~102), re-cladding of the eastern façade, installation of retractable canopies, six EV charging parking spaces, and a seven-court padel tennis complex, including Olympic-spec facilities

Significance. A local landmark in Netherton/Sefton for over 50 years, meeting demand from major regional attractions and transit routes

The planned upgrades reflect a shift toward enhanced leisure amenities and sustainability, aligning with growing tourism and hospitality trends.

Cirque D Play Soft play Liverpool



Building Contractors Headquarters



Old Caines Brewery



Cains Brewery, founded in 1858 on Stanhope Street in Liverpool's Baltic Triangle, began as a modest operation by Irish immigrant Robert Cain, who quickly expanded by acquiring pubs and existing brewing 1860s–1887: Cain grew his empire, opening over 200 pubs, and built the ornate landmark red-brick brewery featuring a tower and terracotta facades with hops and barley motifs 1887–1902: Major expansion phase; the distinguished facade bears “1902” and “RC” monogram, showcasing late-Victorian industrial architecture 1921–1923: After Cain's death (1907), the brewery merged with Walkers of Warrington, then sold to Higson's, later acquired by Boddingtons and Whitbread, which closed operations in 1990. 1991–2002: Reopened as Robert Cain & Co under Danish ownership; sold to the Dusanj brothers in 2002. 2008–2013: Placed in administration; brewing ceased in 2013 after mounting debts

Revitalisation & Brewery Village. 2013: Planning permission granted for the Cains Brewery Village, a £150 million regeneration scheme converting the Grade II-listed Victorian brewery into a mixed-use destination with a hotel, cinema, food market, spa, apartments, and artisan spaces 2014–2016: Restoration phase begins; warehouses repurposed into artist studios, cafes, and creative hubs (“Northern Lights”) 2017: First food hall launches; bars and event venues open in vaulted brewery cellars 2022: Brewing resumed under entrepreneur Andrew Mikhail, creating around 40 jobs and restoring heritage beers 2023: Brewing paused amid legal disputes; plans continue for a BOXPARK food hall and rooftop sky bar
Current Complex & Legacy

- Now operates as Cains Brewery Village, home to multiple venues: Punch Tarmey's Irish Bar, ArCains gaming arcade, Brewery Tap, food and drink halls, event spaces, and creative studios
- The Grade II-listed former brewery remains a focal point of Liverpool's Baltic Quarter regeneration, blending industrial heritage with cultural and leisure uses

Fulwood Shooting Range Liverpool 2021



Fulwood Shooting Club, discreetly located in the basement of the former Hartley's Jam Factory on Long Lane, Aintree, Liverpool:

Origins: Hartley's Jam Factory (1886–1923)

The factory was established by Sir William Pickles Hartley after relocating from Bootle in 1886, expanding through 1891, 1899–90, and 1923 to include multiple warehouses, an engine house with a tall chimney, its railway sidings, and a self-contained industrial complex with smithies, coopers, joiners, and more – a symbol of Victorian industrial philanthropy. Nearby, Hartley also created a model village for 49 workers, complete with streets like Sugar Street and Spice Street. The complex and village were designated a conservation area in 2011 due to their historical significance.

Adaptive Reuse & Shooting Club Establishment

With the main factory largely demolished in the 1960s–70s, several listed elements remained: engine house & chimney, dining hall, twin pavilions, main gateway, and office. Some buildings fell into disuse; others were repurposed into a mixed-use trading estate, hosting businesses including car salvage, storage, and more. Fulwood Shooting Club now occupies one of the basement-level vaults beneath the main loading platforms. This live-range facility covers calibres from small-bore .22 to .308, featuring prone, standing, turning, and advancing targets, making it one of the longest indoor ranges in North West England

Club Operation & Setting

Fully Home Office and ACS licensed (#1127264), it's member-run with fees reinvested into maintaining and upgrading the range. Open evenings (Mon/Wed/Thu 19:00–22:00), the club supports FAC-holders and regulars, and also organises shoots at nearby Altar MoD ranges. It includes amenities such as a clubhouse/bar, firearm storage, and ammunition vending on-site.

Summary

What began in 1886 as Hartley's bustling jam factory—a sizable Victorian industrial complex with its infrastructure—has evolved into a conservation area and hub for small businesses. Subterranean spaces of the former factory now host the Fulwood Shooting Club: a well-equipped, licensed indoor rifle and pistol range where historic industrial architecture meets modern sport and community use.

Granby House Manchester 2017



Construction & Architectural Design

Built: 1907–1911 Architects: Goldsmith & Son (G. H. Goldsmith). Original Use: Shipping and packing warehouse. Style & Materials: Red brick with Portland stone dressings storeys plus basement and attic, rectangular plan, Art Nouveau and Edwardian detailing: segmental-headed windows, stone oriels on corner bays up to the 4th floor, lunettes, and decorative swags

Alterations

1929: Two additional storeys added by architect Harry Smith Fairhurst for Oxendale's Ltd Ground-floor modern shopfronts inserted, but upper facades retain original classical workmanship: modillioned cornice, dentils, swags, and central grand entrance with entablature

Heritage Status Designated Grade II Listed on 3 October 1974 due to architectural and historic interest. Recognised as a fine, well-preserved example of early 20th-century warehouse architecture in Manchester's city centre

Conversion & Current Use Mid-1980s: Converted into residential apartments forms part of the "Granby Village" complex — 98 one- and two-bed flats with character features like original arched windows

Pedder Street Morcombe



High Risk Buildings – Royal College of Physicians, Spine Building, Liverpool & The Tower Building, Liverpool. 2022



The two projects involved a high-rise (>18m) modern office block (the Spine) and a high-rise (>18m) traditional residential building. The office block, a new build construction, had challenges due to oversights in the original fire safety design (the smoke control system design had not accounted for pressure differentials in the building, leading to challenges with the integrity of the protected staircases). The residential building, which was originally an office block, had undergone earlier renovations, and Ged was tasked with a recent change from office to residential accommodation on the 2nd and 3rd floors. Again, there were issues with non-compliance in the original renovation. In both cases, Ged was commissioned as the fire consultant to liaise with building control, conduct FRAs, and update strategies with engineered solutions.

Stoke supported living project



Dudlow House converted to flats



Dudlow House, situated on Dudlow Lane in South Liverpool's Mossley Hill area, was historically part of a cluster of grand properties built in the 19th century for affluent families, many associated with shipping and trade.

Construction & Ownership Erected in the mid-to-late 1800s alongside neighbouring estates like Sandford Lodge and Sandford. Likely commissioned by a prominent Liverpool shipping family (the Harrisons), reflecting the era's boom in maritime prosperity, the property features typical Victorian-era design: large-scale domestic architecture set within spacious grounds.

Estate Context Located within an upscale residential district bordered by Dudlow Lane, Woolton Road, Gipsy Lane, Druids Cross Road, and Beech Lane (now Menlove Avenue) Originally part of several substantial properties, including Dudlow Grange and Dudlow Hall (demolished c. 1900) While some properties have been removed over time, Dudlow House remains one of the few surviving residences in this 'Lost Mansions' area

Later Use & Current Status Over the 20th century, most of the grand houses along Dudlow Lane were subdivided, redeveloped, or replaced. Dudlow House still stands, though its precise current condition—whether as a single-family home or converted into apartments—is not definitively recorded in accessible public sources.

Summary

Dudlow House is a surviving testament to late 19th-century wealth in South Liverpool, linked to shipping magnates. Built during Liverpool's peak maritime era, it remains one of the last of its kind from a cluster of prestigious mansions—many now lost—along Dudlow Lane and nearby roads.

Alsop Academy 2022



Alsop High School, on Queen’s Drive in Walton, Liverpool, was founded in 1919 by the Liverpool Education Committee under James W. Alsop and moved to its current site in 1926, when the main building—known for its distinctive “white and brown” façade—was constructed.

Early Development & Expansion Post-WWII additions (c.1950s): A dining annexe, assembly hall, library, art room, laboratories, gymnasium, and metalwork workshops were added between 1953–54, enhancing its status as a fully equipped secondary school. Late 20th-century growth: Absorption of the former Arnot Street school and installation of temporary classrooms accommodated increasing enrolment

Modernisation & New Buildings Building Schools for the Future (BSF): In 2009–2011, Morgan Sindall built a striking £8.4 million, three-storey teaching block (the “Jamieson Building”) designed by *2020 Liverpool*. The project included dance studios, dining/social space, an atrium, performance areas, science labs, and landscaped courtyards—transforming the campus and landing a BREEAM “Very Good” and EPC “A” rating

Academy Conversion & Enrolment converted to academy status in November 2020, Alsop is now part of the Omega Multi-Academy Trust, serving around 1,700 coeducational students aged 11–18

Facilities & Community Role Facilities include a modern Sixth Form centre, enhanced performing arts and ICT suites, a new CrossFit/fitness studio, and a multi-use games area. The school also partners in community faith and wellbeing initiatives
Recognised as Liverpool’s largest secondary school, Alsop has a significant local impact and a broad extracurricular programme.

Summary

From its origins in 1919 and 1926 site establishment, through mid-century enlargement, the transformative BSF redevelopment, and academy conversion, Alsop High School exemplifies evolving public education. Its modern facilities, architectural improvements, and rich history highlight its enduring role in Walton's community and Liverpool's educational landscape.

Rail Sheds Derby



Derby Railway Sheds & Workshops Early Development 1839–1840: Three railway companies (North Midland, Midland Counties, and Birmingham & Derby Junction) built workshops east of Derby station, including the first Roundhouse, smithies, turntable, and repair sheds—making it the UK's oldest surviving railway works *Grade III Listed**: Historic engine and carriage workshops (beam-engine house, fitting/turning shops, smithies) formally recognized in 1977 for their architectural and historic importance

Expansion & Transitions 1900, Derby Works employed over 4,500 workers, manufacturing steam locomotives, parts, and, during both World Wars, military equipment such as shells and aircraft components. A shift to diesel locomotive production occurred in the 1950s; steam ended by 1966, and locomotive works closed by 1980

Post-Railway The historic Roundhouse and attached workshops were restored (2008–09) by Derby College, while adjacent areas—like bogie production for Bombardier (later Alstom)—have continued rolling stock activity

Tilting Train Innovation at Derby

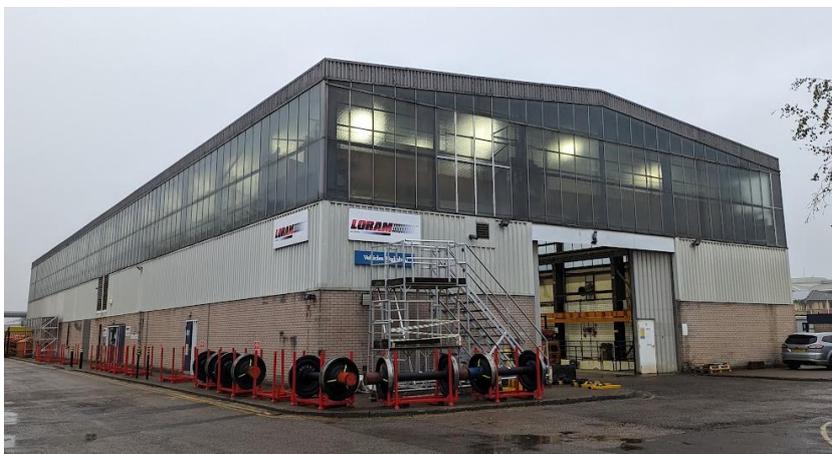
Emergence of the Advanced Passenger Train (APT)

The British Rail Research Division, set up in 1964 at Derby's Railway Technical Centre (RTC), led the development of the experimental APT-E tilt train (1970–1972), built at The APT pioneered active tilting, gas-turbine propulsion, aluminium construction, and cab signalling to enable higher speeds on Britain's curvy Victorian lines

Challenges & Legacy Though susceptible to technical and political setbacks, the APT did achieve speeds of over 156 mph in trials. Its tilting technology later influenced successful designs like the Fiat Pendolino PE901, adopted in Italy and the UK (Class 390)

Summary

The Derby railway complex began in 1839 as a pioneering multi-company railway works, evolving through steam, diesel, and wartime manufacturing. Its adjoining RTC became a cradle for railway R&D, producing the world's first active-tilt train, the APT, which—despite limited service—left a lasting footprint in modern high-speed rail.



Dunlop Macintosh Building, Manchester



Macintosh Mills (also known as the Macintosh Factory) on Cambridge Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, is a well-preserved example of early industrial innovation and Victorian mill architecture:

Construction & Design Built 1814–1818, originally by the Birley family as one of Manchester’s earliest fire-resistant cotton spinning mills. It featured cast-iron columns, iron framing, and vaulted brick ceilings, illuminated with gas, among the city’s most advanced factories at the time. Expansion in 1818 and 1845, including a weaving shed addition and a third spinning block with an internal engine house. Architectural features: Six storeys above ground, two basement levels, 20 loading bays, and a fireproof design powered by a 100 hp Boulton & Watt beam engine

Macintosh Era & Rubber Innovations 1860s acquisition by Charles Macintosh & Co., transforming the mill into a rubberised fabric factory, famed for the invention of the waterproof “Mackintosh” coat. By then, it included Vulcan houses, calendaring sheds, warehouses, and gas-holder infrastructure, producing waterproof cloth on-site. 1870s–1910s, continued as a significant rubber works until Dunlop took over in 1923

Later Use & Heritage Listing 1923–2000: Operated under Dunlop, manufacturing tyres and rubber goods. Listed Grade II in 1994 as “Former Cotton Mill...” acknowledging its historic industrial and architectural importance

Regeneration & Current Use Early 2000s: Converted into Macintosh Village, a mixed-use development including residential apartments and creative workspace. The adjacent Green Building (2005), designed by Sir Terry Farrell & Partners, complements the heritage mill with sustainable new housing. Today, the mill maintains its character—exposed brick, cast-iron columns, vaulted ceilings—while hosting over 90 converted apartments, reflecting Manchester's model of adaptive reuse

Summary

Macintosh Mills encapsulates Manchester's evolution:

- 1814–18: Pioneering fireproof cotton mill.
- 1860s: Birthplace of the iconic Mackintosh raincoat fabric.
- 1923–2000: Extended rubber production under Dunlop.
- Post-2000: Transformed into a Grade II-listed residential and mixed-use hub, retaining its industrial heritage while serving modern urban life.

Tower building Liverpool Residential and commercial



The Tower Building in Liverpool stands as a testament to the city's architectural and industrial evolution. Designed by architect Walter Aubrey Thomas, who also crafted the nearby Royal Liver Building, the Tower Building was constructed between 1906 and 1910. It is recognised as one of the earliest steel-framed buildings in England, showcasing innovative engineering for its time.

Historical Significance

The site has a rich history dating back to 1252, originally hosting a sandstone mansion. In 1406, Sir John Stanley replaced this with the Tower of Liverpool, a fortified house serving as an embarkation point for the Stanley family's Isle of Man estate. By the 18th century, it functioned as a civic hall and prison. The building was demolished in 1819, and in 1846, the first structure, named Tower Building, was erected by Sir James Picton. The current building, designed by Thomas, reflects the site's fortified past through its castellated turrets and imposing presence

Architectural Features

- **Materials:** Constructed on a steel frame, the building is clad in grey granite on the ground floor, with upper stories faced in white glazed terracotta produced

by Doulton, chosen for its self-cleaning properties in the polluted city atmosphere.

- Design: The Strand elevation features eight storeys with nine bays, while the Water Street side has five storeys plus attics. Distinctive elements include polygonal turrets dividing the bays, two-storey towers at each end, and a central three-storey tower, all crowned with castellated turrets that nod to the site's historical roots.

Modern Use and Restoration

Originally serving as an office building, the Tower Building was converted in 2006 into 73 apartments, with the lower three floors retained for commercial and retail purposes. In 2016, further redevelopment transformed two additional commercial floors into 32 apartments, enhancing its residential capacity

A comprehensive £2.2 million restoration completed in 2017 addressed external elevations, including superheated steam cleaning, faience repairs, and window refurbishments, ensuring the building's preservation and continued prominence in Liverpool's skyline

Heritage Status

Recognised for its architectural and historical significance, the Tower Building was designated as a *Grade II listed building** in 1975, highlighting its importance in Liverpool's urban development and architectural heritage

Summary

The Tower Building exemplifies the fusion of historical legacy and architectural innovation. From its origins as a fortified house in the 15th century to its current status as a Grade II* listed residential and commercial hub, it stands as a landmark on Liverpool's waterfront, reflecting the city's dynamic evolution through the centuries.

Marks and Spencer Warehouse



PBR Lithium Battery Recycling Manchester



Pontins Holiday Village Southport



The Pontins Holiday Village in Southport, located in Ainsdale-on-Sea, Merseyside, was established in 1970 during the peak of the British holiday camp era. Developed for £2.5 million, it featured 700 chalets and became a popular destination for family holidays, offering a range of leisure activities and entertainment.

In 2011, the Pontins brand was acquired by Britannia Hotels, which continued to operate the Southport site along with other locations. However, facing financial challenges and declining popularity, Britannia Hotels announced the permanent closure of the Southport holiday park on January 3, 2024, citing the site's lack of future viability.

Following its closure, the site remained largely untouched, with furnishings and decorations still in place, creating an eerie atmosphere reminiscent of a time capsule. Urban explorers documented the abandoned park, evoking nostalgia among former visitors who fondly remembered their fa

Today, the Pontins Southport site stands as a poignant reminder of a bygone era in British leisure history.

Pins Bowling Alley



PINS Social Club, located at 45–61 Duke Street in Liverpool's Ropewalks area, is a prominent example of adaptive reuse in urban development. The building was originally constructed as a multi-storey indoor car park, serving the city's growing demand for urban parking solutions. By the late 2010s, the structure had become outdated and underutilised, prompting a significant redevelopment project.

In 2018, developer D2 secured planning approval to transform the former car park into a boutique bowling alley and entertainment venue. The project aimed to reintroduce ten-pin bowling as a fashionable evening activity for adults, incorporating elements of street food, experiential games, and a vibrant social atmosphere.

The redevelopment preserved the building's original façade while introducing modern design elements. The interior was extensively refurbished to include 12 full-sized bowling lanes, a karaoke booth, shuffleboard, pool, table tennis, beer pong, live music, and one of Liverpool's longest bars. The venue's design draws inspiration from the 1960s and 1970s bowling and social clubs, creating a nostalgic yet contemporary environment.

PINS Social Club officially opened its doors in February 2020, offering a dynamic and immersive social experience in the heart of Liverpool. The venue has become a popular destination for both locals and visitors, contributing to the revitalisation of the Duke Street area and enhancing the city's cultural and leisure offerings.

Today, PINS Social Club stands as a testament to the successful transformation of an underutilised industrial structure into a vibrant community hub, blending historical architecture with modern entertainment.

Hampton Park Scotland



Origins and Early History
1873–1883 – First Hampden Park: Opened on 25 October 1873, the original Hampden Park in Crosshill, Glasgow, was the world's first purpose-built football stadium. It hosted the inaugural Scottish Cup Final in 1874 and several Scotland vs. England matches. 1884–1903 – Second Hampden Park (Cathkin Park): Due to the construction of the Cathcart District Railway, Queen's Park FC relocated to a new ground in 1884, which became known as Cathkin Park. This stadium hosted numerous significant matches, including Scotland internationals.

Construction of the Current Hampden Park
1903 – Third Hampden Park: In 1903, Queen's Park FC moved to Mount Florida, constructing the current Hampden Park. The stadium was designed by James Miller, featuring twin grandstands and terracing, with Archibald Leitch contributing to the design.

Growth and Record Attendances
1937 – Record Crowds: Hampden Park reached its peak capacity in 1937, accommodating 149,415 spectators for a Scotland vs. England match, setting a European record for an international football match. 1960 – European Cup Final: The 1960 European Cup Final between Real Madrid and Eintracht Frankfurt attracted 127,621 fans, marking the highest attendance for a European Cup final.

Modernisation and International Recognition
1999 – Renovation: Hampden Park underwent significant renovations, reducing its capacity to 51,866 seats to meet modern safety standards. It received UEFA Category 4 status, the highest rating for stadiums. 2012 – London Olympics: The stadium hosted Olympic football matches during the London 2012 Games. 2014 – Commonwealth Games: Hampden Park served as the main venue for the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games, hosting athletics events and the closing ceremony.

Other Sporting Events and Cultural Significance
Matches: Hampden Park has hosted rugby matches, including the 1999 Rugby World Cup and the 2024 1872 Cup between Glasgow Warriors and Edinburgh. Cultural Events: The stadium has been a venue for major concerts, including performances by AC/DC, U2, and Coldplay.

Legacy and Preservation

Historic Significance: Hampden Park is recognised as the oldest international football stadium in the world and a symbol of Scottish football heritage.

Archaeological Findings: Recent excavations at the original Hampden Park site have uncovered the foundations of the first pavilion and artefacts, confirming its status as the world's first football stadium.

Northampton Town FC



Origins and Early History

1897–1994 – The County Ground: Northampton Town FC, known as "The Cobblers," was founded in 1897. For nearly a century, they shared The County Ground with Northamptonshire County Cricket Club. This three-sided venue hosted the club's only top-flight season in 1965–66.

Construction of Sixfields Stadium

1994 – Opening: In response to the limitations of The County Ground, the club moved to Sixfields Stadium in October 1994. The first match, a 1–1 draw against Barnet, was played on 15 October 1994.

Design and Capacity: The stadium was designed as an all-seater venue with an initial capacity of 7,653. It featured four stands: the West Stand, the East Stand (later named the Alwyn Hargrave Stand), and two end stands.

Development and Challenges

2003–2004 – Lease Agreement: In 2003, businessman David Cardoza and his father, Tony, acquired the club. They secured a 150-year lease for Sixfields Stadium and surrounding land, aiming to redevelop and expand the stadium.

2013–2014 – East Stand Project: In 2013, Northampton Borough Council approved a £10.25 million loan to fund the construction of a new East Stand, which would increase the stadium's capacity to approximately 10,000. However, work on the stand halted in 2014 due to a contractual dispute and financial issues.

2015 – Change in Ownership: Facing financial difficulties, the club was taken over by Kelvin Thomas in November 2015, who aimed to resolve the issues and complete the stadium development.

Recent Developments

2025 – Ongoing Construction: As of 2025, work on the East Stand is ongoing, with plans for completion shortly. The club continues to operate from Sixfields Stadium, which remains an integral part of Northampton Town FC's identity.

Sixfields Stadium has witnessed significant moments in the club's history, including promotions and relegations, and has hosted various events and matches. Despite challenges, it remains a central hub for Northampton Town FC and its supporters

City Gates Manchester



Involve Northwest Charity Hub.



What they do

Some of the key services and features include:

The “Community Hub” (within their “Community Village”), which provides a welcoming space for visitors and clients — e.g., a place to access free tea/coffee and fruit, meet staff or partner agencies, use a food hub or clothing area.

Employment and training support: helping people back into work or improve their employability.

Welfare advice, debt advice and general forms of advocacy/support for those in need.

Domestic abuse support and safe spaces for women & children: for example, their “Lighthouse Centre” is listed in domestic abuse resources.

They operate across the region (Wirral, Cheshire West & Chester, Knowsley, Liverpool City, Sefton, St Helens) rather than strictly just Birkenhead.

The Tapestry Liverpool



What it offers

Creative offices/coworking: The building houses coworking and studio spaces, aimed at creative businesses and entrepreneurs.

Event spaces: On the second floor, there is a large 3,500 ft²-plus adaptable event space (for photo shoots, film, conferences, weddings, wellness events) called “Scale”.

Retail/leisure: The building also hosts leisure, retail and entertainment uses – for example, an escape room, bar/courtyard venue, etc.

Technical/Connectivity: The building is noted for being well-connected (10 Gbps fibre connectivity) and well-equipped for modern digital business use.

Buddhist Council Wirral 2024



Venue used

Birkenhead Buddhist Meditation Group meets at the Quaker Meeting House, 83 Park Road South, Birkenhead (CH43 4UU).

Building identity (and heritage status)

The venue is the Birkenhead Quaker Meeting House (1892, architect George Enoch Grayson).

It is Grade II listed (List Entry 1461564; first listed 8 May 2019).

Occupancy/spaces (useful for FRA scoping)

Ground-floor Meeting Room: accommodates up to 80 people.

First-floor room accommodates up to 30 people: kitchen also upstairs.

The first-floor room has a maximum capacity of 30 individuals. Please note that the kitchen is located on the upper floor.

Step-free access via ramp; accessible WC on the ground floor

Alder Road Children's Home Liverpool



Context & Notes for Fire-Safety / Consultancy Consideration

As a residential children's home, the occupancy type is higher risk (nighttime use, vulnerable occupants, overnight sleeping). For fire strategy, you'd likely classify it under Purpose Group 3 – Sleeping Accommodation (in Approved Document B) or equivalent higher-risk category.

It's important to verify the number of residents, number of staff, age range of children, compartmentation/escape routes, sprinkler/ALD systems, and extent of fire safety management (given the vulnerable-occupant context).

Because it was part of an older council-provision (1950s/60s), building fabric and layout may be non-ideal from a modern fire-safety perspective (long corridors, multiple rooms off communal areas, legacy services), so a detailed review of existing fire-safety strategy is advisable.

Ken Dodds Church Hall (at St John the Evangelist Church, Knotty Ash)



Facilities & The hall has been extended and refurbished to offer: A large flexible main hall space with the original beamed roof retained as a focal architectural feature. St John the Evangelist, Knotty Extension wings with glass panels allowing natural light and connectivity with church grounds. St John the Evangelist Knotty Ash full catering-style kitchen, café area, storage for user groups, sound system, projection capability and modern heating system. St John the Evangelist, Knotty Ash. Outside: dedicated off-road car parking, cycle storage. Ash Booking and hire: The hall is available for regular meetings, one-off events and parties. Key notes from 2024: **Community Role & Significance** naming after Sir Ken Dodd makes the hall not only a facility but a local landmark connecting community use with the area's cultural heritage (Knotty Ash being Sir Ken Dodd's long-time residence). The hall is used by numerous community groups: e.g., Women's Institute (Knotty Ash WI), Girl Guiding (144th St John's), and dance and wellbeing classes. St John the Evangelist, Knotty Ash+1 Its refurbishment reflects investment in local community infrastructure—turning a historic former school building into a community hub suitable for modern events.

Granada Building Liverpool



Operational History operated as a cinema until 30 September 1961, when it closed after a screening of *“Gold of the Seven Saints”* and *“White Warrior”*.

After closure as a cinema, it was converted into a bingo hall (first under Alpha Bingo, then Mecca Bingo) and subsequently has had multiple uses, including a community centre, a function room, an indoor golf centre and retail storage.

Current / Recent Use & Condition

Currently a multi-occupied commercial business, including a general shopping store, mechanics, an entertainment hall, an African Church and a boxing Club for the community

Stonecross Manor Hotel Kendal



Facilities & Use

Accommodation: Around 30–32 en-suite rooms.

Leisure Complex: Indoor swimming pool, jacuzzi, sauna/steam room, spa treatment areas. (Note: some refurbishment works reported)

Dining/Meetings: Restaurant (“Woodland Bar and Kitchen”), bar/lounge area, meeting rooms and banquet facilities (e.g., up to ~120 people for functions)

Parking and Access: Free on-site parking and easy access from the M6 junction, convenient for both local and visiting guests.

Historical / Construction Notes

The property is a conversion/modernisation of an older building (originally an orphanage in the 19th century, according to some sources) that has since been extensively refurbished into its current hotel use.

The building is two floors in some parts and features traditional architecture blended with modern leisure extensions.

Co.Co. Bar café Liverpool



Key Details & Concept

Address: 48 Castle Street, Liverpool, L2 7LQ.

Concept: A “day-to-night” venue — during daytime it operates as a speciality coffee house with pastries from local independent bakers; by night it transforms into a contemporary cocktail bar with DJ sets, live music and private hire capacity.

Interior & ambience: The venue features plush seating (half-moon booths), exposed brickwork, bespoke lighting, neon signage reading “Late Nights, Early Mornings”, and a mixture of high-/low-seating areas.

Private hire & events: The bar offers full and semi-private hire, catering for birthdays, corporate events, and other social gatherings.

Tatton Hall recreation complex



Tatton Park / Tatton Hall (Cheshire East) — historic estate near Knutsford (not Wirral).

Tatton Community Centre (Chorley, Lancs) — a community venue in Chorley (again, not Wirral). Chorley+2Chorley+2

Tattenhall sport/leisure sites (Cheshire West) — e.g., Sport & Leisure Tattenhall (The Flacca) and Conway Centres: Tattenhall, south-east of Chester.

Weld Road Southport House conversion.





Swarco Road Marking manufacturers

Key Operational / Risk Considerations

Manufacturing operations typically involve chemical handling (paints, thermoplastics, glass beads, solvents) and potentially high-temperature processes (thermoplastic extrusion, surfacing materials) — so fire risk is elevated compared to standard warehousing.

The facility's use of high-friction surfacing and decorative surfacing suggests bulk storage of raw materials, mixers, possibly flammable liquids and dust generation (glass beads, powders), which raises fire/combustion risk.

Wilko Shopping Centre Newcastle 2023



Church Building conversion to a medical centre



Oxford House commercial conversion to flats



Bath Street HMO Southport 2022



The Three Graces



Supported Living



Fire Safety Training

Ged has a wealth of experience delivering fire safety training at all levels of management for a wide range of clients. His experience as an FRS training instructor and his expanded knowledge working in the commercial sector have placed him in an ideal position to assist our clients in their fire safety management responsibilities.



Use & Features

The Grand Hotel serves as a hotel with overnight accommodation, function/conference spaces, restaurant/bar facilities typical of a resort-town premium hotel.

Given its location on Lord Street, it is likely to cater to leisure visitors, conferences and events as well as overnight guests.

As a large hotel in a historic building, it likely has multiple storeys, numerous guest rooms, communal public spaces (lounge, restaurant), and event/banquet rooms.

Architectural & Historic Notes

The hotel is part of the broader Victorian/Edwardian resort architecture that marked Southport's prominence as a seaside destination in the 19th and early 20th centuries

The Grand Hotel, Southport Boulevard. Grade II listed Façade building. Ongoing development of the former car showroom, Casino, and Bingo Hall, under further development with the adjacent hotel.

Waste Energy transfer Plant



Fire safety provision advise on the construction of an energy waste transfer plant.

Fire Safety Requirements During Construction of a Waste-to-Energy / Transfer Plant (UK)

Legislative Framework

During construction, the following apply:

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) – Principal Contractor (PC) must plan, manage, and monitor fire safety on site.

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (FSO) – applies to occupied site offices, welfare facilities, and any operational areas before completion.

Building Regulations (ADB Vol 2) – design compliance must consider construction-stage compartmentation, escape routes, and future fire strategy integration.

HSG 168 – Fire Safety in Construction (HSE, 2nd Edition) – principal guidance document for managing temporary fire risk on site.

BS 9999:2017 / BS 7974 – provide design and management principles where required by design teams.

Corporate fire safety provision. Waste and recycling plant.

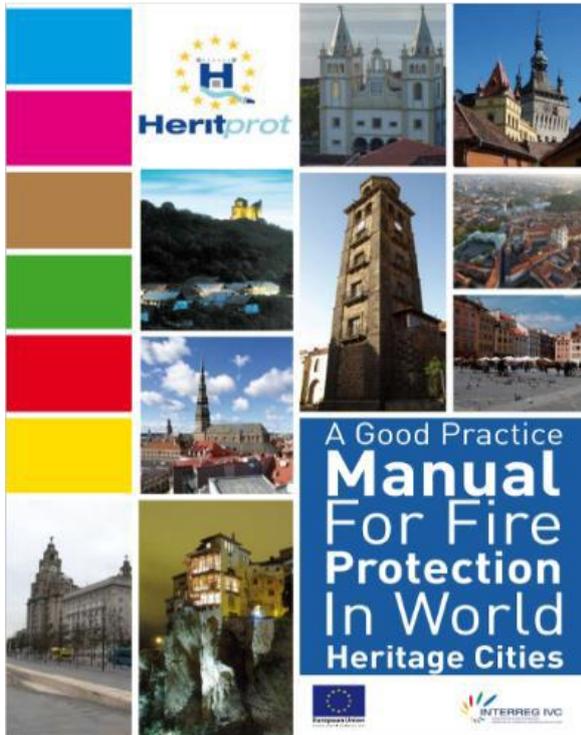


Operational Rice processing Mill upgrade plant installation.



Providing extensive fire safety support to secure fire safety compliance during construction, impact on fire safety in the operational Mill, and providing a Fire strategy for construction and operational Mill on completion. Fire risk assessments aligned with CDM and FSO regulations and Order 2005.

HERITPROT, UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE FIRE PROTECTION PROJECT, EUROPE.



Between 2012 and 2015, Ged worked alongside Stephen, nominated as a UK lead officer for the EU-funded UNESCO World Heritage Site fire protection initiative. This collaboration has led to Ged and Stephen working together on many challenging fire safety projects since.

His responsibilities included visiting the 9 partner countries involved to understand and review differing methodologies for international risk-based fire safety management and operational response. He was invited to present at numerous conferences across Europe during the project, providing insight and guidance into policies and procedures he and his team successfully developed in the UK. The outcome of the project was the publication of the Heritprot, a UNESCO World Heritage Site Fire Protection Manual, which Ged contributed to significantly.

PHELAN
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