

DIOCESAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS

1. **Statement of Significance** (Statement of Significance St Leonards Church Sandridge.pdf)
2. **Statement of Needs** (St Leonards Church Statement of Need.docx)
3. **Existing Plan - Amended** (17196A\_01\_01(A)\_Existing Plan.pdf)
4. **Existing Long Section YY - Amended** (17196A\_01\_03(A)\_Existing Long Section YY.pdf)
5. **Existing Cross Section XX & WW - Amended** (17196A\_01\_02(A)\_Existing Cross Section XX & WW.pdf)
6. **Existing Long Section ZZ - Amended** (17196A\_01\_04(A)\_Existing Long Section ZZ.pdf)
7. **Proposed Plan - Amended** (17196A\_02\_01(C)\_Proposed Plan.pdf)
8. **Proposed Section YY - Amended** (17196A\_02\_04(B)\_Proposed Section YY.pdf)
9. **Proposed Section ZZ - Amended** (17196A\_02\_03(B)\_Proposed Section ZZ.pdf)
10. **Proposed Section XX & WW - Amended** (17196A\_02\_02(B)\_Proposed Sections XX & WW.pdf)
11. **BEPA - Amended** (17196A\_01\_05(C)\_BEPA.pdf)

TO THE CHANCELLOR OF  
THE DIOCESE OF ST ALBANS

14/05/2026

VIEWED by the St Albans Diocesan  
Advisory Committee





**ST LEONARD'S CHURCH SANDRIDGE  
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

17196A\_07\_100 Rev - October 2025

**CLAGUE  
ARCHITECTS**

## OVERVIEW OF PROPOSALS

### INTRODUCTION

This statement has been produced to support the development of a scheme of Mechanical and Electrical works at St Leonard's Sandridge.

The PCC have prepared a Statement of Needs and are currently considering proposals to provide new facilities to enhance the mission of the church with particular reference to widen community engagement. The church is actively looking to increase its use for a variety of community activities, as well as improve the experience of its congregation and incumbents when attending services.

The church heating is ineffective, environmentally unsustainable and uneconomic. The PCC is committed to the objectives of net zero carbon 2030 and delivering a heating system in line with these objectives.

The church lighting system is ineffective in delivering adequate light for those undertaking normal tasks within services, specifically within the nave of the church.

The small power services within the church are of an ad hoc nature and require formalising to ensure regulation compliance, as well as to provide adequate power positions to enable aspects of the church's use to function efficiently.

Initial plans have been drafted to outline the use of the church and to assess the buildings performance, and the existing Mechanical and Electrical systems. A concept scheme has been prepared in conjunction with an established electrical heating supplier and this has been coordinated with the formation of the church and illustrated in elevation to demonstrate how this may integrate with the rest of the features of the church.

### History of the churches Heating system

1886/7 - Installation of under floor hot air ducts with metal floor grills heated from the boiler house under the west end.

1919 - Gas heating was installed

1941 - Overhead gas heaters

1960 - Electric heating later supplemented with two oil fired heaters

1980 - Gas boiler with wet radiator system

(Source: Historic Sandridge Revisited Janet R Rose.)

## DOCUMENT REVISIONS

### Issue 1 - October 2025



St Leonards viewed from the West.



St Leonards viewed from the South East

## ARCHITECT WILLIAM WHITE

(1825-1900)

William White was born in Blakesley, Northamptonshire, England, on 15 May 1825. He was the son of a clergyman, and great nephew of the writer and naturalist Gilbert White of Selborne. After a five-year apprenticeship in Leamington Spa he moved to London as an improver in George Gilbert Scott's practice, where he remained for two years before setting up his own practice in Truro, Cornwall in 1847. In 1851 he returned to London and worked out of Wimpole Street. His style was close to that of William Butterfield and he built many churches.

William White is understood to have undertaken a comprehensive restoration of St Leonards church in 1886-87



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

This much altered and restored church dates from the early 12th Century. The only remains of that fabric now are the north and south angles at the eastern end of the nave. The nave was enlarged and aisles added between 1160-1180, with the octagonal pillars and rounded arches in Totternhoe stone erected. The north and south doorways were transferred from the nave to the aisles, followed shortly by a west tower.

The chancel was rebuilt and enlarged in the late 14th Century when the chancel screen was formed and the north door. From 1685 the fabric fell into decay. While the chancel under went some repair, the bell tower is recorded to have fallen down in 1688. In 1786 the old roof was in such bad repair it was lowered and a dormer attic window put in. The right hand image shows the church without its tower and lowered nave roof. A bell rescued from the tower was rigged up to be rung from a bell cote on the nave roof.

In 1837 it was decided a new tower should be built after 144 years. The tower was erected to the south-west end of the nave in time for the Coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, in which two new bells were hung, one of which is understood to be the repaired bell from the previous fallen tower. In 1840 the new tower suffered movement and required under pinning. This tower remained in place until the restoration of 1886 but was poorly considered, as were the dormer windows, by those writing of the church at the time (see John Edward Cussans History of Hertfordshire in 1880).

### 1886/7 REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Architect William White was appointed by Dr Griffith to undertake a sympathetic repair and reconstruction of St Leonard's, with the aim to retain as much original fabric as possible. In principle, the works included the reconstruction of the south-west tower and the raising of the nave roof. White devised an ingenious framework to support the eastern gable end of the new roof, transfer-ring its weight either side of the screen. (Although not appreciated by Nikolaus Pevsner in his appraisal see page 4) Areas of badly worn Totternhoe stone was replaced with Ancaster stone. The chancel was reordered and memorials along its sides created.

In addition to the works described in the following newspaper article, five new bells were cast to accompany one retained from the church. The bells were dedicated in 1890.

The bells are inscribed :

*Treble Thomas Mears of London founder 1837*  
*Thomas Oakley George Young Churchwardens*  
*Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1889*

**1889-1905**

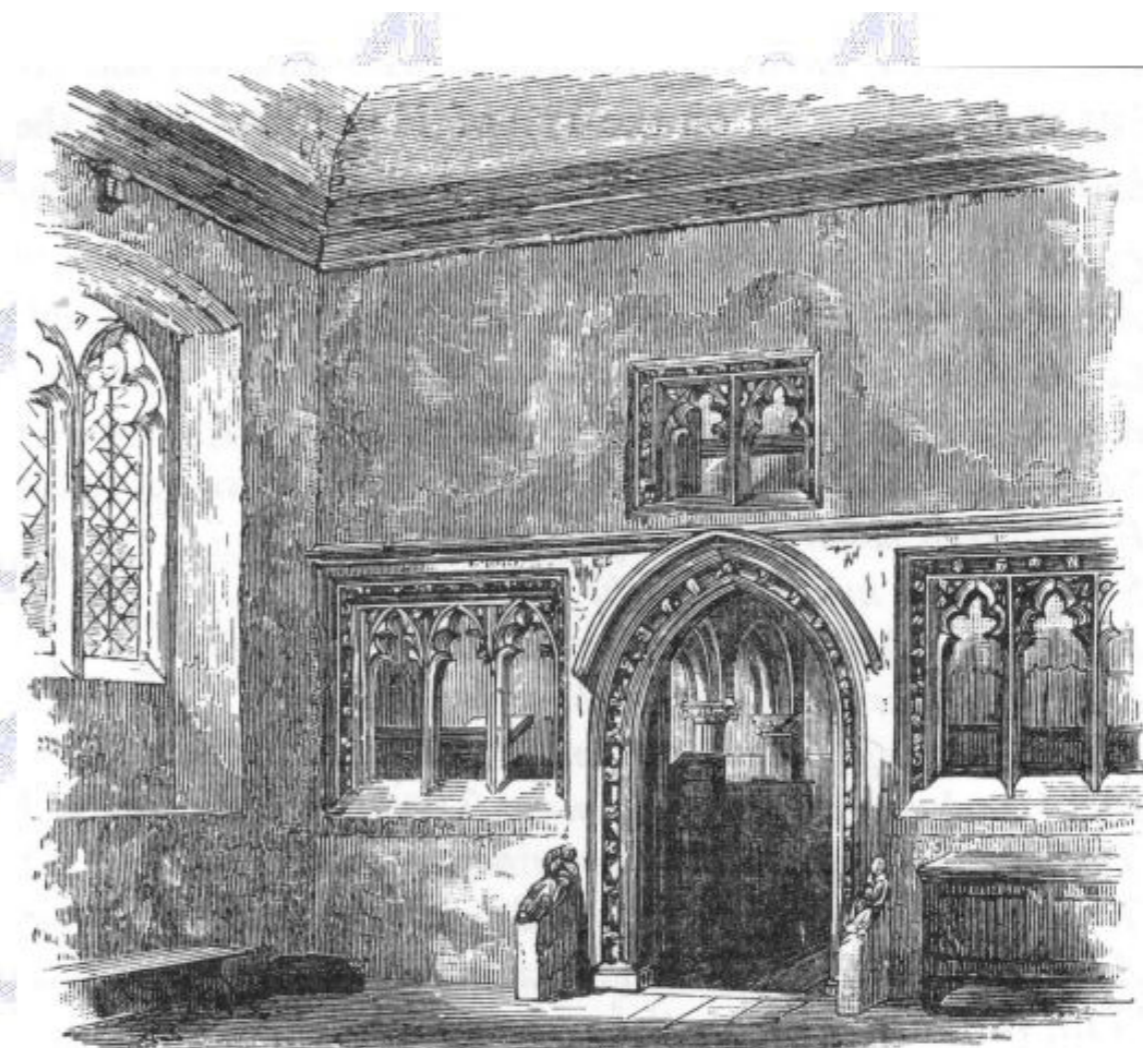
Between the reconstruction works and 1900 the vestry was added



OS surveyed 1872-1876 published 1883

Excerpt from : History of Hertfordshire in 1880 by John Edward Cussans

Of the few old churches in this county, now in need of restoration, that of St. Leonard's Sandridge, has perhaps the strongest claim. ... The oldest part is the nave, which is Norman. The Chancel and the north porch date from about the year 1400. The absurd little flint tower, with brick dressings and quoins, was built in 1837, on the site of the old tower which fell down in 1688. Fortunately, this tower already exhibits such symptoms of instability that its speedy destruction, either by reason of its own inherent weakness, or by the pick of the labourer, is near at hand. ... Later on these clerestories were removed, and the roof of the Abbot John de la Moot lowered upon the original walls. From time to time, as the feet of the rafters of this high pitched roof decayed, they were cut off, and every time being set at a wider angle, we at length find a nearly flat roof. The huge dormer windows, as ugly as they are useful, now pierced through the lead-covered roof ... supply the place of the former clerestories. ...



Interior of Sandridge Church Looking West

Cussans, *History of Hertfordshire*, 1880

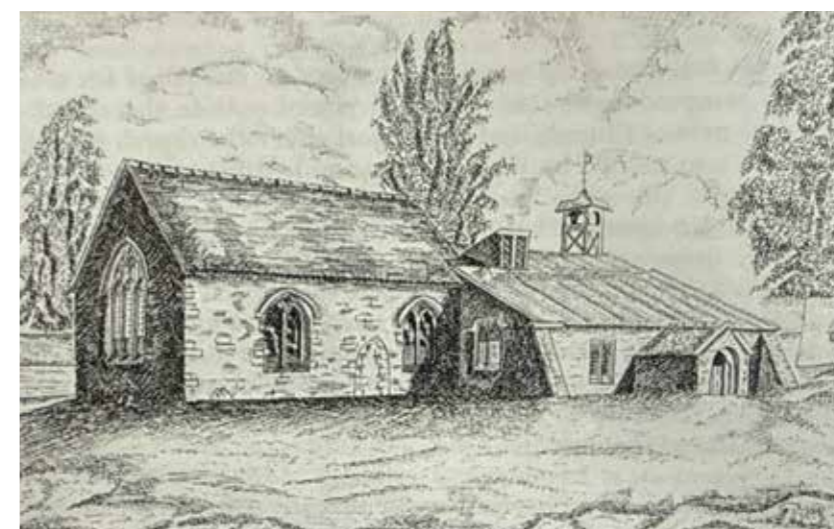


Image of St Leonard's in the 18th Century  
 Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies County Hall Hertford: D/P96/29/2

to the north side of the chancel, accessed through the existing north doorway.

In addition the stained glass windows were added to the chancel, with one dedicated to Dr Griffith.

Within the churchyard is a small brick shed, built for use by the sexton (the parish officer in charge of the Cemetery). The Sexton's Hut would have been used to store grave digging shovels, gardening tools etc. It can be seen on the 1900's OS map.

#### EXTERNALLY

St Leonard's is set centrally within a well kept churchyard with ma-



St Leonard's prior to the demolition of the tower and with its lowered nave roof in 1885.

Source: Historic Sandridge Revisited Janet R Rose.



St Leonard's post restoration works HW Lane Photographer St Peter's Street St Albans Posed St Albans 1906

#### SANDRIDGE.

**RE-OPENING OF THE CHURCH.**—The ancient church of St. Leonard's, at Sandridge, well-known to archaeologists and others throughout the country, was re-opened last week by the Bishop of St. Albans. The church, which was consecrated by Herbert Losinga, first bishop of Norwich, about the year 1100, has been undergoing extensive alterations, the work being carried out by Mr. Gregory, of Station Works, Clapham Junction, and occupying a period of nearly twelve months. The general idea seems to have been to preserve as much of the ancient structure as could be kept up, and this has entailed a vast amount of ingenious working upon the various craftsmen engaged. The principal addition, and one which will be at once apparent to a visitor who remembers the old church, has been the elevation of the centre aisle roof by the erection of clerestory walls, with windows, and a new roof. The side aisles remain as before, but the western end has been lengthened. The north aisle wall was completely taken down and replaced by a new one; and the north porch is likewise entirely new. New roofs have been put over the aisles and new windows inserted throughout. The chancel roof is also new, the old plastering having been taken down, and the chancel door has been renewed and re-opened. The old tower has been pulled down and a new turret tower erected, with a height of about 80 feet to the vane, and roofed with shingle wood. The two old bells have been re-hung; and the clock has been brightened up and re-fixed by Mr. Godman, of St. Albans. In the interior new oak seats have been provided, the seating capacity of the church being now over 300. "Herringbone" oak flooring has been laid throughout, and new oak doors have been substituted. The old wall in front of the chancel has been removed, and a tracery screen has been put in. New stalls have been provided in the chancel, and the altar-table has been enlarged. The ancient monuments in the chancel have been removed to receptacles on either side, and the appearance is thus rendered free and open. A new stone pulpit has been fixed by Messrs. Jones & Willis, of Great Russell-Street, London; and a handsome stained glass window, containing a representation of the Ascension, has been placed in the chancel by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of Frith-Street, Soho, at the cost of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kinder. Grundy's hot air warming apparatus has been fixed, but the lighting of the church is as yet not arranged for, and the collections for the day were for that object. The church was crowded at the re-opening services. The Bishop of St. Albans preached the sermon in the morning, and the collections during the day amounted to over £41.

A contemporary description of the re opening and works at St Leonard's on Saturday 18th June 1887  
Newspaper article Hertford Mercury and Reformer

#### SANDRIDGE

1070

**ST LEONARD.** An unpromising church when one approaches it from the w. The w tower and w end in general are all of 1886-7 by *W. White*, and restoration has given the whole building too fresh an appearance. Yet the Roman bricks in the chancel masonry reveal a very great age, and inside a chancel arch of Roman bricks is preserved in the most curious of surroundings. These features may well belong to the church consecrated by Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich (1094-1119). Of the later C12 the nave arcades of three bays with octagonal piers carrying square scalloped capitals with odd angle volutes. The arches have two roll mouldings. The C13 follows with the tower arch left standing when the new tower was built. It has two slight chamfers and rests on renewed shafts with original stiff-leaf capitals. Late in the C14 Abbot John Moote rebuilt the chancel, and at the same time the stone rood screen was erected which (a most remarkable fact) respected the old Roman brick chancel arch. It was blocked, except for a doorway with fleurons in jambs and voussoirs and for charming little figures on sloping ledges to the E of it, and above it a two-light straight-headed window opening was made. To the l. and r. similar three-light openings. The whole would not look so improbable had not the restoration of 1886 replaced the upper E wall of the nave above the screen and the Norman arch by wooden tracery. — FONT. Circular, Norman, with intersecting blank arches on colonnades. — (Medieval TILES in chancel and vestry.) — PLATE. Chalice and Paten, 1776.

NOMANSLAND FARM, 1 m. N. C18 red brick parapeted front.

A review of St Leonard's by Nikolaus Pevsner Second Edition revised by Bridget Cherry in The building of England Hertfordshire



St Leonard's with Easter decorations 1897 which shows the pulpit set to the south of the main aisle.

ture trees and crossed by public footpaths. The church walls are formed in flint with a brick inner skin for the 19th Century extensions. Dressings to openings and weatherings are largely in bathstone, with some earlier Totternhoe clunch.

The nave, chancel and porch roofs are clad with machine made clay tiles. The north and south aisle roofs are in lead behind parapets. The spire is clad with shingles.

The windows are a mixture of stained or painted glass and some plain leaded glass.

#### INTERNALLY

The roofs are vaulted with exposed timber trusses with cut rafters with exposed sarking boards. The walls are plastered and painted with exposed stone window dressings in part.

The floors in the chancel and sanctuary are tiled with medieval floor tiles red in the main with white slip patterns in places. Herringbone woodblock flooring runs throughout the nave and aisles.

Quarry tiles are set within the north and south porches.

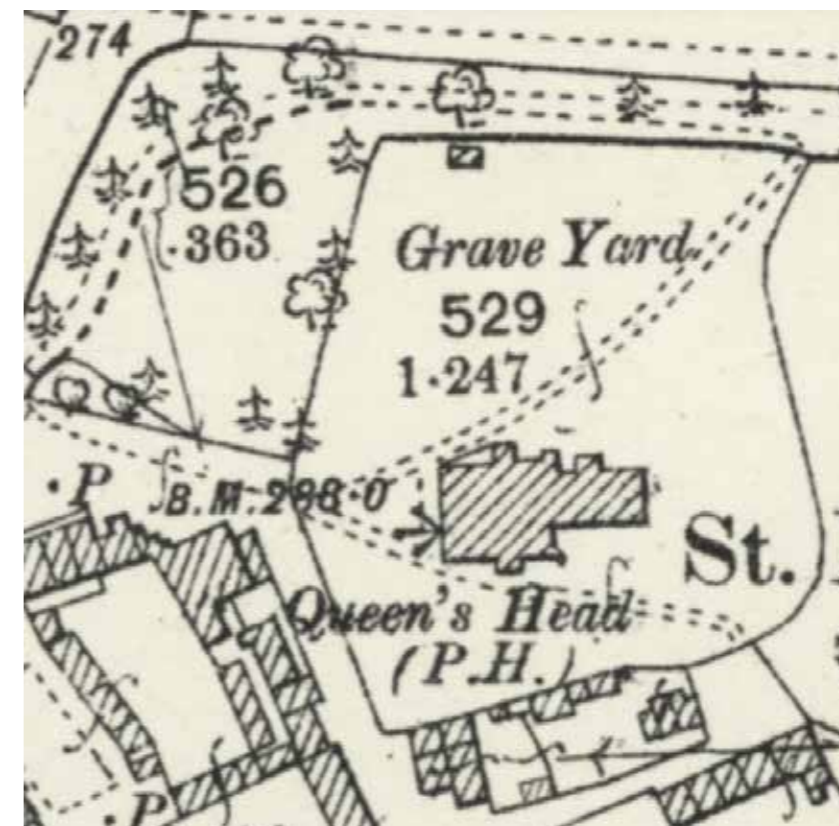
The nave is fitted with pews. The west end of the church is screened off from the main area of worship with three modern glass screens and provides a meeting room, small kitchen area and cloakroom and access to the bell ringing chamber above.



Erected in 1920 St Leonard's Lych gate is a memorial to the men of the parish who served in the great war 1914-1918.

The parish church of St Leonard is a very ancient building, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave or three bays, aisles, north and south porches and a western tower containing a clock given by T. P. Martin esq. in the year 1842, and six bells, completed by the relatives and friends of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Pound Farm; it was consecrated as a chapel by Herbert Losinga, first Bishop of Norwich, about 1119 and the chancel was rebuilt about the year 1399, by John de la Mothe, abbot of St. Albans; the tower fell about the year 1688 and was replaced in 1837 by another, pulled down and rebuilt at the late restoration in 1888: previous to the late restoration, the exterior appearance of this church was very singular, the nave and aisles being covered by a continuous roof of slight elevation, and the chancel by a roof rising to a greater height; the most striking peculiarity within the church was, until lately, the division between the nave and chancel, which consisted of a solid wall rising to the roof with a central doorway of Saxon or Norman date, constructed of Roman bricks, flanked on either side by square-headed Perpendicular fenestrations of three lights, with cusped trefoiled heads and a similar opening of two lights above the door; the screen being plain on its eastern; but enriched on its western side; in the course of the restoration it was partially removed and superseded by screen work of oak, yet without interfering more than was absolutely necessary with the architectural effect; the stained east window is a memorial to the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kinder, of Sandridgebury, and was presented by their family; and there is also a memorial window in the chancel to the late Mr. George Young, of Nash's farm, given by his sister, Mrs. Burchmore: the nave and aisles are divided by Norman arcades of three arches on either side: the church was completely restored and lengthened in 1887-8, at a cost of about £3,4000, under the direction of Mr. William White, F.S.A. architect, when the tower was completely rebuilt, a vestry erected, the flooring relaid, the interior re-seated in oak and refitted and the roofs constructed anew; the pulpit was presented at a cost of £50 by Mrs T.P. Marten, and the eagle lectern by the Misses Marten; he communion plate includes a chalice and two paten, dated 1776, to which a flagon, chalice and two pattens, all of silver, were added in 1876; there are 350 sittings; the churchyard was levelled in 1888 and a new path made. The register of burials dates from 1558; baptisms, 1559; marriages, 1594. The living is a vicarage, yearly value from tithe rent-charge £285 with 6½ acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of Earl Spencer K.G. and held since 1872 by the Rev. John Griffith M.A., LL.D. of St John's College, Cambridge. A Vicarage house was erected at the expense of Earl Spencer in 1874. (Kelly's Directory 1888)

A description of St Leonard's Church  
From Kelly's directory of 1888



Great Britain OS 1:1 Million – 1:2.5K 1900s showing the first evidence of the Sexton's hut and the vestry.



Postcard circa 1905 showing St Leonard's prior to the erection of the Lych Gate.

Published C H Dawson, PO, Sandridge

## FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

A number of fixtures and fittings ranging in age sit within the church and enhance the significance of its interior.



### FONT

A font set centrally to the west end of the central aisle with a wooden cylindrical cover, dates from the 1160 alterations with its arcade of intersecting arches and plain plinth. The capitals and bases of this font reflect the main nave arching. The font is lead lined to protect the stone and was relined in 1946.



### LIGHTING

The church is lit with 8 no wall hung pendant lights, originally oil lamps. These were converted in 1934 to electricity and further modernised in 1997. The two lamps within the chancel have been recently converted to warm led fittings.

The Aumbrey lamp was fixed to the north wall of the sanctuary in 1944.

### PULPIT

The stone pulpit dates from the 1887 restoration and was originally located to the south of the main isle (see page 4 Easter picture) but in 1914 was moved to its current position.

### THE ORGAN

The organ commenced life circa 1880 and was given to the church by the Martens of Marshalswick, the kinders of Sandridgebury and the Vicar Dr John Griffith and built by Bryceson Brothers and Ellis.

The organ was originally located on the south side of the chancel, and following the 1886/7 repair of the church it was relocated to the west end of the south aisle. In 1913 the repair and enlargement of the organ took place and it was relocated to the east end of the south aisle blocking the east window of the aisle.

Factual Source: Historic Sandridge Revisited Janet R Rose.



### MEMORIALS

The chancel prior to the 1887 works was filled with tombs of Martens of Marshalswick. These were relocated to the sides of the chancel where they remain today.



## ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUES

### EVIDENTIAL VALUE:

'Evidential Value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity'.

The evidential value of the site is considered low as significant work has already been undertaken providing a substantial record of the sequence of development and those responsible for them.

Of note are: Historic Sandridge revisited Edited by Janet R Rose

A short History and Guide 1999 by Basil Roberts

[http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/data/places/places-s/sandrige/\\_sandrige-st-leonards.htm](http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/data/places/places-s/sandrige/_sandrige-st-leonards.htm)

St Albans Architectural and Archeological Society papers

### HISTORIC VALUE:

'Historic Value derives ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.'

St Leonards is at the heart of the Sandridge community the setting for key events in their lives. It has evolved over the last 900 years therefore considered that the Historic value is high

The church is well associated with the pre eminent families within the parish most notably the Martens of Marshalswick has associations with William White an eminent architect of it's time.

It is therefore considered that the Associative value is high

### AESTHETIC VALUE:

Aesthetic Value derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Although much changed the story of St Leonards evolution can be understood clearly through its architecture and artefacts. Set within a fine church yard at the center of the village.

It is therefore considered that the Aesthetic value is high

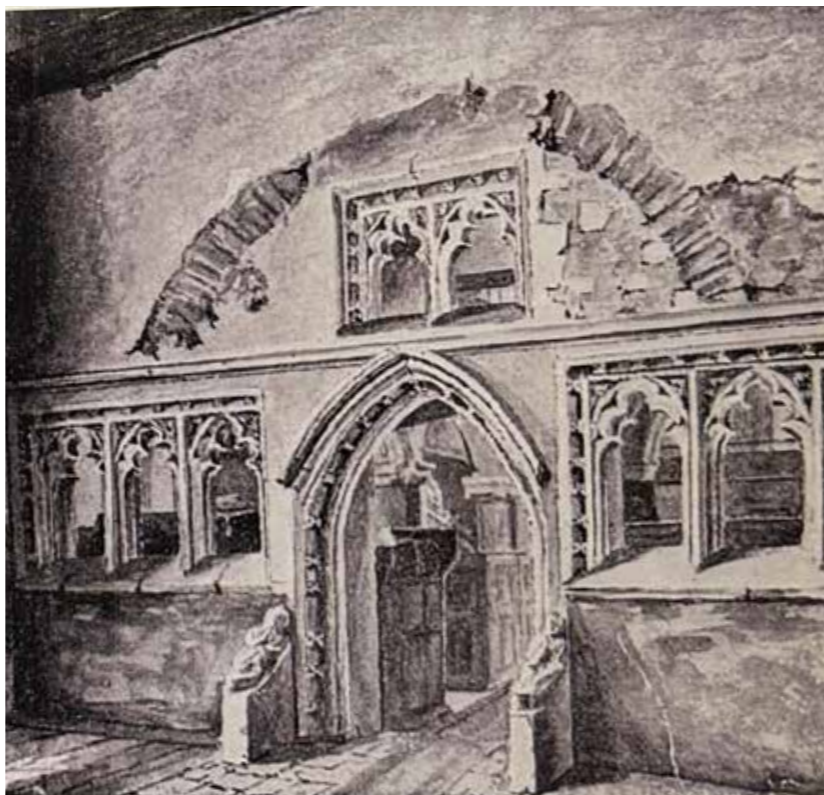
### COMMUNAL VALUE:

Communal Value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

It is therefore considered the Communal value it is considered is high.



Chancel and sanctuary are tiled with medieval floor tiles red in the main with white slip patterns in places.



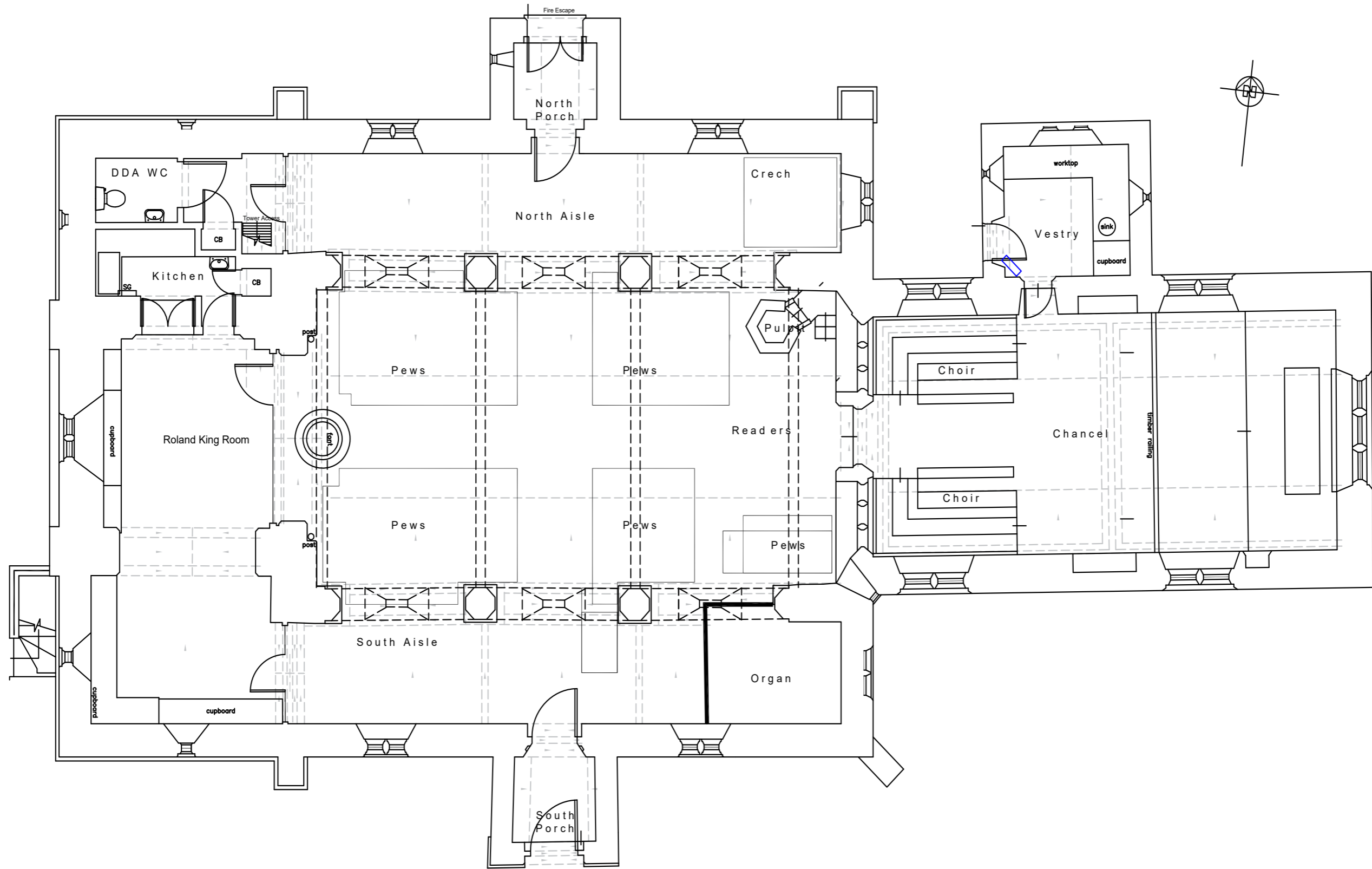
Interior of the chancel from the east just before the 1887 repair works.



Lattice screen over by William White designed to disperse the load of the raised nave roof.

# CHURCH PLAN

Form: Digital Measured Survey 2025



# HISTORIC ENGLAND LISTING

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II\*

List Entry Number: 1308298

Date first listed: 19-Oct-1953

List Entry Name: CHURCH OF ST LEONARD

Statutory Address 1: CHURCH OF ST LEONARD, CHURCH  
END

County: Hertfordshire

District: St. Albans (District Authority)

Parish: Sandridge

National Grid Reference: TL 17124 10554

Details TL 11 SE SANDRIDGE CHURCH END (north side)  
SANDRIDGE

## Description

Parish church. Late C11 and late C12 origin. Chancel, late C14. Restored 1886-7, when W tower and W end were re-built. Knapped flint; some flint rubble and Roman brick. Stone dressings. Machine tile roof. Nave with aisle; aisleless chancel. N and S gabled porches. W tower has a tall lower stage and small belfry stage. Broached spire. W elevation with 2-light traceried window to lower stage of tower and louvred lancet to belfry. Trefoiled lancets to aisles each side. The nave has 3 small round-headed clerestorey windows. S aisle has 2 2-light C15- style windows. The chancel has 2 cinquefoiled windows with chamfered frames and hood moulds. 3-light similar E window. The nave gable-end shows c.1887 Tudor style half timber with narrow trefoiled lancets. Interior 3-bay nave, the lower half original late C12 transitional Norman style. Large octagonal piers on stepped and chamfered bases. Scalloped capitals. Roll-moulded arches. W tower arch has mid C12 colonnettes with stiff-leaf capitals. C19 crown post nave roof. Chancel has original trussed rafter wagon roof. Single tie beam. Heavy wooden corbels. Carved stone corbels. Remarkable feature of interior is the chancel arch. Mostly late C14, it retains the late C11 Roman brick arch. Upper part of opening was originally filled in, but now has a traceried timber screen. Lower part has central pointed-arch door in flat-headed surround. Above is a 2- light traceried window; similar 3-light windows each side of door. On chancel side the openings have hollow-moulded frames ornamented with fleurons, the spandrels leaf-carved. Each side of door are posts with carved reclining figures, probably of donors. Font at W end of nave is late C11 or early C12. Stone drum with shallow carved intersecting arches. Chancel floor retains C14 tiles, some with glazed circular patterns. 2 good

early C19 monuments, both to Martin family, comprising simple Greek style chests with obelisks. Hexagonal late C19 carved pulpit. (Pevsner (1977)).

Listing NGR: TL1712410554



Name: CHURCH OF ST LEONARD

This is an A4 sized map and should be printed full size at A4 with no page scaling set.

<b>Heritage Category:</b>	Listing
<b>List Entry No :</b>	1308298
<b>Grade:</b>	II*
<b>County:</b>	Hertfordshire
<b>District:</b>	St. Albans
<b>Parish:</b>	Sandrige

For all entries pre-dating 4 April 2011 maps and national grid references do not form part of the official record of a listed building. In such cases the map here and the national grid reference are generated from the list entry in the official record and added later to aid identification of the principal listed building or buildings.

For all list entries made on or after 4 April 2011 the map here and the national grid reference do form part of the official record. In such cases the map and the national grid reference are to aid identification of the principal listed building or buildings only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.

Any object or structure fixed to the principal building or buildings and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July, 1948 is by law to be treated as part of the listed building.

This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions.

<b>List Entry NGR:</b>	TL 17124 10554
<b>Map Scale:</b>	1:2500
<b>Print Date:</b>	16 October 2025



www.historicengland.org.uk



## **St Leonard's Church Statement of Need**

This Statement of Need aims to provide the background for St Leonard's Church, Sandridge and the requirements for a new heating system, for additional LED lighting and electrical sockets.

### **Heating**

The gas fired boiler and radiator heating system in the church is coming to the end of its economic functional life, as it provides insufficient warmth, leading to an uncomfortable and cold environment for the congregation and visitors during winter months. The average number of people attending a normal service at St Leonard's Church is around 30, the majority of which are older persons.

During the winter months the temperature within the church drops below that of the outside. It is therefore, having a negative effect on both the congregation, the services and the overall usage of the church. Where some older members of the regular congregation are unable to attend services during the colder months as it is detrimental to their health and wellbeing.

The church is also used by the wider community, for various events throughout the year and is open every day to welcome visitors. The church's heating currently needs to remain on constant during the winter months to have any noticeable effect on improving the ambient temperature. Economically this is proving increasingly costly to run, without any real warmth or benefit, as the church needs to feel a welcoming environment to all.

The heating system also discourages additional daily use of the building and limits opportunities for further community outreach and events. In addition, the reliance on gas and fossil fuels for the heating contributes to a higher carbon footprint and goes against the church's commitment to environmental sustainability and to Net Zero.

Therefore, by moving to an electrical infrared heater system, within the church where we can heat the people, rather than the space, it would provide benefits that will bring increased comfort and warmth for all church users. Help lower the overall running costs and reduce maintenance and would help deliver a reduction in carbon emissions.

As a result, it will provide a more inviting and welcoming temperature and atmosphere for all users, worship and community activities.

### **Lighting**

The current lighting within the church is aging, inefficient and currently fails to adequately serve the diverse needs of the incumbent and congregation and the community due to insufficient illumination.

Some parishioners, especially the older members, unfortunately struggle to read hymn books and service sheets, impacting their ability to participate to the fullest in services and worship.

Parts of the current lighting create a dimmed atmosphere and it doesn't naturally draw the eye to the altar and of areas of focus during services. There is also poor adaptability to the lighting. The fixed lighting cannot be adjusted to suit different events, such as informal worship, music groups, or children's activities, making certain spaces less effective and less comfortable for their intended purpose.

The older inefficient light fittings also consume more excessive amounts of energy, leading to high running costs and a larger environmental footprint, which goes against the parish's intended sustainability goals.

To enhance the worship experience we plan to implement lighting to draw attention to the altar table in the nave during services and to provide ample light for the congregation.

This will also improve general versatility to allow for flexibility for services and various activities, such as additional community events. By installing additional newer and more energy-efficient LED lightings this will assist in addressing some of the costs and will improve energy consumption.

### **Electrical Sockets**

The current limited number of electrical sockets within the church places a restriction on their usage and promotes the need for the use of extension cables for worship, events and activities.

The extension cables not only look untidy, have the potential to overload the current electrical system and are also a potential trip hazard. Therefore, by installing additional double sockets both of these concerns will be mitigated by removing the need for them.

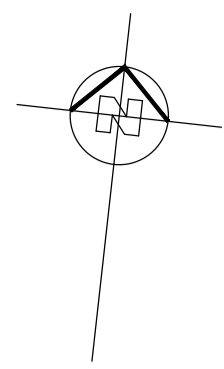
### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the proposed adaptations of electrical infrared heating, additional LED lighting and electrical sockets in the church will provide positive outcomes to the ministry of the parish's work, so that the benefits will enhance the overall experience for all.

They address the pressing needs of a more welcoming environment by providing warmth and a more functional worship space and help fulfil our mission to be a beacon of fellowship and support within the parish.

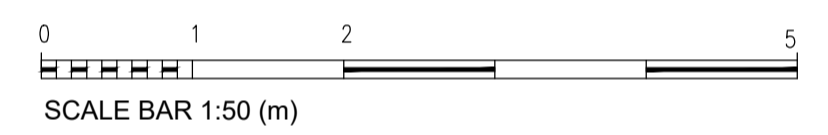
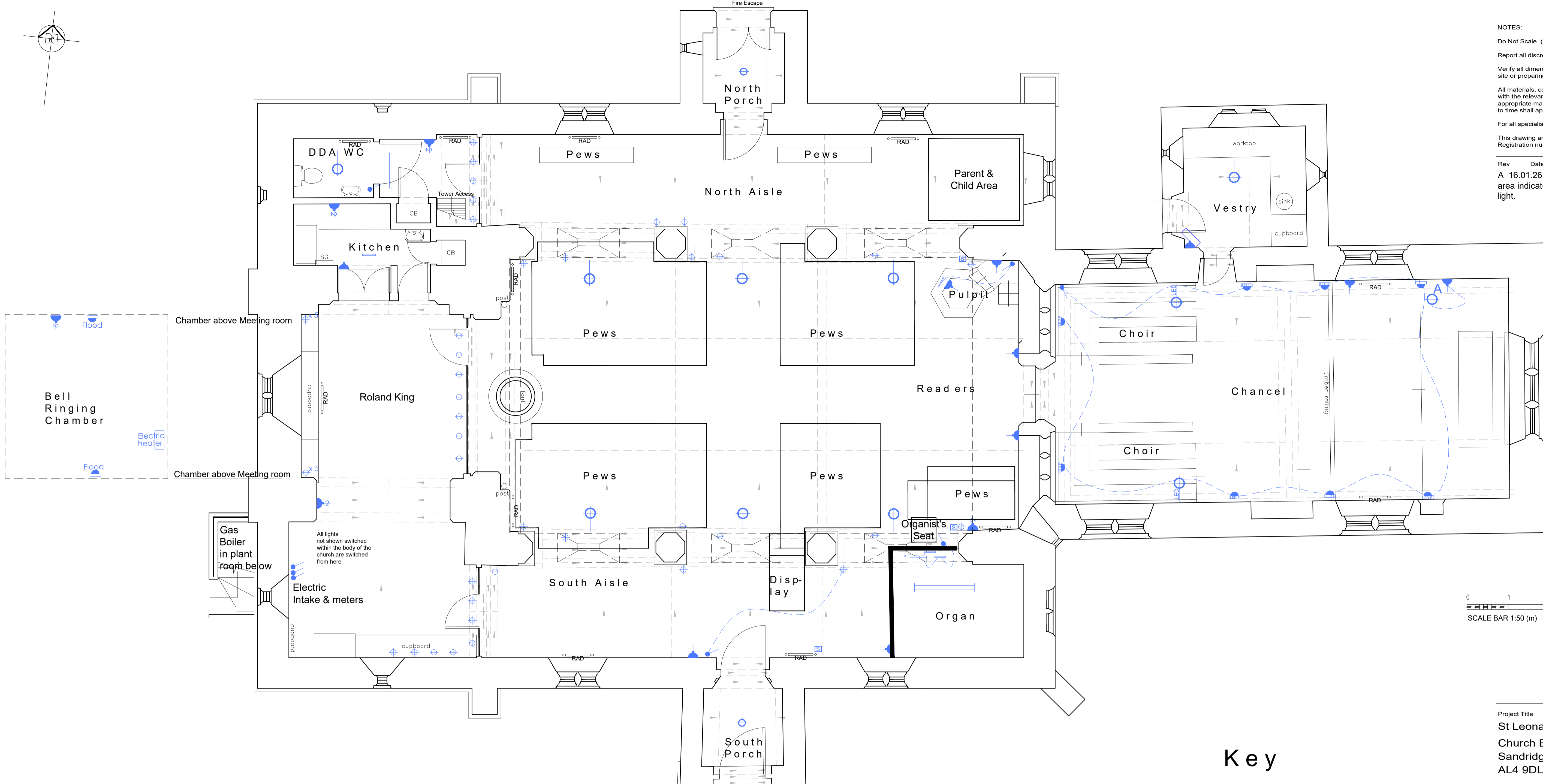
Worship will become more inclusive and engaging for all of the congregation and all age groups. St Leonard's Church will be in a better place to serve the evolving needs of our diverse congregation. The church will be able to host more community events, potentially generating additional income options to help in the day to day administration and the upkeep of the church.

These enhancements, achieved through thoughtful and appropriate solutions, will not only provide for the contemporary needs of our growing community but also ensure that the significance of St Leonards Church is respectfully preserved for generations to come, transforming it into a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable centre for worship and ministry.



NOTES:  
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Rev	Date	Description
A	16.01.26	Organist's seat added, parent and child area indicated, electrical key amended to include flood light.



**FACULTY CONSULTATION**

# As Existing Ground Floor Plan

## Key

EXISTING ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS	
	SINGLE SWITCHED WALL SOCKET 1200MM ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
	DOUBLE SWITCHED WALL SOCKET 1200MM ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
	FLUORESCENT STRIP LIGHT
	WALL LIGHT FITTING
	WALL LIGHT WITH LED ADAPTION
	AMBRY WALL LIGHT
	PENDENT LIGHT
	LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT
	NON LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT
	LIGHT SWITCH
	ELECTRIC HEATER
	RADIATOR
	SPEAKER
	FLOOD LIGHT

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
 AL4 9DL

Drawing Description  
**As Existing  
 Ground Floor Plan**

Scale  
**1:50 @ A1**

Date  
**Aug '25**

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CANTERBURY LONDON HARPENDEN

Drawing Number  
**17196A\_01\_01**






Revision  
**A**

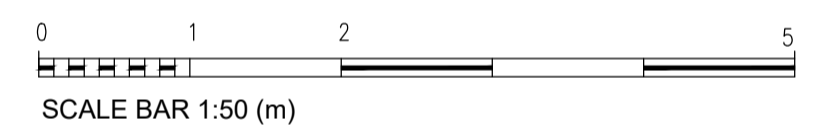
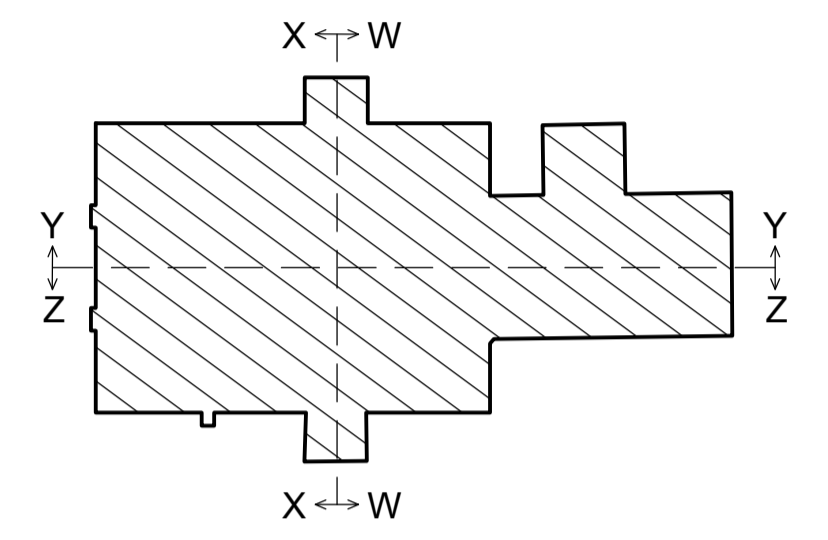
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Rev	Date	Description
A	16.01.26	Lighting angles added, electrical key amended.

## Key

EXISTING ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS

-  WALL LIGHT FITTING
-  AMBRY WALL LIGHT
-  PENDENT LIGHT
-  LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT
-  SPEAKER



### FACULTY CONSULTATION

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
 AL4 9DL

Drawing Description  
**As Existing**  
 Sections 2/3

Scale  
**1:50 @ A1**  
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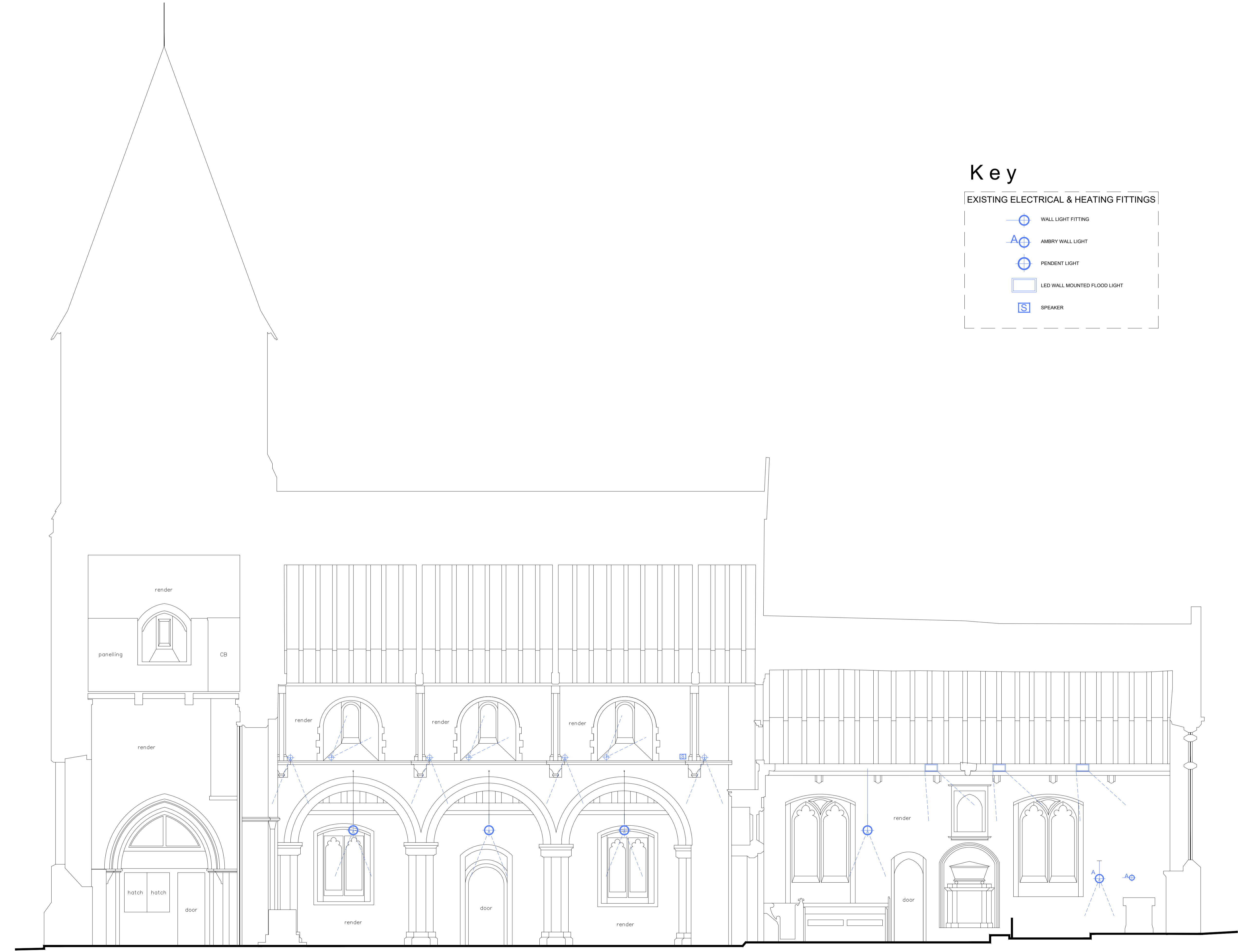
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CANTERBURY LONDON HARPENDEN

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**17196A\_01\_03**

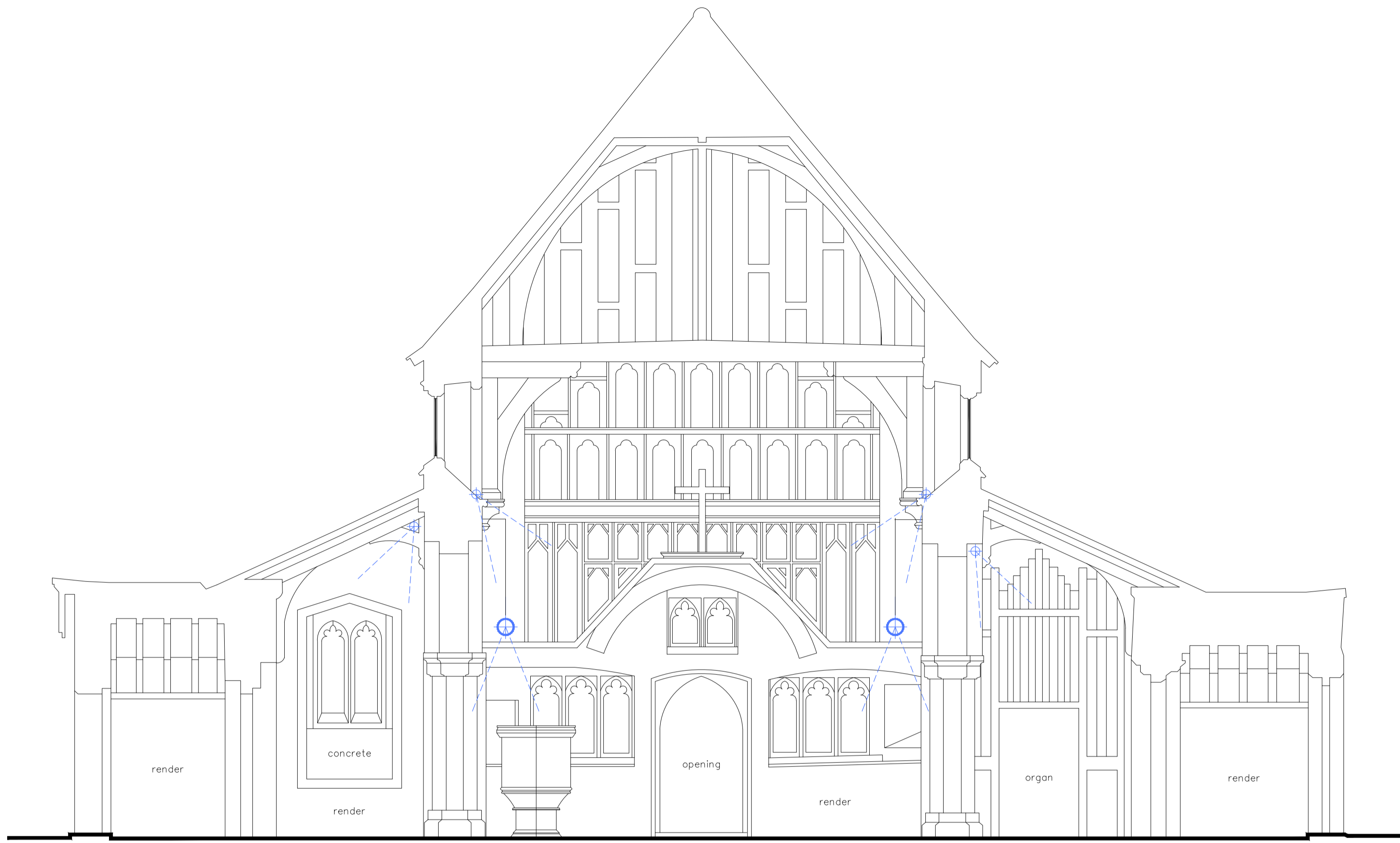
Revision  
**A**



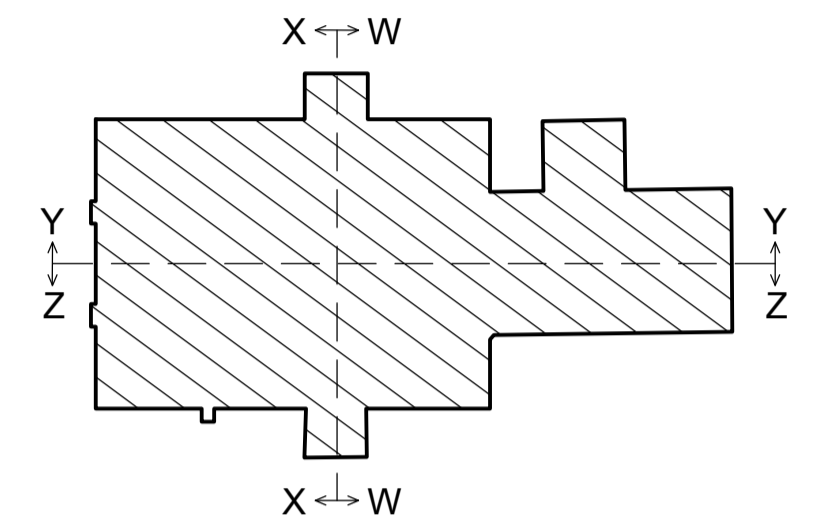
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 Section Y-Y

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Rev	Date	Description
A	16.01.26	Lighting angles added, electrical key amended.



As Existing  
Section W-W



0 1 2 5  
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**FACULTY CONSULTATION**

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
 AL4 9DL

Drawing Description  
**As Existing**  
 Sections 1/3

Scale  
**1:50 @ A1**  
 Date  
**Aug '25**

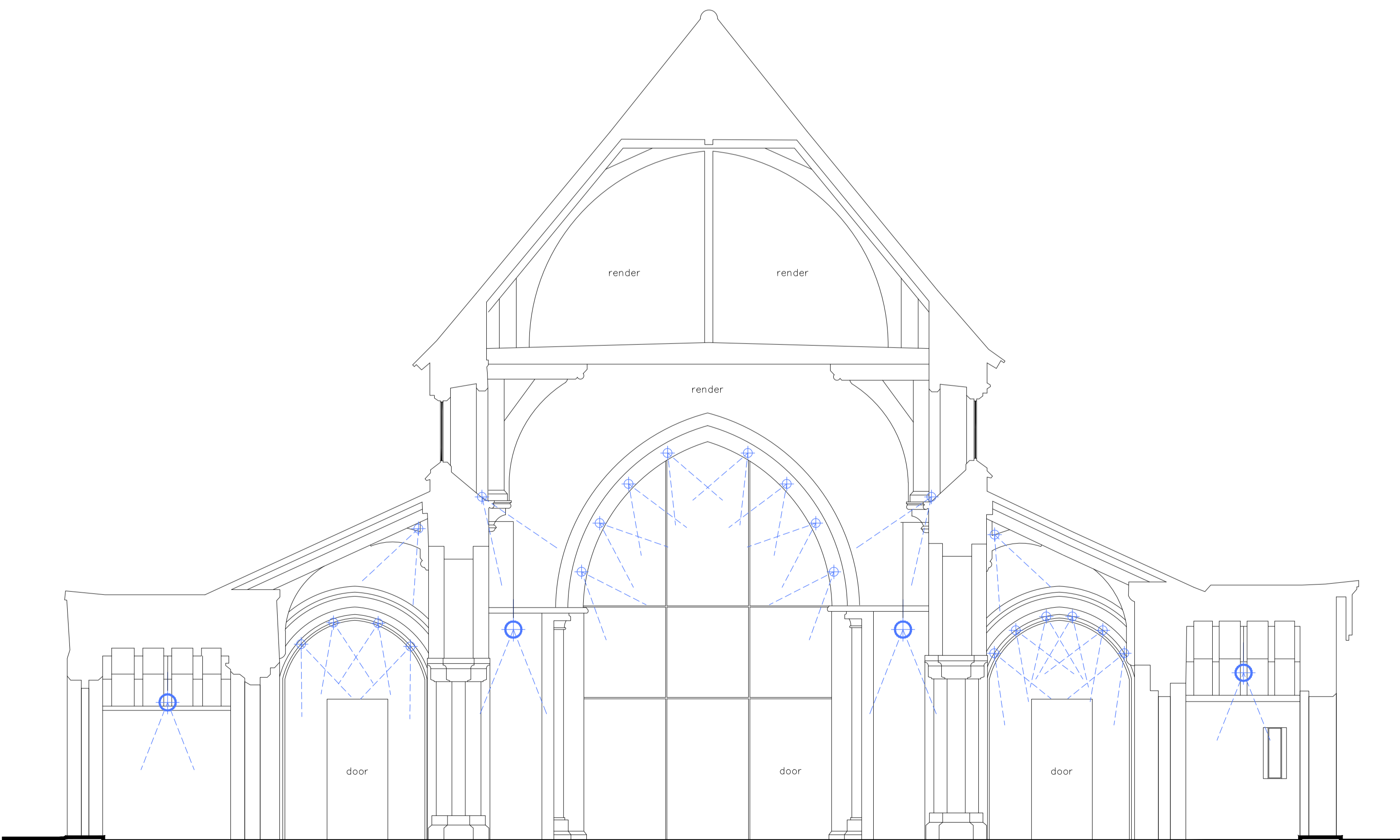
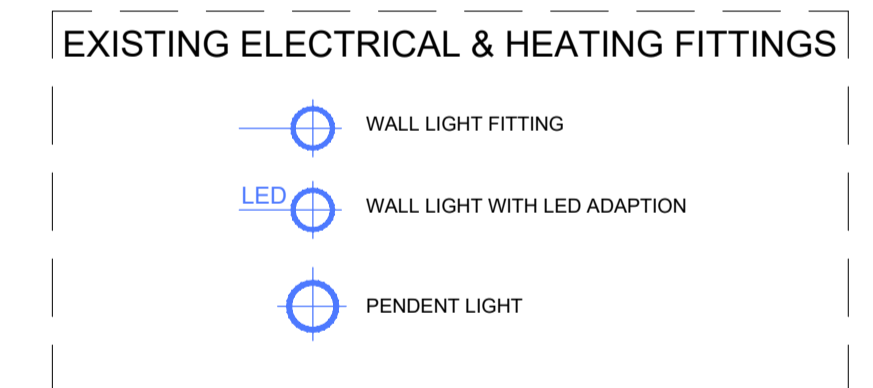
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**A**

**Key**

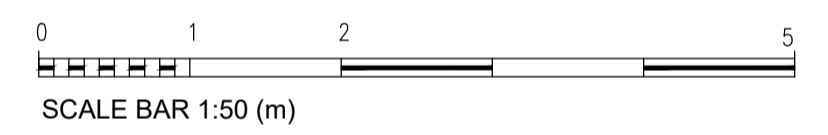
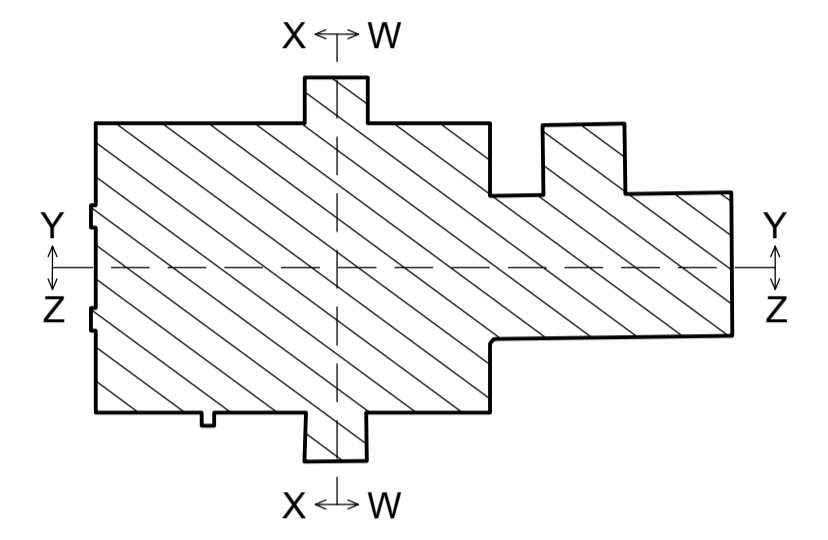
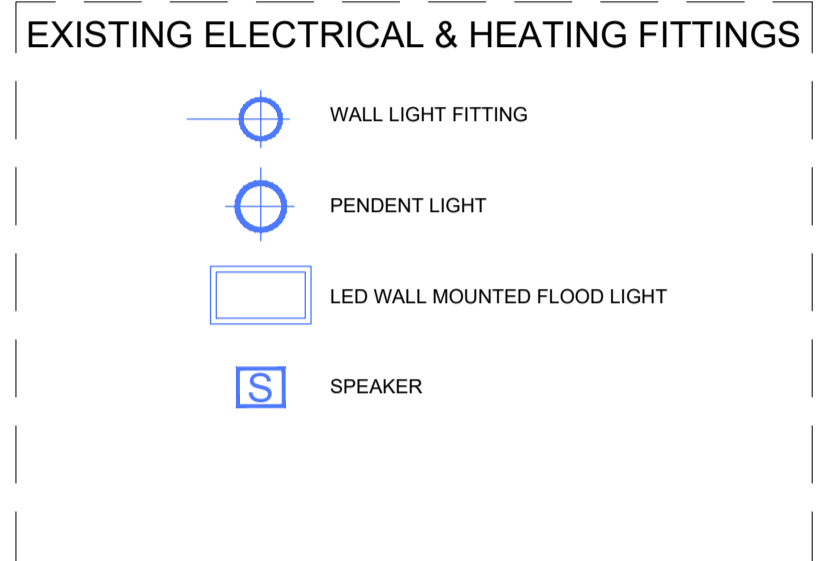


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Section X-X

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Rev	Date	Description
A	16.01.26	Lighting angles added, electrical key amended.

### Key



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Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
 AL4 9DL

Drawing Description  
**As Existing**  
 Sections 3/3

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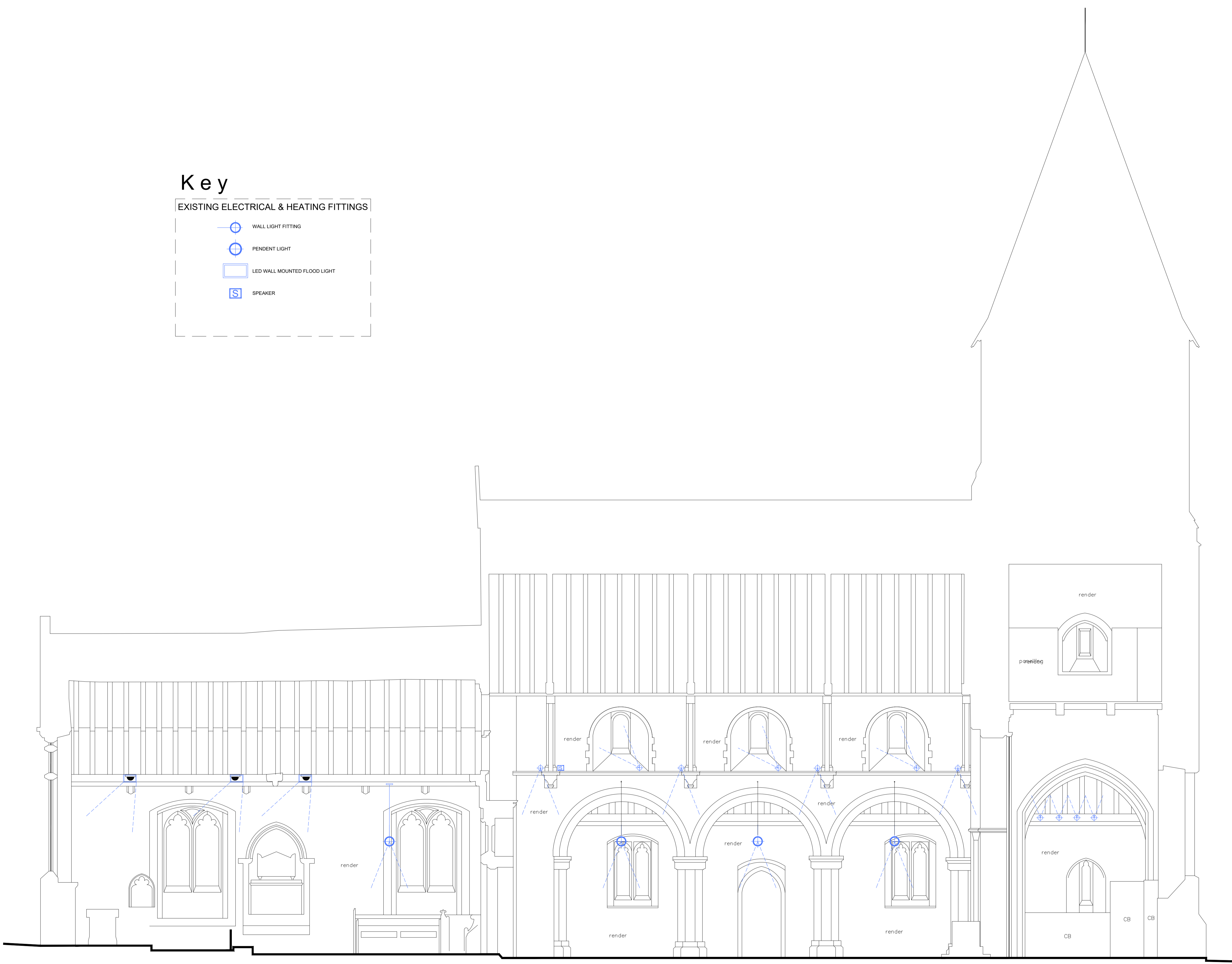
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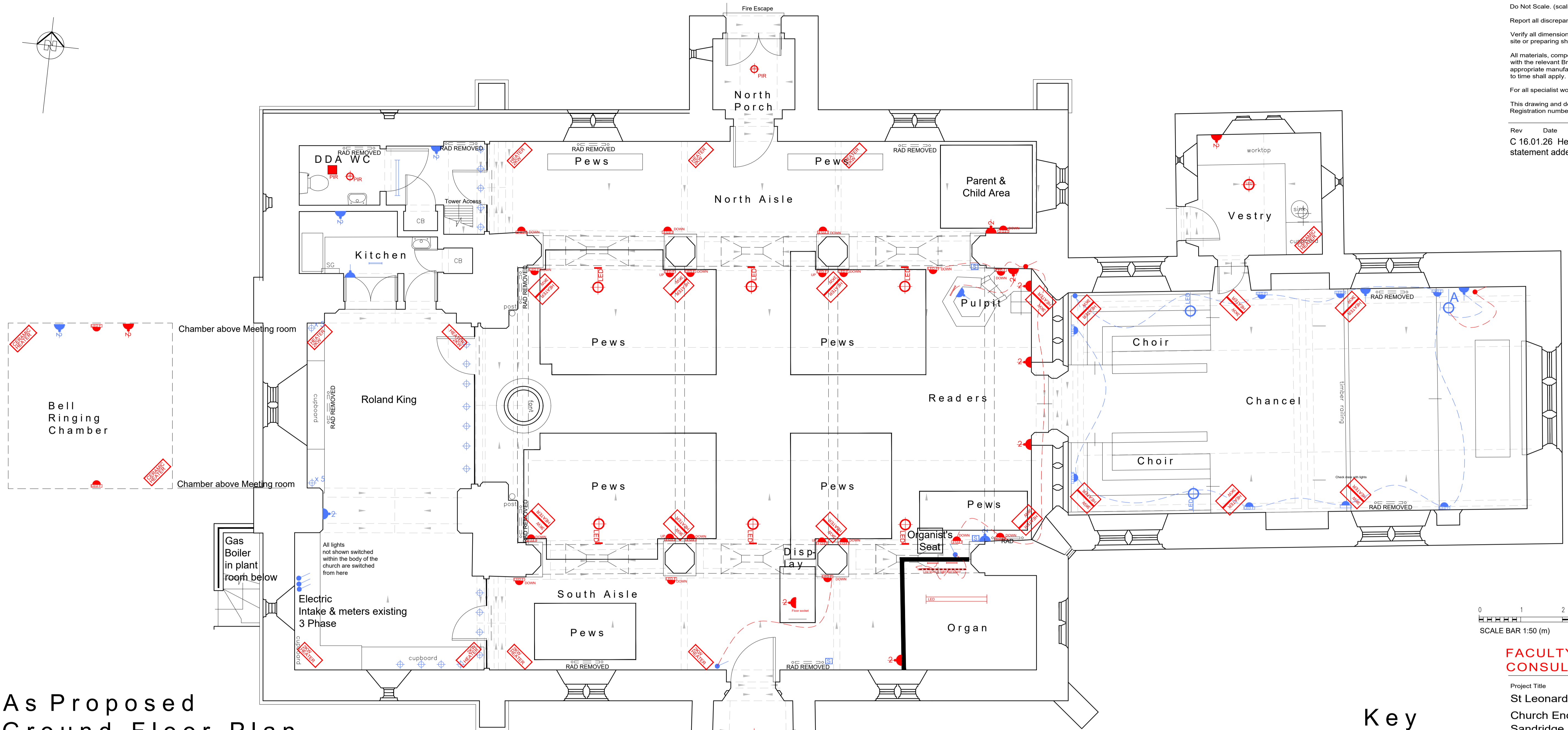
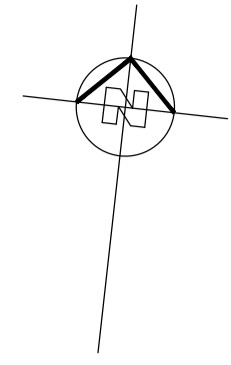
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Drawing Number  
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Revision  
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 Section Z-Z





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Rev	Date	Description
C 16.01.26		Heater bracket and heating control statement added.



**FACULTY CONSULTATION**

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
 AL4 9DL

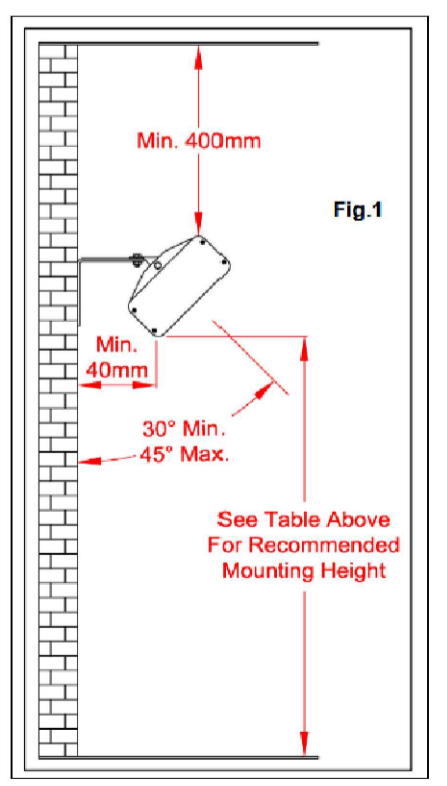
**As Proposed Ground Floor Plan**

**Visual of proposed heaters**



3kw SHORTWAVE MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS  
 Surround colour selection : Ivory  
 Lamp selection Magic - Zero Glow

CERAMIC INFRARED HEATERS  
 NOTE: All existing radiators and associated pipework to be fully removed.  
 Gas boiler to be safely terminated by qualified Plumber Service provider to terminate supply and remove meter



The heaters will be fixed to the walls with a wall bracket which will allow them to be set at their optimum angle.

**Heating Controls:**  
 A heating control system will be implemented with a flexible system that allows for zoning and independent control of different areas of the church to meet the heating needs of each zone.

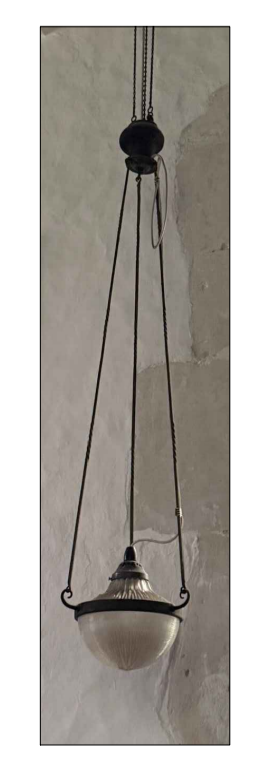
**Key**

EXISTING ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS	PROPOSED NEW ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS
SINGLE SWITCHED WALL SOCKET 1200MM ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL	SINGLE SWITCHED WALL SOCKET 1200MM ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
DOUBLE SWITCHED WALL SOCKET 1200MM ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL	DOUBLE SWITCHED WALL SOCKET 1200MM ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
FLUORESCENT STRIP LIGHT	WARM LED TASK LIGHT
WALL LIGHT FITTING	EXISTING WALL LIGHT FITTED WITH WARM LED ADAPPTION
WALL LIGHT WITH LED ADAPTION	WARM LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT 30W
AMBRY WALL LIGHT	WALL MOUNTED LIGHT
PENDENT LIGHT	LIGHT SWITCH
LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT	WARM LED PENDENT
NON LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT	EXTERNAL LOW LEVEL SEMI RECESSED UP LIGHT GROUND MOUNTED
LIGHT SWITCH	WARM LED TAPE
ELECTRIC HEATER	PIR MOTION SENSOR
RADIATOR	3 X CH2 15 CERAMIC INFRARED HEATERS 1.5KW MOUNTED 2.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
SPEAKER	11 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAVE MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS 2kw MOUNTED 3.0M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL SIZE 375mm x 218mm x 100mm WxHxD
	9 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAVE MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS 3KW MOUNTED 3.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL SIZE 375mm x 378mm x 100mm WxHxD
	RP3-03 RADIANT CEILING PANEL 0.3KW

**Scope of Works**

Works to include the following:  
 Replacement of Gas boiler heating system and radiations with new electric radiant heating system.  
 Upgrading of Nave and Aisle Lighting to align with that previously installed within the Chancel.  
 Improved small power provisions.

Redecoration through the Nave, Aisles and Roland King Room to remove inappropriate paint and redecorate with breathable mineral / clay based paint.



NOTE: Existing flood lights to be



NOTE: Existing pendants to be adapted to LED

**As Proposed Ground Floor Plan**

Scale  
 1:50 @ A1  
 Date  
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Drawing Number  
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 C

# Key

## EXISTING ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS

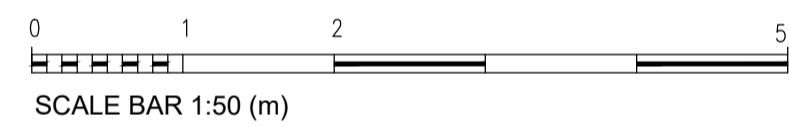
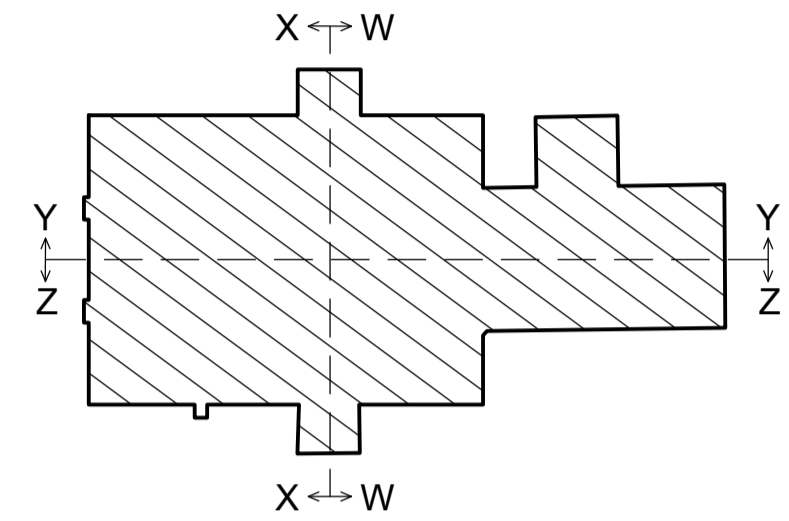
-  PENDENT LIGHT
-  LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT
-  SPEAKER

## PROPOSED NEW ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS

-  WARM LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT  
30W
-  WARM LED PENDENT
-  CERAMIC HEATER  
3 X CH2 15 CERAMIC INFRARED HEATERS  
1.5KW MOUNTED 2.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
-  2kW HEATER  
11 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAV MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS  
2kw MOUNTED 3.0M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL  
SIZE 375mm x 218mm x 100mm WxHxD
-  3kW HEATER  
9 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAV MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS  
3KW MOUNTED 3.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL  
SIZE 375mm x 376mm x 100mm WxHxD

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Rev	Date	Description
B 16.01.26		Lighting angles added, electrical key amended.



## FACULTY CONSULTATION

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
Church End  
Sandridge  
AL4 9DL

Drawing Description  
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Section yy

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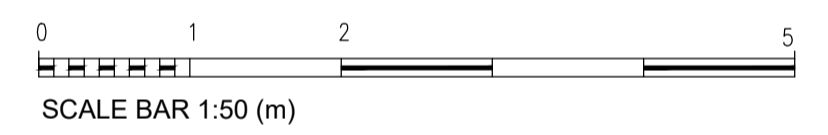
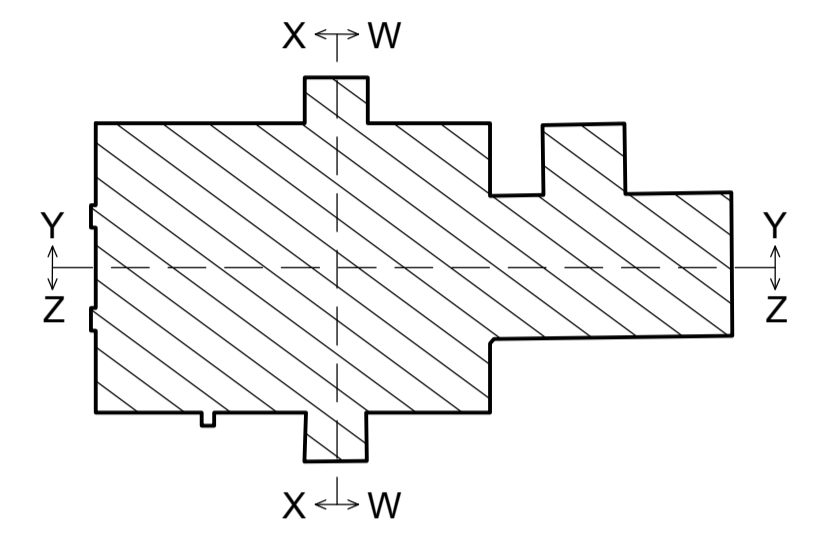
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B 16.01.26		Lighting angles added, electrical key amended.

### Key

EXISTING ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS	PROPOSED NEW ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS
 AMBRY WALL LIGHT	 WARM LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT 30W
 PENDENT LIGHT	 WARM LED PENDENT
 LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT	 3 X CH2 15 CERAMIC INFRARED HEATERS 1.5KW MOUNTED 2.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
 SPEAKER	 11 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAVE MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS 2kW MOUNTED 3.0M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL SIZE 375mm x 218mm x 100mm WxHxD
	 9 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAVE MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS 3kW MOUNTED 3.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL SIZE 375mm x 376mm x 100mm WxHxD



### FACULTY CONSULTATION

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
 AL4 9DL

Drawing Description  
**As Proposed**  
 Sections z-z

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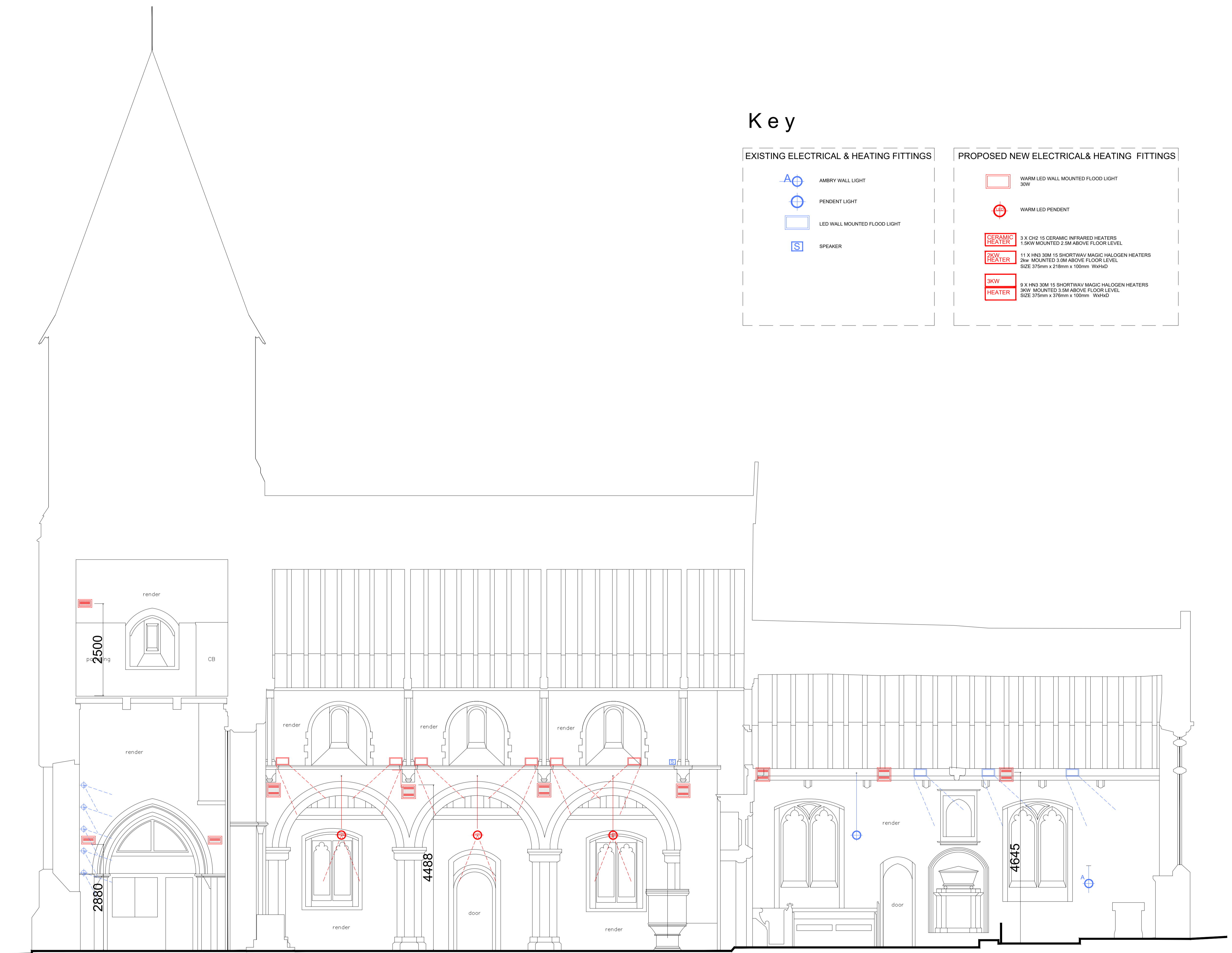
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As Proposed  
 Section Z-Z


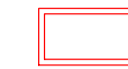





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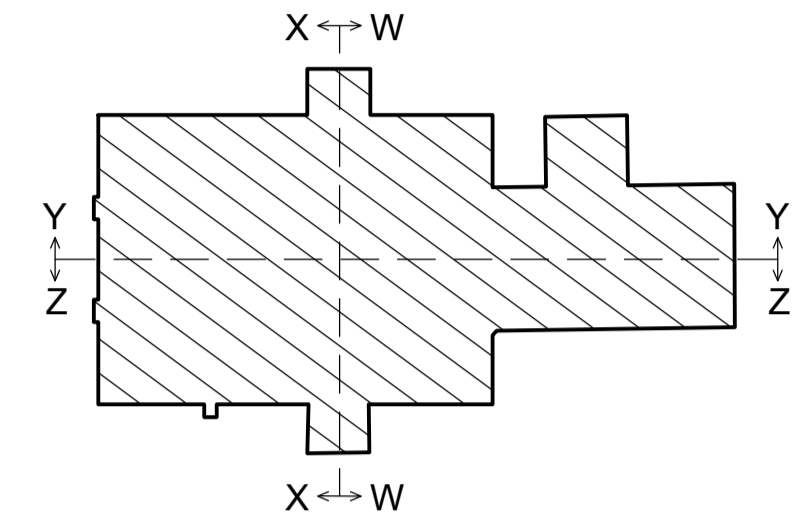
## EXISTING ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS

WALL LIGHT FITTING

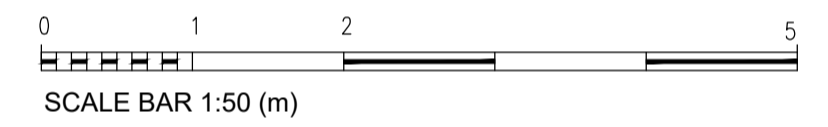
## PROPOSED NEW ELECTRICAL & HEATING FITTINGS

-  EXISTING WALL LIGHT FITTED WITH WARM LED ADAPTION
-  WARM LED WALL MOUNTED FLOOD LIGHT 30W
-  WARM LED PENDENT
-  MOTION SENSOR
-  3 X CH2 15 CERAMIC INFRARED HEATERS 1.5KW MOUNTED 2.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL
-  11 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAV MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS 2kw MOUNTED 3.0M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL SIZE 375mm x 218mm x 100mm WxHxD
-  9 X HN3 30M 15 SHORTWAV MAGIC HALOGEN HEATERS 3KW MOUNTED 3.5M ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL SIZE 375mm x 375mm x 100mm WxHxD

Rev Date Description  
 B 16.01.26 Lighting angles added, electrical key amended.



As Proposed  
Section W-W



## FACULTY CONSULTATION

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
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Drawing Description  
**As Proposed**  
 Sections xx ww

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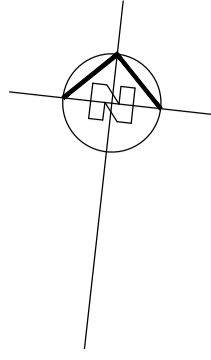
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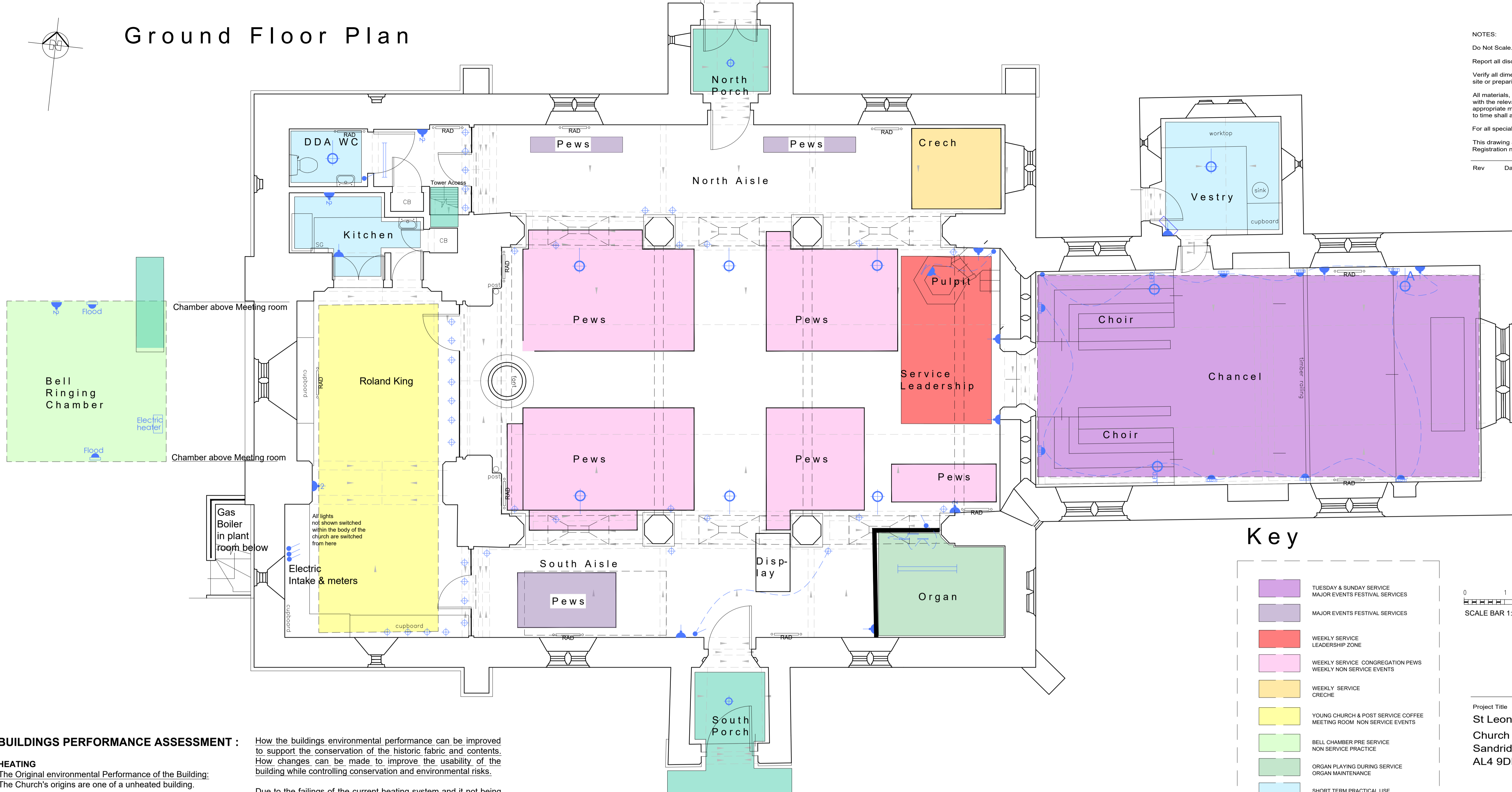
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Section X-X

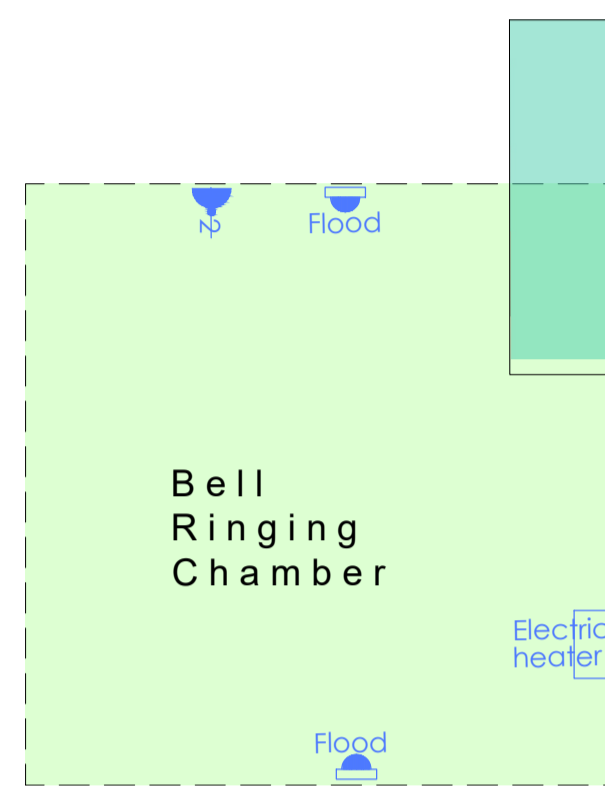


# Ground Floor Plan



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Rev	Date	Description
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## BUILDINGS PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT :

**HEATING**  
 The Original environmental Performance of the Building:  
 The Church's origins are one of a unheated building.

The church was first heated during its restoration and repair works undertaken in 1887. When a hot air system was installed through a series of floor vents. These vents are still in place today.

Through the 20th century the church has had a series of heating systems installed.

1919 saw a gas heating system installed this was replaced with over head gas heaters in 1941 which provided too localised heat. In 1960 an electric system was installed which was supplemented by oil fired heaters.

The current Gas boiler with a wet radiator system was installed in the 1980s.

### The Buildings current performance and how this affects its condition in usability.

Currently the building is fitted with a gas fired boiler providing wet central heating through a series of undersized permit located modern radiators.

The system fails on the following counts:

- The standing charge and running costs are high.
- The system when running is insufficiently powerful to provide sustainable warmth to the people using the church.
- The system is inflexible.
- The system is not adaptable to partial use of the church at different times of day, year, or activity.
- The system is localised to the perimeter of the church away from the zones of activity and the people using the central nave space and the chancel.
- The system is significantly undersized for the volume of the church.

How the buildings environmental performance can be improved to support the conservation of the historic fabric and contents. How changes can be made to improve the usability of the building while controlling conservation and environmental risks.

Due to the failings of the current heating system and it not being used. Currently there is no back ground heating of the fabric.

The church is used both for worship as well as community activities. It is wished to enhance the social engagement with the community through the use of the church outside of worship. For activities to be possible throughout the week during the day and evenings and throughout the year. For this to be possible localised heating of the people using the church is required that is effective.

Heating needs to be localised and focused on the people.

It needs to be provided with zoned controls to allow different areas of the church to be heated as and when in use. It needs to be designed to suit the tasks being undertaken in the zones identified.

By having a heating system that is focused on heating the people using the church it will allow the building to be used more often throughout the weeks and across the calendar year. Hence background heating of the fabric will be possible by more constant use of the heating system. Making the church more useable will benefit the building as well as the local community

## LIGHTING

The Original environmental Performance of the Building:  
 The Church's origins are one of candle light.

The 8 no oil wall hung pendent were installed in the church in 1872 as part of the restoration. These were converted to electricity in 1934 and have been updated in 1997 and the two lights in the chancel updated to warm led fittings recently.

### The Buildings current performance and how this affects its condition in usability

Currently the building is fitted with wall hung pendent's through the Nave, with halogen spot lights high level focused on feature lighting of clearstory windows and nave arches.

Task lighting for service leadership and organ playing is negligible and inadequate. Localised control is required. Lighting in the vestry is in adequate at task level height. Ambry light is permanently on due to lack of off switch. Access on entry and locking up lacks security / task lighting after dark. Switching is inadequately zoned and centralised to the rear of the church.

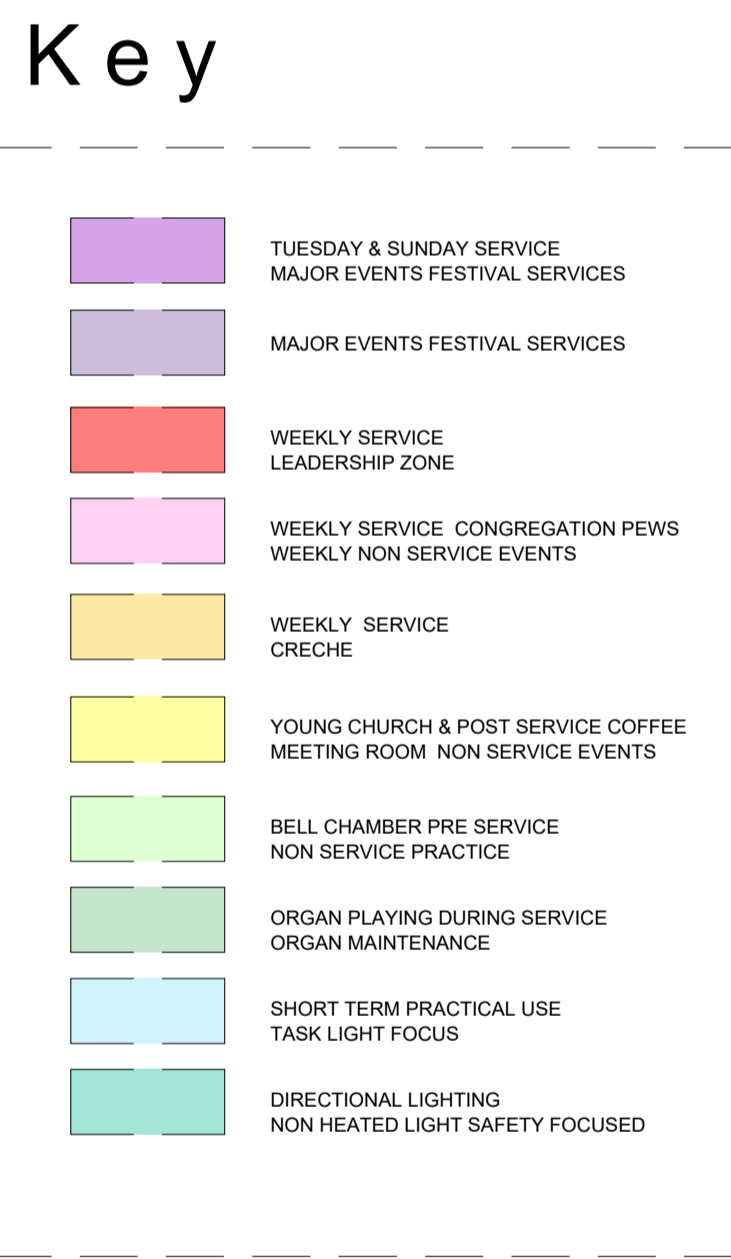
The Chancel lighting has been upgraded recently and is considered a successful combination of task and feature lighting.

### How changes can be made to improve the usability of the building while controlling conservation and environmental risks.

To provide control of the lighting for those leading the service to be at hand for there area.  
 To improve levels of light generally at task level during services.  
 To consider the safety of an provide low levels of movement censored lighting to help with those locking and un locking the church.

## DEFINING NEEDS AND RISKS

ZONE	HEATING	LIGHTING	RISKS
MAJOR EVENTS FESTIVAL SERVICES	WHO: Mixed age range congregation WHAT: Localised heating for the congregation WHERE: Over pew / choir areas	Light levels are currently good following previous lighting upgrade. LED conversion of wall lights and introduction of LED floors. Ambry light needs switch control.	
MAJOR EVENTS FESTIVAL SERVICES	WHO: Mixed age range congregation WHAT: Zoned extra heating for full congregations WHERE: Over pew / choir areas	Standard levels for congregation to follow order of service	
WEEKLY SERVICE LEADERSHIP ZONE	WHO: Vicar, Readers, Lay Preachers Choir WHAT: Mixed age range of people WHERE: Localised to leadership zone	High levels required to allow for reading of text access to Pulpit. Current levels very poor and inadequate. Allow for localised control and stand alone control zone.	
WEEKLY SERVICE CONGREGATION PEWS WEEKLY NON SERVICE EVENTS	WHO: Mixed age range congregation WHAT: Localised heating for the congregation WHERE: From above directed over pews	Standard levels for congregation to follow order of service of the church	Visual impact on main body of the church
WEEKLY SERVICE CRECHE	WHO: Young Children use of space closer to floor WHAT: Used during service periods WHERE: From above directed at people	Standard levels	
YOUNG CHURCH & POST SERVICE COFFEE MEETING ROOM NON SERVICE EVENTS	WHO: Mixed age range WHAT: Meetings and events WHERE: Around perimeter seating around a table	Standard levels	
BELL CHAMBER PRE SERVICE NON SERVICE PRACTICE	WHO: Mixed age range WHAT: Limited number of people actively ringing WHERE: From above at perimeter	Standard levels	
ORGAN PLAYING DURING SERVICE ORGAN MAINTENANCE	WHO: Seated organ player WHAT: Localised position WHERE: Directed at seated person	High localised levels to key board and foot board both sides High level lighting required for organ maintenance	Consideration of effects of heat on organ tuning etc
SHORT TERM PRACTICAL USE TASK LIGHT FOCUS	WHO: Single occupant WHAT: Short term use WHERE: Low or high level	Localised task lighting at counter top level 900 + Floor level	
DIRECTIONAL LIGHTING NON HEATED LIGHT SAFETY FOCUSED	N/A	Safety & task lighting for those locking and unlocking the Church Safety lighting to access the bell ringing chamber and store	Visual impact exterior of church



**FACULTY CONSULTATION**

Project Title  
**St Leonard's Church**  
 Church End  
 Sandridge  
 AL4 9DL

Drawing Description  
**As Existing**  
 Ground Floor Plan  
 Building Performance Assesment

Scale  
**1:50 @ A1**  
 Date  
**Aug '25**

**CLAGUE ARCHITECTS**

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CANTERBURY LONDON HARPENDEN

Drawing Number  
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 Revision  
**C**

