

DIOCESAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS

1. **Statement of Significance** (Statement of Significance St Leonards Church Sandridge- Garden of Rest.pdf)
2. **Statement of Needs** (St Leonards Church Statement of Need for a Garden of Rest.docx)
3. **Garden of Rest Plan Amended** (17196A_02_01_(E)_ PROPOSED GARDEN OF REST AMENDED.pdf)

TO THE CHANCELLOR OF
THE DIOCESE OF ST ALBANS

26/06/2026

VIEWED by the St Albans Diocesan
Advisory Committee



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

17196A_07_100 Rev - November 2025

**CLAGUE
ARCHITECTS**

OVERVIEW OF PROPOSALS

INTRODUCTION

This statement has been produced to support the development of a new garden of rest.

The PCC have prepared a Statement of Needs and are currently considering proposals to provide new facilities for a new Garden of Rest.

St Leonard's sits in a large churchyard which almost certainly pre-dates even the oldest parts of the building. It was closed in 1951 and is maintained by Sandridge Parish Council. At this time a new churchyard extension was established in House Lane, on donated by Earl Spencer. The large churchyard extension is about two thirds full. Burials of ashes only take place in existing graves.

When the main churchyard was closed, an area was set aside for the burial of ashes. It is a relatively small triangle of land which lies between the Lych Gate War Memorial and the West end of the church, bordered by two official footpaths. A wall was built around it using gravestones which no longer had any inscriptions visible, by the family building firm of our then churchwarden Roland King. The area is unplotted. It is not possible to estimate how many people's remains are buried there, but in more than 70 years the number will be many hundreds. Currently it averages 15-20 a year. This includes those who live or die in parish, those on the electoral roll, those whose spouse/child is buried there and others buried there for pastoral reasons. There is a faculty in place to bury the ashes of the former vicar here, when she dies.

The garden has a flower border which is maintained by volunteers and a central stone with facility to leave flowers, which is in continual use. There are benches given in memory, for people to rest on. Since the beginning families have been encouraged to include their loved one's name in our Book of Remembrance, which is housed in the church in an unlocked display case so that families can view the names when they visit.

DOCUMENT REVISIONS

Issue 1 - October 2025



St Leonards viewed from the West with current Garden of rest in the fore ground.



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

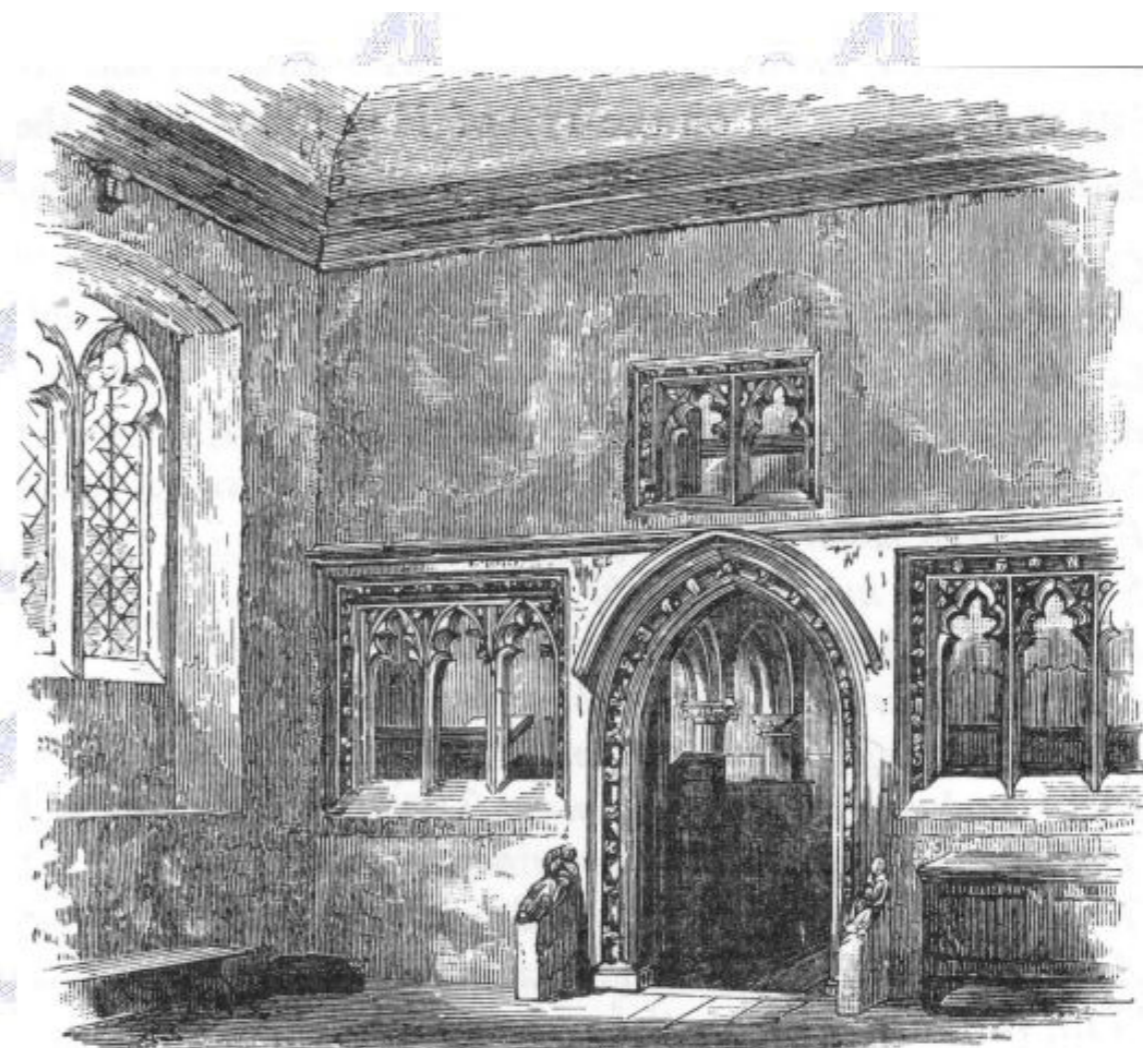
Between the reconstruction works and 1900 the vestry was added



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

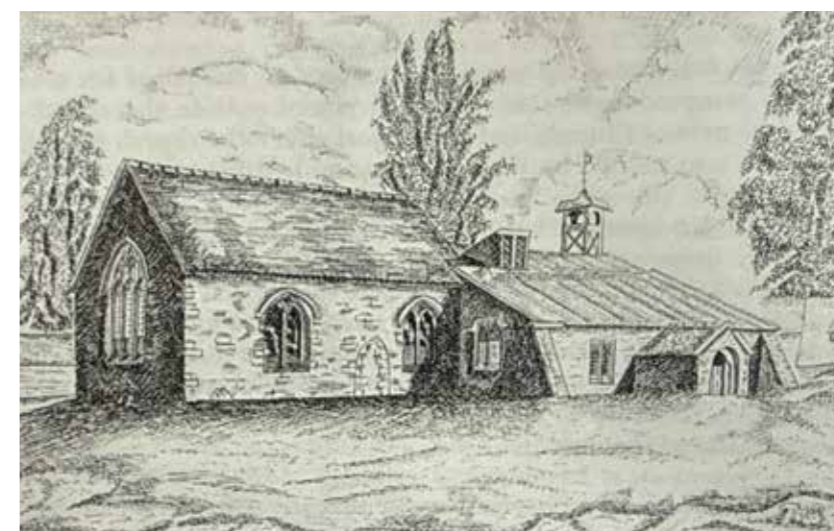


Image of St Leonard's in the 18th Century
 Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies County Hall Hertford: D/P96/29/2

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.

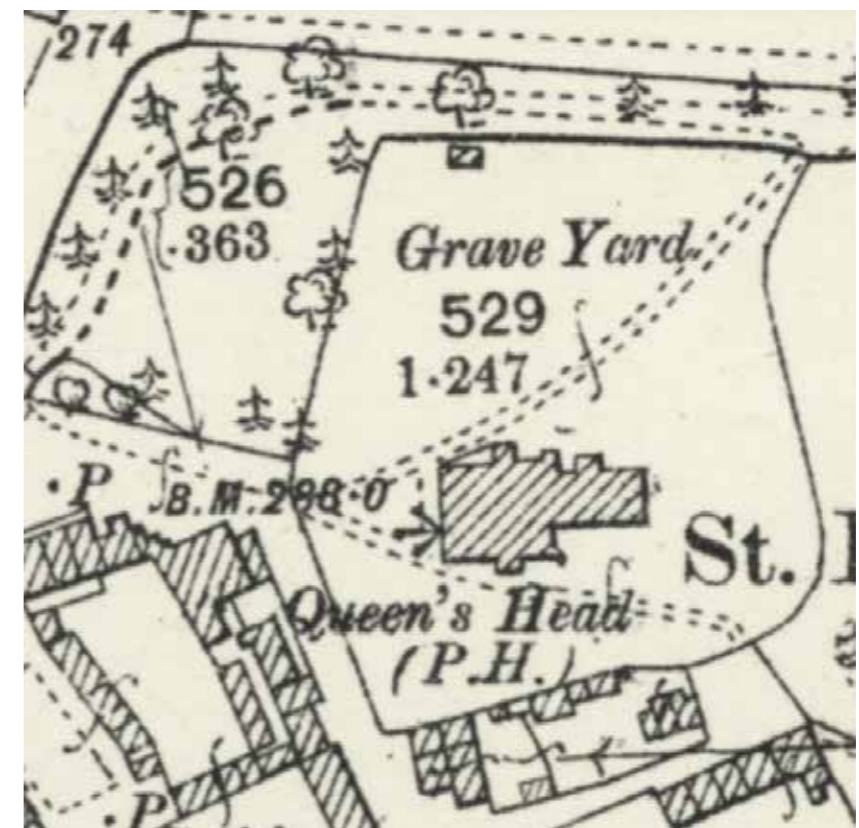
The nave is fitted with pews. The west end of the church is screened off from the main area of worship with three modern glass screens and provides a meeting room, small kitchen area and cloakroom and access to the bell ringing chamber above.



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

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

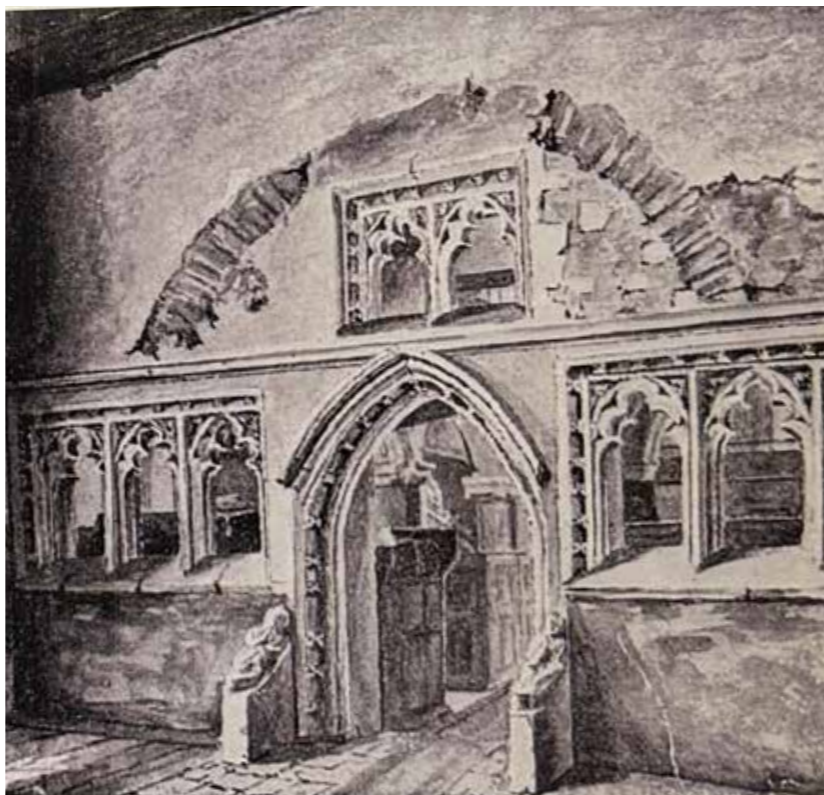
COMMUNAL VALUE:

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.



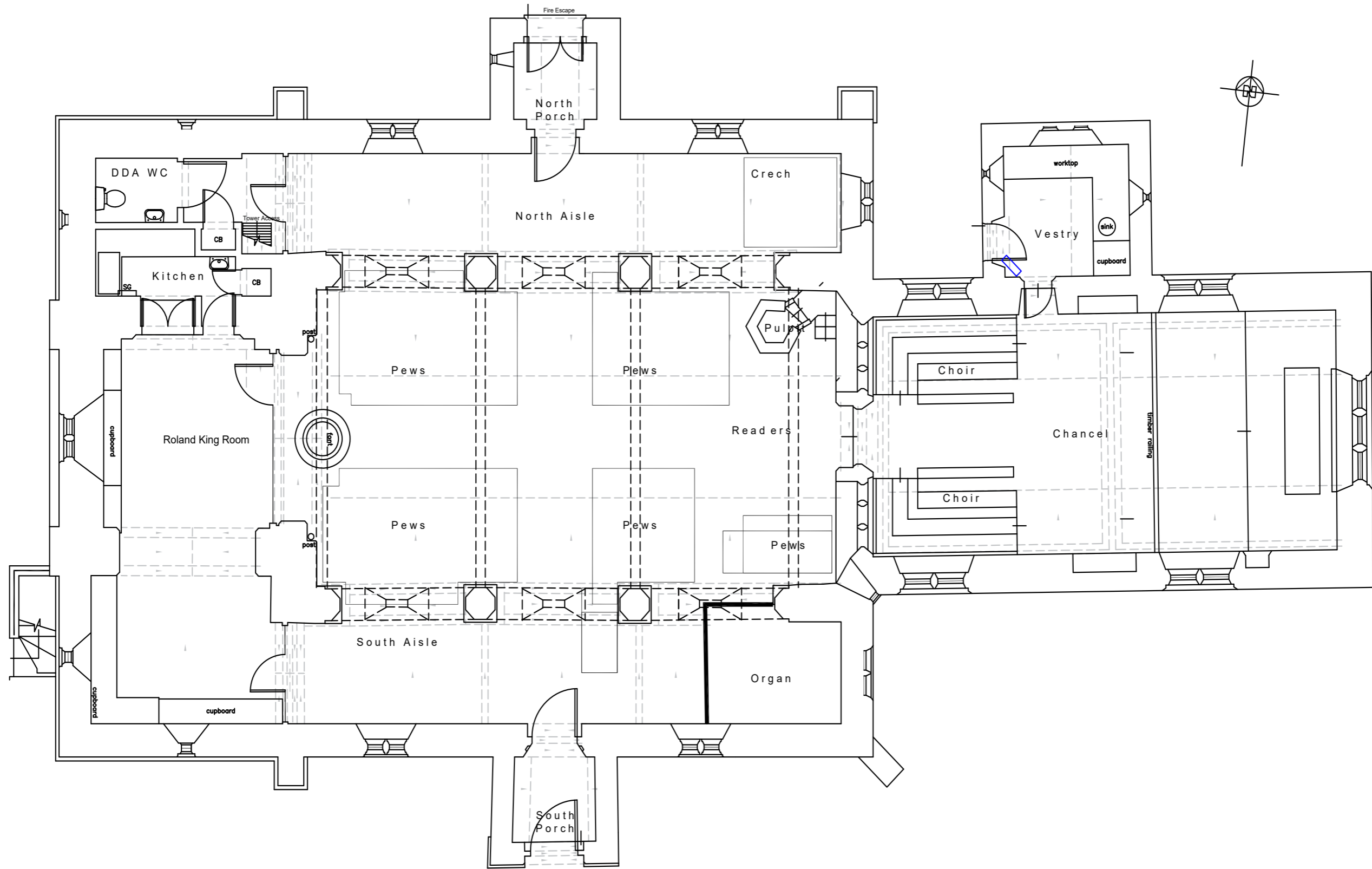
Interior of the chancel from the east just before the 1887 repair works.



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.

Heritage Category:	Listing
List Entry No :	1308298
Grade:	II*
County:	Hertfordshire
District:	St. Albans
Parish:	Sandridge

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.

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



www.historicengland.org.uk

St Leonards Church Statement of Need

This Statement of Need aims to provide the background for St Leonard's Church, Sandridge and the requirements for the creation of a new Garden of Rest

Introduction and Purpose

This project aims to establish a new dedicated Garden of Rest within the grounds of St Leonards Church. This space will provide a tranquil and dignified place for the interment of ashes and the memorialisation of loved ones for parishioners and the wider local community, aligning with the church's pastoral role in supporting those who are grieving.

Spiritual and Pastoral Need

The existing Garden of Rest has been in use since the churchyard was closed in the early 1950s. It is a small triangle of ground under the west window, surrounded by a low wall built of fragments of old gravestones. It has footpaths on each side. It is unplotted and contains many hundreds of people's remains. It is much loved and well cared for. We also have an open churchyard extension in House Lane which is used for full burials and for burial of ashes within existing graves.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to find a spot to bury anyone in the Garden of Rest. Often several holes have to be dug before a suitable spot is located. We get frequent requests for burial of family members who no longer live in parish (the village is an a very expensive place to live). Often these are the burial of a spouse or parent and we try to accommodate all reasonable requests, as well as always burying those who have the right of burial.

The Garden of Rest allows us to fulfil a crucial pastoral duty by offering comfort and support to those who have lost someone, as part of the Church's ministry. Many of these families attend on at least an occasional basis, visit regularly (some even daily) and/or contribute to the life and resources of St Leonard's. The contacts made are invaluable. Most families chose to memorialise their loved one in our Book of Remembrance, a service offered for a small donation. The existing Garden of Rest does not have any markers and we do not propose them for the new area. However proper potted plans would be kept to enable us to bury family members together, something we cannot currently do.

The existing Garden of Rest has a memorial stone in the centre with space to leave flowers. It is intended that the new area will have something similar as many people like to leave tributes on anniversaries and other occasions.

We would prefer that we be permitted to continue to bury in the existing area when pastoral reasons make this necessary – such as to reunite married couples. The PCC would set out a policy for this.

Community Benefit

The new garden will serve the entire parish and indeed wider community, not just church members, by providing additional burial of ashes space. As it will be adjacent to the existing garden, it will continue to act as a place of quiet and reflection. It is also fittingly adjacent to our Lych Gate War Memorial.

Environmental and Social Contribution

The area we wish to use is currently an unpleasant area in our otherwise well maintained churchyard. A large tree was removed a few years ago as it was diseased and the area surrounding has been colonised by an invasive shrub. It is also raised in height due to the centuries of leaf drop. The intention is to level and grass the area. It will be next to the existing Garden of Rest which has flower borders and not far from the area where wildflowers are grown each year as part of a parish-wide project. The area is currently an eyesore, and is highly visible as you enter the churchyard. The new Garden of Rest will mean it will make a positive contribution to the churchyard instead.

Limited Existing Facilities

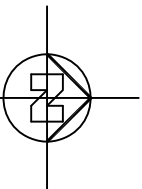
We are aware that many churchyards are closed or full. However, for many it is really important that their loved one is buried in sacred ground, For most they are also committed to the life of the parish (and especially the village) and wish to be buried near to family members. Those who ask to use the Garden of Rest would not be comforted by alternatives such as scattering.

Project Objectives:

To create an additional, peaceful, beautiful, and well-managed space for the burial of ashes to provide a focal point for quiet reflection and prayer for the community. To enhance the church's contribution to the local environment through thoughtful landscaping. To offer an affordable and accessible option for memorialisation for all members of the community.

Conclusion

The creation of the Garden of Rest at St Leonards Church is a necessary and beneficial project. It meets a clear spiritual and social need within the community, provides additional green space, and reinforces the church's role as a caring and supportive presence. The project would be a worthwhile use of church land.



Dotted line
indicates boundary
of Garden of Rest
8m from the
existing path

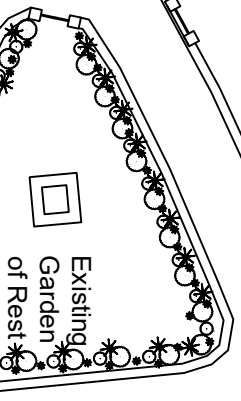
Low level
Stone Wall to
match existing
adjacent

Proposed
Garden
of Rest

Tribute stone

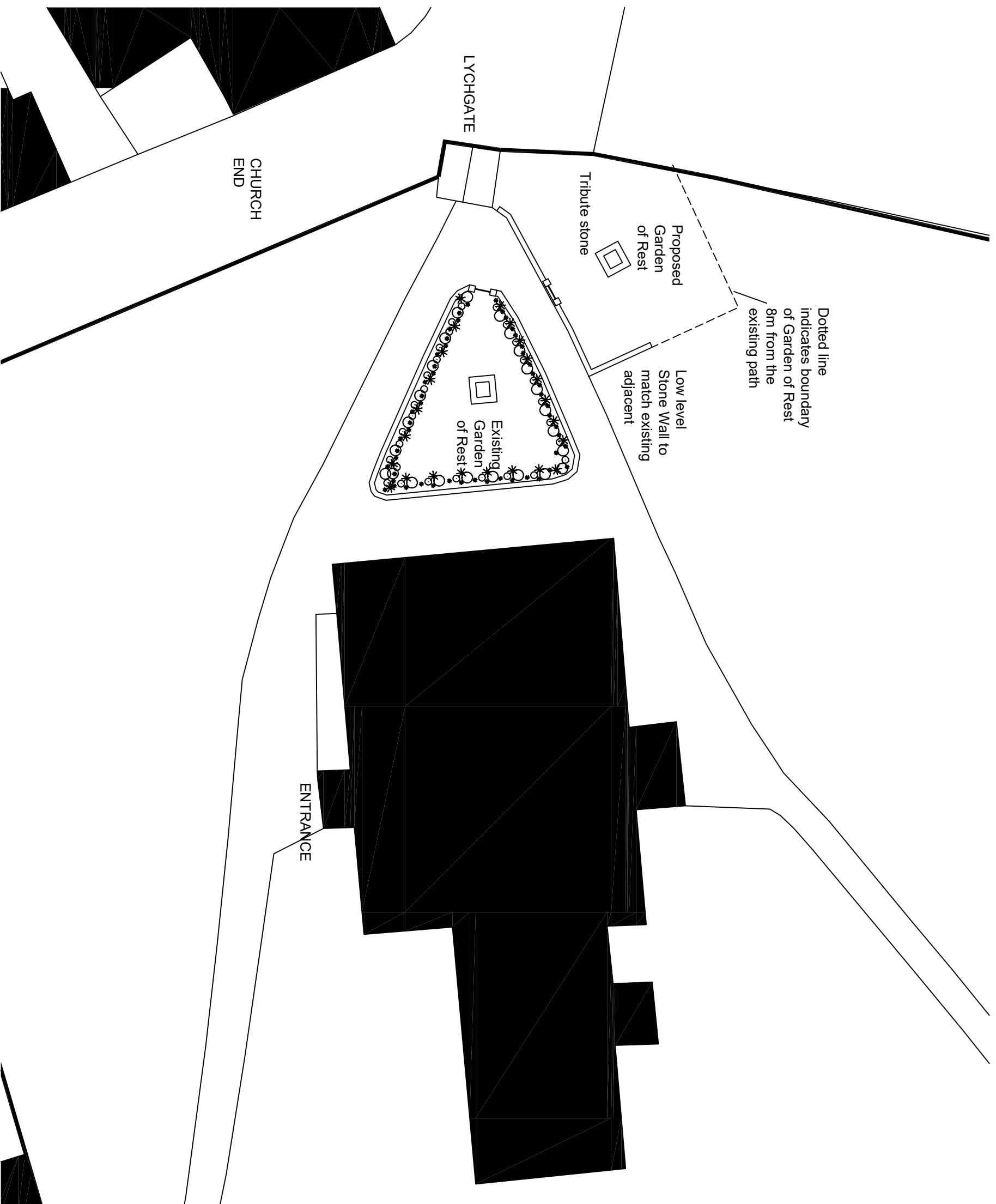
LYCHGATE

CHURCH
END



Existing
Garden
of Rest

ENTRANCE



NOTES:

Do Not Scale. (scaling permitted for planning purposes)

Report all discrepancies, errors and omissions.

Verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work on site or preparing shop drawings.

All materials, components and workmanship are to comply with the relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice, and appropriate manufacturers recommendations that from time to time shall apply.

For all specialist work, see relevant drawings.

This drawing and design are copyright of the Clague LLP
Registration number 'OC335948.'

Rev	Date	Description
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For Discussion

Project Title
**ST LEONARD'S CHURCH
SANDRIDGE
HERTFORDSHIRE**

Drawing Description
**PROPOSED SITE PLAN
New Garden of Rest**

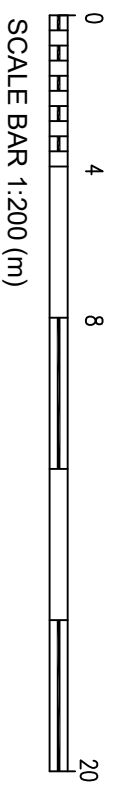
Scale	1:200	Drawn by	
Date	MARCH 2025	Checked by	

CLAGUE ARCHITECTS

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CANTERBURY LONDON HARPENDEN

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SCALE BAR 1:200 (m)