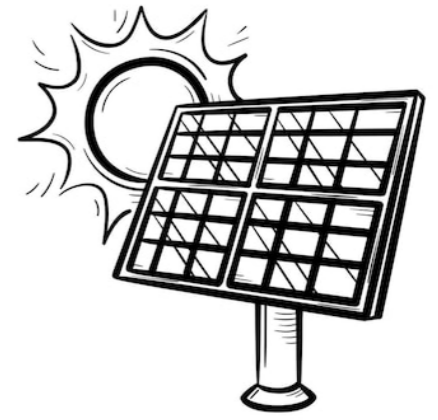




**St Silas, Pentonville London - Grade II**  
**Architect: Thomas Ford & Partners**

# Solar Energy Production on Listed Buildings

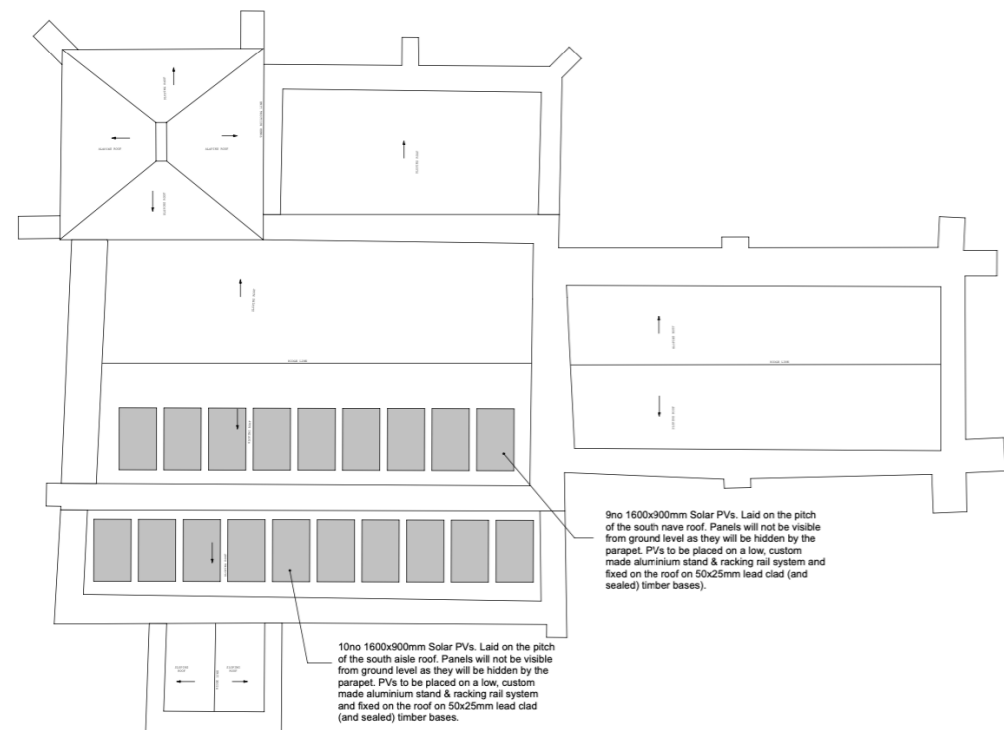
Alex Michalitsianos  
08 June 2023





# Case Study No1

## St Leonard, Southoe - Grade I



9no 1600x900mm Solar PVs. Laid on the pitch of the south nave roof. Panels will not be visible from ground level as they will be hidden by the parapet. PVs to be placed on a low, custom made aluminium stand & racking rail system and fixed on the roof on 50x25mm lead clad (and sealed) timber bases.

10no 1600x900mm Solar PVs. Laid on the pitch of the south aisle roof. Panels will not be visible from ground level as they will be hidden by the parapet. PVs to be placed on a low, custom made aluminium stand & racking rail system and fixed on the roof on 50x25mm lead clad (and sealed) timber bases.

- 19 Solar PVs, on south aisle roof and south nave roof
- New heating system with ASHP
- Panels not visible from ground level, hidden from parapet
- PVs placed on a custom aluminium stand & racking rail system and fixed on 50x25mm lead clad timber bases.
- Netting under panels to protect against bird nests.



# Case Study No2 St Vigor's with All Saints, Fulbourn - Grade II\*

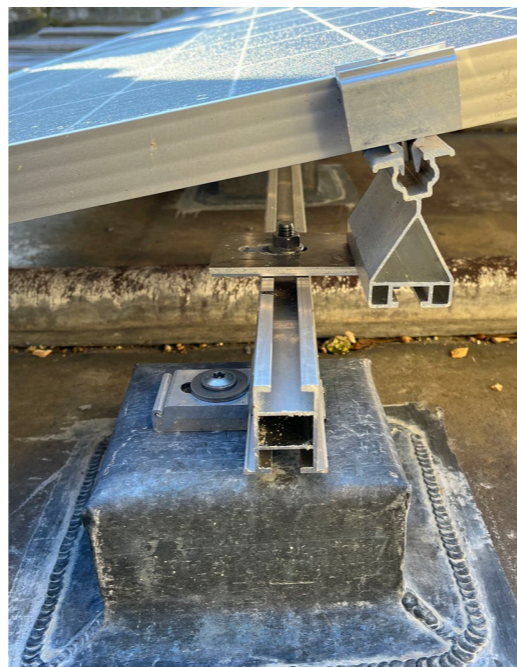
- Original discussion during 2016 re-roofing, congregation strongly against it.
- Second discussion in 2020, congregation strongly for it.
- Electrical heating internally.
- Original proposal, south aisle and south transept. Visibility concerns.
- Digital light study and on-site photo monitoring
- Approved proposal, south & north transept - 24 PVs





# And now it is completed!!!

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# Key Steps

- Coordinated proposal for the entire building, not viewed in isolation
- Location
- Positioning
- Type & quantity of panels
- Installation methodology
- Reversible installation
- Planning Permission
- Faculty Permission
- Protection to biodiversity
- Wiring pathways
- Maintenance access



Gloucester Cathedral

## Introduction

This is one of a series of short guidance notes on the technologies which can help the Church move towards net zero carbon. It has been written on a pro-bono basis by [Briar Associates](#), on behalf of the Cathedral and Churches Buildings Division, with input from the Diocesan Environment Officers Energy Group.

Solar photovoltaics (PV) is a well-established technology which generates electricity from daylight. As they are installed 'on site', solar PV panels can make a strong statement about an organisation's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint, whilst reducing day-time electricity costs.

In simple terms systems consist of panels and inverters.

The panels can be fixed on to a roof of a building, or ground-mounted on land, and they convert the daylight that falls on the panel to electricity.

The inverters take the electricity generated from the panels and convert it, so that it can integrate with standard electricity in the grid. They are usually housed in a building such as a store or electrical distribution room.

For listed buildings and conservation areas, planning constraints may mean that panels on the church roof have to be hidden from street view. Church halls and schools are less likely to be constrained in this way, and may be able to install them under permitted development rules. Notwithstanding whether planning permission is or isn't required, faculty permission will certainly always be required.

## 'Clean' electricity for various uses

The electricity generated by the system can be utilised in many ways. Usually the majority is consumed by the building it is connected to, reducing the amount of electricity that the building uses (or "imports") from the national grid.

It can also be used to charge batteries for use in the evenings, when the lights and heating are on. Some churches might use the panels to part-power electric vehicle charging points in the car park.

Another potential use for some churches, if they have a hot water tank rather than point-of-use hot water heaters, is to use spare electricity from the panels to power an electrical water heater device, which would supply the church with hot water as well as electricity.

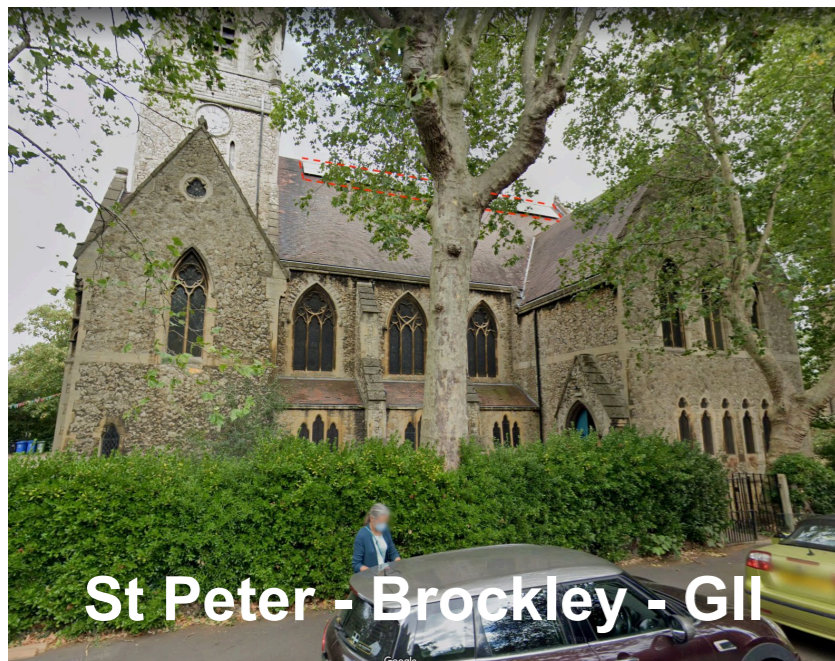
Solar PV systems are well-maintained, structurally sound and a well-maintained, especially when

[https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/CCB\\_SolarPV\\_Guidance.pdf](https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/CCB_SolarPV_Guidance.pdf)



# We are in a time of change!

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## Churches are now pushing the envelope!

- St Matthew, Bankfoot - Diocese of Leeds - GII
- St John the Evangelist, Cutcombe - Diocese of Bath & Wells- GII\*
- St Leonard, Farlington - Diocese of York - GII
- St John the Evangelist, Farsley - Diocese of Leeds - GII
- St Illogan Parish Church, Illogan - Diocese of Truro - GII

**Thank you!**

Alexandros Michalitsianos  
axm@archangelarchitects.co.uk  
www.archangelarchitects.co.uk

