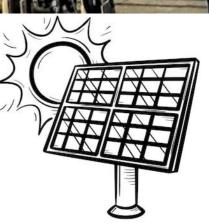
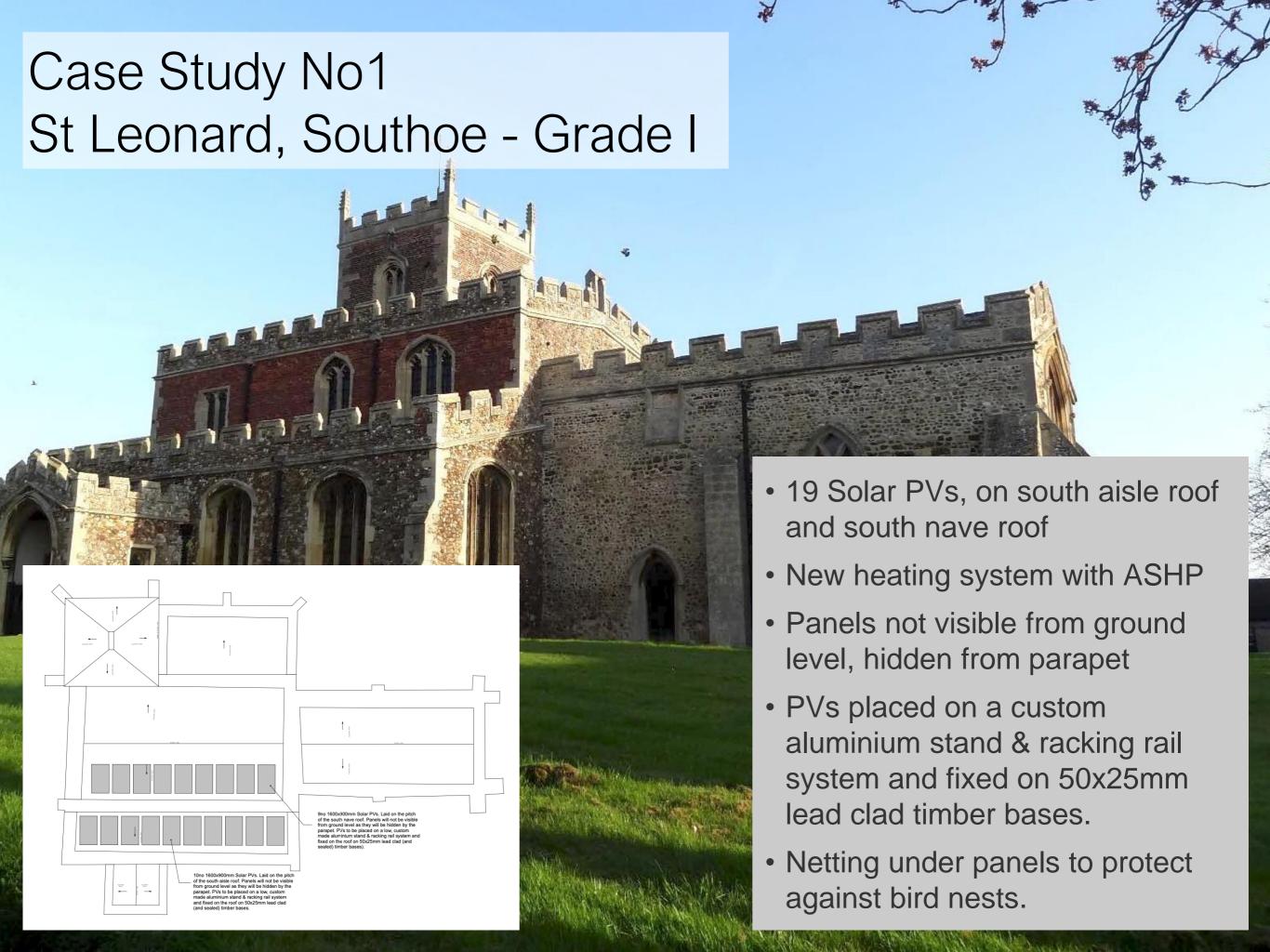


Solar Energy Production on Listed Buildings

Alex Michalitsianos 08 June 2023



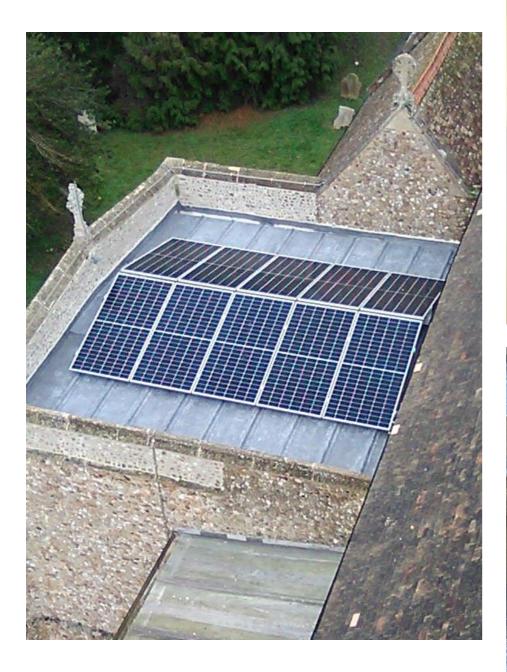




- Original discussion during 2016 re-roofing, congregation strongly against it.
- Second discussion in 2020, congregation strongly for it.
- Electrical heating internally.
- Original proposal, south aisle and south transept. Visibility concerns.
- Digital light study and on-site photo monitoring
- Approved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



And now it is completed!!!









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



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

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

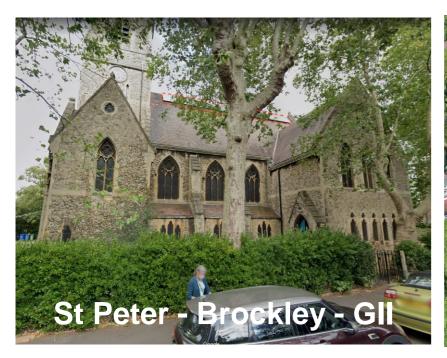
It can also be used to charge batteries for use in the evenings, when the lights and heating are on. Some churches might use the panels to part-power electric vehicle charging points in the car park.

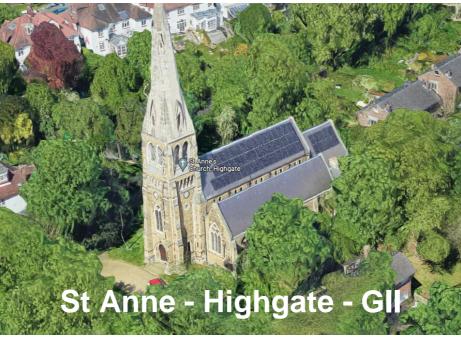
Another potential use for some churches, if they have a hot water tank rather than point-of-use hot water heaters, is to use spare electricity from the panels to power an electrical water heater device, which would supply the church with hot y

maintained, struc installing on or ne

https://www.churchofengland.org/si age and a welltes/default/files/2021-08/CCB SolarPV Guidance.pdf

We are in a time of change!







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



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