

ALL SAINTS TRUSLEY

HERITAGE STATEMENT

All Saints Church was built in 1713. The nave roof was restored c1860, and re-covered with lead c1990. The present application is a consequence of thieves removing a substantial part of this covering on 25th June 2015 as shown on the photograph. Historic England have given their advice (annexed) and in this case do not object to the proposed change of roof material. The roof is concealed behind a brick parapet wall and cannot be seen from the ground. It can only be seen from the air and from 2 attic windows on the adjoining house. It is believed that the appearance of the proposed new material will not be significantly different from the lead covering.





Historic England

EAST MIDLANDS OFFICE

The Revd Michael Bishop
The Vicarage, Chapel Lane
Church Broughton
Derby
DE65 5BB

Direct Dial: 01604 735460

Our ref: PA00396969

6 October 2015
Derbyshire District Council

16 OCT 2015

Community & Planning Services

Dear The Revd Bishop

Request for Pre-application Advice

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, TRUSLEY, DERBYSHIRE

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the above proposals.

The Church of All Saints, Trusley is a grade II* listed building, placing it in the top 8% of listed buildings in the country of more than special historic and architectural interest. Dating from 1713 it was built for William Coke of Trusley Hall, the chancel was altered and the vestry added in 1900.

The submitted information comprises of a Specification of works and photographs of the nave roof. We understand the proposal is to replace the nave roof with terne coated stainless steel following a recent lead theft from the church where two thirds of the lead was stripped from the nave roof.

We would like to extend our sympathies to the parish and welcome their intention to replace the stolen covering. We refer the parish to our published guidance note "Theft of Metal from Church Buildings" (September 2011) which we hope will be useful to them. We continue to encourage the use of authentic and appropriate metals, particularly on roofs and the advice note states that lead is normally the best material for use on historic buildings for a number of reasons including technical and authenticity. Within England, lead has historically been used on church roofs over the centuries and its survival contributes to the overall heritage significance of the church and historic integrity of the building. That said, we acknowledge the serious problems of lead theft and the possibility for replacement with alternative materials following theft. Each case will need to be judged on its own merits and in certain circumstances, replacement with an alternative material may be considered acceptable. Terne coated stainless steel is a material now commonly used as a replacement and in this case we would not object to a change of roof material on the Nave roof to terne coated stainless steel. We recommend that the terne coated stainless steel should have the appearance of being laid in bays with roll battens to



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resemble lead.

It is not clear what security measures are currently in place and we recommend this is considered, which may include an alarm system as a security measure against further thefts. The alarm system would need to be in accordance with the requirements of any insurance cover and we recommend external lighting as a further deterrent and the use of identification markings on any remaining lead.

As you may be aware from 1st August 2015 Ecclesiastical Insurance are providing unlimited insurance cover for theft of metal from church roofs, as long as an approved alarm has been installed and the lead is marked with Smartwater (or similar) and this may be something the parish may wish to consider.

Planning permission may be required for this proposal and we recommend the local authority is contacted for advice.

We would be pleased to offer further advice, if required.

Yours sincerely



Rose Thompson

Assistant Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas

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cc Helen Powell- DAC Secretary

South Derbyshire District Council

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South Derbyshire District Council

Listing Text

SK 23 NE PARISH OF TRUSLEY MAIN STREET
2/66 (South Side)
19.1.67 All Saints Church
GV II*

16 OCT 2015

Community & Planning Services

Parish church. 1713, built for William Coke of Trusley Hall, chancel altered and vestry added c1900. Red brick with vitrified headers and stone dressings and rusticated quoins. Plain stone plinth with chamfered copings, moulded stone stringcourse at eaves level and moulded stone copings to flush parapets. Leaded nave roof hidden by parapets and steeply pitched, plain tile chancel roof with stone coped east gable. Nave roof has small square western bellcote with rusticated quoins, small raised semi-circular headed louvred bell openings to all sides and moulded stringcourse and copings to parapets, also an original lead gutter with hopper head dated 1713 and decorated with Coke coat of arms. Two bay nave with lower chancel and north vestry. West elevation has central semi-circular headed window with staff moulded inner edge, raised fillet to outer edge, raised impost blocks and keystone which also has a moulded top. Above is the bellcote. North elevation has large semi-circular headed central window with similar detailing to west window. To east is the north vestry, in similar style to rest of church, with rusticated stone quoins, semi-circular headed north window and east door, both with similar detailing to north window. Vestry also has plain west door. East window and two south nave windows, of similar design and size as north window. South chancel window of similar design, but smaller and flanked to either side by attached stone plaques to the Walker family of 1792, 1815 and 1840. Beyond the two nave windows to west is another original lead gutter, held on by brackets with embossed plaques of suns and swans, the crests of the Coke and Balliden families. It also has an elaborately decorated hopper head dated 1713. Immediately to the west is the impressive original door case with its original raised and fielded panelled door. It has a large open swan-necked pediment with central achievement over a triglyphed frieze with bucranium and circles, and plain pilasters with harebells and wild strawberry flowers to capitals. The actual door case is of similar design to the windows, ie: with semi-circular head and with raised imposts and keystone etc. Interior has low segmental arches into the chancel and at the west end of nave, across the full width of the nave. Behind the western one are two projecting walls supporting the bellcote above. Also to west end of nave is a C20 organ to north and below the bellcote is the original C18 alabaster font with polygonal stem on scrolled feet, supporting the circular bowl with oak leaf decoration, also with oak cover. Adjacent to south by the door is an engraved glass screen installed c1970 by the Coke family. The nave roof also has shields of Coke family on the central bosses of the tie beams. East end of nave has superb triple decker pulpit with large octagonal tester. Nave has all its original. Raised and fielded panelled oak box pews and the chancel has its original turned and carved baluster altar rails. Chancel also has various re-set slabstones to the Coke family to the south wall; these include one to Franciscus Coke and family of c1639, another with incised figure of lady with ruff to Briget Curzon of c1638 and one to Guilicum Coke of c1699. To north side of chancel are two early C19 slate and marble wall memorials, Nave has nine hatchments, seven of the Coke family dated 1713 to 1841, one to Edward

gilmot of 1748, and one a royal coat of arms inscribed AR. It also has three C18 slate and marble wall memorials, one to Samuel Davison of c1770, and the other two to the Coke family. Two south nave windows have C20 stained glass and east window as C19 stained glass. Also in the church are fragments of the original altar cloth and a maidens' garland.

