

**DUNSCORE PARISH CHURCH**

**KIRKGATE  
DUNSCORE  
DUMFRIES DG2 0SZ**

**CONDITION REPORT**

**ON**

**THE EXTERIOR FABRIC OF THE CHURCH BUILDING**



**DECEMBER 2014**



## INTRODUCTION

This report on the condition of the exterior of the church building was prepared by Rebecca Cadie and is the first inspection by ARPL Architects. It is apparent that the church buildings are being maintained, however a copy of the previous quinquennial inspection was not available at the time of the inspection (provided at a later date – inspection by Smiths Gore August 2006).

The purpose of the report is:

- To provide a general record on the condition of the fabric,
- To identify the detailed condition of certain parts of the fabric,
- To detail any necessary works in order of priority,
- To make recommendations on maintenance,
- To make recommendations on areas requiring further detailed investigations.

The report is based on a visual inspection of the church carried out on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2014. The weather was bright and dry on the day of inspection.

The inspection was limited to those areas of the church property that were visible from ground level or that were readily accessible from available ladders, roofs and galleries or stagings. Parts of the structure that were inaccessible, enclosed or covered were not opened up.

The report does not address itself to any items specifically relating to the condition of any electrical circuits within the church buildings. In all cases a competent electrical engineer should be consulted and asked to give a written report on all aspects of the electrical installations.

The report does not address itself to any items specifically relating to the condition of any water or space heating systems within the church buildings. In all cases a competent services engineer should be consulted and asked to give a written report on all aspects of any mechanical installations.

The report does not cover in any detail fire and security precautions present or advised in the buildings. In both these cases it is recommended that the Fire Prevention Officer and Crime Prevention Officer be asked to report on these aspects in relation to the buildings.

This report limits itself to identifying the various works requiring to be carried out to the property and does not include a formal estimate of costs, or a specification for repair works.

This survey does not include for an asbestos survey, as is required by legislation. If such a survey does not exist the church must consider procuring one using an approved specialist.

This survey does not comment on the condition of any lightning conductor installation that may be present. Legislation now requires annual tests and checks on such systems and if one is in existence the church should arrange an annual maintenance contract with an appropriate specialist.

## THE CHURCH

Dunscore Parish Church is located on the hill in churchyard grounds on the South side of Kirkgate / Blackbrae, in the heart of the small village, on the lane to Milton. Dunscore is 10 miles to the north of Dumfries. The churchyard, enclosed by a rubble wall has many graves, some dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and was the site of an earlier church built in the 1650's and demolished in 1823. The church has two sets of entrance doors through the centre of the east gable and at the base of the tower in the centre of the West gable.

The church is A Listed, Innocent Gothic style and constructed of local rubble whinstone and red sandstone ashlar dressings and quoining and spiked pinnacles and bell / clock tower. The roofs are clad in slates laid in diminishing courses and the windows are timber with small panes with stone hooded arches, Y mullions and transoms.

Dumfries architect, James Thomson, designed the church and was constructed 1823 – 24. Thomson is an extremely well respected architect and built quite a number of churches and public buildings in the Dumfries and Galloway area. Dunscore has a simple rectangular plan, with tower on the West gable behind the raised pulpit, a horseshoe shaped gallery on cast iron columns and the east end has meeting room, kitchen and toilet facilities off an entrance foyer. The majority of the original pews and laird's box pews are intact with the central section removed for some flexibility with chairs and the South west corner has children's area and small exhibition about Jane Haining.

A history of ongoing care and maintenance is apparent and generally the building is in a good condition and reasonably well cared for, most recently in 2011, paint has been carefully removed from the external sandstone dressings to help improve the weathering and appearance. However, some elements of the fabric are now beyond reasonable on-going repair and consideration should be given to a larger scale conservation project.



## OBSERVATIONS

This section of the report is to list observations made on the day of the survey. It is necessarily a list of all problems identified both major and minor, as well as a record of the general condition of the property.

### CHURCH BUILDING

#### R ROOFS AND FLASHINGS

- R1 The main roof is slated with Scotch slate, laid in diminishing courses, this generally appears to be reasonably sound with a few slips and cracked slates, which require refixing. The build up of moss needs to be removed as it retains moisture and causes frost damage to surface of slate and erosion of gable and tower stonework. The north slope is not easy to view from ground level, however it appears to be in considerably better condition than the south which suffers the prevailing south westerly weather from across the countryside.



- R2 The south side has extensive weather staining, build up of moss and lichen, unevenness in coursing due to wind disturbance and at the east end there is a sag to the roof and structure which appears to be of long term standing as the abutment cement fillet has been formed to accommodate it. The abutment with the West gable has a low skew cope and concealed leadwork and abutment with the tower has a cement fillet which is aged and decayed. There have been problems with water ingress and repair and replacement of the abutment flashings is recommended in leadwork. It is anticipated that the problems with the existing details has caused some decay to the sarking boards which will also require repair. The cement fillet against the East gable appears to be in a reasonable condition, however water ingress to the gable has caused damage to the plaster due to pointing failure..



- R3 The ridge appears to be lead and in a reasonably sound condition. There are two metal ventilators on the ridge, modern replacements for original fittings, and these appear to be sound condition. During roofing works a full check on the ridge, fixings and abutments is recommended. The junction at the west end against the tower is suspect as point of water penetration and a short section is likely to require replacement.



- R4 The North slope of the nave roof is difficult to view however there is less moss, slates are more even and condition of the abutments with the tower and gable skews does not look to be as badly weathered. The cement fillet at the west end has been replaced in recent times, however water penetration at this abutment indicates it is failing and a lead secret gutter detail is recommended.



- R5 The tower roof has a lead sheet covering with roll joints and cover flashings at the abutment to the tower parapet walls. Generally the leadwork is in good condition, however there is a build up of vegetation at the perimeter, moss and algae which needs to be removed and all laps and joints in leadwork checked. The condition of the pointing and seal of the flashings is decayed and requires replacement of mortar. Rainwater disposal is via an internal downpipe on the east side and further comment is made later.
- R6 Despite the location being on top of the hill, there is no lightning protection system and it is recommended that the building is assessed for lightning risk and a conductor system fitted.
- R7 The clock has faces on the three public faces of the tower and they are in reasonable condition.

## **G GUTTERS AND DOWNPIPES**

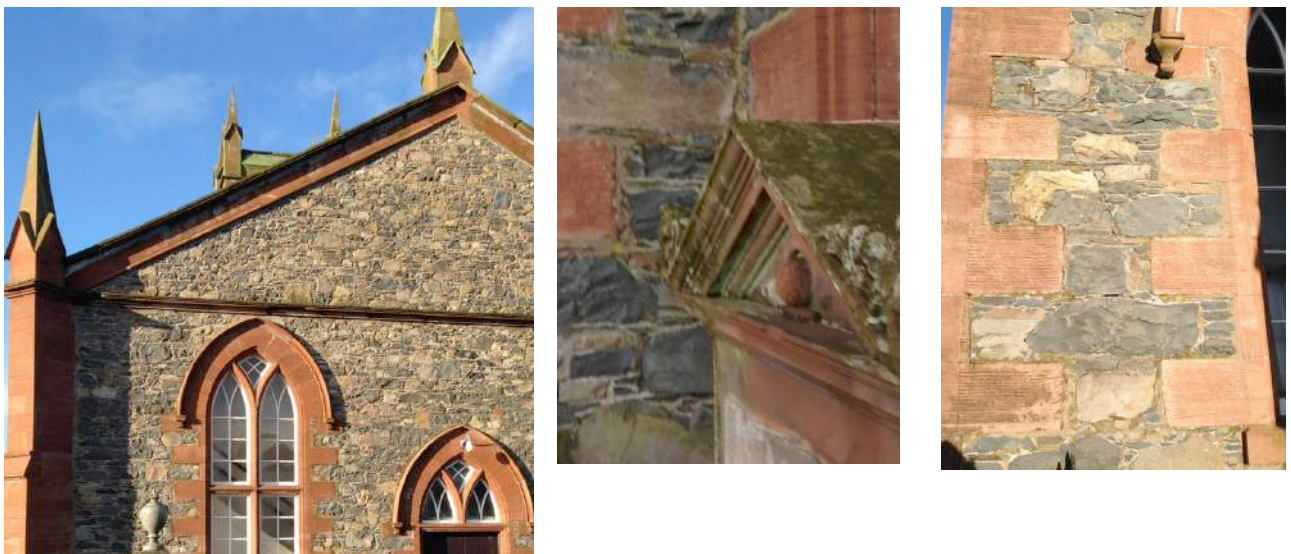
- G1 The gutter to the main roof is a lead lined channel gutter on the top of the eaves wall-head, which is a traditional detail that can cause considerable problems with overflow both down the face of elevation stonework and also into the roof and interior finishes. Currently there are not strong indicators that this is causing a problem for the church, however a check on the lead lining, seal on the joints and clear drainage outlets is strongly recommended. Junctions with the skew abutment roof flashings are often vulnerable and localised work to seals will be necessary with the work to the flashings. The corbelled stonework of the eaves has erosion and gaps which also give concern and repointing work to masonry will be necessary. The gutters are served by only one centrally positioned downpipe on each side of the roof, and there are lead lined overflows in several positions along the gutter, which appear to be in sound condition and clear.
- G2 The two cast iron downpipes on the side elevations are in good decorative condition. They do not have rodding access at the base and connect direct to underground drains which are believed to go to soakaway. The introduction of hand-hole access plates is recommended to help ensure blockages can be cleared.



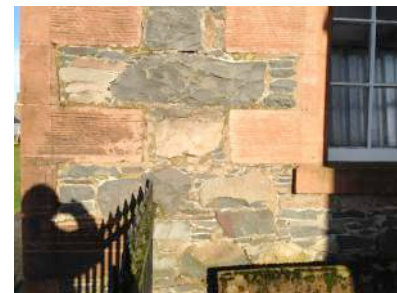
- G3 The tower roof has a single outlet into an internal cast iron downpipe which routes out through the wall in the ringing chamber with a upvc replacement pipe with access plates, and discharges water onto the north slope of the main roof. The condition and decoration of the pipe is sound.

## **S STONEMASONRY AND WALLS**

- S1 The masonry walls and tower are generally in reasonable condition, although areas of erosion are noted on the red sandstone dressings. Problems noted as follows.



- S2 The whinstone rubble walls have strong pointing, probably containing a reasonable level of cement, which is suitable for the hard stone. However, there are areas where pointing has fallen out or is cracked and as whin does not absorb water on the exterior surface, moisture is penetrating through these joints and natural hairline fissures to damage the interior finishes. Algae on mortar joints indicates where water penetration is a problem and localised areas on all elevations require repointing with appropriate mortar. Areas to focus on are related to the interior problems with damages decoration and plaster: East gable extensive, around windows on south elevation, south west corner of church, tower south elevation, and around door tower west elevation. High level vents in the masonry assist with venting the cavity behind the plaster and lath and drying the masonry.
- S3 The red sandstone dressings have areas of erosion and defective pointing is indicated where there is extensive algae due to moisture retention. South and west sides are particularly affected. The sandstone adjacent to whin has to deal with the water run off and absorbs it in a concentrated location. Mixed pointing mortars appear to have been used and careful assessment of suitable lime based mortar is necessary to ensure weathering is not accelerated.

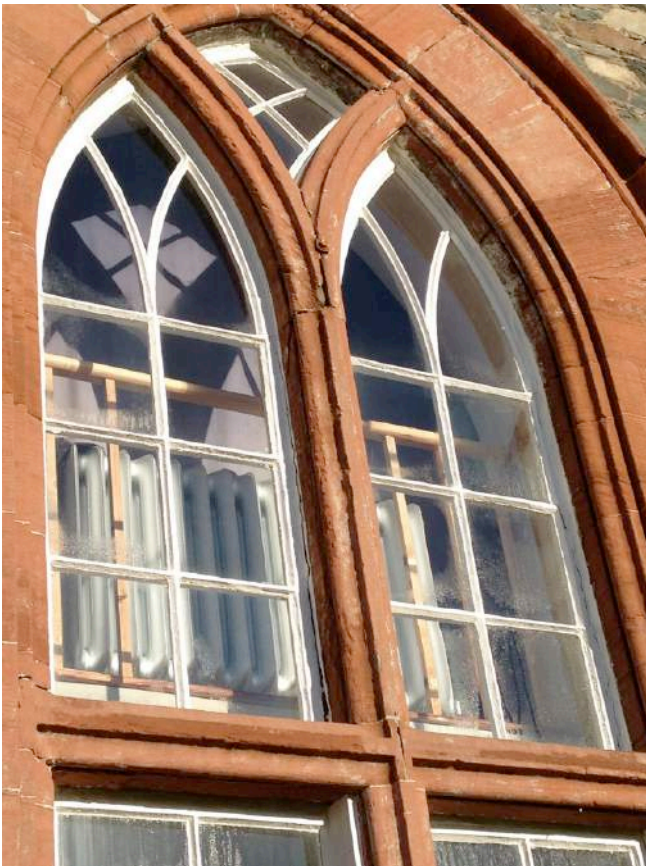


- S4 The tower parapet sandstone stonework has considerable algae and vegetation on copes and flat upper surfaces. Scraping and use of a biocide wash is recommended and then areas of repointing. The inner face of the parapet wall is in particularly poor condition with pointing cracked and missing.
- S5 The pinnacles have been a problem over many years with loss of mortar and bedding, some have had to be re-fixed and several replaced. The majority of pinnacles are currently in sound condition except 2no. on the north side where the top stones have been removed and require re-fixing with ss pins and re-bedding. Each pinnacle should be checked and repointed localised areas as necessary.
- S6 The skew copes on both gables have vegetation and algae growth and scraping and biocide is recommended followed by repointing. The outer profile has eroded due to extent of weathering, and some pieces broken off. Localised repair with small partial indents or built up Lithomex mortar repair to improve weathering, to be considered.





- S7 The sandstone eaves corbel stones and projecting string course have weathered and eroded edges in quite a few locations on all elevations and localised partial indents or built up Lithomex mortar repair to improve weathering, to be considered.
- S8 The buttress stonework on each corner of the church is in reasonable good condition with a few localised areas of missing or decayed pointing, which should be repointed.





- S9 The window hood mould and dressings are in reasonable condition with a few localised areas of missing or decayed pointing, which should be repointed. However the tracery and mullions of the three south elevation windows are beginning to suffer with erosion, cracks and structural issues at the junction with transoms, and have been pinned on the Y section some time ago. Repair with new ss pinnings and partial indenting is necessary for each window, and full repointing of the dressings. The windows on other elevation are in better condition and only localised repointing would seem to be necessary.
- CS10 The West doors have had long term problems and some lead weather cappings have been introduced to the transom between doors and fanlight. Water penetration continues to be a problem and defective pointing and erosion of the dressings is evident. Repointing of dressings is required.



## **W WINDOWS AND DOORS**

- W1 The windows are all of similar design with timber framed small pane lancets, either in pairs with stone mullions on the main elevations, or single panels on the west elevation. Condition of the stone mullions and transoms are causing problems on the South side in particular. Generally the timber window frames and astragals are in reasonable condition and have been well maintained and decorated to prevent weather decay. However there are some windows where the layers of filler and repair cannot prevent water ingress and localised repair or replacement of frames and cills is necessary.
- W2 The 3no. south elevation windows all have problems with the mastic seals to the jambs and cutting out and repointing in is recommended. To carry out the stone repairs it is likely that windows will need to be removed for access and this will be an opportunity to check the timber condition, refurbish and cut out and piece in repairs as necessary.
- W3 The 3no. north elevation windows do not have the same level of weathering, and condition of decoration is sound.
- W4 The tower windows and fanlight over the west door have suffered with water penetration and decay of the timber is apparent with the tower south window requiring more extensive repair in the frame and cill. Repointing mastic seals is necessary for the windows to the west end .
- W5 Water penetration at the head of the east elevation windows on the stairs to the galleries, has caused plaster damage to the interior, however currently the timber windows themselves are not unduly damaged and localised repair and resealing is recommended along with repair of plaster once water ingress through stonework has been dealt with.
- W6 The timber panelled doors to both the east and West entrances are in reasonable decorative condition.



**CF INTERIOR CONDITION**

- F1 The interior of the church is in reasonably sound condition, but with several areas of plaster and decoration damaged and affected by water penetration and condensation due to the heavy moisture presence in the structure.
- F2 The plastered ceiling is remarkably free of water damage considering the roof issues, however there is staining and peeling plaster around the perimeter on the coved section, most noticeably above the pulpit where the roof junction with the tower has had water ingress. Patch repairs have been effected but work to the abutment flashings as noted above need to take place for a permanent repair and the damaged plaster of the cove and wall below it can be made good and re-decorated. It may be necessary to carry out patch repair of the plaster if found to be bossed or live.



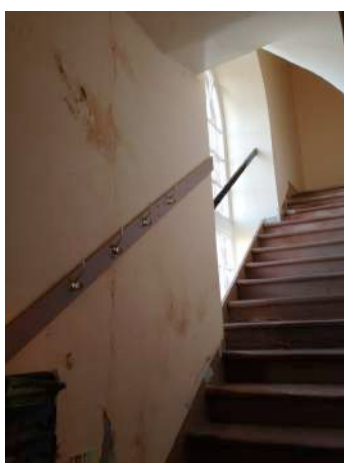
- F3 There is limited access into the ceiling / roof space from stair landing, which is not safe for access/ Provision of a hatch over the gallery would be very beneficial for maintenance checks on the roof and structure and potential for laying an insulation quilt into the loft space. A high level timber specialist survey is recommended to check areas of roof that have regular water ingress problems.
- F4 The tower has had on-going problems with water ingress as can be seen in the staining of the stonework. There are 3no. floor levels within the tower each accessed by fixed ladders. Floor and roof timbers have been replaced and are in sound condition and have protective dpc sheets and treated timber used. Wall conditions have high moisture content, but are not wet except the lower level on the South side which has green algae on the stonework. The tower is reasonably well ventilated due to the stone louvres in the bell chamber which have timber baffle boards to reduce wind driven rain entry. The openings also have wire mesh to prevent bird entry. The use of a more

robust weather mesh should be considered, such as Galebreaker fabric, which would prevent bird entry and cut down on wind driven rain while still allowing good ventilation.



F5 The vestry room in the lower part of the tower, accessed from the pulpit, has damaged decoration and plaster caused by water penetration in the tower and also with poor ventilation and minimal heating. Environmental improvement with more regular ventilation and heating would improve the conditions before re-decorating.

F6 The west entrance lobby area has water damaged plaster and decoration related to the problems with stonework and around windows. Intermittent heating contributes to the issues with condensation.

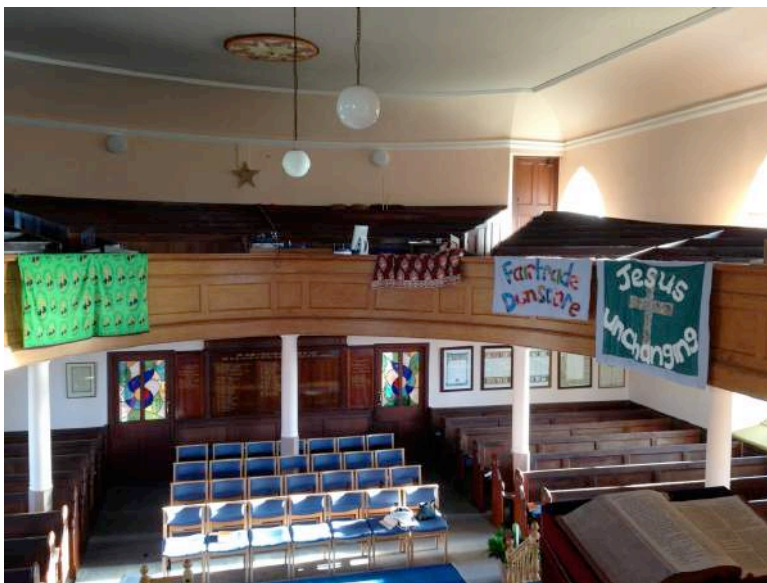
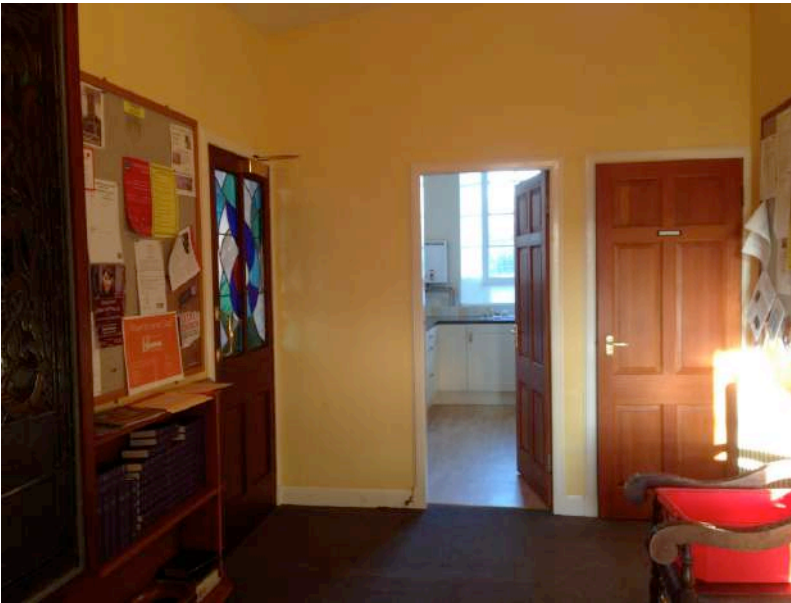


F7 The extent of water penetration on the east elevation has caused considerable damage to the decoration and plaster of the stairs wall to the gallery. Plaster repairs required once water ingress problems are resolved. As with the west entrance, the intermittent heating and high moisture content of the fabric contributes to the condensation risks. Positive ventilation introduced to the area would be beneficial.

F8 Within the main sanctuary the general condition of decoration and plaster is generally good, with localised problems around window reveals.

F9 The structure of the gallery is in sound condition, and the pews and front panel joinery are in good condition. Likewise the pulpit and chancel furnishings are in sound condition. The church are considering some re-ordering of the sanctuary to accommodate more flexible worship and to provide exhibition and community activities within the space. Alteration of chancel and removal of pews to be considered.

- F10 The condition of the meeting room and foyer is good and the kitchen has been refitted recently and in good condition. The toilet is tucked into the corner of the building under the stair and although reasonably spacious does not comply with requirements for an accessible toilet suitable for disability use. Improvement to the facilities to be considered as part of the re-ordering design work. The condition of the toilet is reasonable but due to the intermittent heating of the space on the coldest corner of the building, there are condensation issues.
- F11 An asbestos survey and production of a property register will be necessary before any repair or alteration works take place.





6273 Dunscore Parish Church

## RECOMMENDATIONS: REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Costs noted are purely indicative, as proper specification clauses may be required and estimates sought from local or specialist contractors. Rates and prices will vary depending on scope of remedial work and individual contractors. Costings do not include contractors cost for scaffolds and site management (preliminaries) or VAT.

### CHURCH BUILDING

#### ESSENTIAL AND URGENTLY REQUIRED WORK: (within 6 -12 months)

R1	Refix slipped and uneven slates on roof slopes, and removal of moss	£750
R2&R4	Replacement of abutment flashings of slate roof against tower and skew copes	£2,800
R3	Check and refix lead ridge sections, including replacement piece against tower	£500
R5	Remove vegetation and apply biocide to tower roof and parapet	£500
R5	Replace mortar pointing and sealant of tower roof cover flashings on all sides	£1,200
G1	Clear all gutters and downpipes seasonally and check condition of outlets and lead	£200
S2	Rake out pointing to south and west elevations of tower and repoint	£4,000
S4	Repoint tower roof parapet wall and copes on both sides	£2,000
S9	Rake out defective pointing to 3no. south window tracery and dressings. Indent damaged mullion and transom sections.	£6,600
S9	Rake out defective pointing to West door and window dressings. Check lead dressing details	£500
W2	Conservation repairs of main south elevation timber windows and redecorate	£6,000
W4	Conservation repairs of south tower timber windows and re-decorate	£1,000
W5	Resealing and new mastic to east elevation windows	£600
F3	carry out specialist timber survey of roof structure and sarking	£400
F11	Asbestos survey	<u>£400</u>
	SUB- TOTAL	£27,450

#### RECOMMENDED WORK IN THE NEAR FUTURE (within 12mths - 2yrs)

R2	Check condition of sarking at skew abutments against tower and gables, localised repairs anticipated	£1,200
R2	Replace cement fillets at skew junctions with lead detail East gable.	£2,500
R5	Check all leadwork laps and joints tower roof	£200
R6	Provide lightning protection system	£3,000
G2	provide rodding access points to base of downpipes and after repairs, re-decorate all rainwater goods	£300
S2	Rake out and repoint defective joints in rubble work localised areas, all elevations	£3,000

S3	Take samples of mortar for analysis for suitable matching of mortars for repointing	£2,000
S5	Refix and repoint pinnacle stones north side and check pointing of all pinnacles	£1,500
S6	Remove vegetation, apply biocide wash and repoint open joints to skews and copes to gables and localised partial indent / lithomex repair to eroded profile for improved weathering	£2,000
S7	Rake out and repoint defective eaves corbel joints in localised areas and carry out necessary stone repairs.	£1,500
S8	Rake out and repoint defective joints in localised areas to buttresses	£500
S9	Rake out localised areas defective pointing to window dressings and hood mouldings	£1,000
F2	Making good plaster and re-decoration repairs in several locations in main sanctuary ceiling and window reveals after roof and window repairs carried out.	£3,000
F4	removal bird droppings and debris by specialist	£250
F5	Re-decorate water damaged plaster and decorations vestry room	£250
F6	making good plaster and re-decoration repairs inside west lobby and doors	£250
F7	making good plaster and re-decoration repairs inside east gable and around windows	<u>£3,000</u>
	SUB-TOTAL	£25,450

#### **DESIRABLE WORKS**

F3	provide new access hatch in ceiling of gallery for safer access to maintenance of roof structure	£500
F4	Provide Galebreaker fabric to inside of louvres	£500
F9 - 10	Reordering options to be developed and considered - to budget	<u>say £30K</u>
	SUB-TOTAL	£31,000

#### **BUDGET FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS TOTAL**

**£83,900**

#### **ADDITIONAL CONTRACTUAL COSTS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

*Contractors preliminaries for scaffold and management of project etc , typically* 15 - 20%

*Contract contingencies to deal with unknown problems and extent of work typically* 10 - 15%

*Professional fees for development of information, specification, drawings and management of project – typically Architect, QS and CDM co-ordinator percentage fees* 13 – 15%

*VAT is due on all fees and construction works at 20%, but reasonable proportion can be reclaimed for construction repair works through the Listed Places of Worship grant scheme*

#### **NOTIONAL FULL PROJECT BUDGET COST £115K excl VAT**

## **GENERAL MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Careful and regular maintenance of the church is an important aspect of ensuring that major repairs are reduced and that costs involved in upkeeping the church are kept down. The following list gives an indication of the sort of jobs that should be done and when.

- At appropriate Season:            Check visually all gutters, gullies and roofs, (depending on weather) especially when rain is falling.
- Clear snow.
- Clear concealed valley gutters.
- Spring / Early Summer:            Make full inspection of church.
- Check inventory.
- Check bird proofing.
- Cut any ivy starting to grow up walls.
- Spray around church to discourage weed growth.
- Check heating apparatus and clean flues.
- Check interior frequently for signs of active beetle and report findings to architect.
- Check ventilators.
- Spring-clean the church.
- Summer:                                    Cut grass / tidy garden in churchyard at regular intervals.
- Cut any ivy growth on trees regularly.
- Inspect all roofs, making sure tiles and leadwork are watertight and gutters clear.
- Re-check heating installation before Autumn.
- Autumn:                                    Check gutters, downpipes, gullies and roofs, rodding out drain to ensure water clears easily.
- Inspect roofs with binoculars from ground level, counting numbers of slipped tiles etc. for repair.
- Clear rubbish from ventilation holes inside and out.
- Annually:                                    Arrange for servicing of fire extinguishers.



## **FINAL COMMENTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES**

1. It is strongly recommended that the church keep a Property Register, in which all work undertaken in or about the church and upon its goods and ornaments should be entered together with the name and address of the architect, and details of the contractors who were responsible for the execution of the work.
2. It is recommended that the church make and keep an inventory of all valuables, furniture, fittings and monuments belonging to the church. This inventory should then be kept with the Church Property Register.
3. All electrical installations should be tested at least every five years and immediately if not done within the last five years, by a competent electrical engineer, and a resistance and earth continuity test should be obtained on all circuits. The engineers test report should be kept with the Church Property Register.
4. Any lighting conductor should be tested every five years in accordance with British Standard 6651 by a competent electrical engineer, and the record of the test results and conditions should be kept with the Church Property Register.
5. A proper examination and test should be made of the heating apparatus by a qualified engineer, each summer before the heating seasons begins; the congregational board should consider arranging an Inspection Contract with their Insurance Company.
6. Recent legislation requires that a fire management strategy should be in place in a non-domestic building. Risk assessments should be carried out and building users should know the procedure for evacuation, location of extinguishers, calling the fire brigade etc.
7. A minimum of two water type fire extinguishers should be provided plus additional special extinguishers for the organ and boiler house as detailed below.  
Large churches will require more extinguishers and as a general rule of thumb, one water extinguisher should be provided for every 250 square meters of floor area.

Location	Type of extinguisher
General area	Water
Organ	CO <sup>2</sup> BCF or BTM
Boiler House: -	
Solid Fuel	Water
Gas fired	Foam (or dry powder if electric supply to boiler room cannot be easily isolated).
Oil supply	

All extinguishers should be inspected annually by a competent engineer to ensure they are in good working order. Further advice can be obtained from the Fire Prevention Officer of the local fire brigade and from your insurers. It is recommended that both be invited to comment on the existing fire prevention procedures immediately if this has not been done in the past five years.

8. Legislation requires church buildings to investigate and record the presence of asbestos, and develop a policy for working in an area containing asbestos. This should be carried out by a specialist firm who can also quote for the removal of areas that are a danger to public health.
9. The congregation are strongly advised to enter into an annual contract with a local builder for the cleaning-out of gutters and downpipes twice a year.
10. The church condition requires to be inspected every five years on the quinquennial inspection regime. However it should be realised that serious trouble may develop in between these surveys if minor defects are left unattended. It is strongly recommended that the property convenors should make, or cause to be made, a careful inspection of the fabric of the church at least once a year, and arrange for immediate attention to such minor matters as displaced slates and leaking pipes.

Guidance may be had from the pamphlet, "How to look After Your Church" obtainable from The Council for the Care of Churches.

11. The congregation are reminded that insurance cover should be index-linked, so that adequate cover is maintained against inflation of building costs. It is of course important to ensure that the basic sum insured is adequate at inception of index-linking, as this will deal only with future inflation. The Ecclesiastical Insurance Office plc, which covers the majority of churches in the UK, will send its regional surveyors without charge to offer guidance as to the appropriate level of assessment in every case, as will most other insurance offices.
12. Should you have any queries relating to any matters in this report or to any items of work requiring to be carried out both now and in the future please refer to the architect.
13. Current legislation requires that churches should be made accessible to disabled people. Temporary and makeshift arrangements are not advisable or suitable. The requirements of the Technical (Building) Standards should be implemented as a minimum if possible.
14. There will be a fair number of maintenance items that members of a church congregation are willing to carry out themselves on a DIY basis. The golden rule is to "Stay Safe" and ensure that you carry out any building maintenance safely. Ladders, lofts and roofs present particular hazards both for those working at height and at ground level for others passing by. Do not attempt any work connected with electrical cabling unless experienced or qualified to do so, likewise oil and gas installations can be dangerous if mishandled. Employ qualified technical persons in any situations where you are unsure.
15. This is a summary report only. It is not a specification for the execution of the work and must not be used as such.





## DUNSCORE VILLAGE DUNSCORE PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD (Ref:4230)

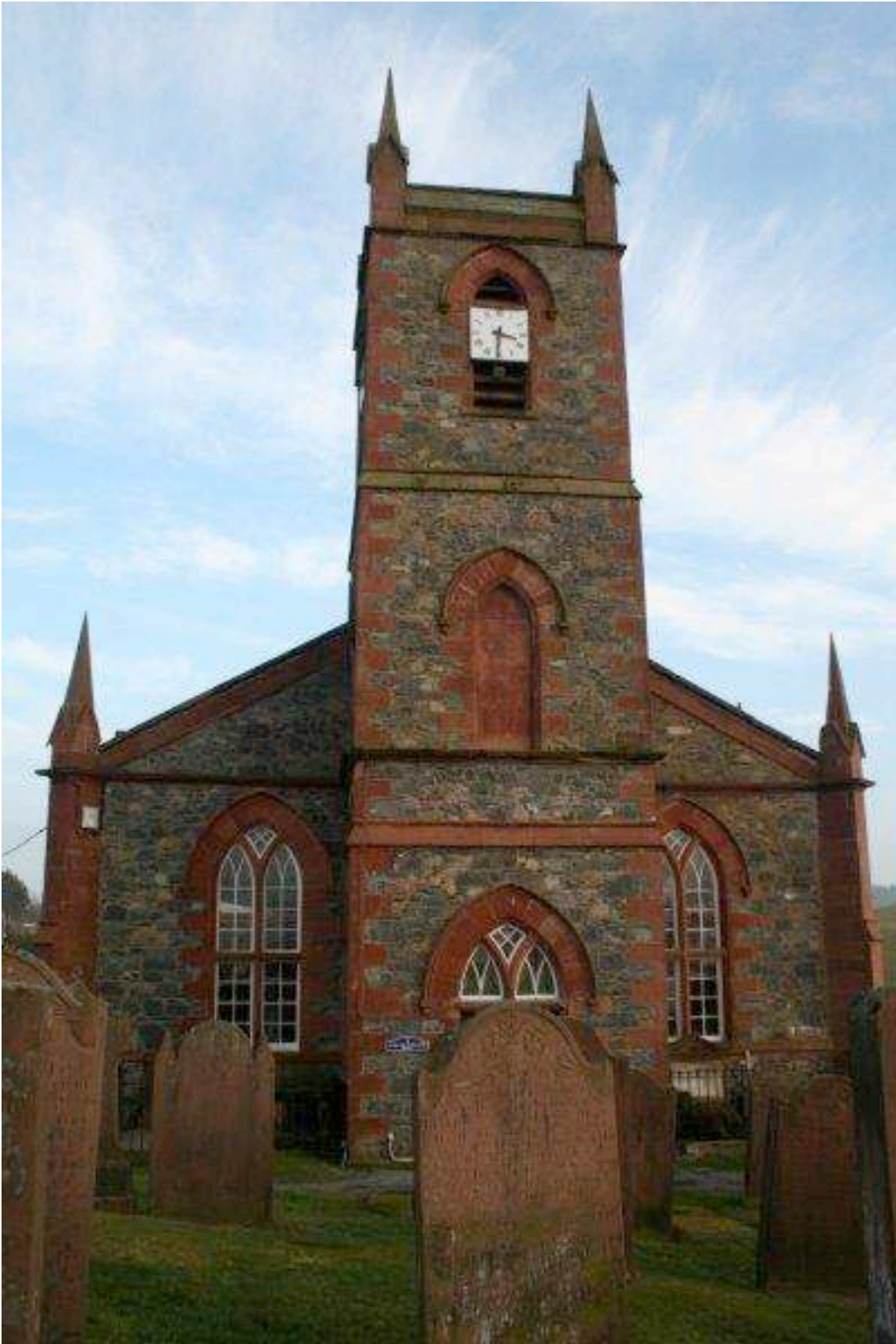
This building is in the **Dumfries And Galloway** Council and the **Dunscore** Parish. It is a category **A** building and was listed on **03/08/1971**.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: NX 866 843.

### Description

James Thomson of Dumfries, architect. Built 1823-4. Simple, rectangular-plan, 3-bay simply buttressed, Gothic church, 3-stage square tower at west gable. Rubble-built, with contrasting painted ashlar dressings, and long and short worked dressings to doors, windows and tower quoins. All openings hood-moulded and pointed, windows to body of church have simple Y-traceried mullion with transom at gallery level. Small panes, glazing bars also Y-traceried. Tower door faces west, lintelled doorway, traceried fanlight; windows to flanks. Tower stages off-set; blind window (continuous cill course at eaves level) to each face of middle stage; louvred belfry openings (with modern clock to 2 faces) above. Pinnacles to buttresses linked by simple parapet. Door between 2 windows in east gable; cill band, hood-moulds linked by string course on side elevations. Cornice and blocking course; slate roof.

Interior: horseshoe gallery, with panelled front, on plain columns; curved pulpit below domed sounding board, latter supported by pilastered and panelled back board on west wall; flanking doors at middle stage of tower, with flight of steps to each.



West elevation



North elevation to Kirkgate