

Inghamite Church
Earby Road, Salterforth, Lancashire:
Historic Building Record



November 2010

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SUMMARY

The Inghamite Church at Salterforth in Lancashire (NGR: SD 889454) was rebuilt in 1932-3 and survives almost entirely unaltered, and is a rare example of this type of Methodist chapel. Historic building recording, principally photographic, was carried out in October 2010 for the owner and developers Mr J Blades, as a condition of planning consent for alterations at the site.

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INGHAMITE CHURCH, EARBY ROAD, SALTERFORTH, LANCASHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED IN THIS REPORT

Many of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report; however for a full set of photographs please consult the project archive (see Appendix 2).

Photo Subject

1	General view of the site, from the east (church to right, outbuilding to left)
3	South-east elevation of the church
4	South-east elevation of the church, and caretaker's house to right
9	Foundation stone in south-east elevation, laid by Mrs A Harrison
14	Sign next to school room entrance
15	North-west elevation of the church
17	North-west elevation of the church: main entrance
18	North-west elevation of the church: inscription over main entrance
27	Stairs leading up to the chapel from entrance lobby
29	Main entrance lobby to church: newel post to staircase
31	Main entrance lobby to church: detail of ceiling
33	The chapel, from the north-east end
35	The chapel, from the north
37	The chapel, from the west
39	The chapel: detail of pews
40	The chapel: dais and pulpit
43	The chapel: detail of pulpit
44	The chapel: detail cranking mechanism in pulpit to raise lectern height
45	The chapel: dais, choir stalls and organ
47	The chapel: detail of organ
49	The chapel: rear of organ, showing lever for bellows
51	The chapel: detail of chandelier
56	Ground floor of chapel, showing lobby to school room
60	The school room, from the east
62	The school room, from the south-west
65	The school room: detail of hot air duct
67	Detail of door to minister's vestry
70	Stairs down from the choir stalls and pulpit
74	Caretaker's house: living room fireplace
76	The outbuilding, from across Earby Road
78	The outbuilding: north-east elevation
80	The outbuilding: from the west
81	The outbuilding: ground floor, from the north-west
88	The outbuilding: first floor fireplace
89	South-east graveyard, from the west
91	South-east graveyard, from the south
93	South-east graveyard: memorial to Henry Hartley
95	South-east graveyard: memorial to William Pollard

INGHAMITE CHURCH, EARBY ROAD, SALTERFORTH, LANCASHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at the Inghamite Church at Salterforth, near Barnoldswick in Lancashire. The work was commissioned by the owner and developer, Mr J Blades, and carried out in October 2010, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Pendle Borough Council for the extension of an attached dwelling into the church.
- 1.2 The present Inghamite Church was entirely rebuilt in 1932-3 on the site of one dating from 1754, and has changed little in subsequent years. It is a plain, two storey building with attached caretaker's house, and has a school-room on the ground floor with the chapel above, the latter still containing the 1930s furniture and fixtures. There are burial grounds to front and rear, and a small detached ancillary building at the road frontage which is 18th or 19th century.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation, and was essentially a photographic record, supplemented by historical information. This report will be submitted to the client, Pendle Borough Council, the English Heritage National Monuments Record, and published on the internet via the Oasis Project. The project archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 The church lies to the north of Earby Road, in the civil parish and village of Salterforth, which is served by the B6383 road linking Barnoldswick with Kelbrook. The site itself lies at NGR: SD 889454 (postcode: BB18 5TQ), and stands immediately east of the former Friends' Meeting House, and to the east is bounded by the lane known as Gateland. It is set back from the road, with a disused burial ground occupying the forecourt, and a second burial ground lies to the north-west of the building, still in use for interments (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The long axis of the church building runs from south-west to north-east: the north-west side contains the principal entrance to the chapel, while the south-east side forms the front of the caretaker's house and school room. The detached building stands in the angle between Earby Road and Gateland, facing directly onto Earby Road (Figure 2).
- 2.3 At the time of the present survey the church was in private ownership having been sold by its trustees, although it is believed to remain designated as a place

of worship. The caretaker's house is occupied by the owner Mr Blades, but the rest of the building is currently disused, except for storage. The detached building had undergone some new building works at the time of survey, and an adjacent WC block had been demolished.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 None of the buildings at the site are listed as having special architectural or historic interest. Planning consent was granted by Pendle Borough Council on 26 May 2010 for the conversion of part of the church into the existing dwelling, and of the detached building to form a residential annex, as well as the formation of a parking and garden area over the south-east burial ground (application no: 13/10/0188P), and the consent includes a condition (no 7), requiring a programme of building recording and analysis, which this report and the project archive result from.

4 Historical background

- 4.1 The Inghamite movement was a branch of Methodism led by Benjamin Ingham (1712 - 1772), who was born in Ossett in the West Riding of Yorkshire and became closely involved with John and Charles Wesley and later the Moravians, but after a schism with them he established his own following for a time, when a number of Inghamite "societies" were set up, particularly in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Pennines and in Westmorland. Ingham later joined the Sandemanians, another dissenting sect, thereby leaving the Inghamites as a fairly small, geographically restricted group which never expanded much beyond its original area.¹
- 4.2 Until the 1750s the Inghamites' religious meetings were held either outdoors or in any available buildings, such as barns and houses, there being no dedicated chapels before that time. The first purpose-built Inghamite chapel was at Wheatley Lane, near Barrowford (established 1750) and this was the first of a number to be built in that decade, almost all of them in the Pennines and adjoining districts, including those at Salterforth, Winewall, Dent and Kendal.²
- 4.3 The earliest record of an Inghamite congregation at Salterforth is from 1751, and a deed of 1754 refers to them owning a place of worship on "that parcel of land known as Gateland Croft": this may have been an existing structure adapted for

¹ Pickles, H M 1995 *Benjamin Ingham: Preacher amongst the Dales, Forests and Fells*

² That at Winewall was recorded by this author in 2000 before its conversion to apartments: see *Inghamite Chapel, Winewall Lane, Trawden, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording* (October 2000). A building in Nelson in use as the Salvation Army Citadel before its demolition in 2007/8 was also built as an Inghamite Church, in the 1880s. See *Salvation Army Citadel, Russell Street, Nelson, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording* (November 2007). Both reports deposited at the Lancashire Historic Environment Record & Lancashire Record Office.

their purposes, or perhaps a new building. However by 1804 it was said to be close to a state of ruin, as its popularity had waned, but in the early years of the 19th century its fortunes recovered, and despite various repairs by the early 20th century it become hard to maintain and in the 1920s a decision was made to rebuild it, using a special fund which members had set up and which contained nearly £2,200 by the early 1930s. The last service was held in the old building in April 1932.

- 4.4 The process of reconstruction of the church was documented in articles in the local newspaper, the *Craven Herald*, but the proposed plans do not appear to have survived, or if they have, their whereabouts are not known. However, the Building Plans Register for Skipton Rural District Council (in which Salterforth then lay) records plan number 58, of the year 1932, as being for the Inghamite Chapel. The original plan was actually drawn in 1929 by (the architect simply identified as “Briggs”), approved on the 11 June 1932, and the final inspection of the completed building was made on the 6 April 1933.³ It was built of brick but faced with stone quarried at Salterforth, and was erected by the local partnership of Jack Briggs and Harold Duxbury, Duxbury acting as clerk of works.
- 4.5 The foundation stones were laid during a ceremony in June 1932 (Figure 3), and glass cylinders laid beneath some of them, containing items from that year such as coins and newspapers. The new chapel was intended to seat 220 people, and in it would be installed the clock, organ and chandelier from the old church.⁴ The total cost for the new building was £3,155 12s 0d, and opening celebrations were held on 29 and 30 April 1933.
- 4.6 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show the site before the chapel was rebuilt, and are significant in showing that the detached building to the south-east was extant by the 1840s. A few photographs also survive of the old church, before its demolition in 1932 (Figures 4 to 7).
- 4.7 It is not known when the church was last used for worship but it is thought to have been within two or three years, leaving the only actively functioning Inghamite Church in the country being that at Wheatley Lane.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed with Pendle Borough Council (Appendix 1). It involved photography of the exterior and interior of the building and of the south-east

³ North Yorkshire County Record Office DC/SKR

⁴ Anon 1954 *Inghamite Chapel, Salterforth: A Short History*; *Craven Herald and Pioneer* June 24 1932; 17 March 1933, p 10

graveyard, and a written account. Site visits were made during the week of 18 October 2010.

- 5.2 The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for its archival qualities. External and internal photographs were taken of all the buildings, and general shots of the front burial ground, generally using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and the locations of the photographs are shown on a site plan and copies of the floor plans by the owner's agent John Birtwhistle of J & L B Design. All the photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and form part of the project archive; a selection are also copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

6 Description of the buildings and site

Church

- 6.1 The church is a relatively plain building, rectangular in plan and five bays long, but with a projection at the east end where the caretaker's house extends beyond the gable to take up the full width of the plot (**1,2**). Faced with coursed sandstone, it has plain dressings for the most part, although the doorways have ashlar surrounds with moulded cornices and there is a first floor sill band, as well as a stepped parapet to the house and a shaped kneeler projecting at the east corner (**3,4**). The roof is blue slate with verge copings and kneelers, and a single chimney stack serves the north-east gable. The general appearance is plain and functional and its close resemblance to the textile mills of the region cannot go unnoticed.
- 6.2 The south-east front has three entrances: one at the west end which was the minister's own doorway; one to the east, the entrance to the school; and a third doorway which serves the caretaker's house (**5-7**). Between the first two is a row of foundation stones naming the dignitaries involved in the rebuilding, as named in the advertisement from 1932 (Figure 3) (**8-13**), and next to the middle one a painted timber sign welcoming all to the church (its date unknown) (**14**). The principal doorway to the church is however in the north-east front, reached via its own gateway off the lane, and this is a wider opening with double doors at the head of a short flight of steps, and with an inscribed lintel recalling the church's rebuilding in 1932 (**15-18**). It is flanked by two more foundation stones, one of them laid by John Swire, preacher at the church for several decades but who died the year after the new church was completed (**19-20**). Otherwise this elevation largely matches the south-east side of the building (**21-22**).
- 6.3 The caretaker's house occupies the east end of the building, where it steps out from the gable: it has a side entrance here, with single storey projection beyond,

and there is an entrance to the church's boiler house and coal cellar to the rear (23-25).

6.4 The church entrance in the north-west elevation leads to a large lobby on a mezzanine floor, from which enclosed timber stairs ascend to the chapel on the first floor (26-28). The carved newel post is in a style repeated elsewhere in the church, as are the half-glazed doors with etched glass at the foot of the stairs, and the ceiling has a geometric pattern in keeping with the art deco motifs of the 1930s (29-31). The stairs emerge at the rear of the chapel, which occupies the whole of this upper storey and has a barrel ceiling, concealing what are believed to be steel roof trusses. The floor slopes gently down towards the south-west end, where the organ is situated between choir stalls and beyond a dais set behind a timber rail with wrought ironwork below (32-36). Most of the chapel is occupied by pews arranged in rows with a pair of outer gangways, and the pulpit is positioned against the north-west side (37-39). These fixtures all appear to be those of 1932 and are of a uniformity of style and quality: they are predominantly of pitch pine, but hand rails are of oak (40-42). The pulpit in particular is worth noting, as a simple concealed cranking mechanism allows its lectern to be raised and lowered to suit the preacher's height (43-44). The organ was re-installed in 1932 from the old chapel, and had been second-hand when first brought to Salterforth from Edenfield in Lancashire: its makers were Gledhill and Wild of Rochdale. A plaque attached to it records the 40 years service as an organist given by Maud Duckworth (died 1985) (45-48). At some time the hand cranked internal bellows with which the organ was equipped have been replaced by an electric pump located on the floor below (49). Another feature of the chapel worth noting is the brass chandelier surmounted by a bird, which hangs over the dais: this was saved from the old chapel (51), and more plaques near the pulpit commemorate John Swire and Thomas Stanley Baxter, both active members of the church for over 60 years of their lives (52). Also of interest are the timber brackets above shaped stone corbels, which support the roof trusses (53), and the metal duct for the blown air heating system, the only source of heating in the chapel (54). A photograph in the 1954 pamphlet shows the south-west end wall of the chapel painted with the words: "Oh Worship the Lord/In the Beauty.. [illegible]", now no longer visible.

6.5 Beneath the chapel, most of the church's ground floor is occupied by the school room, in which children would have been taught. This is entered off an entrance lobby from the south-east doorway (56,57) and is a plain room with matchboard dados and partitions, central posts carrying the first floor beams, and a ceiling set with lozenges within square panels (58-64). It too is heated by the same ducted air system as the chapel upstairs (65). In the south-west corner is the minister's vestry, a small room with its own easy access to the chapel via a second flight of stairs, which have their own external entrance (66-70). With the exception of the boiler room and store rooms under the stairs, the only other

significant working space within the church is the small kitchen on the mezzanine floor, with ladies' WC off (72).

Caretaker's house

- 6.6 There is no internal communication between the church and the adjoining caretaker's house, which is to all intents and purposes a typical 1930s house, with living room, kitchen and pantry on the ground floor, and two bedrooms and bathrooms above, all of which have lower ceilings than the main building. Much of its original character remains, and historic fixtures include the timber chimney-piece and panelled doors (73-74).

Outbuilding

- 6.7 The detached outbuilding stands right on the Earby Road frontage, in line with the churchyard boundary wall (75-76), and its appearance suggests it is late 18th century in date, although Mr Blades believes it may have been standing when the Inghamites first bought the site in the 1750s. It is of coursed gritstone with large quoins to the front elevation, but of random rubble otherwise, and has monolithic dressings, including flat-faced mullions. The roof has been re-laid with blue slate at some time (77). There is a low doorway in the front wall next to a two-light window (recently blocked), and a two-light window above. A second, inserted doorway exists in the north-east wall, no doubt put in once traffic levels made the original entrance awkward to use, and a small ground floor window appears historic, but the upstairs window here is new and replaces two separate smaller openings (78). There is a doorway leading directly in at first floor level in the north-west side, perhaps secondary, as the ground level of the graveyard is believed to have been raised by around 2m during its life (to accommodate more burials), but there may instead have been outside steps here. The adjacent window is of 2010. The south-west gable is blind (79,80).
- 6.8 The two floors of the building each formed a single heated room originally, although a dividing wall of some sort has been removed from the ground floor. There is little surviving of any interest on the ground floor, the fireplace having been removed, although the timber door to Earby Road appears original (80-84). The only item of interest on the first floor is the stone fireplace with mantelshelf (85-87), which evidently housed a small grate. These aspects of the building suggest it was used by members of the Inghamites for activities peripheral to worship, and it may be the reading room some sources refer to, a school room, or perhaps a lodging for visiting preachers.

South-east burial ground

- 6.9 The written history of the church recalls that with over 1000 burials within the two graveyards, the front yard became full and so in order to allow further interments its level was raised by dumping a considerable depth of soil over it. There are a number of gravestones within this area but whether or not these have been moved is not known, and the area has clearly been used as a garden for many years. The yard also contains a flagged path leading up from the gateway on Earby Road to the path along the front of the building (88-95).

7 Summary

- 7.1 The Salterforth Inghamite Church is a rare example of a building type which was never common, and the imminent alterations of part of the building will mean that only that at Wheatley Lane will survive from this small, little-known branch of Methodism. The fact that it is a relatively modern building of the 1930s gives it less historic significance, but also makes it unusual as it was built during a time of reduced prosperity has modern architectural motifs.

Appendix 1: Project design

INGHAMITE CHURCH, EARBY ROAD, SALTERFORTH, LANCASHIRE, BB18 5TQ:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation or project design sets out the work proposed for historic building recording at the Inghamite Church at Salterforth, as required by a condition of planning consent from Pendle Borough Council, for a development by Mr J Blades. It is based on advice from Rosemary Lyons (conservation officer, Pendle Borough Council).

2 Location and description

- 2.1 The Inghamite Church is located at NGR SD 889454, on Earby Road in the village of Salterforth, near Barnoldswick. It stands to the north of the road and has an adjacent burial ground, and a detached cottage on the road itself. Chapel House or 15 Earby Road is a dwelling attached to the east end of the church.

3 Project context

- 3.1 Planning consent was granted by Pendle Borough Council on 26 May 2010 for "Alterations to incorporate part of Inghamite Church into attached dwelling, form parking and garden area and convert "cottage" to residential annexe to No 15 Earby Road" (application number 13/10/0188P). The consent contains a condition stating that:
- No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

4 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 The Inghamite Church is not listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest, but is a significant heritage asset as a well preserved (albeit late) example of a rare building type, whose numbers are diminishing. The Inghamites were established in the 18th century as a branch of Methodism and for the most part the sect was active only in the north of England.

- 4.2 The church at Salterforth was built in 1932, on the site of an earlier one of 1754. It continued in use until the 21st century and has not been officially closed, although it is effectively redundant and has been sold by its trustees.
- 4.3 The graveyard is also historically important but no significant disturbance of it will take place during the present development.

5 Aims of the project

- 5.1 The conversion of part of the church to residential use and the refurbishment of the detached cottage will lead to the loss of some historic features and character, and the aim of the project is to identify and record significant evidence relating to the buildings' historical character and development, and place this in the public domain.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The record will be principally photographic and will involve external and internal shots of the two buildings, including general setting shots and detailed views. These will be taken using a medium format camera with black and white film, in the interest of archival stability. Prints will be produced at 5 x 7". Any colour detail would be recorded with a digital camera (8 mega pixels minimum). Positions of the photographs will be marked on copies of a site plan and the architect's floor plans.
- 6.2 A desk-based study of the site would take place, which would examine historic maps and other readily available documents, photographs and secondary sources held in Lancashire or adjacent areas. The present owners have a good collection of documents relating to the site, which will be inspected as part of this work.

7 Report preparation

- 7.1 A report on the recording, including a description of the building and a discussion of the historical evidence, will be produced within 8 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Copies will be supplied to the client, Pendle Borough Council, the Lancashire County Archaeology Service and the National Monuments Record. It will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project.
- 7.2 The report will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, extracts from historic maps, photograph location plans, and selected photographs.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The project archive (including a copy of the report) will be submitted to the Lancashire County Record Office.

9 Timetable

- 9.1 The work is expected to begin during the week beginning 18 October 2010. The data gathering stage should take one week to complete, with the report being submitted by 13 December 2010 latest.

10 Personnel

- 10.1 All work would be undertaken by Stephen Haigh personally who is an experienced buildings archaeologist with several years' experience of investigating and recording historic buildings in Lancashire and elsewhere. He reserves the right to seek amendments to this project design where dictated by professional judgement or health and safety considerations, but any deviations would be agreed with the client and Pendle Borough Council.

11 Monitoring of progress

- 11.1 Pendle Borough Council will receive confirmation when the initial photographic record has been completed.

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At the request of Rosemary Lyons (Pendle BC) the photographic record was extended to cover the front graveyard.

Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston.

Archive contains:

- a copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs and negatives

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
34	1	1	The chapel, from the east
35	1	2	The chapel, from the north
37	1	4	The chapel, from the west
38	1	5	The chapel, from the south
30	1	6	View down main stairs from the chapel
32	1	7	Head of main stairs in chapel
55	1	10	The chapel: detail of window
36	1	11	The chapel: barrel ceiling
39	1	12	The chapel: detail of pews
53	1	13	The chapel: detail of bracket to roof
54	1	14	The chapel: detail of hot air duct
42	1	16	The chapel: detail of pulpit
43	1	17	The chapel: detail of pulpit
70	1	18	Stairs down from the choir stalls and pulpit
40	2	1	The chapel: dais and pulpit
45	2	2	The chapel: dais, choir stalls and organ
52	2	4	The chapel: plaques dedicated to John Swire and Thomas Stanley Baxter
51	2	5	The chapel: detail of chandelier
44	2	6	The chapel: detail cranking mechanism in pulpit to raise lectern height
50	2	7	The chapel: detail of choir stalls
46	2	8	The chapel: detail of organ
47	2	10	The chapel: detail of organ
48	2	11	The chapel: detail of organ
33	2	12	The chapel, from the north-east end
41	2	13	The chapel: dais and pulpit
49	2	14	The chapel: rear of organ, showing lever for bellows
19	2	16	Foundation stone in north-west elevation, laid by John Swire
20	2	17	Foundation stone in north-west elevation, laid by Thomas Green
18	2	18	North-west elevation of the church: inscription over main entrance
27	3	1	Stairs leading up to the chapel from entrance lobby
31	3	2	Main entrance lobby to church: detail of ceiling
28	3	4	Main entrance lobby to church
26	3	5	Main entrance lobby to church
29	3	6	Main entrance lobby to church: newel post to staircase
72	3	7	Door to ladies' WC, on mezzanine floor
57	3	9	Steps up from school room lobby to kitchen and mezzanine floor
56	3	10	Ground floor of chapel, showing lobby to school room

60	3	11	The school room, from the east
61	3	12	The school room, from the east
58	3	13	The school room, from the south
62	3	14	The school room, from the south-west
59	3	16	The school room, from the west
63	3	17	The school room: detail of ceiling
64	3	18	The school room, from the north-east
66	4	1	The school room: door to minister's vestry
67	4	2	Detail of door to minister's vestry
68	4	4	Lobby and stairs at south-west end of church
69	4	6	Stairs up to the choir and pulpit
71	4	7	Electric pump for organ, inserted below stairs
65	4	9	The school room: detail of hot air duct
74	4	10	Caretaker's house: living room fireplace
73	4	11	Caretaker's house: living room
81	4	12	The outbuilding: ground floor, from the north-west
85	4	13	The outbuilding: ground floor door, from the north-west
82	4	15	The outbuilding: ground floor, from the north-east (site of fireplace)
83	4	16	The outbuilding: ground floor, from the south-east
84	4	17	The outbuilding: ground floor, from the west
88	4	18	The outbuilding: first floor fireplace
87	5	1	The outbuilding: first floor, from the north-east
86	5	2	The outbuilding: first floor, from the north-west
3	5	4	South-east elevation of the church
5	5	5	South-east elevation of the church: ground floor
4	5	6	South-east elevation of the church, and caretaker's house to right
6	5	7	South-east elevation of the church: entrance to school room
8	5	9	Foundation stone in south-east elevation, laid by Ellis Widdup
9	5	10	Foundation stone in south-east elevation, laid by Mrs A Harrison
10	5	11	Foundation stone in south-east elevation, laid by Mrs M Rawson
11	5	12	Foundation stone in south-east elevation, laid in memory of the Marsden family
12	5	13	Foundation stone in south-east elevation, laid by Mrs Bury
13	5	15	Foundation stone in south-east elevation, laid by Dr John Hopkinson
14	5	16	Sign next to school room entrance
7	5	17	South-east elevation of the church: caretaker's house
15	5	18	North-west elevation of the church
22	6	1	North-west elevation of the church
21	6	2	North-west elevation of the church
17	6	4	North-west elevation of the church: main entrance
16	6	5	Entrance to rear burial ground off Gateland
25	6	6	Entrance to boiler house, south-east gable
24	6	7	Caretaker's house, from the north-west
23	6	9	Caretaker's house, from the south-east
2	6	10	The church, from the east
1	6	11	General view of the site, from the east (church to right, outbuilding to left)
77	6	12	The outbuilding: south-east elevation
76	6	14	The outbuilding, from across Earby Road

78	6	16	The outbuilding: north-east elevation
79	6	17	The outbuilding, from the north
80	6	18	The outbuilding: from the west
75	7	1	Boundary wall along Earby Road
91	7	2	South-east graveyard, from the south
90	7	4	South-east graveyard, from the south
92	7	5	South-east graveyard: memorials to William Pollard and Henry Widdup
95	7	6	South-east graveyard: memorial to William Pollard
93	7	7	South-east graveyard: memorial to Henry Hartley
94	7	8	South-east graveyard: memorial to Mary Greenwood
89	7	10	South-east graveyard, from the west