



Historic England

# CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS

## List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS

List entry Number: 1164684

## Location

CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS, CHURCH LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 13-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

## Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183542

## Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## List entry Description

### Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Details

WHALLEY CHURCH LANE SD 73 NW 2/56 Church of St.Mary and All Saints 13-2-1967 GV I

Church, C13 with tower added and windows altered later C15. Sandstone rubble with stone slate roofs. Comprises a west tower, a nave with clearstorey and north and south aisles, a lower chancel, a south porch, a north vestry, and a timber north porch added in 1909. The west tower has angle buttresses and an embattled parapet. The bell openings are of 2 trefoiled lights with tracery and hoods. The west window is of 3 trefoiled lights under a pointed head with Perpendicular tracery. Below is a moulded doorway with pointed arch. The south aisle has one bay to the west of the porch and 2 to the east. The windows are of 3 lights with rounded heads under a flat head with hood. The 4 clearstorey windows are of 2 cinquefoiled lights. The south porch was rebuilt in 1844 and has a moulded pointed outer doorway. The inner doorway has a moulded pointed arch, and late C12 capitals for angle shafts which are now missing. 2 of the north aisle windows, of 3 and 2 lights, are similar to those to the south. The 3rd, eastern, one is C19 with 2 trefoiled lights. The chancel windows are chamfered lancets, with a drip course rising over each light and with a string course at sill level. On the south side are 5 windows, on the north side 3. On the south side are 3 buttresses with gablets, on the north side 2. To the right of the left-hand southern window is a priest's doorway. The east window is of 5 cinquefoiled lights under a pointed head with Perpendicular tracery. Interior has 4-bay arcades with octagonal piers on the south and round ones to the north. The arches are pointed and chamfered in 2 orders. The nave roof, possibly of c.1500, has moulded cambered tie beams, and king posts rising from high collars. Between tie and collar are thin vertical members with traceried heads. Intermediate principals have no ties, but high arch-braced collars with king posts. The chancel roof has high arch-braced collars with king posts. The lower purlins have large curved wind braces. The chancel arch is pointed, of 2

rounded orders with moulded imposts and responds. The triple sedilia have pointed arches springing from round shafts with moulded caps and bases. Adjoining these to the east are a piscina and credence table, the latter with trefoiled head. Among the wall tablets is a memorial to Dr.T.D.Whitaker (died 1822). The east window has glass inserted in 1816 depicting shields of arms of local families. The east window of the south aisle was designed by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin in 1847. The interior contains a large quantity of early woodwork. The C18 west gallery was reconstructed in 1909 and carries an organ with a case made in 1729 for Lancaster church. The pews, although re-arranged, are mostly C17 with shaped tops to the bench ends. At the west end of the north aisle are the churchwardens' pew and the constable's pew (dated 1714), both moved to their present positions in the C20. At the east end of the nave, on the south side, is St.Anton's cage, with elaborately carved woodwork and dates '1697' and '1830', the latter dating a restoration when 2 doors were substituted for one. The cage incorporates earlier dated panels. To its east is the 'medieval pew' with a front of carved tracery decoration. To the north is the Starkie pew, dated 1702. The north and south chapels have screens which are partly medieval. The chancel screen is a C15 rood screen which was restored in 1864. The 22 choir stalls are dated by the initials 'W.W.' to between 1418 and 1434. They were extensively restored in 1866 and have elaborate carved canopies and a very fine series of misericords.

Listing NGR: SD7325336180

#### Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SD 73254 36180

#### Map



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Historic England

# Three high crosses in St Mary's churchyard

## List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Three high crosses in St Mary's churchyard

List entry Number: 1009489

## Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 25-Feb-1951

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Aug-1994

## Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 23741

## Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## List entry Description

### Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

High crosses, frequently heavily decorated, were erected in a variety of locations in the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries AD. They are found throughout northern England with a few examples further south. Surviving examples are of carved stone but it is known that decorated timber crosses were also used for similar purposes and some stone crosses display evidence of carpentry techniques in their creation and adornment, attesting to this tradition. High crosses have shafts supporting carved cross heads which may be either free-armed or infilled with a 'wheel' or disc. They may be set within dressed or rough stone bases called socles. The cross heads were frequently small, the broad cross shaft being the main feature of the cross. High crosses served a variety of functions, some being associated with established churches and monasteries and playing a role in religious services, some acting as cenotaphs or marking burial places, and others marking routes or boundaries and acting as meeting places for local communities. Decoration of high crosses divides into four main types: plant scrolls, plaiting and interlace, birds and animals and, lastly, figural representation which is the rarest category and often takes the form of religious iconography. The carved ornamentation was often painted in a variety of colours though traces of these pigments now survive only rarely. The earliest high crosses were created and erected by the native population, probably under the direction of the Church, but later examples were often commissioned by secular patrons and reflect the art styles and mythology of Viking settlers. Several distinct regional groupings and types of high cross have been identified, some being the product of single schools of craftsmen. There are fewer than 50 high crosses surviving in England and this is likely to represent only a small proportion of those originally erected. Some were defaced or destroyed during bouts of iconoclasm during the 16th and 17th centuries. Others fell out of use and were taken down and reused in new building works. They provide important insights into art traditions and changing art styles during the early medieval period, into religious beliefs during the same era and into the impact of the Scandinavian settlement of the north of England. All well-preserved examples are identified as nationally important.

Although partly weathered and in places broken, the three high crosses in St Mary's churchyard, Whalley, survive reasonably well. As a group of richly decorated pre-Norman crosses they are unparalleled in Lancashire. They display good examples of early 11th century art styles and attest to the significance of both the church and its environs as a centre of ecclesiastical importance during this period.

## History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

## Details

The monument includes three decorated pre-Norman cross shafts, each constructed of local sandstone, located in the churchyard to the south of St Mary's Church, Whalley. The westernmost of the three cross shafts measures approximately 2.9m tall and is of rectangular cross section tapering towards the top. All four sides of the shaft have been decorated but only the eastern has survived heavy weathering; this contains six panels, three of which depict interlaced decoration and three of which depict human, bird and animal figures. The top of the shaft has been broken and now has the remains of a small mutilated Anglo-Saxon cross head, originally with expanded arms rounded at the ends. The central cross shaft measures approximately 2.2m high and is socketed into a carved square base stone or sockle. It is rectangular in cross section and tapers towards the top where it has been broken. A piece of the shaft about 0.75m in length is missing. All four sides of the shaft depict well preserved early 11th century decoration comprising foliated scrollwork. The principal ornamentation is on the east and west faces and consists of a central rounded shaft or pole rising from the apex of a gable. At the top of the shaft are the mutilated remains of the carved central boss of the cross head. The easternmost cross shaft is socketed into an oblong stone base with holes at each end of it suitable for supporting other cross shafts. It measures approximately 2.1m high and is of rectangular cross section tapering towards the top where it has been broken. All four sides of the shaft have been decorated but heavy weathering has virtually obliterated artwork on all but the western face where carved scroll work remains visible. The original cross head is missing and has been replaced by a 15th century decorated cross. All graves and headstones, the surface of a footpath, and a flight of stone steps adjacent to the eastern cross shaft are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath the footpath and steps is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

### Selected Sources

#### Books and journals

Taylor, H, The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire, (1906), 74-80

#### Other

SMR No. 185, Lancs SMR, Whalley Churchyard, (1994)

National Grid Reference: SD 73241 36154, SD 73250 36161, SD 73268 36169

### Map



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Historic England

# SUNDIAL EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS

## List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: SUNDIAL EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS

List entry Number: 1072042

## Location

SUNDIAL EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS, CHURCH LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lancashire

District: Ribble Valley

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Whalley

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

## Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 183543

## Asset Groupings

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## List entry Description

### Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Details

WHALLEY CHURCH LANE SD 73 NW 2/57 Sundial east of Church of St.Mary and All Saints GV II Sundial and base, 1757. Sandstone with brass plate and gnomon. Comprises a Tuscan column on a base of 3 steps of square plan. Inscription on plate illegible, but said to be dated 1757 (VCH).

Listing NGR: SD7328936172

### Selected Sources

#### **Books and journals**

Farrer, W, Brownbill, J, The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster, (1906)

National Grid Reference: SD 73289 36172

### Map



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