St. Andrew’s Church in Lipnica Murowana was built in the 14th century on a cruciform plan. The nave and the chancel form the longer part of the building. There are side chapels both on the right and left side halfway along the church, forming the arms of the cross. A sacristy was later added on the left side of the chancel, as viewed from the main entrance. The whole church building is 28 meters long. At the widest, that is across the side chapels, it is 20 meters wide. A 31-meter-high tower rises above the facade. The church is covered with a gable roof made of new ceramic tiles of brick-red colour. The walls are plastered and painted cream. The facade was built of irregular blocks of sandstone. The last renovation took place between 2009 and 2011.

The frontal wall of the facade is supported with two massive buttresses. They are several meters high masonry elements that reinforce the sides of the building. Above the facade and the vestibule ascends a massive quadrilateral tower. It is plastered. There is a clock at the top of each of its walls. Light-coloured hands cruise around black dial plates with Roman numerals. Beneath the clocks, there are semicircular windows without panes. The facade features a window topped with a soft arch. It is filled with stained glass. Underneath the window is the main entrance. The stone arch-shaped portal is an original medieval element. The entrance is guarded by a black forged gate.

The side chapel on the right has one window and a vestibule with a door. There are two high windows in the chancel wall. Between them there is a stone buttress. The chancel is closed by a three-sided apse. It is a trilateral wall, where the middle part is perpendicular to the opposite wall and two side parts are at an obtuse angle to it. They contain recesses in the shape of elongated windows. The wall is supported with stone buttresses.   
The sacristy has metal doors and two small windows, as well as two buttresses. In the wall of the left side chapel, there is a high window.

St. Andrew’s church was founded by King Casimir III the Great. This is corroborated by a document from July 1, 1363 preserved until today. The temple was repeatedly destroyed in fires, wars, and the mid-17th-century campaigns, or the so-called Swedish Deluge. Nevertheless, it has survived. At the side entrance there is a stone baptismal font from the 14th century. Is it possible that St. Simon of Lipnica was baptised in it?