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**LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

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**St. Leodegar's Church Wyberton**

**(Accession Number 120.94)**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

**for**

**Peter Pace Architect**

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**St. Leodegar's Church Wyberton**  
**Archaeological Watching Brief**  
**(TF 329 408)**

**Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the installation of a french drain around the church. The shallow excavations revealed evidence for the church layout which was known to have existed prior to the rebuilding of 1419-20. Excavation around the brick apse, which was built in 1760, was too shallow to reveal the medieval chancel. However, documentary sources have established its former dimensions.*

**Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Peter Pace Architect to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the installation of a drainage scheme around St. Leodegar's parish church in Wyberton near Boston (Pls.1,2). English Heritage required an archaeological watching brief as a condition of grant aiding the works and had oversight of the archaeological work. The City and County Museum (Lincoln) archive accession code WYC 94 and number 120.94 were used for this project.

Three small test holes were hand-dug by the contractor, Alan Bonsor, and inspected on 27th July 1994. None of these holes exposed any remains of archaeological interest and the contractors were advised that further work could commence. An existing concrete surface around the outside of the present chancel (the nave of the medieval church) was removed on August 1st, partly in the presence of the archaeologist, and the trench was prepared for backfilling with pea-gravel as a 'french drain'. A number of early foundations were revealed which were recorded by LAS on August 1st and 2nd. A final visit was made on September 1st to record the trench around the apse and the soakaway on the south side of the church.

**Archaeological and Historical Background**

Wyberton lies 2km south of Boston and has become a dormitory settlement for the town. The A16 trunk road has split the modern village in two with much recent housing development to the west. The church lies east of the A16 surrounded by older parts of the village. Inspection of the 1955 (revised 1938-51) 1:25000 scale O.S. map, which predates the modern expansion, shows a dispersed pattern of settlement within the parish with several small foci. The church lies just north of two moated sites and there are two further moats in the parish: Tytton Hall to the north (all that survives of a former hamlet) and Wybert's Castle to the east (Fig. 1).

The manor of Wyberton was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as belonging to Guy of Craon. A church was noted, not under the main entry for the manor, but under a second entry which records sokeland belonging to the parish of Drayton (Foster and Longley 1924, 69).

In 1956 two stone corbels with human masks, probably Norman in date, were found in the churchyard by the grave digger (Petch 1957, 21). They are preserved inside the church.

The present church comprises a west tower (with west entrance), a nave with north and south aisles of five bays and a brick chancel/apse (Pl. 3). However, this layout is very different to that of the earlier medieval church because in 1419 the central tower fell into the nave causing considerable damage. The church is of particular importance because of the surviving documentation describing the subsequent repair work. The whole church, apart from the chancel, was rebuilt. Written arrangements were made in 1420 for the works agreed between the commissioned mason Roger Denys and the parishioners (Owen 1971, 115). The repairs re-used the original fabric, with a new tower being built at the west end of the church to prevent a recurrence of the damage; the work was completed in 10 months. Further work was then executed, but without a written agreement, prompting a protracted legal dispute in the Chancery Court between 1426 and 1432.

In 1760 the medieval chancel was dismantled and replaced by the present half-octagonal brick apse (Pls. 2, 4). The faculty application (LAO Faculty Book 1, p.231) not only describes the state of the old chancel but gives its dimensions as well (see Appendix 1).

A visitation to the church in 1848 by Bonney relates the dilapidation of the church but it would be more than thirty years before repairs were to be carried out (The full account is transcribed in Appendix 2). It was in 1881 that during extensive repairs to the church, the nave floor was lowered by more than 2 ft and the long-obscured bases of the former central crossing were exposed. The former tower east arch and piers form the present chancel arch (Pls. 3, 5, 6). The two west pier bases were reused for the fifteenth century aisle pillars (Pl. 7). A photograph of the church interior taken during the works in 1881 offers a glimpse of the wholesale destruction of internal archaeological deposits (Pl. 8). An account of the works was reported in a local newspaper at the time (see Appendix 3).

A full description of the complex former layout of the church was made by William St John Hope (St. John Hope 1917; see Appendix 4). It was with this information that a sensible interpretation of the remains encountered during the watching brief was made possible.

The numbers referred to in the following description refers to the points marked on Fig. 2.

### **The Test Pits**

Three small test holes were hand-dug by the contractor, Alan Bonsor, to examine the depth of foundations and to assess the potential for archaeological remains. They were inspected by the author on 27th July 1994 (Fig.2).



### North Aisle

The test pit revealed the concrete and brick underpinning carried out by George Gilbert Scott in 1881. The clearly visible nineteenth century foundation trench was 0.30m wide and contained small pieces of brick rubble and mortar flecks mixed with the backfilled soil. It had been dug through clean brown clayey soil (Pls. 9,10).

### South Aisle

The test pit revealed the concrete underpinning of the aisle carried out in 1916 (LAO Sheer 9 W44). The trench was too small to show any foundation trench (Pls. 11-13).

### Apse

The test pit on the north side of the apse showed that the brick foundations were extremely shallow and there was no sign of the medieval chancel. A slight variation in soil colour and texture was noted on the east side of the hole which may have been the backfill of a grave (Pl. 14).

Nothing further of interest was noted and work to remove the concrete apron from around the church proceeded the following week, partly in the presence of the archaeologist, and the trench was prepared for backfilling with pea-gravel as a 'french drain'. A number of early features were revealed which were recorded by LAS on August 1st and 2nd. Excavation around the apse was postponed, in order to consult with the architect, because of the shallow foundations encountered. Recording of this area was carried out on September 1st together with that of the soakaway to the south of the church.

## **WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS**

Context numbers were assigned to features recorded during the watching brief. The features are identified in the following text using these numbers, which are also shown on Fig. 3.

### **The Brick Apse (1) (Pls. 15-17)**

The present chancel is a half-octagonal brick structure, built with red, handmade bricks measuring 226mm x 109mm x 56mm. The wall is offset by a course of header bricks which project 0.10-0.15m, overlying two header courses set on edge. Below present ground level are three further brick courses apparently built on a layer of mixed soil, forming a very shallow foundation (Pl. 15). The proposed drainage trench around the apse was left at a maximum depth of 0.40m so that the foundations would not be undermined. The trench did not disturb the expected foundations or floor of the medieval chancel, which, from the level of the associated tower crossing (see below) was deduced to have been at least 0.15m deeper than the bottom of the drainage trench.

The only feature observed around the apse was a projecting line of brickwork at the south-east angle, in line with the east wall of the apse, possibly the remnant of a setting out course during construction (Pls. 16, 17).

### **Junction of the Apse and the Aisles**

There are brick buttresses at the internal angles of the apse and aisle walls which are contemporary with the apse. The buttress on the south side of the apse sits on part of a pillar base (19). A small portion of the cushion base and the tablet can be seen externally (Pls. 18, 19). The cushion base is 0.17m high and rests on a single course of chamfered blocks, 0.10m high and projecting 0.22m beyond the cushion base. This indicates openings to south and east and this is confirmed internally. The fragment of a jamb from an opening into a South Chapel has been left exposed next to the radiator on the south wall of the apse which is not visible externally (Pl. 20). Evidence for an opening into the chapel from the demolished South Transept is also clear with the substantial remains of the jamb in the south east angle of the South Aisle clearly visible (Pl. 21). The opening is also visible externally where sympathetic repair has left the wall stub of the south chapel exposed (18; Pls. 22, 23). Human skeletal remains, possibly articulated, were exposed but not removed from the trench base at this point.

Similar openings to those on the south side of the medieval chancel can be deduced from the evidence on the north side. At the junction where the apse meets the north aisle, the brickwork is precariously built over a pillar base which incorporates a jamb to an arch or door between the chancel and a North Chapel (2; Pls. 24, 25). A tiny remnant of this jamb may also be seen internally where it has been left exposed next to the radiator on the apse north wall (Pl. 26). There is also a single cushion base for a shaft, which differs in style from those facing into the tower crossing internally, indicating the presence of an opening from the transept into a North Chapel. Examination of the pillar in the north aisle was hampered by the presence of an organ.

### **North Aisle**

#### East Wall (5)

The stone wall of the present nave is supported on a foundation of red bricks (0.23m high) measuring 220mm in length and 65mm deep. The foundation is off-set 0.08m from the wall beneath the lower limestone plinth which surrounds the nave. The brickwork is contained by a construction trench which incorporates frequent brick and mortar fragments. The foundation (5) abuts the column base (3) and buttress (6) and appears to be part of an extensive underpinning operation.

Internally an architectural fragment with nail-head ornament is built into the corner of the aisle and part of a keel fragment lies near the centre of the east wall. Neither of these pieces appears to be *in situ* (Pl. 27).

#### North East Buttress (6)

The diagonal buttress at the NE corner of the north aisle is built over the foundations of a shallow clasping buttress, characteristic of Norman work. The foundation comprised small irregular blocks of a limestone bonded with a yellow sandy mortar with shells. (Pl. 28). The foundation extended for 1.45m along the aisle north wall (Pl. 29) and 1.35m along its east wall. The buttress

foundations were butted by the brick underpinning which was the same as that on the east wall of the aisle. Much of the stonework above also appears to be of recent date.

#### Mortar Spread (7)

A compacted spread of creamy white mortar with brick fragments was recorded abutting the brick nave foundation and extending 3.2m along the trench. Potentially there could have been another buttress at this point along the wall but extensive repair and rendering of the fabric above meant that there was no visible scar. It had removed (or was an alternative to) the concrete skirting below the brickwork (5).

#### Aisle Buttress (8)

Remains of a 1.1m wide limestone buttress foundation similar to (6) were found below the present nave buttress on the north wall. The east face coincided exactly with the later buttress (Pl. 30), but masonry projected 0.18m further west and slightly to the north (Pls. 31, 32). The dismantled buttress projected 0.80m beyond the line of the present nave wall. Installation of a downpipe and drain had slightly damaged the buttress remains on the west side (Pl. 32).

No evidence for early buttresses was seen along the rest of the aisle wall or beneath the two other buttresses along the north wall and it is possible that these remains mark the north-west angle of the demolished north transept.

#### **The Tower (9 - 12)**

The drainage trenches were dug along the north and south walls of the tower but not across its west end. The foundations encountered beneath the north and south walls were very different in character.

#### North Wall (9, 10, 11)

The buttress at the angle with the North aisle (Pl. 33) sits on three large, approximately rectangular, blocks (9) (Pl. 34), probably the corner of the original nave.

The foundations on the north side of the tower comprise an arrangement of pitched limestone blocks bonded in a cream coloured mortar. They incorporate at least three re-used architectural fragments provisionally identified as pieces of window jambs, not earlier than the late 13th century in date (Pls. 35,36) (11) which might have been part of the underpinning by Gilbert Scott. The architectural fragments may have come from the removed west windows.

Above (11) were irregular courses of stone rubble (10) which also overlie (9), offset 0.32m from the tower wall with a visible height of 0.35m above the trench base (Pl. 37). It extended from the tower buttress westwards as far as a recent electricity cable where another phase (later?) of underpinning was observed (Pl. 38).

### South Wall (12, 13)

The foundation beneath the tower south wall (12) comprised large yellow limestone blocks bonded with yellow mortar and repaired with bricks on the uppermost course, 0.5m above the trench base (Pl. 39). It overlies the foundations beneath the buttress at the south-west angle of the former nave which comprised two courses of limestone blocks bonded with white mortar (13 (Pl. 40)). The visible dimensions were 0.5m north-south and 0.53m west to east; 0.25m depth of the foundation was exposed. Stone foundations (14) to the south, consisting of two north-south aligned limestone blocks (1.04m north-south) and offset 0.18m from the aisle wall, seemed contemporary (Pl. 41). Together these foundations mark the position of the medieval nave and aisle which predated the 15th century tower and south aisle.

### **South Aisle(15)**

An 'L' shaped run of mortar 0.24m wide (15) crossed the drain trench leading from the nave wall (which it abutted) to the SW corner of the nave where it joined an open drain junction. The mortar sealed a plastic pipe and proved this to be a recent insertion.

A brick blocking was noted in the second bay of the aisle below a blind window (Pl. 42), probably marking the position of a south door. The Faculty petition of 1760 (Appendix 1) refers to a proposal to demolish a south porch which confirms the presence of a former south door.

### Southern Buttress (16 and 17)

Stonework was revealed below an existing nave buttress on the opposite side of the building to buttress (8). The foundation measured 1m east-west and 0.23m depth of fabric was visible (16). From north-south 1m of stonework was visible but it continued an unknown distance south of the drain trench limit (Pls. 43, 44) It consisted of at least 3 visible courses of rough medium-sized stone pieces partly protected below the existing buttress. Thin limestone pieces (17) lay scattered in redeposited soil to the east of the foundation and covering the brick nave foundation had been disturbed from this feature. It is suggested that this was the south-west corner of the south transept.

A scratch sundial was recorded on the south face of this buttress (Pl. 45). It straddles two stones and is therefore presumed to post-date the construction of this fifteenth century buttress. A second scratch sundial has been noted on the internal face of the tower south wall, evidence that stone was reused in the construction of the tower in 1420 (Church Guidebook).

### **Soakaway**

Inspection of the soakaway trench which was dug from the south aisle towards the south boundary of the churchyard revealed nothing of archaeological interest. The trench sides showed disturbed soil as might be expected in a churchyard and a few pieces of human charnel were seen, although no obvious grave cuts were present (Pl. 46). There was limited

inspection of the soakaway pit because of torrential rain which made the sides of the hole unsafe.

### **Conclusion**

The results of the Archaeological Watching Brief at Wyberton show that even when relatively shallow trenches are excavated around the outer walls of a church considerable archaeological information may be revealed. It has been possible to locate the position of the north and south transepts and the former nave. The former chancel was not disturbed by the new french drain because the trench was too shallow to reach the old foundations.

### **Acknowledgements**

The watching brief was arranged and conducted with the help of Peter Pace (architect), Alan Bonsor (contractor and churchwarden), Rev. Richard Ireson (rector) and Ms. Jane Logan (secretary, Diocesan Advisory Committee). The watching brief was carried out by Geoff Tann, Rob Schofield and Naomi Field of LAS. Site planning was by Rob Schofield and a preliminary draft of the report was prepared by Geoff Tann.

Naomi Field  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
February 6th 1995

### **References**

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Owen, D. M. 1971 *Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire vol. 5, Lincs. Local History Society, Lincoln.

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## **Site Archive**

### Correspondence

9 Trench plans (scale 1:50)

1 plan of church perimeter incorporating trench plans (Scale 1:50)

7 Section drawings (Scale 1:20)

### Photographs (Black and white)

Film no.	Neg. nos.
M94/3	1-24
Total	24 photos

### Photographs (colour)

Film no.	Neg. nos.
94/46	8-37
94/47	20A-27A
94/50	0-13
94/52	22A-33A
94/59	0-3
Total	60 photos

## APPENDIX 1

LAO FB1 (Faculty Book ) p.230 Faculty 20 May 1760. Rebuild chancel and other repairs (*original spellings retained*)

...the chancell of the parish church of Wiberton aforesaid by length of time is become ruinous and decayed and that he the said John Shaw [rector] having imployed workmen to survey and repair he same it was found that the mortar cementing the stones was wholly perished and the timber of the roof very defective and the ends lying upon the plates and the gable end at the east receded from its perpendicular and the stone walls botched in former times by repairing inso much that the said chancell cannot be effectually repaired but must be entirely taken down and rebuilt and whereas the present chancell contains in length thirty four feet in breadth twenty two feet and in height twenty four foot and the church being a larger ancient ffabrick so large a chancell is unnecessary that therefore the said petitioner proposes to erect and build an entire new chancell with bricks and new roof it and cover it with lead and to finish the inside with stucco in an handsome and decent manner to contain in length eleven foot and in breadth twenty two feet according to the plan and elevation annexed to the said petition and that there may be a space or area of about ten feet before the chancell the said petition proposes to remove some common seats in the body of the church and to replace them or so many as are wanting in another part of the church at his own expense so as none of the parishioners or inhabitants can be prejudiced or incommoded and whereas ther are two old porches now standing which render the outside of the church disagreeable and unpleasant to the eye and there being a vestry room wanting for the meeting of the parishioners of the said parish they the said church wardens propose to take down the said porches and apply the materials to build a vestry room at the west end of the body of the church.

Accompanying drawing shows proposed chancel with no east window, only two side windows.

## APPENDIX 2

*Bonney's Church Notes* Wiberton September 16th 1848

Perpendicular embattled tower at W. end of nave with bold gargoyles. West door has trefoils in the spandrils and tower on ye W. side of the tower. Tracery gone in the window of S. aisle, a plain coping on ye aisle and clerestory. Tracery also gone in ye clerestory windows. Church hollow drained. A brick recess serves for a chancel. North aisle propped up to prevent it from falling. (This duly noted.) Recommend it to be rebuilt. The leaden pipes have continually been stolen, recommend iron. Five chamfered Early English arches on clustered piers on north side with nail head mouldings on one of them, and five chamfered arches on octagonal piers with plain mouldings on ye south side of ye nave. The floors tiled and good, tower floors good. Fine spacious chancel arch on good clustered Early English piers. A monument to Henry Ash. Gent. in the south aisle 1679. Font octagonal stone painted white with tracery in panels inclosing shields under small ogee arches placed on two ascents at ye w. end. Neat oak panel pews.....Two good bells in the tower, floors good, the tower arch open.

### APPENDIX 3

LAO Faculty Book 3 (no. 15, 1880) description of intended works.  
Architect G. Gilbert Scott 31 Spring Gardens London

Items for which funds now available

Remove tiles of brick apse from the eastern wall

shore up eastern wall on the line of the N and S nave arcades until such time as the chancel, now destroyed can be rebuilt, underpin in cement the N. and S. aisle walls

clear any old pewing take up stone steps and brick paving provide new oak seating, provide new wood floor for all seating

restore tracery and glazing of two of the aisle windows, make good the stonework

repair the plastering and cleanse walls

repair and relay leadwork on roofs

underpin in cement the foundation of the great tower and repair damaged stonework

LAO ref. 253 B/39

Extracts from a press report in a local paper in support of a petition to the Right reverend Christopher, lord Bishop of Lincoln, for a licence to hold Divine Service in the National School During restoration of the church. The licence was granted on March 12th 1880. (Newspaper cannot be identified because the cutting was taken from a centre column).

.....Some few months ago Mr W. Lane-Clayton, the churchwarden, consulted Mr G. Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, who made a very minute examination of the building and furnished an interesting and exhaustive report thereon, to which we hope to refer to thereafter. In the 13th century this must have been a very grand structure for, by removing some of the earth (now being spread in the churchyard) which had been brought in to raise the floor and the seating in the most odd manner, some considerable details of the Early English work have been brought to view, clearly showing that here in the 13th century stood a great church of cruciform plan, having a central tower of magnificent proportions, supported on piers, about 6 feet by 6 feet, composed of clusters of sixteen columns each. Two of these piers, with the early arch, remain and form the east end of the present structure. This week it has been discovered that bases of the westerly piers of the ancient central tower exist in good preservation beneath the nave arcade piers which were reconstructed in the Perpendicular period, or 15th century. The architect of that time seems to have found it necessary to raise the floor level some two and a half feet above that of the earlier fabric and he fortunately used the fine old bases thus buried, as foundations to the nave piers as he constructed them. Some other features of the medieval work are coming to light: a doorway in the east wall of the south aisle (possibly it led to the rood), a small recess towards the east end of the aisle (in situ)....and several of the small plain tiles belonging to the floor of the Perpendicular period. The workmen have dug up some few of the bronze tokens which served as wages for their fellows of centuries ago (sic)....



#### APPENDIX 4

Article by William St. John Hope *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* vol. 14, No. 8, October 1917.

The present building, saving the tower, has been reconstructed from the remains of a fine and cruciform church of the 13th century by the collapse of the tower over the crossing. The 13th century church included a chancel with aisles or side chapels, a middle tower with north and south transepts and a nave with a clerestory and north and south aisles. Of this building there is still left the eastern arch of the tower, now distorted, and spreading outwards, with the eastern responds of the transept arches and attached bases of the responds of the chancel arcades and of the arches into its chapels; also the complete bases of the west piers of the tower with those of the attached responds of the nave arcades and of the arches of its aisles into its transepts. In the north aisle the rubble core of the north jamb of the arch remains and shows that the former aisles were as wide as the present aisles, if indeed the lower parts of these are not original. Such of the pieces of the fallen arcades as could be used again now form part of the lower arcades, and the arches and jambs of the existing aisle windows also belong to the earlier building.

The present church consists of a polygonal apse, a nave, an aisle of 5 bays and a west tower. The arch into the presbytery is the east arch of the former tower, and of three orders. The innermost has plain chamfers, but the other two are moulded and towards the west is a moulded label. The arch is carried by engaged shafts with moulded capitals but its bases differ curiously. On the south they have an upper and a lower series of mouldings of good bold character and stand upon a square bench table set lozenge-wise. The shafts that carried the tower arches are round but those that open onto the chancel are keeled. The bases of the south-west tower pier show the same features, but the mouldings are not quite identical; the whole mass, which now stands about three feet high, is sunk to a slightly lower level than the south-east pier. On the north side of the chancel arch the bases have only one series of moulding and stand upon a chamfered plinth instead of a bench table; in plan, however, they are identical. The bases of the north-west pier, which remain to a height of about 2 feet are the same plan and design as those of the north-east pier, and the shafts of the arches going north from both piers are keeled like the corresponding shafts of the other piers.

All 4 piers are part of the same work, but those on the south must have been built first, and when the north bases were laid it was decided to simplify their design.

The 4 pillars of the present north arcade are 15th century, but constructed of the stones of the earlier work. The east respond is original 13th century work. The first pillar stands midway between the old tower bases and is quatrefoil in plan, with 4 engaged shafts and moulded capital and base, the latter being set on a moulded plinth. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th pillars are each

formed of 8 clustered engaged shafts, with contemporary moulded capitals but of differing patterns, the westernmost having about it the nail-head ornament. The bases are also moulded and that of the 2nd pillar is set upon the remains of the north-west tower pier. The 3 eight-shafted pillars have remains of fillets on the cardinal faces for half their height and bases to correspond, but the upper halves have no fillets nor provision for them in the capitals. The pillar stones have evidently therefore been rescued from two arcades one of which had filleted shafts and the other none. The pillar of quatrefoil plan may have been taken from one of the chancel or transept arcades. The 5 arches of the north arcade are likewise all of re-used material. The 1st, 2nd and 5th are obviously built of stones from the old tower arches, but the 3rd and 4th which are of 2 chamfered with a three quarter hollow between, may have formed part of the original arcades. The 5th arch dies into the tower (present west tower) wall without any respond.

On the south side the east respond is also that of the old tower arch into the transept but the 4 pillars are early 15th century and octagonal in plan, with moulded capitals and plain stilted bases. The 2nd pillar, like that opposite, is set upon the remains of the old tower pier for which reason the others are raised on square blocks of masonry to bring them up to the same level. The same device is followed on the north side..... The arches vary in an interesting way. The 1st, 2nd and 5th, like those of the north arcade, are made up of older arch stones, but the 3rd and 4th are apparently early 15th century and of two plain chamfered orders.

It is not easy to suggest why the 3rd and 4th arches on each side differ from those east and west of them, but there may have been in the way a mass of fallen material which it was not convenient or desirable to remove until the other arches had been built.

The nave clerestory is 15th century.

The south tower wall (interior) medieval scratch dial incorporated into masonry.



Fig. 1 St. Leodegar's Church Wyberton. Site location. Reproduced from the 1: 25000 scale O.S. map dated 1951 with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright.

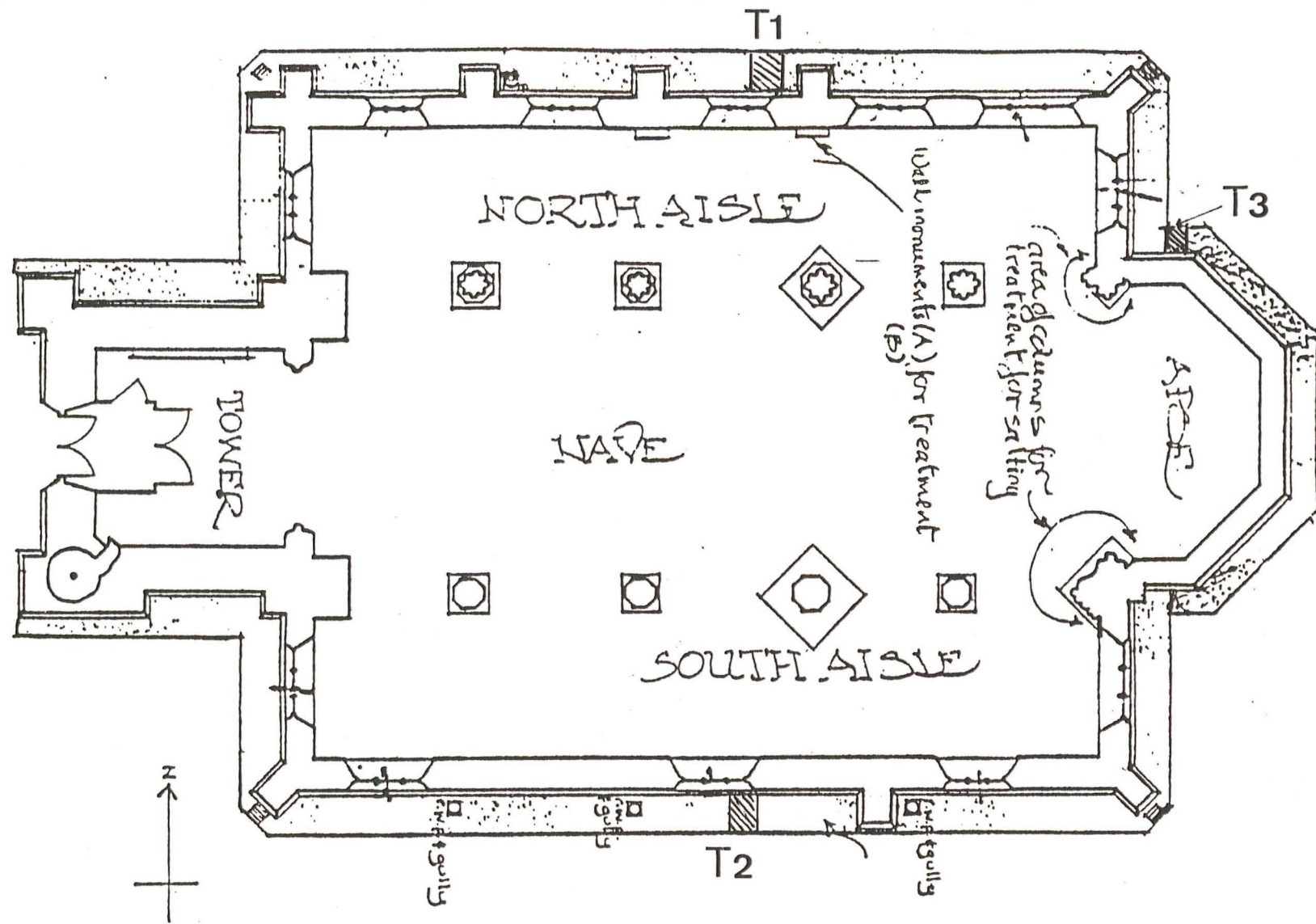


Fig. 2 St. Leodegar's Church Wyberton. Ground plan of church, showing trial trench locations (T1-3). Reproduced from Drawing 43/a, kindly supplied by Peter Pace Architect. Enlarged scale.

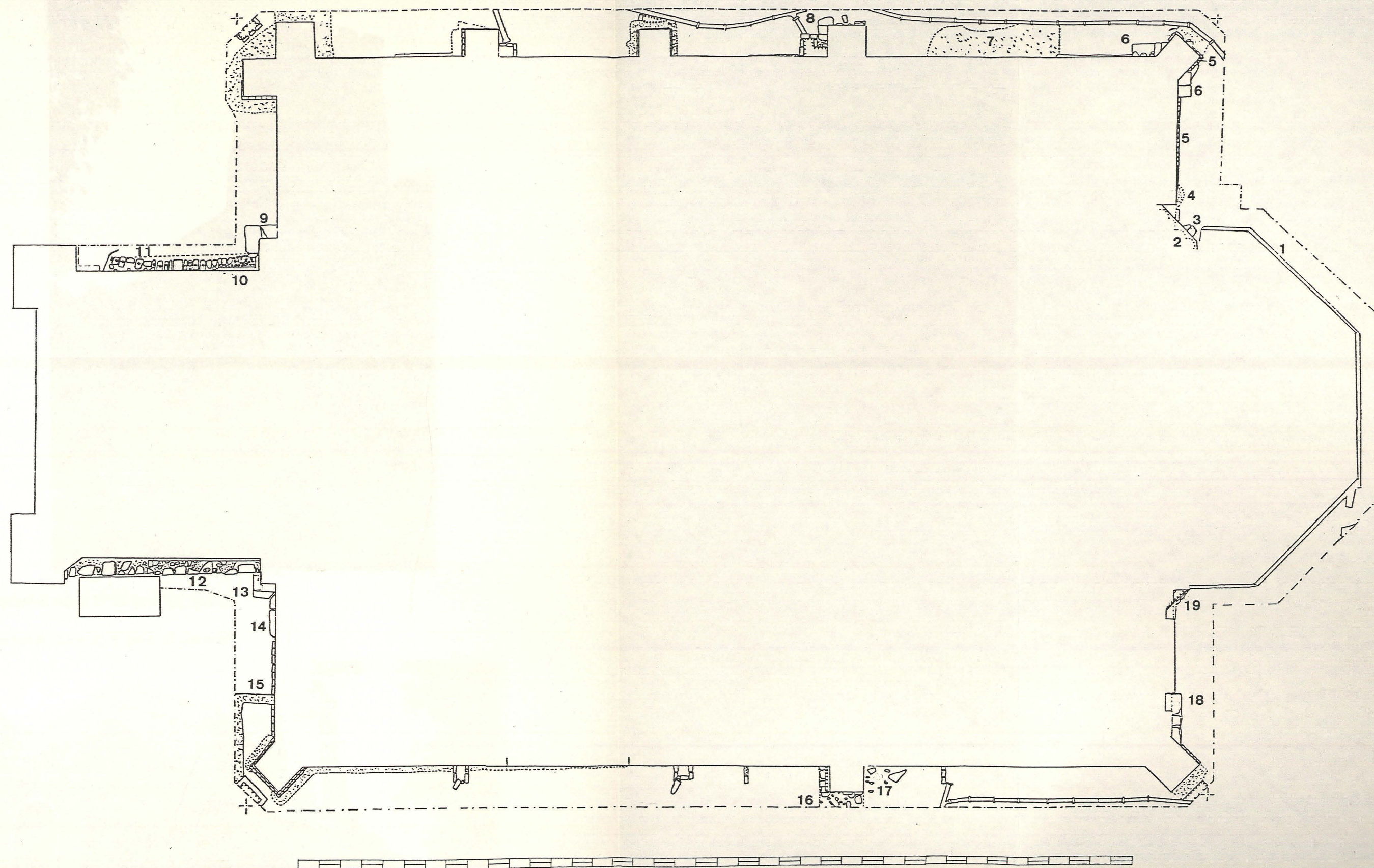


Fig. 3 St. Leodegar's Church Wyberton. Ground plan of church showing external features recorded during the watching brief. (R. Schofield)



Pl. 1. General view of W end of church.

Pl. 2. General view of E end of church.





Pl. 3. Church interior looking towards apse.

Pl. 4. View of church from SE (copy of photograph hanging in church tower).





Pl. 5. NE pillar of central tower crossing (now the N pier of the chancel arch).

Pl. 6. SE pillar of central tower crossing (now the S pier of the chancel arch).







Pl. 7. SW pillar base of central tower crossing, re-used to support 15th century aisle pillar.

Pl. 8. Church interior looking towards apse in 1881 during repair work. Note central window in apse (now blocked). Copy of photograph hanging in church tower.





**Pl. 9. Test pit 1 showing brick and concrete underpinning.  
(Scale 0.50m)**

**Pl. 10. Test pit 1. Foundation trench for 19th century underpinning.  
(Scale 0.50m)**





Pl. 11. Test pit 2 on S aisle wall.



Pl. 12. Test pit 2.



Pl. 13. Test pit 2 showing brick and concrete underpinning.



Pl. 14. Test pit 3 on N side of apse showing absence of foundations.



PI. 15. Apse E wall showing shallow foundations.



PI. 16. Apse SE angle showing remains of setting out course.  
(looking W).



Pl. 17. Apse SE angle showing remains of setting out course.  
(looking E).



Pl. 18. Junction of apse and S aisle.



PI. 19. Junction of apse and S aisle showing cushion base and tablet.



PI. 20. Chancel arch, S pier (former tower crossing).



Pl. 21. Remains of arch/door jamb in present S aisle which gave access to the S chapel.



Pl. 22. Remains of arch/door jamb giving access to demolished S chapel (external view).





Pl. 23. Close-up of door jamb leading to S chapel (built over by later aisle buttress to L).

Pl. 24. Junction of apse and N aisle.





Pl. 25. Junction of apse and N aisle showing arch/door jamb for access between chancel and the N chapel (L) and cushion base (R).



Pl. 26. Chancel arch N pier (former tower crossing).



Pl. 27. Architectural fragments in E wall of N aisle; nail-head decoration (L), and 2 blocks of keel moulding (R).

Pl. 28. Diagonal buttress at NE angle of N aisle overlying earlier clasping buttress.





Pl. 29. Close-up of clasp buttress foundations in N aisle N wall.

Pl. 30. Foundations beneath buttress in N aisle (8) E side.





Pl. 31. Foundations beneath buttress in N aisle (8) N side.

Pl. 32. Foundations beneath buttress in N aisle (8) W side.





Pl. 33. Tower N wall showing buttress at angle with N aisle.

Pl. 34. Nave foundations beneath later buttress at angle of N aisle and tower.





Pl. 35. Underpinning (11) beneath tower N wall.

Pl. 36. Re-used window jambs in underpinning beneath tower N wall.





**Pl. 37. Rubble packing (10) above (11) overlying nave foundations.**

**Pl. 38. Rubble packing (10) above (11) and later repair (R).**







PI. 39. Tower S wall foundation.

PI. 40. Nave foundation beneath later buttress at angle between tower S wall and S aisle.





Pl. 41. Stone foundations to S of nave. Remains of 13th century S aisle.

Pl. 42. Blocked door in S aisle wall.





Pl. 43. Foundations beneath S aisle buttress marking position of earlier S transept (W side).

Pl. 44. Foundations beneath S aisle buttress marking position of earlier S transept (S side).





PI. 45. Scratch sundial on S face of S aisle buttress.

PI. 46. Soakaway trench running S of church.

