



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**Archaeological Inspection and
Recording at the Church of St Mary the
Virgin, Ayston, Rutland**

NGR: SK 86032 00983

Nathan Flavell



ULAS Report No. 2015-106

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**Archaeological inspection and recording at
The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Ayston, Rutland**

NGR: SK 86032 00983

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Archaeological inspection and recording at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Ayston, Rutland (SK 86032 00983)

Nathan Flavell

Summary

Archaeological inspection and recording was carried out at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Ayston Rutland, (SK 86032 00983) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in three phases between October 2014 and May 2015. The work was carried out on behalf of Belfry Ltd during restoration and drainage works on the church. As well as the miscellaneous human bone fragments, the remains of 25 articulated skeletons were identified and recorded. Many of these were close to the existing church walls and a number of them had been truncated by the foundations. The original 12th century building was extended and modified in the following centuries and it seems likely that these burials are associated with the earlier, smaller church building. Finds of a few sherds of medieval pottery and a medieval buckle suggest a 12th – 14th century date range for the burials.

A number of grave stones were also recorded prior to their removal for health and safety reasons during the groundworks.

The site archive will be held by Rutland County Museum under the accession number OAKRM: 2014.62.

Introduction

This document constitutes the final report for archaeological inspection and recording carried out at St Mary the Virgin Church, Ayston, Rutland (SK 86032 00983). The work was carried out on behalf of Belfry Ltd. by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) during the associated ground works for restoration and new drainage systems within the churchyard.

The work was requested by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Score 2014)

Geology and Topography

The small village of Ayston in Rutland is located about one mile north-west of Uppingham close to the junction of the A47 and A6003 (Fig. 1). The Church lies in the north-west side of the village (Fig. 2).

The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying Bedrock as Edwalton Member Mudstone overlain with Wigston Member, Sand and Gravel superficial deposits.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The church of St Mary the Virgin is a Grade II* listed building (List Ref: **1361553**). The church dates from the 12th century, and much of its surviving fabric is from the 13th century. The oldest material, dating from the 12th century, is at the north-west corner of the church. The north aisle and arcade were built in the 13th century, followed by the south aisle, which was probably rebuilt and widened in the following century. The tower was also built in the 14th century, and about this time the clerestory was added. In the 15th century the chancel was rebuilt, new windows were inserted in the south aisle, and the porch was built (Historic England National Heritage List; Appendix 1).

The church was declared redundant on 1 June 2012 and vested in the Churches Conservation Trust on 10 April 2014.

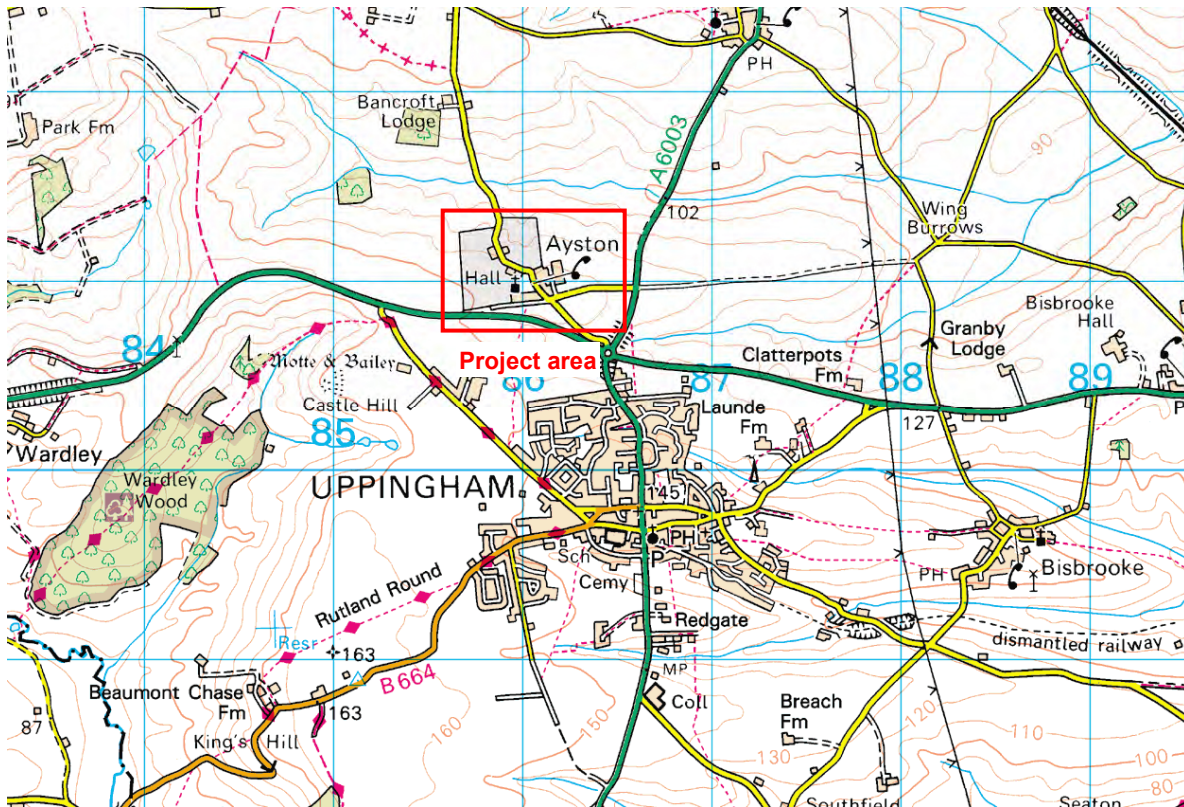


Figure 1: Site Location

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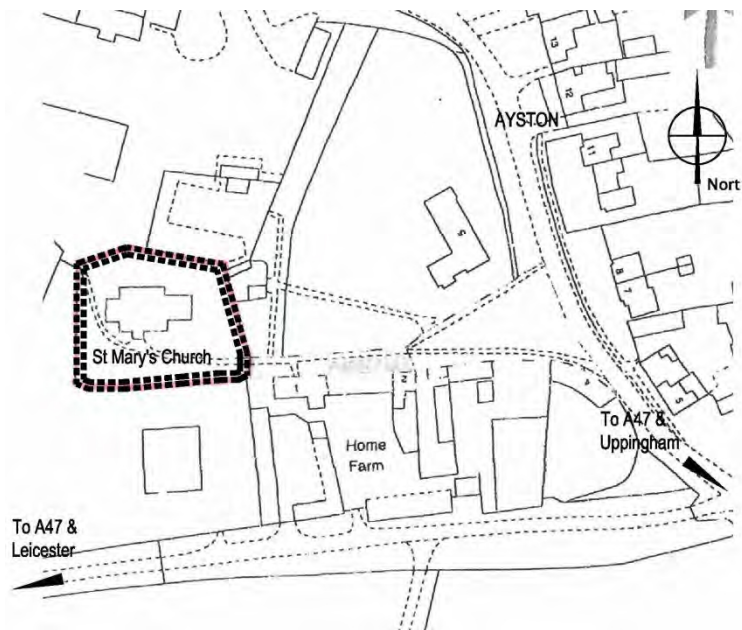


Figure 2: Location of the Church. Plan provided by client.

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the archaeological work were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets
- To produce an archive and report of any results.
-

Research Aims

All ULAS work is considered in light of the National research context (English Heritage 1991; 1997), the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight et al 2012). As the work was likely to encounter human remains associated with the cemetery and possibly earlier features associated with the church the targeted research aims were:

7.5 Religion: 4. Can we shed further light upon the distribution and development of early churches and chapels and the origins and growth of the parish system?

8.6 Ecclesiastical Structures, estates and burials 1-4.

Methodology

The work was undertaken in three phases, on 29 October 2014, between 25 February and 6 March 2015 and between 26 April and 6 May 2015.

Watching Brief

Porosity test pits were dug by hand, measuring 1.1m x 0.8m, to a depth of 0.6m with a further 0.3m x 0.3m excavated at the base. Drainage channels around the church were also dug by hand. These were generally 0.9m wide and 1.5m deep around the tower; 0.7m wide and 0.9m deep rising to 0.63m along the north aisle; and 1m wide along the chancel and south aisle. A silt trap measuring 1.7m x 1.2m was excavated by the north-east corner of the chancel, followed by a soakaway measuring 2.5m x 2.5m (Fig. 3).

The test pits, drainage channels other exposed areas, sections and existing spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. Archaeological features were hand cleaned, planned, photographed and sample excavated as per the approved WSI (Score 2014)

All human bones removed from the excavations were kept on site until the end of the groundworks when they could be reburied. Articulated remains were rapidly excavated and recorded before removal. Where possible remains were left *in situ* unless they had to be removed as part of the ground works. All of the human remains removed from the site have been reburied within the churchyard.

All work followed the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIFA) Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

Grave Stone recording

A number of gravestones had to be moved to accommodate the works and for health and safety reasons. The stones were recorded *in situ* before they were moved and are detailed in Appendix 2.

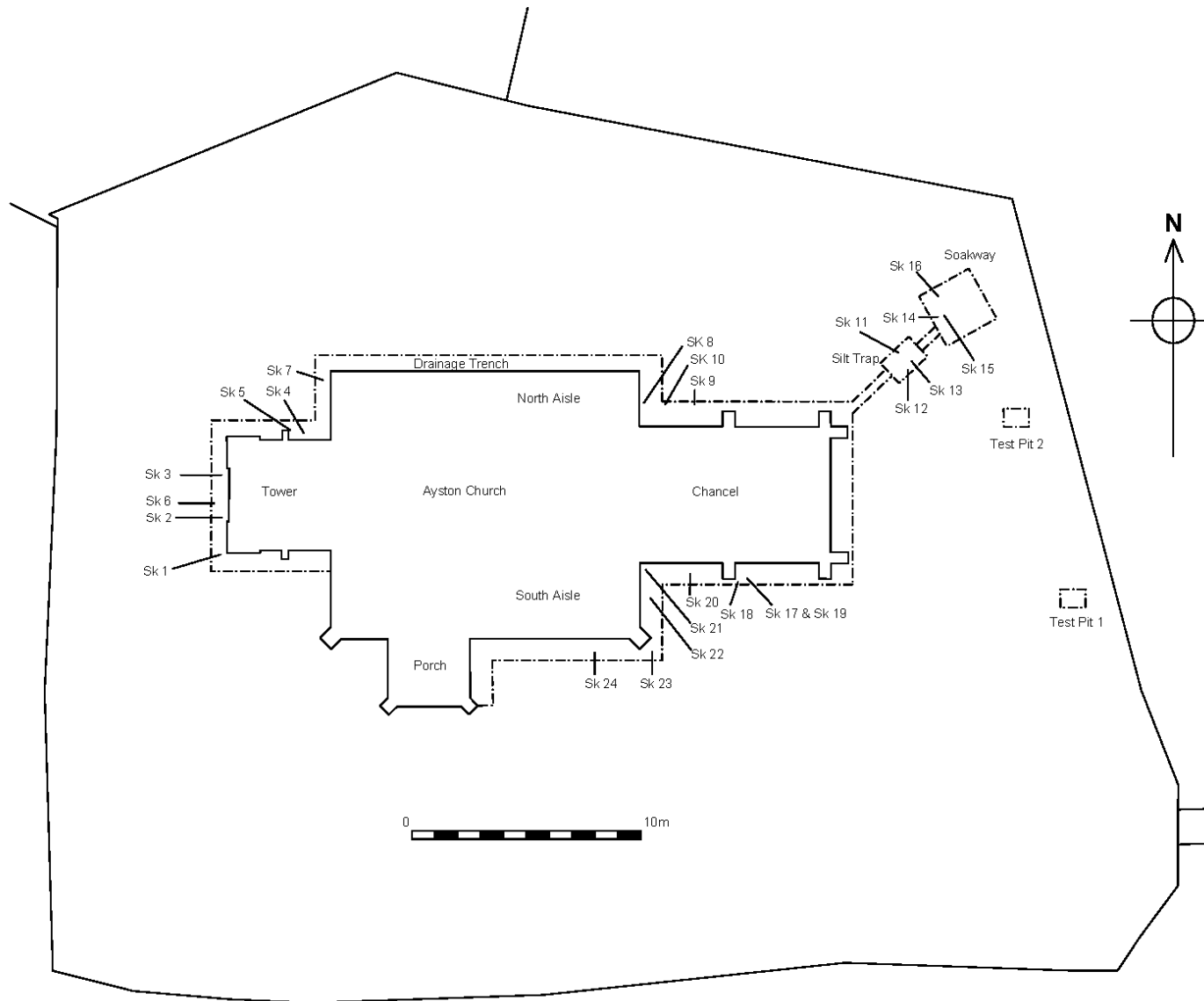


Figure 3: Site plan showing trench locations.
Plan adapted from architects plan provided by client.

Results

A number of articulated human remains (the remains of 25 skeletons; Table 1) were encountered during the groundworks. All appeared to be supine and most were aligned east to west in the Christian tradition (although two in the silt trap and one in the soakaway were aligned more north-east to south-west). None of the skeletons was associated with a gravestone or other marker. The grave cuts were not visible within the upper layers, only where they cut the lower substrata.

Table 1: List of articulated Remains

Skeleton No	Location	Description	Fig.	Notes
-	Test-pit2	Skull	4	
1	Drainage: West side of the church tower	Juvenile, E-W, Supine	6	Pre-dates church tower
2	Drainage: West side of the church tower	Juvenile, E-W, Supine	7	Pre-dates church tower
3	Drainage: West side of the church tower	Neonatal, E-W, Supine	8	Pre-dates church tower
4	Drainage: North side of the church tower	Adult, E-W, Supine	9	
5	Drainage: North side of the church tower	Adult, E-W, Supine	-	Pre-dates Sk 4 and church tower
6	Drainage: West side of tower	Feet only	-	
7	Drainage: West side of north aisle	Lower legs and feet	-	
8	Drainage: North side of Chancel	Adult, E-W supine	10-12	Pre-dates north aisle and Sk 10
9	Drainage: North side of Chancel	Left arm and upper left leg only	13	Pre-dates Sk 10
10	Drainage: North side of Chancel	E-W, Supine	12	Post-dates Sk 8 & 9, not excavated
11	Silt trap	Adolescent, NE-SW, Supine	21	
12	Silt trap	Adult, NE-SW, Supine	22	Post-dates Sk 13
13	Silt trap	Juvenile, E-W, Supine	22	Skull frags and grave cut only
14	Soakaway	NE-SW	23	Lower legs and feet only.
15	Soakaway	E-W, Supine	24	
16	Soakaway	E-W, Supine	25	
17	Drainage: South side of chancel - east	Juvenile, E-W, Supine	14	
18	Drainage: South side	E-W, Supine		Not excavated – only

	of chancel - east			skull removed
19	Drainage: South side of chancel - east	Left arm only	15	
20	Drainage: South side of chancel - west	E-W, Supine	16	Poor condition
21	Drainage: Corner of chancel and south aisle	E-W, Supine	17	Poss. truncated by the south aisle?
22	Drainage: South side of chancel - west	E-W, Supine	18	Skull only removed
23	Drainage: South-east corner of the south aisle	E-W, Supine	19	Also disarticulated leg bone
24	Drainage: South-east corner of the south aisle	E-W, Supine	20	Skull & Long bones only

Test-pits

The test-pits revealed three distinct layers of soil making up the graveyard levels with a depth of approximately 1m. The topsoil comprised a dark brown clay loam, 0.2-0.3m thick. Beneath this was an orange-brown silty-clay subsoil with ironstone inclusions approximately 0.4m thick. The natural substrata comprised orange-brown clay ironstone approximately 0.36m deep (Fig. 4).



Figure 4: Test pit 1 looking north

Various disarticulated fragments of human bone were uncovered from the lower fills. The edge of a skull was identified in corner of Test Pit 2, which did not have a corresponding gravestone, and was left in situ (Fig. 5).



Figure 5: Test pit 2 looking south

Drainage Channels

West side of the Church Tower

Skeletons 1-3 lay on the west side of the church tower (Fig. 3) and all lay at a similar depth of approximately 1.35m below ground level. Two (Skeletons 1-2) appeared to be juvenile whilst Skeleton 3 was neonatal. All three skeletons were truncated by the tower foundations suggesting that this part of the cemetery pre-dates the building of the tower (Figs 6-8). An articulated pair of feet (Skeleton 6) was removed from the east-facing section.

North side of the Church Tower

Skeletons 4 and 5 were on the north side of the corner of the tower. Both appeared to be adult burials. Skeleton 4 (Fig. 9) was truncated just below the pelvis by the modern brick wall for the boiler house and seemed to be overlying (but not truncating) Skeleton 5 making the burial later in date. Following the removal of Skeleton 4, the remains of Skeleton 5 were recorded underneath. This skeleton also pre-dated the tower at a similar depth to Skeletons 1-3. The lower legs and feet of a further inhumation (Skeleton 7) were also encountered next to the west end of the north aisle.



Figure 6: Skeleton 1, truncated by the tower foundations, looking north



Figure 7: Skeleton 2 truncated by the tower foundations, looking north.



Figure 8: Skeleton 3 looking north



Figure 9: Skeleton 4 partially under tower, looking west

North side of Chancel

From the east end of the north aisle, along the north side of the chancel a further three sets of inhumations were encountered. These inhumations all lay at shallow depths, on average 0.35m below ground level.

Skeleton 8 had the foundations of the 13th century north aisle built on top of the skull (Figs 10 - 11). Skeleton 10 truncated the lower legs of Skeleton 8 and the left side of the Skeleton 9 (Figs 12-13), which only had part of the right arm and upper right leg remaining with some of the removed bones placed back with it. Only the skull and part of the right leg of Skeleton 10 were exposed and it was not excavated. These inhumations were shallow, on average 0.35m below ground level.



Figure 10: Skeleton 8, truncated by the tower foundations, looking north



Figure 11: Detail of the skull of Skeleton 8 beneath the north aisle looking west.



Figure 12: Skeleton 10 looking north



Figure 13: Skeleton 9 looking north

South Side of the Chancel

Burials continued to be uncovered from the south side of the chancel. At the east end Skeleton 17 was uncovered at a depth of 0.84m. It was aligned east-west, supine and mostly complete, but seemed to be partially truncated by the southern foundations of the 15th century chancel, (Fig. 14). The remains were juvenile as the proximal ends of long bones were not fused. Skeleton 19 lay directly underneath Skeleton 17 at a depth of 0.9m, and appeared to be truncated by it with only the left arm visible (Fig. 15).

Skeleton 18 was only partially uncovered. The skull was removed but the remainder of the skeleton was left *in situ* as it lay below the maximum depth of the drainage.



Figure 14: Skeleton 17 looking west



Figure 15: Skeleton 19 looking west

Further west, Skeleton 20 lay at a depth of 1.09m. The bone was in very poor condition as the backfilled soil had a high clay component and seemed to have been compacted (Fig. 16).

Skeleton 21 was uncovered in the corner of the chancel and south aisle at a depth of *c.* 1m (Fig. 17). This was a juvenile and possibly truncated by the south aisle although the excavations made it hard to determine precise the amount of truncation. A medieval buckle was recovered from the grave fill (see below and Fig. 26).

Immediately west of Skeleton 21 lay Skeleton 22 at a similar depth (Fig 18). The skull was removed but the rest of the remains were left *in situ* as they lay below the maximum depth of the drainage channel.

At the south-east corner of the south aisle Skeleton 23 was uncovered at a depth of 0.75m (Fig 19). This skeleton was mostly complete with the legs lying beneath the baulk and what appeared to be a disarticulated leg bone lying next the skull. No evidence for a further skeleton was noted so this appears to have been disturbed. Skeleton 24 lay directly west of Skeleton 23, at a depth of 0.9m (Fig. 20). This was in a poor condition and appeared to only consist of the skull and long bones as there was no trace of the vertebrae, ribs, scapula or pelvis.

North side of the North Aisle

No inhumations were encountered along the north side of the north aisle. A number of fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil and in the east corner of the porch.



Figure 16: Skeleton 20 looking west.



Figure 17: Skeleton 21 looking west



Figure 18: Skeleton 22 looking west.



Figure 19: Skeleton 23 looking west



Figure 20: Skeleton 24 looking west.

Silt trap and Soakaway

The deposition layers in the silt trap were similar to that of the test pits with approximately 0.1m of topsoil, 0.3m of subsoil with the natural ironstone geology lying at a depth of approximately 0.7m deep. Articulated remains were recorded in both areas. Skeleton 11 lay at a depth of 0.63m deep (Fig 21). Although it seemed to be fully articulated, the skull, left arm and part of the left leg remained in the section and this skeleton was unusually aligned north-east to south-west. The remains seemed to be adolescent in age as some of the proximal ends of long bones were not fused.

After removal of the Victorian drain pipe, a further two inhumations were uncovered at a depth of between 0.75m – 0.85m (Fig 22). Skeleton 12 was also aligned north-east to south-west parallel with Skeleton 11. The remains of Skeleton 12 truncated most of Skeleton 13; the only remains surviving were skull fragments close to the left knee which appeared to be that of a juvenile. Remnants of the grave cut were also visible and appeared to be aligned east-west.

Excavation of the soakaway revealed a further three inhumations. Skeleton 14 lay at a depth of 0.6m (Fig. 23). Only the lower legs and feet were excavated, the rest remaining in the section, however the angle appeared to indicate that the burial was also aligned north-east to south-west. Skeletons 15 and 16 (Figs 23-24) were complete burials parallel with each other. Both had visible grave cuts, aligned east-west at similar depths of between 0.75m – 0.85m. The skull of Skeleton 15 lay partially in the section, but as it would have been disturbed, it was also excavated.



Figure 21: Skeleton 11 in the silt trap looking north-west



Figure 22: Skeletons 12 and 13 in the silt trap looking south-west.



Figure 23: Skeleton 14 in the soakaway looking south-west.



Figure 24: Skeleton 15 looking west



Figure 25: Skeleton 16 looking west

The finds

The Ceramic Finds by Deborah Sawday

Methodology

The pottery, nine sherds, weighing 43 grams, and a vessel rim equivalent of 0.10, (calculated by adding together the circumference of the surviving rim sherds, where one vessel equals 1.00) was examined under a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research Group, (MPRG 1998; MPRG 2001) and the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 2009). The results are shown below (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2: The medieval pottery fabrics.

Fabric	Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known	Approx. Date Range
ST3	Stamford ware – coarse, fine fabrics E/F, H A/D, G B (1)	c.900-12th C
CS	Coarse Shelly ware (includes sherds previously catalogued as LY4 – Lyveden Stanion A ware) - Northampton fabric T1/2, T2, (2) Northants CTS 330 (3)	c.1100-1400
BR2	Brill/Boarstall ‘standard fabric’, Oxford fabric OXAM (4)	c.1200-1400

(1) Kilmurry 1980, Leach 1987	(3) Northants CTS
(2). McCarthy 1979	(4) Jope & Irvens 1981

Discussion

A single fragment of Roman Grey ware dating to the 2nd century AD occurred in the backfill of SK15, and a sherd of 12th or 13th century Coarse Shelly ware was found in SK18. Two of the burials, SK4 and SK11 were associated with Stamford ware with a general date range from the 10th to the 12th centuries. The backfill of SK2 produced a tiny chip of Brill/Boarstall type ware dating from the 13th or 14th centuries as well as earlier Stamford ware.

Stamford was a major producer of pottery during the earlier medieval period and its presence here is typical of the ceramic assemblages of this date in Rutland. The presence also of Brill/Boarstall type ware, a regional import, is of note.

The Miscellaneous Finds by Deborah Sawday

The animal bone, slag and flint are listed below by context, (Table 3). I am grateful to Heidi Addison, Nick Cooper and Wayne Jarvis for their identification of and comments on the pottery and the miscellaneous finds.

Table 3: The pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context, & misc. finds.

context	Fabric/ware	no	gr	comments
POTTERY				
SK2	ST2/3 – Coarse/Fine Stamford	1	6	Rouletted bowl rim, sooted, diameter c.220mm, 0.05 EVEs. Rouletting ceases to be used at Stamford after the mid-12th century (Kilmurry 1980, 142).
SK2	ST2/3 – Coarse/Fine Stamford	1	1	Tiny fragment, sooted
SK2	BR2 Brill/Boarstall type	1	1	Bright copper green glaze, fine bodied.
SK4	ST2/3 – Coarse/Fine Stamford	3	13	Body- abraded, two externally sooted
SK11	ST2/3 – Coarse/Fine Stamford	1	10	Body- externally sooted
SK15	GW3 – Grey ware	1	3	Body from beaded jar rim, 2nd C. (N. Cooper pers. comm.)
SK18	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	1	9	Everted & externally thickened jar rim, sooted externally. Diameter c.200mm, , 0.05 EVEs
MISCELLANEOUS				
1 subsoil	ANIMAL BONE	2		
SK2	ANIMAL BONE	1		
1	SLAG	6	258	Tap slag – iron smelting waster (H. Addison pers. comm.)
SK1	SLAG	1	43	Tap slag
SK2	SLAG	1	45	Tap slag
SK4	SLAG	1	16	Tap slag
3 lower subsoil	FLINT	1		Patinated secondary flake, (W. Jarvis pers. comm.)

Small finds by Heidi Addison

Sf.1, burial soil Sk21. Complete cast copper alloy buckle of a plain circular frame d.47mm (internal 37mm). The frame is regular in thickness and ovoid in section. The pin is tapered and has a ridged grip. There is no constriction thus allowing free movement of the pin loop around the frame and thus identifying it as a belt buckle rather than an annular brooch. Examples of similar plain buckles and an identical separate pin, from London, range in date from c.1270-1400 (ceramic phases 9-11) (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 58, fig.36.36 and 38, and 115, fig. 75.541).



Figure 26: Buckle

Discussion

The disarticulated human bone is most likely from previous burials that have been disturbed from later grave digging. The later soils themselves have probably been a result of continuous burials over a long period of time.

Many of the inhumations along the western side (e.g. Skeletons 1-5) are truncated by the church tower. The tower was built in the 14th century; the graves presumably pre-date this. Skeleton 21 appeared to be truncated by the south aisle which also was a later addition to the original 12th century church and was probably rebuilt and widened in the 14th century. The presence of the 13th – 14th century buckle from the grave fill of Skeleton 21 would concord with these dates. Skeleton 8 is also encroached upon by the 13th century north aisle, Skeleton 17 is truncated by the chancel foundations and Skeleton 20 is likely truncated by 14th century south aisle foundations.

It seems likely that the majority of the articulated skeletons recorded in close proximity to the church date to the medieval period and that their burial was associated with the earlier church. The plan of the original church is unknown although the earliest fabric (12th century) is in the north-west corner. Presumably when the church was expanded and rebuilt in the 13th – 15th centuries, many of the graves closest to the church were simply built over. The burials on the east side of the church in the silt trap and soakway are deeper. Without any stratigraphic or artefactual evidence the dates of these are difficult to determine.

The pottery present includes Roman Grey ware, 12th - 13th century Coarse Shelly and 10th – 12th century Stamford ware which would fit with the suggestion that the majority of the burials belong to the early church building.

Archive

The site archive consists of: 17 A4 watching brief recording forms, 1 A4 context index sheet, 1 A4 small finds register, 5 A4 photo index, and digital photographs.

The site archive will be held by Rutland County Museum under the accession number OAKRM: 2014.62.

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

Oasis Record

OASIS no.	
Project Name	St Mary the Virgin Church, Ayston, Rutland
Project Type	Watching Brief
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Nathan Flavell
Previous/Future work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Graveyard
Development Type	Drainage
Reason for Investigation	Requirement of Faculty
Position in the Planning Process	Not applicable
Site Co ordinates	SK 86032 00983
Start/end dates of field work	29/10/14, 25/2/15-6/3/15, 27/4/15-6/5/15
Archive recipient	Rutland
Study Area	

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to the client and contractors for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken by Nathan Flavell and Andrew Hyam; the report was written by Nathan Flavell and the project was managed for ULAS by Vicki Score.

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25/6/2015

Amended 01/07/2015

Appendix 1: Listing Text

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

List entry Number: 1361553

CHURCH OF ST MARY

County	District	District Type	Parish
	Rutland	Unitary Authority	Ayston

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 187464

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

Details

AYSTON AYSTON SK 80 SE 2/1 Church of St Mary 10/11/55 II* Parish church. C15. West tower C14/15. Coursed rubble stone tiled roof. Nave, aisles, chancel, west tower, south porch. Clerestory with 3 2-light Perpendicular windows to north and south. C13 north aisle of rubble. 2 light window with label stops. To right one lancet and one squared light. South aisle C13 and widened c.1400. 2 perpendicular 3-light windows. East window of south aisle has C15 stained glass. South doorway C15 with squared label. C17 door. South porch c.1450. Chancel C15: north and south wall have 2 and 3-light Perpendicular windows. To left is south wall of chancel is a light Perpendicular window. East window has large 5 light Perpendicular window. Embattled tower with corner buttresses. 2 light perpendicular belfry window. West window has Decorated cusped Y tracery. Interior: Nave arcade late C13 early C14: North arcade has round-headed arches, south arcade pointed. Both arcades have circular piers, circular abaci, and double chamfered arches. C15 chancel arches with castellated capitals over which a set of painted royal arms. Aumbry cupboard in north wall and piscina recess opposite. C18 box pews. C18 single pedestal font C14 monumental slab in west end of north aisle.

Listing NGR: SK8594800964

Selected Sources

National Grid Reference: SK 85948 00964

Source: English Heritage: This copy shows the entry on 25-Jun-2015 at 08:55:25.

Appendix 2: Headstone survey 8.4.2015 & 27.4.15

By Andy Hyam & Nathan Flavell

A number of headstones close to the south-east side of the church needed to be moved. All those that might need to be moved were recorded (Fig. 27). Those headstones that were removed have been laid flat on the north side of the church. The full details of each headstone are listed below.

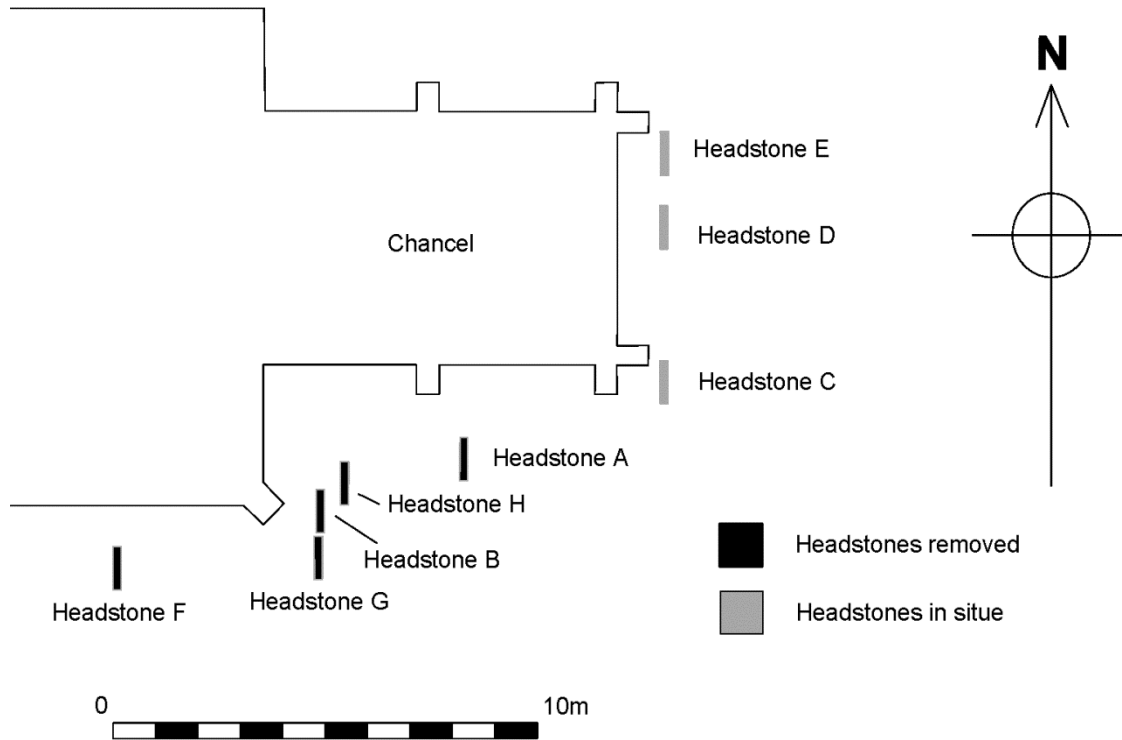


Figure 27: Plan of recorded headstones

Headstone A

White limestone – quite eroded.

Draped curtain effect and scrolled fabric down sides. Cherub in centre.

1.13m high, 0.67m wide.

IN
MEMORY OF
GEO.I OAKWOOD
WHO DIED NOV 9th(?)
Ao. Do. ??
??
??

Might possibly be George Lockwood as there are others of the same name within the churchyard.



Figure 28: Headstone A

Headstone B

Limestone. Heavily eroded.
Centre shield and floral patterns around edge.
Text is unreadable.
1.3m high. 0.72m wide.



Figure 29: Headstone B

Headstone C

Limestone. Well-preserved.
No decoration.

IN
LOVING MEMORY OF
GEORGE NUTT,
DIED JAN 9th 1891,
AGED 60 YEARS.

—
ALSO
SARAH HIS WIFE,
DIED NOV 9th 1891,
AGED 60 YEARS,
BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THEE

Also there is a small stone to the rear of the main headstone with the letters S.W. on – Sarah Nutt? Measures 0.21m high by 0.24m wide.



Figure 30: Headstone C

Headstone D

Marble (rough) with inset metal letters. Crisp and well-preserved.
0.53m high by 0.41m wide.

IN
LOVING
MEMORY OF
C. WINDSOR RICHARDS
PRIEST
22-1-04 – 3-2-74



Figure 31: Headstone D

Headstone E

Limestone. A plain line runs around the edge as a border. Some erosion.

IN
MEMORY
OF
MARY, WIDOW
OF
WILLIAM BLIGHAM(?)
??
WHO DIED DEC. THE
??



Figure 32: Headstone E

Headstone F

Limestone. Circular disc with roses around the top, leaves at the bottom. Top left cherub head and wings. Top right, open book. 1.56m high by 0.79m wide. Heavily eroded.

??
??
?? AND his ??
Who died ??
??



Figure 33: Headstone F

Headstone G

Limestone. A plain line runs around the edge as a border also with two more forming a point at the top. 1.68m high by 0.7m wide.

SACRED
To the memory of
THOMAS LANGLEY
Of Uppingham
Who died on the 20th day
Of January 1798
Aged 45 Years
Also of
ELIZABETH his wife
Daughter of
FRAN. ? ELIZ (?) IIII..AVI
Of this place
Who departed this life
November V. 30 1824(?)
Aged ?8 Years



Figure 34: Headstone G

Headstone H

Limestone. Inverted triangle with sun behind it at centre top, cherub heads either side looking toward each other. 1.84m high by 0.67m wide.

SACRED
To the Memory of
ROBERT LOCKWOOD
Who Exchang.d time for
Eternity
On the 31st of May
1825
Aged 79 Years
In hopes of a loved(?)
Resurrection



Figure 35: Headstone H

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