

**ZION BAPTIST CHAPEL
PHELPS PARADE
CALNE
WILTSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

For

RJ LEIGHFIELD AND SONS LTD

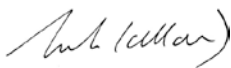
CA PROJECT: 2888
CA REPORT: 09124

DECEMBER 2009

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PHELPS PARADE
CALNE
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CA PROJECT: 2888
CA REPORT: 09124

prepared by	Jonathan Hart, Project Officer
date	3 December 2009
checked by	Richard Young, Project Manager
date	8 December 2009
approved by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
signed	
date	10 December 2009
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Zion Baptist Chapel
Location:	Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 9981 7115
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	13 July – 10 September 2009
Planning Reference:	09/00134/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes
Site Code:	ZBP 09

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a new paved market square within the former graveyard of Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire.

The chapel was opened in 1837 and a register of burials and transcription of headstone/memorial slab inscriptions, both held at the chapel, show that a minimum of 66 individuals were buried in the graveyard between 1840 and 1881. During the watching brief the locations of 21 earth-cut graves and 6 burial shafts were identified. Although only part of the graveyard was stripped to the depth of the burials, extrapolating from the number of identified graves suggests that the documents held at the chapel accurately reflect the number of individuals buried on the site.

All of the burials were laid out on an east/west alignment and no *in situ* headstones were present. No articulated or disarticulated human bone was exposed and no artefactual material was recovered. In addition to the burials, walls and a pathway associated with the chapel were identified, along with modern walls and drainage features. The earth-cut graves lay below the contractor's formation level and remained unexcavated. The capping stones and uppermost course of lining of some of the burial shafts were removed by hand as part of the ground reduction but these graves were otherwise unexcavated. Removal of the capping exposed metal coffins in two of the grave shafts, but these lay below the formation level and were left *in situ*. Although no artefactual material was recovered, the bricks and coffins exposed within the shaft graves are consistent with the 19th-century date of the graveyard.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between July and September 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for R J Leighfield and Sons Ltd at Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 9981 7115; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil Condition 3, the requirement for an archaeological watching brief, attached to a planning consent for the construction of a new paved market square (North Wiltshire District Council (NWDC) Planning ref: 09/00134/FUL). The work formed part of the modernisation of Phelps Parade. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the development.
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological recording (NWDC 2009) and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2009) and approved by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Institute for Archaeology (2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service 1995) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Ms Pomeroy-Kellinger.

The site

- 1.3 The site is located in the centre of Calne, within the former graveyard of Zion Baptist Chapel (Fig. 2). It is bounded by Phelps Parade to the north, by the chapel to the east, by an electricity sub station and drive to the south and by a commercial property to the west. The site occupies approximately 0.32ha and lies at 74m AOD.
- 1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area, mapped as Jurassic Corallian Coral Rag (BGS 1974), was not exposed during the watching brief.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 Archaeological interest in the site arises from its location within the graveyard of Zion Baptist Chapel. The chapel is a Grade II Listed building completed in 1836 and opened in 1837. It consists of a rectangular limestone chapel with a later schoolhouse attached to the eastern end (Images of England). The graveyard

adjoins the western end of the chapel and until recently comprised a walled grassed area with a tree-lined path. The headstones were removed by the town council in 1973 (Mr Mike Jones, pers. comm.). Although a headstone and a memorial slab remain close to the western end of the chapel, neither is *in situ*.

- 1.6 A 19th-century plan of the graveyard, held at Zion Chapel, depicts it as comprising 19 plots (Plots 1-19, Fig. 3). An accompanying document names the individuals buried within these plots and the dates of their interments, although it is unclear as to whether this list is exhaustive. This document also states that in September 1878 it was agreed that no more common graves would be reopened, but that surviving relatives could be buried in grave shafts where there was room and that fresh graves could be made for the surviving relatives of those already buried within the grounds. The earliest recorded burial occurred in 1840 whilst the latest was that of Sarah Wilkins who died in 1881.
- 1.7 An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken in November 2008 (OA 2008). This consisted of six hand-dug test pits, measuring 1.5m x 1.5m and up to 1m in depth, excavated within Plots 3, 7, 9, 12, 14 and 18 (Fig. 3). Graves identified during the evaluation are prefixed in this report with the letters OA. Two grave shafts (Graves OA106 and OA102) were identified within Plot 3, of which Grave OA106 contained an upright metal and wood child's coffin. Human bone and the remains of at least one coffin were seen within Grave OA102. Two further grave shafts were identified within Plot 9 (Graves OA64 and OA68). Grave OA64 contained a tin-plated wooden coffin lying on its side whilst Grave OA68 contained the skeletons of at least two adult individuals, one of whom lay within a metal and wood coffin.
- 1.8 Three earth-cut graves were identified within Plot 7 (Graves OA83, OA85 and OA87). Graves OA83 and OA85 each contained a wood and metal coffin. Three more earth-cut graves were identified within Plot 18 (Graves OA4, OA7 and OA10) of which Graves OA4 and OA7 were intercutting. These graves were not excavated to their full depth and no burials or coffins were exposed. The evaluation also identified a stone culvert and late post-medieval pits, one of which (within plot 18) was seen to truncate Grave OA10.
- 1.9 A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the site was undertaken following the evaluation (AS 2008). This identified the presence of six probable shaft graves close to the chapel, including the two identified within Plot 3, and three further probable

shaft graves within the south-western part of the site, including the two identified within Plot 9 (Fig. 3).

- 1.10 An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 2008 as part of the modernisation of Phelps Parade identified a post-medieval well c. 50m to the north of the current site (CA 2008).

Methodology

- 1.11 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2009). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising ground reduction (Fig. 2).
- 1.12 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.13 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and will be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 3-6)

Introduction

- 2.1 Ground reduction to the depth of the burials occurred within the eastern and northern parts of the graveyard. Within the southern and western parts, the ground reduction did not reach the depth of the burials. The locations of 21 earth-cut graves and six burial shafts were identified (Fig. 3). All were aligned east/west and no *in situ* headstones were present. No articulated or disarticulated human bone was exposed and no artefacts were recovered. The remains of the recently demolished graveyard walls and pathway were also identified, along with modern walls and drainage features.

Graveyard features

- 2.2 The earliest encountered deposit was a homogeneous dark graveyard soil, 1009. The depth of the contractor's formation level meant that this was exposed to its

upper surface across much of the northern and eastern parts of the site, but was not reached elsewhere. It remained unexcavated and no disarticulated human bone or artefacts were observed within it. This graveyard soil had been cut by the foundation trenches for limestone walls 1005 and 1015, which formed the western and northern boundaries to the graveyard, and by all of the burials (Fig. 3). It was overlain by limestone rubble 1019, the bedding layer for the former graveyard pathway. Two areas of root disturbance, 1012 and 1020, marked the locations of trees which used to line the pathway.

Grave shafts

- 2.3 Close to the western end of the chapel six grave shafts were exposed (Graves 1-6), corresponding to the probable shafts identified during the GPR survey. Graves 1-4 were laid out in a row within Plot 19 (Fig. 4). Graves 5 and 6 were laid in a row within Plot 3 and correspond to evaluation Graves OA106 and OA102 respectively.
- 2.4 Graves 1-5 all consisted of a shaft lined with a single skin of red bricks (although the lining of Grave 5 (OA106) was described as stone in the evaluation, fuller exposure during the watching brief showed it to have been brick-lined). In plan each shaft had the single break design, producing the 'classic' trapezoid coffin-shape. The shafts were capped with limestone slabs which were roughly dressed and sized to approximate to the trapezoidal plan of the brickwork. These slabs had been bonded to the brick lining with mortar. Variations in the type of brickwork and mortar suggest that not all of these shafts were constructed at the same time. In addition, part of the lining of Grave 1 showed evidence of repair, potentially indicating that it had been re-opened at least once and contained more than one burial. Grave 6 was similar to the brick-lined grave shafts but was instead lined with well dressed brick-sized limestone blocks.
- 2.5 None of the shaft graves was excavated, but as part of the ground reduction the capping slabs were removed from Graves 1, 2, 5 and 6. In addition, the top course of brickwork was removed from Graves 1 and 2. In both cases the bricks from these graves were hand-made stock-moulded bricks. Those from Grave 1 were frogged whilst those from Grave 2 were unfrogged.
- 2.6 Removal of the capping slabs showed that these grave shafts were partially filled with groundwater, to a height of c. 0.8m below the top of the capping slabs. However, some internal features were visible. Within Grave 2 an adult-sized coffin,

laid horizontally, was just visible below the water table. It appeared to be of metal, or part metal, construction and may have been missing its lid. Within Grave 5 the child's coffin seen during the evaluation (Grave OA106) was exposed (Fig. 5). The coffin was standing almost upright within the eastern end of the grave shaft, with the lid facing east. The coffin was largely submerged and it is unclear what supported it in this position. The coffin was constructed of wood and metal with metal grips and a shaped metal plate on the lid, possibly a *depositum* (inscribed coffin plate). Within Grave 6, two horizontal iron bars built into the stone lining were racks designed to support coffins (Buteux and Cherrington 2006, 70).

- 2.7 Within the south-western part of the graveyard two poorly-defined areas of disturbed ground were exposed, 1008 and 1010. These lay beneath the contractor's formation level and were not investigated. However, 1008 corresponded with the location of two brick-lined shaft graves exposed during the evaluation (Graves OA64 and OA68) and during the GPR survey (AS 2008) whilst 1010 corresponded with the location of a further probable shaft grave identified during the GPR survey (ibid.).

Earth-cut graves

- 2.8 Graves 7-27 were all earth-cut and were laid to the north of the pathway in six rows (Figs 3 and 6). In addition to these, the gap between Graves 8 and 9 was seen during the evaluation to contain a further grave (Grave OA10); this was not identified during the watching brief, despite careful cleaning of the area, probably due to the difficulty of identifying grave cuts in plan when cut into a graveyard soil.
- 2.9 All of the earth-cut graves were below the contractor's formation level and remained unexcavated. In plan, the graves were either oval to sub-rectangular (Graves 7, 9-19, 21-27) or trapezoid (Graves 8 and 20). The results of the evaluation suggest that at least some of the earth-cut graves contained coffins and the variation in grave shape therefore potentially reflects the difference between burials within rectangular coffins (within the oval and sub-rectangular cuts) and burials within single-break coffins (within the trapezoid cuts).
- 2.10 Two instances of intercutting were present (between Graves 9 and 10 and Graves 11 and 12) but since these graves only clipped one another, this intercutting is unlikely to represent truncation of the burials themselves. All of the graves were filled with material that was similar to the graveyard soil but which also contained

lumps of yellow clay, suggesting that the grave cuts had been excavated into the natural substrate.

- 2.11 The graves were all sealed by an upper graveyard soil, 1004, which was similar in appearance to the lower graveyard soil, 1009. No disarticulated human bone was seen within this deposit.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The overall conclusions of the evaluation were confirmed during the watching brief and the results of the former can therefore be used to augment this discussion. All of the graves were located within the former graveyard. Although the majority of the graves remained undated, the bricks lining Graves 1-6 and the coffins in Graves 2 and 5 were all consistent with a 19th-century date. In addition, the fills of the earth-cut graves excavated during the evaluation contained later post-medieval pottery (OA 2008).
- 3.2 The burials were laid out in well-defined rows to the north and south of the pathway and these rows largely conformed to the burial plots depicted on the 19th-century plan held at the chapel. Evidence for zoning of different burial types was present, with grave shafts present in two plots close to the chapel and in further plots within the south-western part of the graveyard. Earth-cut burials were present across the central northern and southern areas. Although earth-cut burials were the predominant burial rite, it should be remembered that the shaft graves may have held several burials. The remaining memorial slab lists five members of the Wilkins family and the burial register held at the chapel says that these were buried within Plot 9, presumably within one of the shaft graves. Equally, a minority of grave shafts on other sites lack burials (Buteux and Cherrington 2006, 86 and Peter Davenport, pers. comm.) and in some cases this could be because they were constructed in anticipation of death (Buteux and Cherrington 2006, 88) and were never used.
- 3.3 The evaluation report speculated that the unusual upright position of the child's coffin within Grave 5 was either the accidental result of collapsed racking bars or was intentional in order that the child would face east on Judgement Day. No racking bars, or putlog holes to receive them, were seen within the grave shaft

during the watching brief, but these may have lain below the water table. Consequently, no firmer conclusions can be drawn than those arrived at during the evaluation.

- 3.4 An examination of the burial register held at the chapel showed that family members were almost always buried within the same plots, whether in shaft graves or in earth-cut graves. At St Martin's, Birmingham, the cost of interment in a grave shaft in 1848 was £1 15s 6d as opposed to 6s 4d for interment within an earth-cut grave (Buteux and Cherrington 2006, 87). Without further research it remains unclear as to whether the variation in burial rites and the zoning of the graveyard at Zion Chapel represent socio-economic distinctions but it may be significant that John Mortimer, a former deacon of the chapel who died in 1872, was buried within Plot 16 where only earth-cut graves were identified.
- 3.5 The only instance of significant intercutting of graves observed on the site was identified during the evaluation (Graves OA4 and OA7). Although no excavation occurred during the watching brief, the rarity of visibly intercutting graves perhaps indicates that the graveyard largely comprises only a single layer of burials (excluding multiple burials within grave shafts) and might explain the lack of disarticulated human bone within the graveyard soils. The combined minimum number of individuals mentioned in the burial register and on a list of headstone/memorial slab transcriptions held at the chapel is 66. If the areas of the graveyard that were not reduced to the level of the burials contained a similar number of individuals to those that were, the numbers of buried and recorded individuals would be similar. It is possible that earlier unrecorded burials are present, although only three and a half years elapsed between the opening of the chapel in May 1837 and the first recorded burial in November 1840.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Bennett and Jonathan Hart. This report was written by Jonathan Hart with illustrations prepared by Rachael Kershaw. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young. CA would like to thank Mr Mike Jones of Zion Chapel for his kind assistance during the course of the work.

5. REFERENCES

- AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2008 *Zion Baptist Chapel, Calne: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey for North Wiltshire District Council*, AS unpublished typescript report ref. **260**
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 1974 *Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 266: Marlborough. Solid and Drift Edition, 1: 63,360 series*
- Brickley, M., Buteux, S., Adams, J. and Cherrington, R. 2006 *St. Martin's Uncovered. Investigations in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Bull Ring, Birmingham, 2001*. Oxbow Books, Oxford
- Buteux and Cherrington 2006 'The Excavations', in Brickley *et al.* 2006
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 *Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief*, CA unpublished typescript report no. **08175**
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- Images of England 2009 website accessed 28 July 2009
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=456993&mode=adv>
- NWDC (North Wiltshire District Council) 2009 *Brief for the guidance of archaeological contractors in preparing a written scheme of investigation in respect of excavations at the burial ground, Zion Baptist Church, Calne, Wiltshire.*
- OA (Oxford Archaeology) 2008 *Zion Baptist Chapel, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*. OA typescript report job no. **4266**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Height (m AOD)
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.15m	
1001	Layer	Intermittent modern dumped layer			0.1m	
1002	Cut	Construction cut for modern wall 1003 (not fully exposed)				
1003	Wall	Modern red brick wall (not fully exposed)				
1004	Layer	Uppermost graveyard soil: dark black-grey clay silt with limestone fragments			0.1m	
1005	Wall	Graveyard boundary wall. Limestone blocks, single foundation course		0.6m	0.2m	
1006	Cut	Construction cut for 1005				
1007	Fill	Fill of grave cut 1008 (Graves 29 and 30): dark black-grey clay silt with limestone fragments	4.95m	1.7m	Not exc.	
1008	Cut	Cut for probable multiple burials or grave vault (Graves 29 and 30)	4.95m	1.7m	Not exc.	
1009	Layer	Lower graveyard soil: dark black-grey clay silt with limestone fragments			Not exc.	
1010	Cut	Cut for probable multiple burials or grave vault (Grave 28)	2.85m	1.5m	Not exc.	
1011	Fill	Fill of grave cut 1010 (Grave 28): dark black-grey clay silt with limestone fragments	2.85m	1.5m	Not exc.	
1012	Cut	Tree-root disturbance	1.6m diam.		Not exc.	
1013	Fill	Fill of 1012: dark black-grey clay silt with limestone fragments			Not exc.	
1014	Slab	Modern concrete slab and wall footing				
1015	Wall	Graveyard boundary wall. Limestone blocks, single foundation course		0.5m	0.2m	
1016	Cut	Construction cut for 1015				
1017	Cut	Modern service			Not exc.	
1018	Fill	Backfill of modern service trench 1017			Not exc.	
1019	Layer	Make-up of former graveyard path: crushed limestone		1.7m	Not exc.	
1020	Cut	Possible grave cut: extent not defined			Not exc.	
1021	Fill	Fill of 1020: dark black-grey clay silt			Not exc.	
1022	Slab	Modern concrete slab associated with 1014				
1023		Not used				
1024		Not used				
1025	Cuts	Generic number for earth-cut graves (Graves 7-27)				
1026	Fills	Generic number for fills of earth-cut graves (Graves 7-27)				73.25m
1027	Cut	Cut for grave shaft (Grave 1).	2.25m	1m	0.75m+	
1028	Lining	Red brick lining of Grave 1	2.25m	1m	0.75m+	
1029	Capping	5 x limestone slabs capping Grave 1	2.25m	1m	0.75m+	73.58m
1030	Cut	Cut for grave shaft (Grave 2)	2.18m	1m		
1031	Lining	Red brick lining of Grave 2	2.18m	1m		
1032	Capping	3 x limestone slabs capping Grave 2	2.18m	1m		73.57m
1033	Cut	Cut for grave shaft (Grave 3)	1.45m+	0.95m		

1034	Lining	Red brick lining of Grave 3	1.45m+	0.95m		
1035	Capping	Limestone slabs capping Grave 3	1.45m+	0.95m		73.46m
1036	Cut	Cut for grave shaft (Grave 4)	2.1m+	1.1m		
1037	Capping	Limestone slabs capping Grave 4	2.1m+	1.1m		73.45m
1038	Cut	Cut for grave shaft (Grave 5)	2.3m	1m		
1039	Capping	Limestone slabs capping Grave 5	2.3m	1m		73.51m
1040	Cut	Cut for grave shaft (Grave 6)	1.9m	0.9m		
1041	Lining	Limestone block lining of Grave 6	1.9m	0.9m		
1042	Capping	Limestone slabs capping Grave 6	1.9m	0.9m		73.53m
1043	Fill	Backfill of cut for Grave 3: grey-brown clay silt with patches of yellow clay and sandy mortar				
1044	Fill	Backfill of cut for Grave 4: grey-brown clay silt with patches of yellow clay and sandy mortar				
1045	Lining	Red brick lining of Grave 5	2.3m	1m		
1046	Fill	Backfill of cut for Grave 5: grey-brown clay silt with patches of yellow clay and sandy mortar				
1047	Coffin	Grave 2: adult-sized, metal, single-break shape, horizontally-laid, partially visible below water table				
1048	Head stone	Not <i>in situ</i> , located to SW of porch. James and Hannah Thrush (d. 1864 and 1878 respectively)				
1049	Memorial Slab	Not <i>in situ</i> , located to SW of porch. Wilkins family. Latest recorded burial 1881				
1050	Coffin	Grave 5: metal and wood with ?brass fittings, child sized, single-break shape, vertically-placed, top facing east, partially above water table				


APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

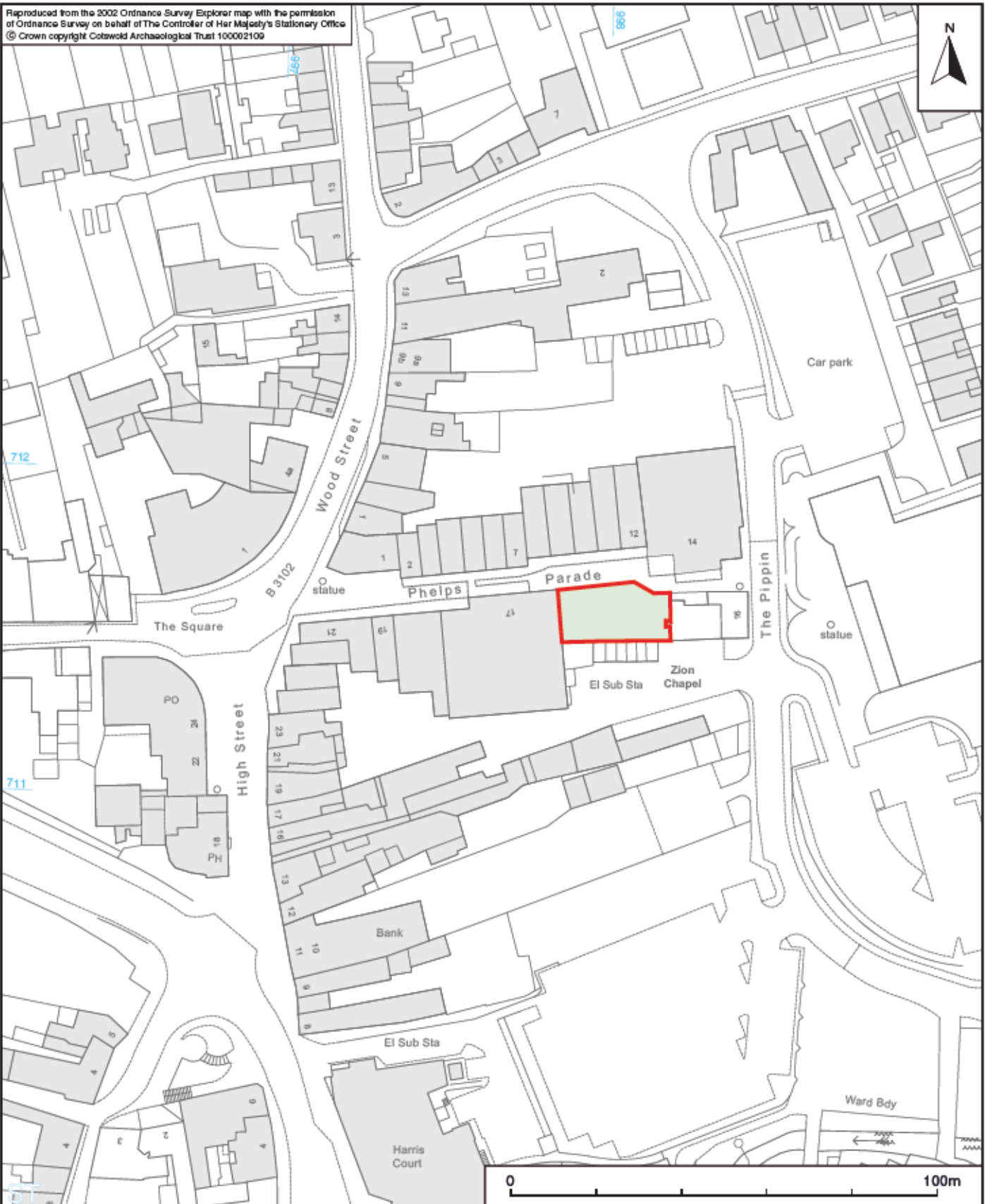
PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Zion Baptist Church, Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a new paved market square within the former graveyard of Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire.</p> <p>The chapel was opened in 1837 and a register of burials and transcription of headstone/memorial slab inscriptions, both held at the chapel, show that a minimum of 66 individuals were buried in the graveyard between 1840 and 1881. During the watching brief the locations of 21 earth-cut graves and 6 burial shafts were identified. Although only part of the graveyard was stripped to the depth of the burials, extrapolating from the number of identified graves suggests that the documents held at the chapel accurately reflect the number of individuals buried on the site.</p> <p>All of the burials were laid out on an east/west alignment and no <i>in situ</i> headstones were present. No articulated or disarticulated human bone was exposed and no artefactual material was recovered. In addition to the burials, walls and a pathway associated with the chapel were identified, along with modern walls and drainage features. The earth-cut graves lay below the contractor's formation level and remained unexcavated. The capping stones and uppermost course of lining of some of the burial shafts were removed by hand as part of the ground reduction but these graves were otherwise unexcavated. Removal of the capping exposed metal coffins in two of the grave shafts, but these lay below the formation level and were left <i>in situ</i>. Although no artefactual material was recovered, the bricks and coffins exposed within the shaft graves are consistent with the 19th-century date of the graveyard.</p>	
Project dates	13 July – 10 September 2009	
Project type	Watching brief	
Previous work	Evaluation - OA (Oxford Archaeology) 2008 <i>Zion Baptist Chapel, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report</i> . OA typescript report job no. 4266	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire	
Study area	0.32ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 9981 7115	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	North Wiltshire District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisors	Jonathan Bennett and Jonathan Hart	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	N/A	N/A
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Contexts, drawings, matrix, B/W photos,

Digital	Wiltshire Museum	Heritage	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report job no. 09124			

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 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade Calne, Wiltshire			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
RK	1:25,000@A4	2888	1



- site
- area of groundworks



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
 Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade
 Calne, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing location of groundworks

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
RK	1:1250@A4	2888	2

00886



71150



- site
- stone-lined grave shaft
- brick-lined grave shaft
- earth-cut grave (oval/sub-rectangular)
- earth-cut grave (trapezoid)
- features associated with 19th-century graveyard
- modern features
- Test Pit (OA 2008)
- shaft graves identified on GPR survey

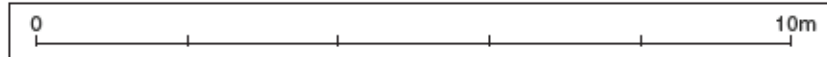
Zion Chapel



PROJECT TITLE
 Zion Baptist Church, Phelps Parade
 Calne, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
The burials

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ST



4



5

- 4 Graves 1-4 and 7-10, looking north-east
- 5 Child's coffin upright in Grave 5, looking south-west



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade
Calne, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
RK	n/a	2888	4 & 5



6

6 Earth-cut Graves 7-27, looking west with Grave shafts 2-4 in foreground



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Zion Baptist Chapel, Phelps Parade
Calne, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

RK

SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

2888

FIGURE NO.

6