

# Archaeological monitoring and recording of Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9NN

**March 2022**



**by Laura Pooley**

figures by Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway

**commissioned by Landmarc Support Services Ltd**

NGR: TL 99535 21227 (centre)

Scheduled monument number: HA1019968

Scheduled monument clearance number: S00241318

CHER code: ECC4671

CAT project ref.: 2021/11g

OASIS ref.: colchest3-502828



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 1826**

July 2022

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex during the clearance of a tree which had blown over in a storm. Berechurch Dyke is a scheduled monument (HA 1019968) and archaeological monitoring was undertaken to record damage caused to the dyke by the fallen tree (a tree throw 5.5m by 2.5m and 0.8-1m deep), and to ensure that the removal of the tree did not impact the monument any further.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex on 4th March 2022.

Work was commissioned by Landmarc Support Services Ltd after a tree had been blown over in a storm. As the tree was located on the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Berechurch Dyke (HA 1019968), Dr Jess Tipper, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England, agreed that tree removal work could go ahead under the supervision of an archaeologist. This was to ensure that: 1) any damage caused to the monument by the fallen tree was recorded, and 2) the removal of the tree did cause any further damage.

As the land is owned by the Ministry of Defence, it is exempt from statutory Scheduled Monument Consent, and was therefore classed as a non-statutory application or Scheduled Monument Clearance.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the application for Scheduled Monument Clearance, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT and agreed with Historic England ahead of any work taking place.

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014a)* and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014b)*.

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC/DCC/ECC numbers, accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The fallen tree is positioned on top of the southern section of the Late Iron Age or Romano-British earthwork known as the Berechurch Dyke, a scheduled ancient monument (HA1019968; CHER MCC2116). This section of the dyke extends over a distance of about 1.7km, following a narrow zigzag course between Berechurch Hall Road and the Roman River. From Berechurch Hall Road to Park Farm (a distance of about 1.3km), the bank, or rampart, is surmounted by a modern road surface and the ditch remains as a marked depression along most of the eastern side. An excavation across the roadway in 1984 demonstrated that the original bank survives to a height of 1m below the road and measures up to 13.5m in width (see Image 1). The depth of the largely-infilled ditch was not established, although its width was recorded as 5.5m. The dyke continues southwards beyond the road and survives as a pronounced earthwork running through Charlotte's Grove towards the north bank of the Roman River. Here the bank stands some 2m high and 9.5m across and the ditch measures 4m wide and 2m deep. For a full background of Colchester's Dyke systems, see *CAR 11*.

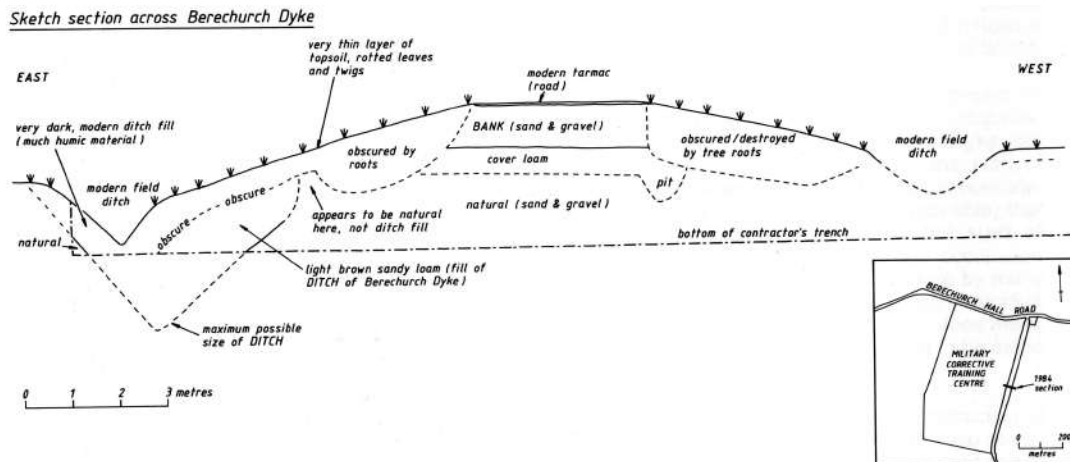


Image 1 Sketch section across Berechurch Dyke in 1984 from CAR 11 Fig 6.41.

#### 4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to ensure that: 1) any damage caused to the monument by the fallen tree was recorded, and 2) the removal of the tree did cause any further damage.

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3, Photographs 1-7)

Using the 1984 sketch (Image 1) as a visual aid, the fallen tree was located to the east of the tarmac road close to the top of the modern field ditch, and had fallen to the east. Roots from the fallen tree had created a tree throw of approximately 5.5m by 2.5m and was 0.8-1m deep. Silt around the roots gave way to sands and gravel at the base of the tree throw with evidence of a high level of plant and animal activity. Clearance of the tree did not cause any further damage to the dyke, with broken-up tree roots and the upcast soils used to refill the tree throw.



Photograph 1 The fallen tree, looking east



**Photograph 2** Tree throw cause by fallen tree, looking south



**Photograph 3** Breaking up the tree roots, looking south-east



**Photograph 4** Breaking up the tree roots to backfill within the tree throw, looking north-east



**Photograph 5** Cutting up the tree with chainsaws, looking east



**Photograph 6** Tree removed and tree throw backfilled, looking west



**Photograph 7** Smoothing down the backfilled tree throw and reinstatement of the Berechurch Dyke, looking north-west

## 6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

## 7 Conclusion

Damage to Berechurch Dyke consisted of a tree throw which was recorded and then backfilled with material upcast from the fallen tree. Clearance of the tree did not have any further negative impact on the Dyke.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Landmarc Support Services Ltd commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway. Figures were prepared by B Holloway, L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Historic England by Dr Jess Tipper.

## 9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT	2022	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Late Iron Age	period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the Index of Archaeological Investigation <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of digital archive

The report (CAT Report 1826)  
CAT written scheme of investigation  
Scan of original site data (section)



Site digital photographs and log  
Graphic files  
Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

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### Distribution list

Landmarc Support Services Ltd  
Dr Jess Tipper, Historic England  
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Place Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



### Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 29/07/22

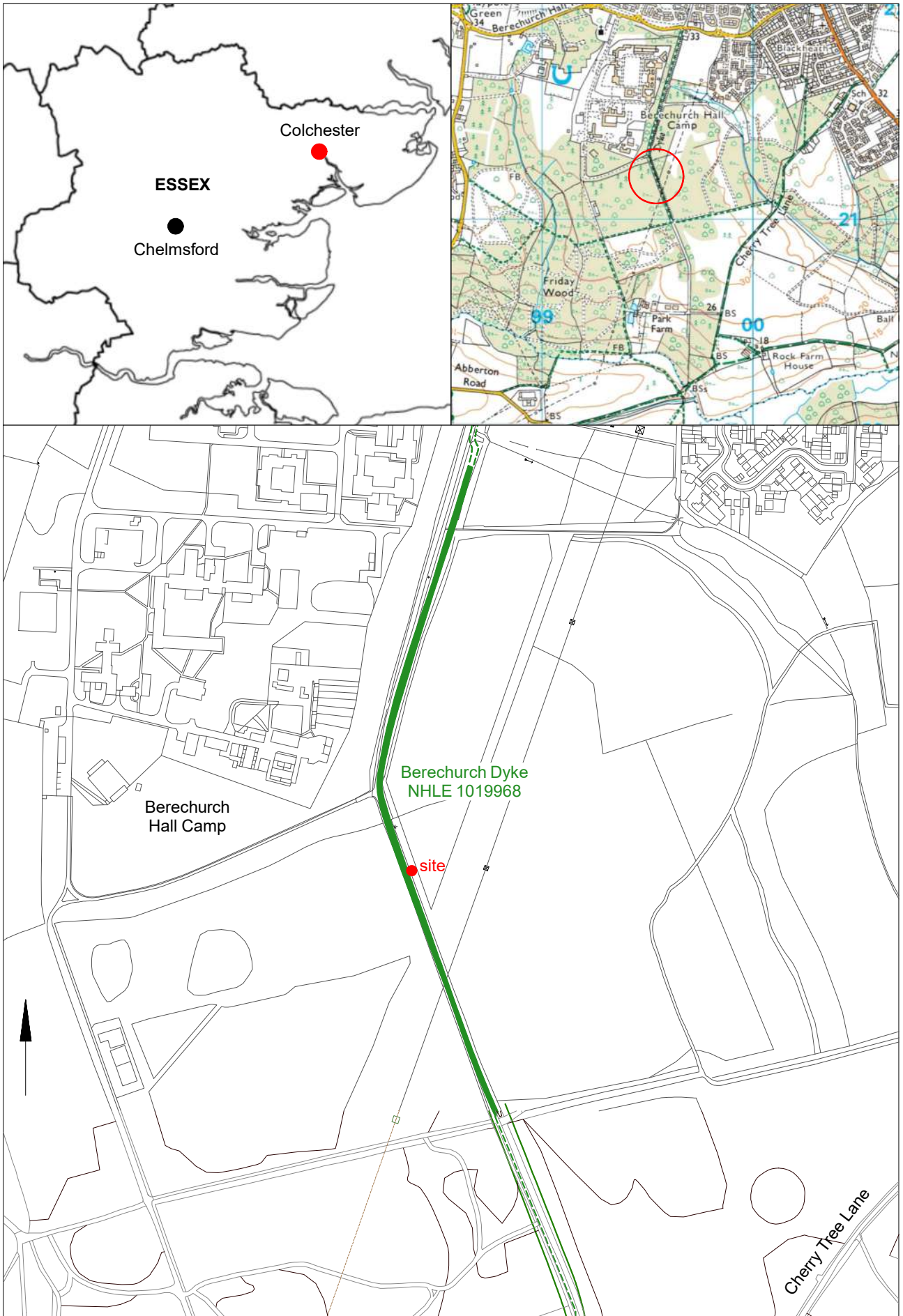


Fig 1 Site location.

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0 200 m

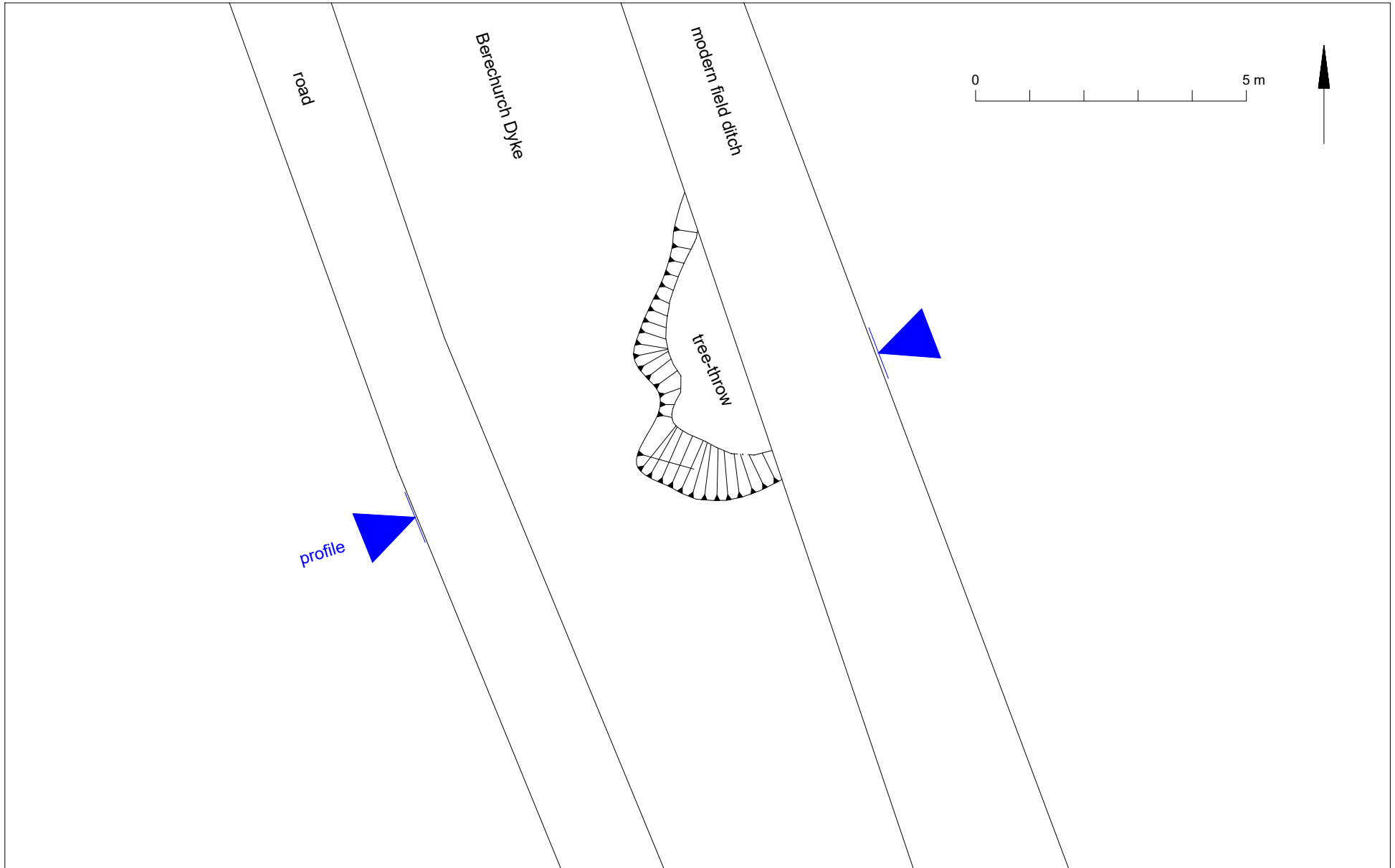


Fig 2 Results

NE

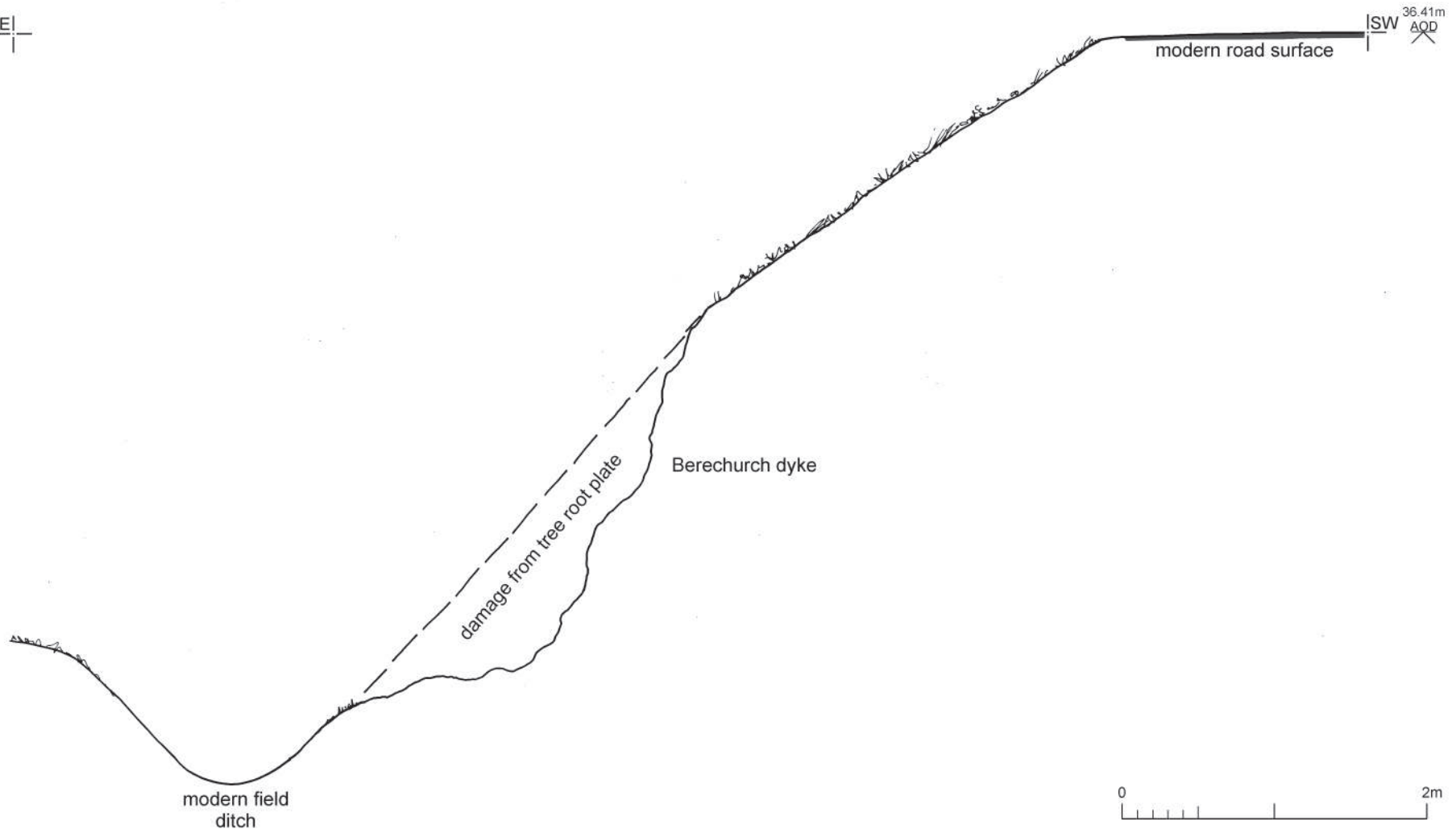


Fig 3 Profile across the damaged area.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording of Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9NN	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 99535 21227 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> Scheduled monument number: HA1019968 Scheduled monument clearance number: S00241318 CAT project ref.: 2021/11g CHER ref.: ECC4671 OASIS ref.: colchest3-502828
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 4th March 2022	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 160 square metres
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeological Data Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Landmarc Support Services Ltd
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC2116
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1826	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex during the clearance of a tree which had blown over in a storm. Berechurch Dyke is a scheduled monument (HA 1019968) and archaeological monitoring was undertaken to record damage caused to the dyke by the fallen tree (a tree throw 5.5m by 2.5m and 0.8-1m deep), and to ensure that the removal of the tree did not impact the monument any further.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>Historic England monitor:</b> Dr Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> Berechurch Dyke	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> July 2022

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)  
for an archaeological monitoring and recording  
of Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester  
Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 9NN**

**NGR:** TL 99616 21037 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Parish:** Colchester

**Scheduled Monument number:** HA 1019968

**Scheduled Monument clearance number:** S00241318

**Commissioned by:** Stephen Cross (Landmarc)

**Commissioned by:** Landmarc Support Services Ltd

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** tbc

**CAT project code:** 2021/11g

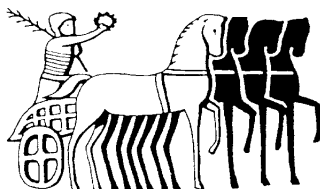
**OASIS project number:** colchest3-502828

**Contracts manager:** Chris Lister

**Fieldwork manager:** Adam Wightman

**Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments:** Dr Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 16.11.2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [services@catuk.org](mailto:services@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development is located within Berechurch Dyke (Scheduled Ancient Monument NHLE number 1019968) c 330m southeast of Berechurch Hall Camp within DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1) The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99616 21037.

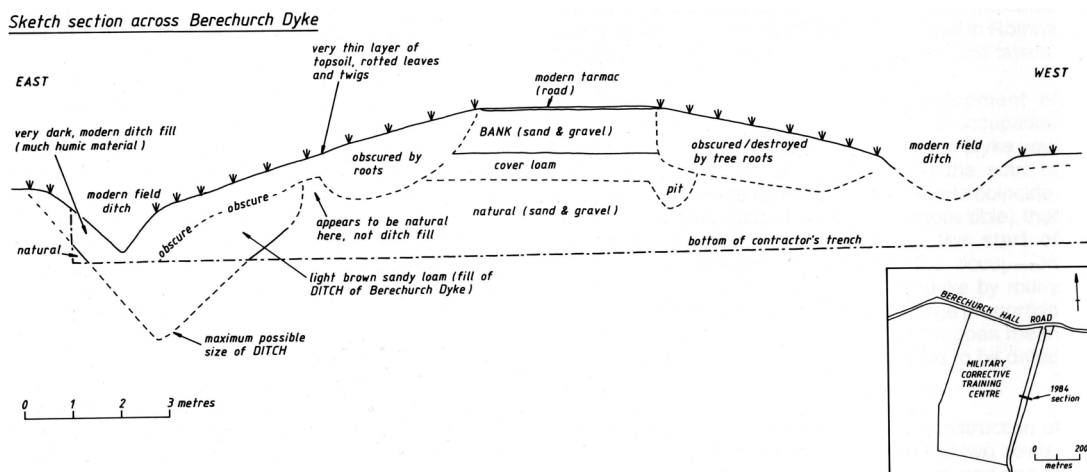
## Proposed work

The project involves the removal of an oak tree that has fallen and caused damage to the Dyke.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, *CAR 11* and includes extracts from the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers; accessible via the Colchester Heritage Explorer <https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

The monument includes the buried and upstanding remains of the southern section of a late Iron Age or Romano-British linear boundary earthwork, located some 3km south of Colchester town centre and known as the Berechurch Dyke (MCC2116). The section of the dyke extends over a distance of about 1.7km, following a narrow zigzag course (first SSW, then SSE, then s) between Berechurch Hall Road and the Roman River. From Berechurch Hall Road to Park Farm (a distance of about 1.3km) the bank, or rampart, is surmounted by a modern road surface and the ditch remains as a marked depression along most of the eastern side. An excavation across the roadway in 1984 demonstrated that the original bank survives to a height of 1m below the road and measures up to 13.5m in width (see Image 1). The depth of the largely infilled ditch was not established, although its width was recorded as 5.5m. The dyke continues southwards beyond the road and survives as a pronounced earthwork running through Charlotte's Grove towards the north bank of the Roman River. Here the bank stands some 2m high and 9.5m across and the ditch measures 4m wide and 2m deep.



**Image 1:** Sketch section across Berechurch Dyke in 1984 from *CAR 11* Fig 6.41.

During excavation work at the former Hyderabad Barracks CAT discovered a previously unknown northern extension of Berechurch Dyke. The section in site J contained significant dating evidence from adjacent Late Iron Age occupation and in the upper Roman fill was a hoard of 1244 coins (CAT Report 628).

For a full background of Colchester's Dyke systems see *CAR 11*.

## **Project background**

In response to consultation with Dr Jess Tipper, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England (HEIAM) it was advised that as the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE no. 1002217) the tree removal work could go ahead under the supervision of an archaeologist.

As the land is owned by the Ministry of Defence it is exempt from statutory Scheduled Monument Consent. It has therefore been classed as a non-statutory application for Scheduled Monument Clearance. The recommended archaeological work is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological monitoring and recording of any damage to the Dyke caused by the tree when it fell and during the work to remove it.

Specifically:

The investigation is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the HEIAM will be informed immediately and the HEIAM will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the HEIAM immediately.

## **General methodology**

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- Scheduled Monument Clearance documents

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to HEIAM one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details,



Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.

## **Investigation methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

## **Site surveying**

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

## **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality

- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

## Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or HEIAM.

The HEIAM will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the HEIAM will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman  
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn  
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)  
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray  
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth  
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow  
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,  
Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell  
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey  
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil  
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)  
Roman glass: Hilary Cool  
small finds: Nina Crummy  
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to HEIAM.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

## **Results**

Notification will be given to HEIAM when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to HEIAM as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to HEIAM.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

### **Archive deposition**

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and HEIAM) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to HEIAM. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The HEIAM will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

### **Monitoring**

HEIAM will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to HEIAM one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with HEIAM prior to them being carried out.

HEIAM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of HEIAM shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

### **References**

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brooks, H	1997	<i>A Historical Survey of Castle Park (Report for Council 1997)</i>
Brown, D	2011 2nd ed	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2021	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>

CAT Report 628	2016	<i>A Late Iron Age dyke, Roman and Anglo Saxon burials, a Roman coin hoard, and a Civil War fort: Stage 1b evaluation and Stage 2 archaeological excavation at Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area A1 (former Meeanee &amp; Hyderabad Barracks) Colchester, Essex. October 2010- September 2011</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised Oct 2019</i>
Drury, P J	1982	Aspects of the origins and development of Colchester castle in the archaeological journal vol.139
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice. By S Cole &amp; P Backhouse</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

E Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust  
Roman Circus House  
Roman Circus Walk  
Colchester  
Essex  
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785 opt4  
email: [eh@catuk.org](mailto:eh@catuk.org)

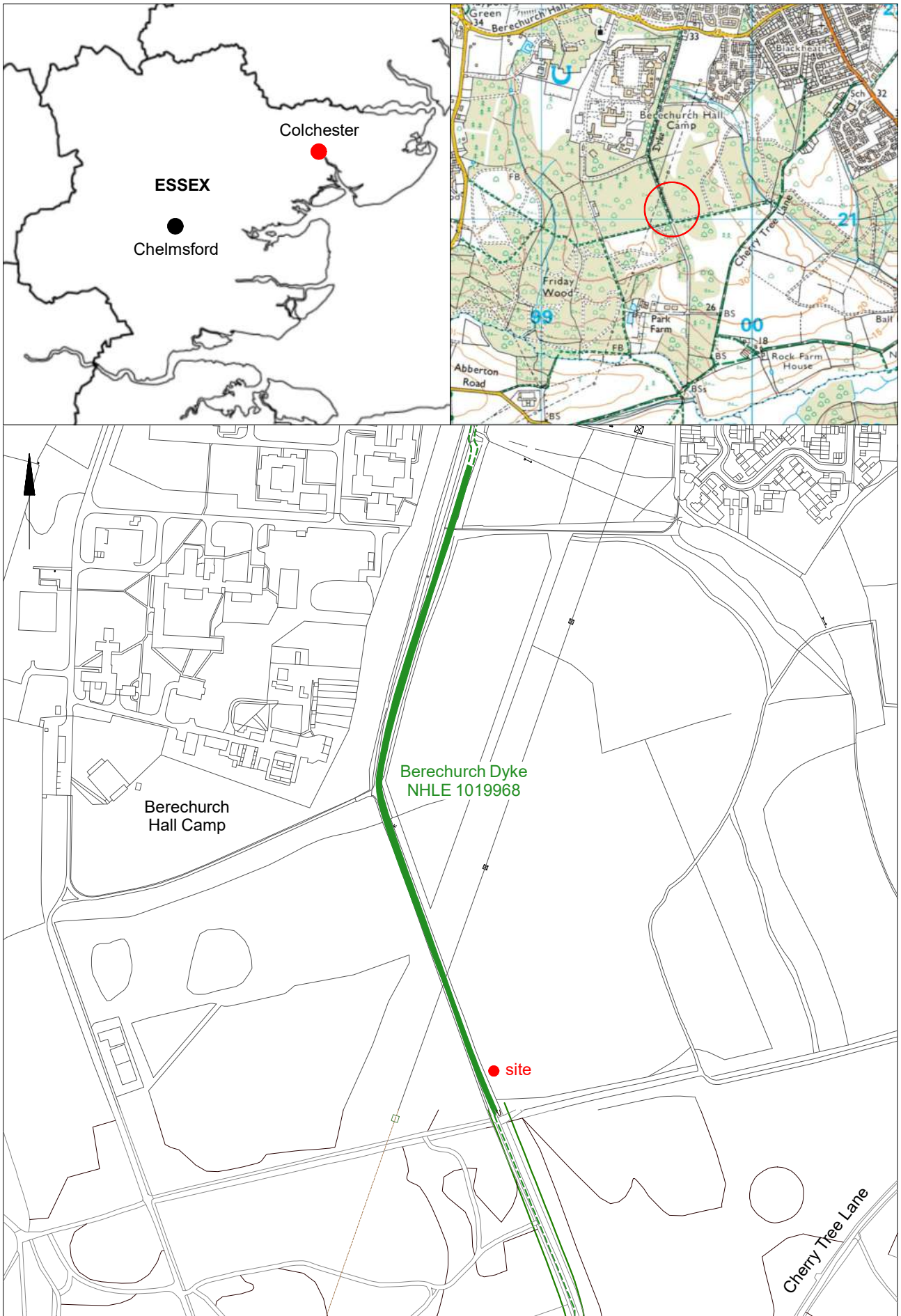


Fig 1 Site location.

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## Summary for colchest3-502828

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-502828
Project Name	Field Observation (Monitoring) at Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9NN
Sitename	Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9NN
Activity type	Field Observation (Monitoring)
Project Identifier(s)	2021/11g
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Emergency recording
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	04-Mar-2022 - 04-Mar-2022
Location	Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9NN NGR : TL 99616 21037 LL : 51.8522186150244, 0.896979473833764 12 Fig : 599616,221037
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Monitoring of all groundworks, carried out in accordance with the application for Scheduled Monument Clearance and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Berechurch Dyke, DTE East, Colchester Training Area, Cherry Tree Lane, Colchester, Essex during the clearance of a tree which had blown over in a storm. Berechurch Dyke is a scheduled monument (HA 1019968) and archaeological monitoring was undertaken to record damage caused to the dyke by the fallen tree (a tree-throw 5.5m by 2.5m and 0.8-1m deep), and to ensure that the removal of the tree did not impact the monument any further.
Keywords	Dyke (Defence) - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4671
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;



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16/17



033



## listing

ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_001.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_002.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking S  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_003.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking N  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_004.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking NE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_005.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking E  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_006.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking E  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_007.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking E  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_008.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking NW  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_009.jpg Damage caused to Berechurch Dyke by fallen tree, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_010.jpg Tree clearance, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_011.jpg Tree clearance, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_012.jpg Tree clearance, looking S  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_013.jpg Tree clearance, looking S  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_014.jpg Tree clearance, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_015.jpg Tree clearance, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_016.jpg Tree clearance, looking SE  
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ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_023.jpg Tree clearance, looking E  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_024.jpg Tree clearance, looking E  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_025.jpg Tree clearance, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_026.jpg Tree clearance, looking E  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_027.jpg Backfill of tree-bole, looking SW  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_028.jpg Backfill of tree-bole, looking W  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_029.jpg Backfill of tree-bole, looking W  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_030.jpg Backfill of tree-bole, looking NE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_031.jpg Backfill of tree-bole, looking SE  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_032.jpg Backfill of tree-bole, looking NW  
ECC4671\_Photo­graph\_033.jpg Backfill of tree-bole, looking SW

4th March  
2021/11g.

Borehole depth profile @ 1:50 SE facing

NE |  
- |  
- |

