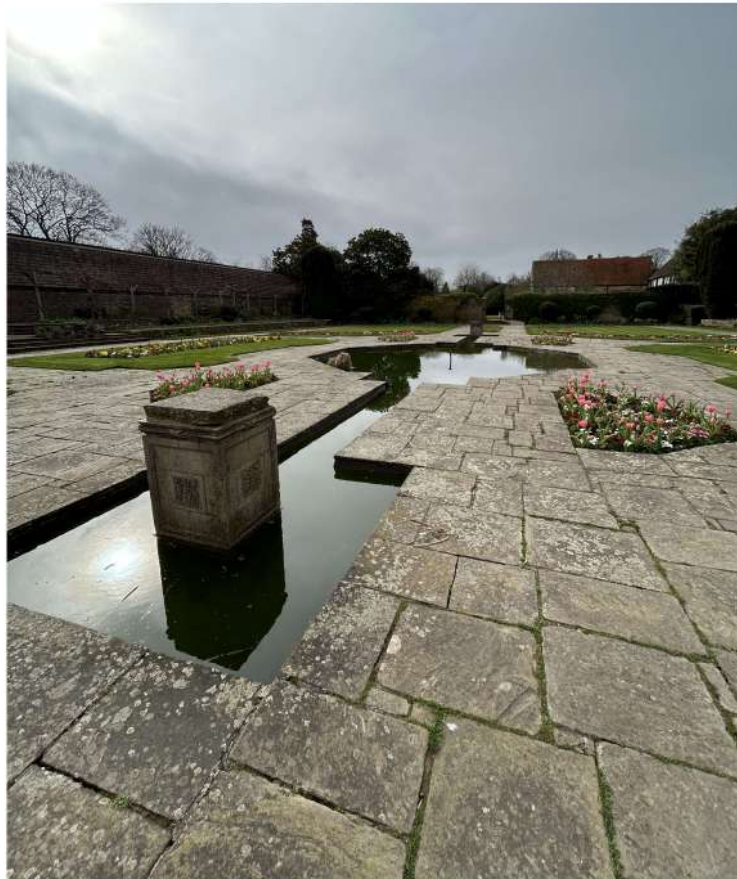


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2039
issued April 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring at Prittlewell Priory,
Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea,
Essex, SS2 6NB: March 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/02m
Scheduled monument consent no.: S00245259**

**Archaeological monitoring at Prittlewell Priory,
Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea,
Essex, SS2 6NB: March 2024**

NGR: TQ 87681 87394 (centre)

**Scheduled Monument numbers:
NHLE 1112719, HA 1018452, SM 29418
Scheduled monument consent no.: S00245259**

**CAT project ref.: 2023/02m
CAT Report 2039**

**Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments:
Adam Single
OASIS id: colchest3-520032**

report prepared by Megan Beale

fieldwork by Megan Beale

**commissioned by Luke Bishop,
Southend-on-Sea City Council**

Prepared by:	Megan Beale	Senior Site Assistant
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks	Interim Director of Archaeology
Issued:	09/04/2024	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Prittlewell Priory, Southend-on-Sea to replace a failed stop cock following a burst water pipe. Prittlewell Priory has its origins in the 12th century and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. In 2019 a wealthy – perhaps royal – Anglo-Saxon burial chamber was discovered in the north-east area of Priory Park. No archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring which revealed only post-medieval/modern layers.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Prittlewell Priory, Southend-on-Sea, Essex on 21st March 2024. The work was commissioned by Luke Bishop of Southend-on-Sea City Council and took place during groundworks to replace a failed stop cock for the water supply to the fountains in the Old World garden.

In response to consultation with Adam Single, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England (HEIAM) it was advised that as the groundworks lie within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE no. 1112719), and therefore an area highlighted as having a high potential for archaeological remains, scheduled monument consent (S00245259) would recommend archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. The recommended archaeological work is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

In addition to the written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT (2023a), all work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022, 2023a&b),
- 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 2023b),
- Scheduled Monument consent documents.

3 Geological and archaeological background

The following archaeological background primarily includes records from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London clay formation (bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay) with superficial deposits of river terrace deposits 2-3 (sand and gravel, with local lenses of silt, clay or peat).

Prittlewell Priory was founded by the Cluniac Order in the 12th century as a cell to the Priory of St Pancras at Lewes, Sussex. It was one of their lesser monasteries which did not house more than 18 monks. In 1536 much of the building was destroyed. Significant alterations were made in the 18th century. In the 20th century the refectory was restored and partially rebuilt. After the dissolution the Priory became a private residence. By 1922 the grounds were donated to the council and the site opened as Southend's first museum. In 2011 the existing buildings were refurbished and a new visitor centre was added, partially funded with a Heritage Lottery grant. On historic mapping the area of the sunken Old World garden is noted as the cemetery for the Priory's monks. The refectory and Prior's chamber of the priory survive as standing buildings.

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

The Priory is set within Priory Park, an area of parkland and gardens. Running north-east/south-west across the eastern side of the site is Prittle Brook, with fish ponds/fishing lakes. Prittle Brook is a tributary of the River Roach.

Recent archaeological work within the grounds of Priory Park include monitoring during the excavation of a cable duct in 2017 by Archaeology South-East (ASE). The duct trench revealed the remains of a flint rubble and mortar wall, thought to be medieval in date. The duct trench did not exceed 0.45m so the remains are close to the surface. This wall was situated to the western end of where the Priory church is shown on historic maps so was thought to be part of it (Heppell 2017).

An evaluation, as part of a road widening scheme, by Museum of London Archaeology to the immediate north-east of the Priory Park uncovered a burial chamber of a large Anglo-Saxon grave. Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials had been discovered here when Priory Crescent was being constructed in 1923 and the evaluation was to assess if any more survived. The timber-walled chamber burial contained a rich selection of artefacts including furniture, copper-alloy vessels, musical instruments, and a sword. The body had gold foil crosses placed over their eyes. The occupant was clearly someone of significant wealth, perhaps an East Saxon King or relative (Blackmore *et al* 2019).

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

Specific aims:

- Identify any features associated with the historic development and evolution of Prittlewell Priory.
- Record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A small, oval hole south-west of the inspection chamber was hand-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The hole measured 0.7m by 0.5m and was 0.5m deep. The following layers were noted:

- Modern grassy, landscaped topsoil (L1, c0.1m thick, friable moist medium/dark grey/brown loamy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%) covering,
- Post-medieval/modern makeup layer (L2, at least 0.4m thick, friable moist medium/dark grey/brown loamy silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 2% tile/brick 2%).

The south-west corner of the excavated hole exposed a section of soil directly underneath the east-west modern concrete footings representing the former church (Photograph 3). The water pipe and failed stop cock were encountered at a depth of c 0.45m deep.

Natural was not reached, and no archaeological remains were encountered.



Photograph 1 Plan view of inspection chamber and excavated hole, view south.



Photograph 2 North-west facing section of excavated hole, view south-east.



Photograph 3 Close-up of suspected backfill underneath church footings, view south-east.



Photograph 4 Location shot of inspection chamber and excavated hole, view east.

6 Finds

Approximately 2kg of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from L2 (finds no. 1). Dr Matthew Loughton identified the fragments as post-medieval/modern brick, peg-tile and flower pot fragments, and as such they were discarded.

7 Conclusion

Despite being in an area of high archaeological significance, these works at Prittlewell Priory did not go deep enough to reveal any archaeological remains. The make-up layer (L2) contained post-medieval/modern remains and is likely backfill related to previous works on the water pipes, or earlier archaeological investigations. The small area of material exposed underneath the modern concrete footings is likely backfill from the excavations of the church during the 1950s (Fig 2).

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Luke Bishop and Southend-on-Sea City Council for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman and carried out by M Beale. Figures were prepared by M Beale and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Historic England by Adam Single.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--|---------------|---|
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Blair I, Hirst S
& Scull, C
CAT | 2019
2023a | <i>The Prittlewell princely burial: excavations at Priory Crescent, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, 2003.</i> MOLA Monograph series 73
<i>Written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring and recording at Prittlewell Priory, Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6NB</i> by E Holloway. |
| CAT | 2023b | <i>Health & Safety Policy.</i> Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CifA | 2022 | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022. |
| CifA | 2023a | <i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| CifA | 2023b | <i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Helliwell, L | 1958 | 'Prittlewell Priory and the Church Site', <i>J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.</i> , 3rd series, 20-21, 84-94. |
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England
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2023 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).</i>
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10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c AD 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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'
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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: not retained

Digital record

CAT Report 2039

Scheduled Monument consent

Digital photographs

Graphics files

Site data (including scans of original plans/sections)

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 Archaeology Data Service.

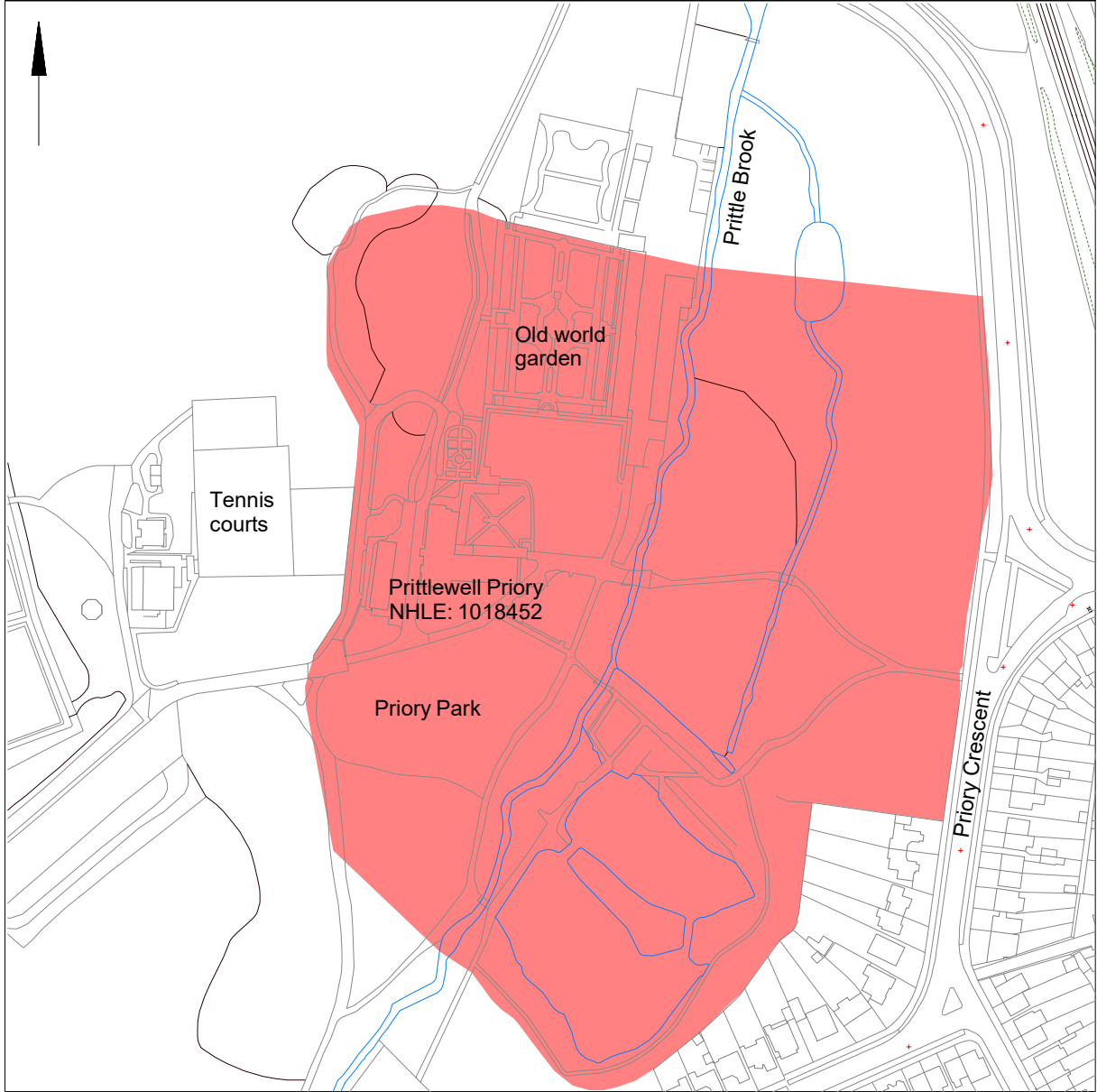
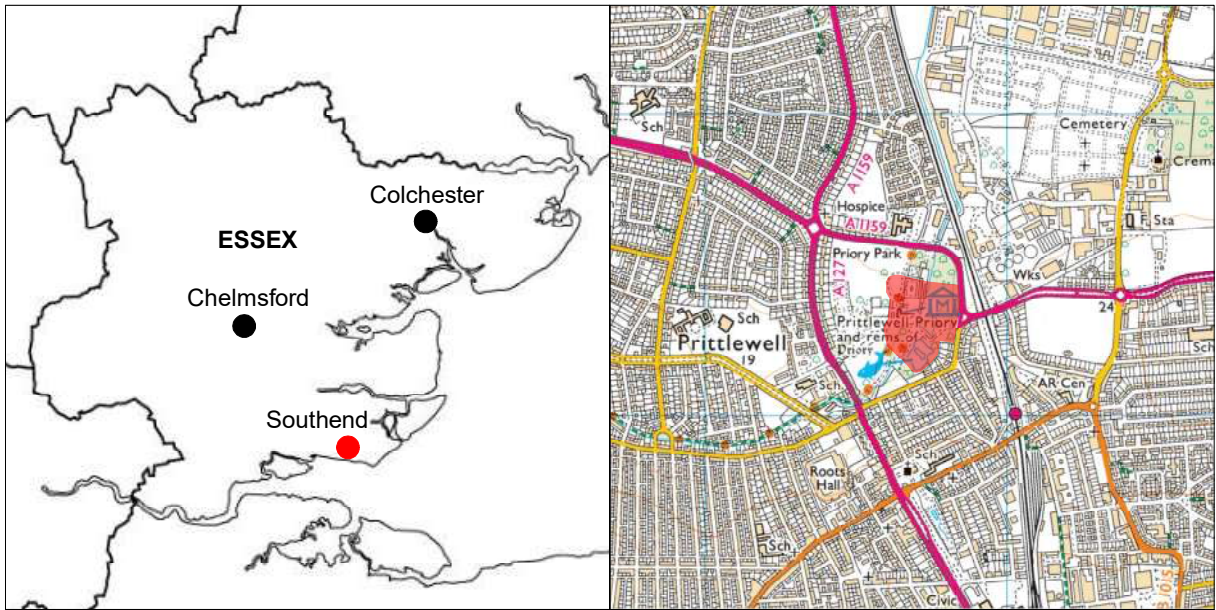
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Distribution list

Luke Bishop, Southend-on-Sea City Council

Adam Single, Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Fig 1 Site location.



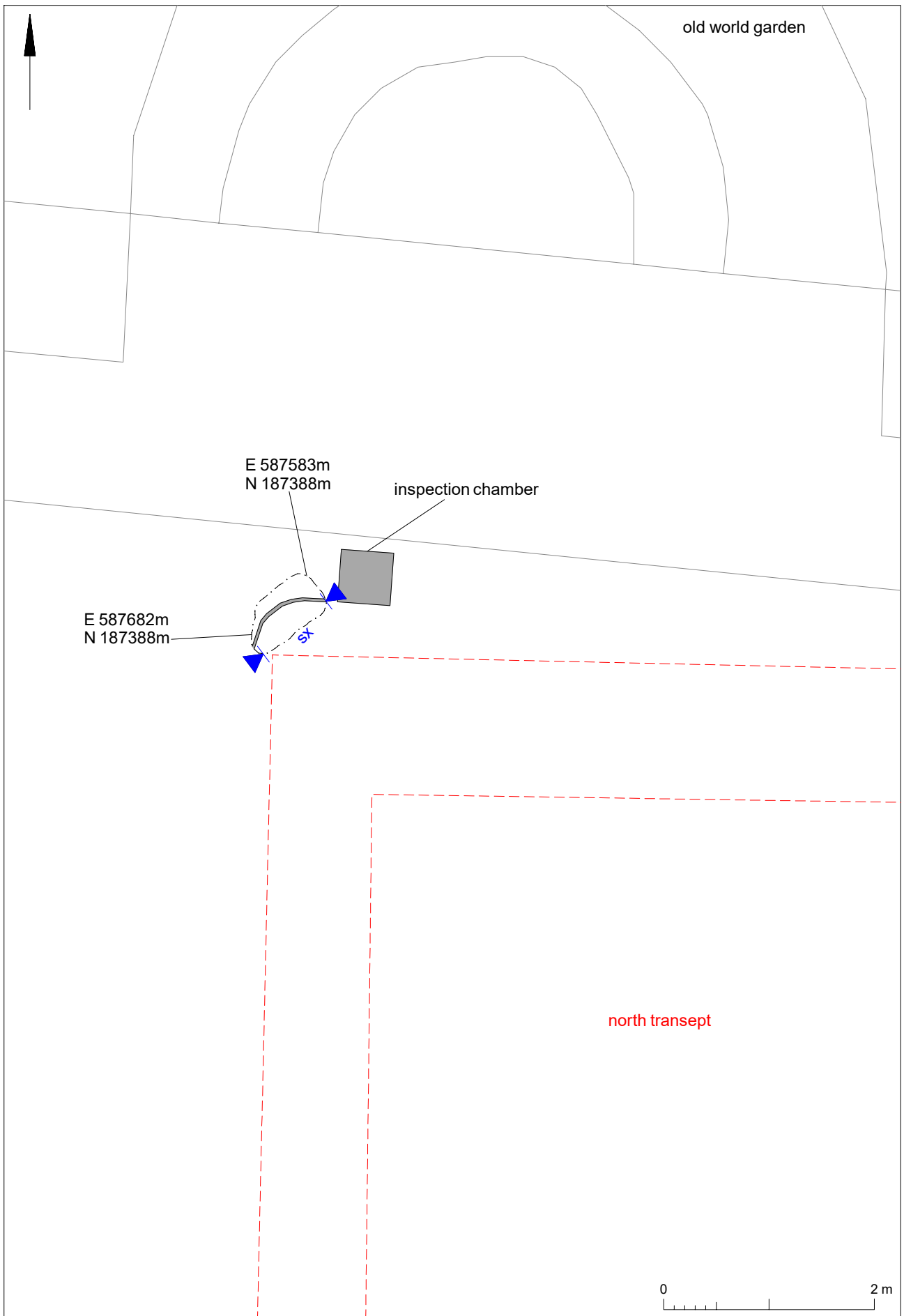


Fig 2 Results. Modern services are in grey.
 Dashed red lines indicate modern representation of church footings.

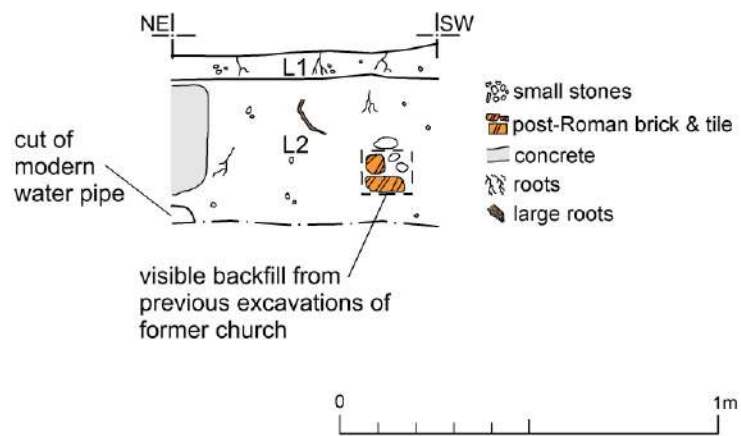


Fig 3 Representative section.

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring and recording
at Prittlewell Priory, Priory Park, Victoria
Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6NB.**

October 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/02m
HER event code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation for archaeological
monitoring and recording at Prittlewell Priory,
Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea,
Essex, SS2 6NB.**

October 2023

NGR: TQ 87681 87394

**Scheduled Monument: 1112719
Scheduled monument consent no.: tbc**

CAT project ref.: 2023/02m

**HER event code: tbc
Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Adam Single
OASIS id: colchest3-520032**

**WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway
Figures by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by Luke Bishop (SCC)
Client: Southend-on-Sea City Council**

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	01/12/2023	

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email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located in the centre of the city of Southend, within the scheduled monument of Prittlewell Priory, Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TQ 87681 87394. The site is located to the immediate south of the sunken old walled garden, just to the north of the Priory Church north transept.

Proposed work

Due to a burst water pipe the proposed work involves the replacement of a failed stop cock under an inspection chamber and the excavation of more of the existing pipe outside of the inspection chamber (see Appendix 1).

Geological and archaeological background

The following archaeological background primarily includes records from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>) and the Archaeology Data Service. At present the Southend Historic Environment (SHER) is not available for searches.

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London clay formation (bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay) with superficial deposits of river terrace deposits 2-3 (sand and gravel, with local lenses of silt, clay or peat).

Prittlewell Priory was founded by the Cluniac Order in the 12th century as a cell to the Priory of St Pancras at Lewes, Sussex. It was one of their lesser monasteries which did not house more than 18 monks. In 1536 much of the building was destroyed. Significant alterations were made in the 18th century. In the 20th century the refectory was restored and partially rebuilt. After the dissolution the Priory became a private residence. By 1922 the grounds were donated to the council and the site opened as Southend's first museum. In 2011 the existing buildings were refurbished and a new visitor centre were added, partially funded with a Heritage Lottery grant. On historic mapping the area of the sunken old walled garden is noted as the cemetery for the Priory's monks. The refectory and Prior's chamber of the priory survive as standing buildings.

The Priory is set within Priory Park, an area of parkland and gardens. Running north-east/south-west across the eastern side of the site is Prittle Brook, with fish ponds/fishing lakes. Prittle Brook is a tributary of the River Roach.

Recent archaeological work within the grounds of Priory Park include monitoring during the excavation of a cable duct in 2017 by Archaeology South-East (ASE). The duct trench revealed the remains of a flint rubble and mortar wall, thought to be medieval in date. The duct trench did not exceed 0.45m so the remains are close to the surface. This wall was situated to the western end of the of where the Priory church is shown on historic maps so was thought to be part of it (Heppell, 2017).

An evaluation, as part of a road widening scheme, by Museum of London Archaeology to the immediate north-east of the Priory Park uncovered a burial chamber of a large Anglo-Saxon grave. Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials had been discovered here when Priory Crescent was being constructed in 1923 and the evaluation was to assess if any more survived. The timber-walled chamber burial contained a rich selection of artefacts including furniture, copper-alloy vessels, musical instruments, and a sword. The body had gold foil crosses placed over their eyes. The occupant was clearly someone of significant wealth, perhaps an East Saxon King or relative (Blackmore, L, Blair I, Hirst S & Scull, C 2019).

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

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. 1112719), and therefore an area highlighted as having a high potential for archaeological remains, scheduled monument consent for the works would recommend archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. The recommended archaeological work is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological monitoring and recording.

Specifically,

A trench is to be carefully hand excavated along the side of an existing chamber to enable access to replace a failed stop cock. An additional area of the existing pipe will also need to be exposed. The trench will not exceed a depth of 500mm and once recorded it will be backfilled with the excavated material.

The archaeological monitoring will preserve, by record, any archaeological deposits uncovered during the groundworks. Time will be allowed before further work or machine stripping in the area to plan, excavate and record any features exposed.

Archaeological work will determine the presence or absence, the extent, date and character and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present and ensure their preservation by record prior to damage or destruction.

Specific aims:

- Identify any features associated with the historic development and evolution of Prittlewell Priory.
- Record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development.

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* (ClfA 2020a&b, 2022)
- 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 2023)
- Scheduled Monument consent 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 the 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of CAT staff. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If any features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded.

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 proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Site surveying

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. 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 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be at least 40 litres in size (assuming 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.
- 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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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 the HEIAM.

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.

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 photographic register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in the site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Howard Brooks (Interim 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/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

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:
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 the 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.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the HEIAM.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the HEIAM to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to the 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 2015).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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.
- Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011. <https://researchframeworks.org/oe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the HEIAM. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with site plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. 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

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited with Southend Museum unless otherwise agreed in advance. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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 digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The HEIAM will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the HEIAM at the time of their deposition.

The HEIAM will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited.

Monitoring

The 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 the HEIAM one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The HEIAM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

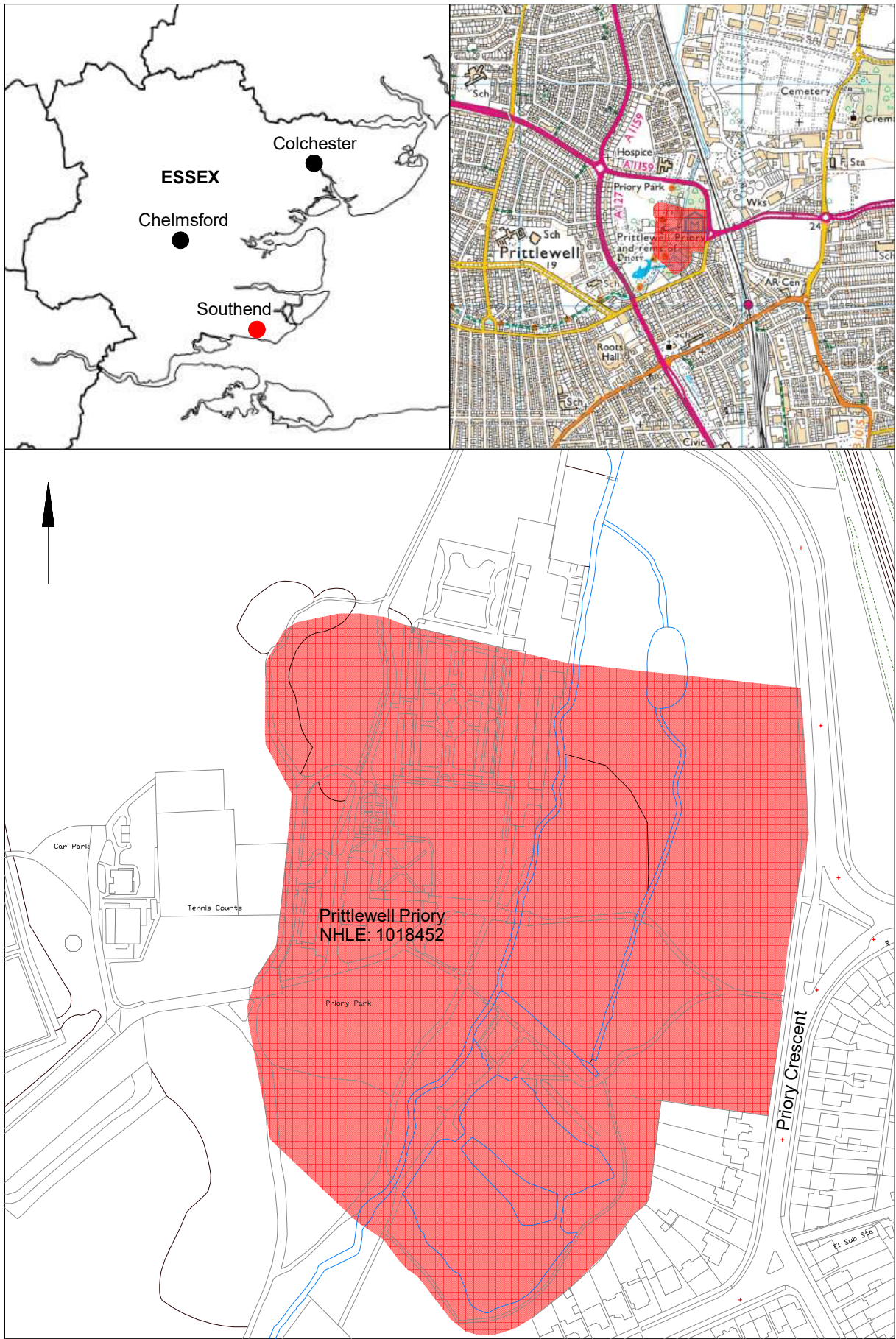
In addition, the CAT website (www.catuk.org) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

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

- | | | |
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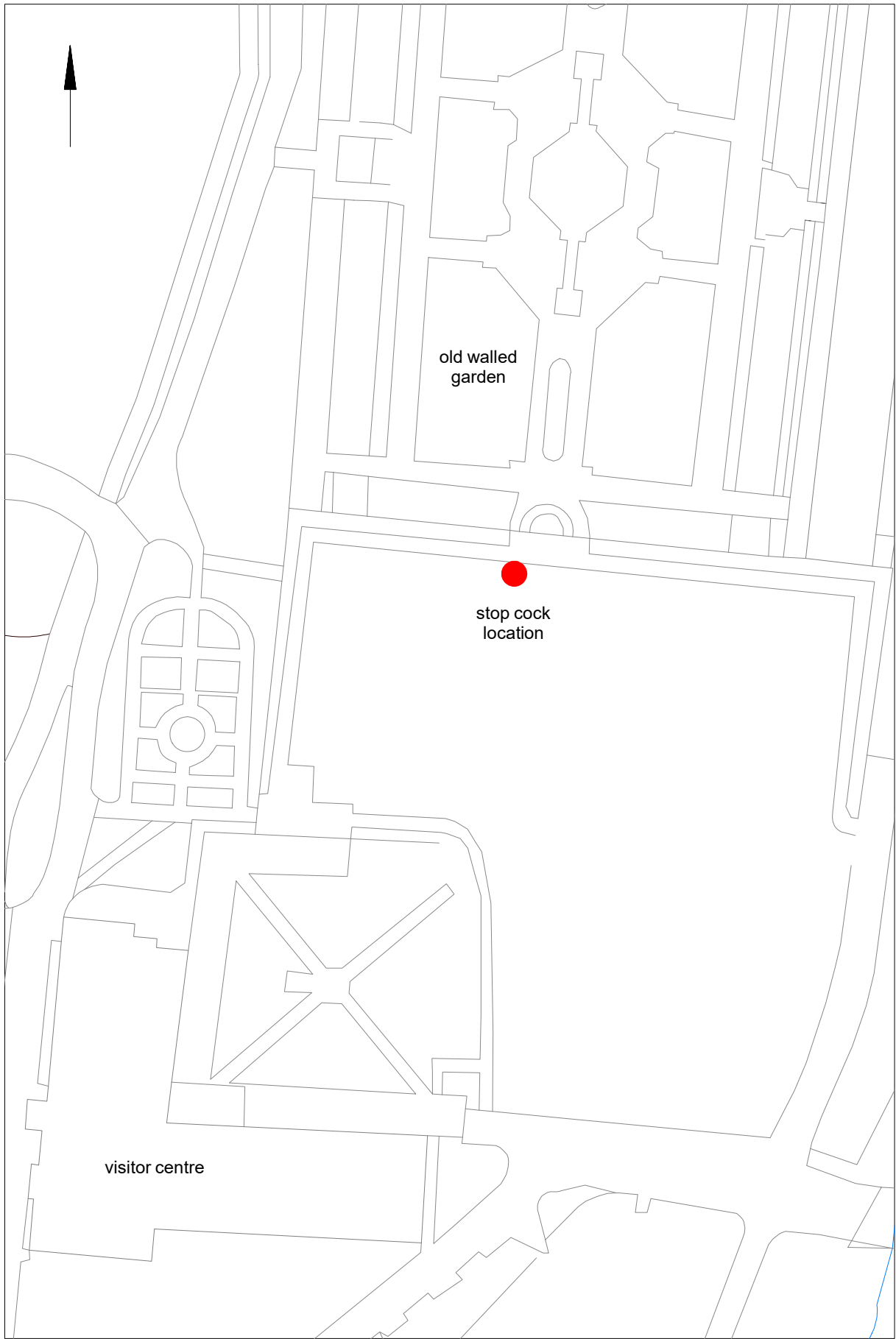
Emma Holloway
eh@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Location of repair works.

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OASIS Summary for colchest3-520032

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-520032
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at Prittlewell Priory, Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6NB
Sitename	Prittlewell Priory, Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6NB
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/02m
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	21-Mar-2024 - 21-Mar-2024
Location	Prittlewell Priory, Priory Park, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6NB NGR : TQ 87681 87394 LL : 51.554206637790855, 0.705807207045011 12 Fig : 587681,187394
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Southend-on-Sea Local Authority District : Southend-on-Sea Parish : Southend-on-Sea, unparished area
Project Methodology	A small, oval hole south-west of the inspection chamber was hand-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All work was carried out as per the WSI and Historic England.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Prittlewell Priory, Southend-on-Sea to replace a failed stop cock following a burst water pipe. Prittlewell Priory has its origins in the 12th century and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. In 2019 a wealthy – perhaps royal – Anglo-Saxon burial chamber was discovered in the north-east area of Priory Park. No archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring which revealed only post-medieval/modern layers.
Keywords	
Funder	District, borough or city council Southend-on-Sea City Council
HER	Scheduled Monument Casework - unRev - STANDARD Southend Borough Council HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;