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**POTTER STREET ACADEMY PRIMARY SCHOOL,
CARTERS MEAD, HARLOW, ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
'STRIP, MAP & RECORD' INVESTIGATION**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 47075 08712	Report No: 5213
District: Harlow	Site Code: HAPS16
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6783
MCIfA	Date: 22 September 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex</i>		
<i>In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation at Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex (NGR TL 47075 08712). The investigation was commissioned by Elite Systems (GB) Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new classroom.</i>			
<i>The site is situated in the area which has revealed archaeological remains of Roman and later pottery industries. A Roman pottery kiln was found just south of the site and Potter Street is well known as a medieval and post-medieval pottery industrial production centre. Therefore the site had a potential for remains associated with the adjacent Roman kiln and the late medieval/early post-medieval Harlow pottery industry.</i>			
<i>No archaeological features were revealed. The bulk of the pottery assemblage from the topsoil dates to the late medieval and post-medieval periods and probably all relates to the local pottery manufacturing industry. Although the site is adjacent to Roman kiln remains, Roman pottery was not found. Sparse fragments of Roman CBM, entirely comprised of fragments of tegula roof tile, were also present within the topsoil.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	28/07/2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	6783	Site code	HAPS16
Type of project	<i>Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Record' Investigation</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Lawn</i>		
Planned development	<i>New classroom</i>		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Pottery of mid 13th – 19th C date</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Harlow</i>	<i>Harlow</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CM17 9EU</i>		
Area of site	<i>84m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 47075 08712</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>81.50/82.00m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>ECC HEA</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Elite Systems (GB) Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex: Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Record' Investigation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5213</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2016</i>		

**POTTER STREET ACADEMY PRIMARY SCHOOL,
CARTERS MEAD, HARLOW, ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
'STRIP, MAP & RECORD' INVESTIGATION**

SUMMARY

In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation at Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex (NGR TL 47075 08712). The investigation was commissioned by Elite Systems (GB) Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new classroom.

The site is situated in the area which has revealed archaeological remains of Roman and later pottery industries. A Roman pottery kiln was found just south of the site and Potter Street is well known as a medieval and post-medieval pottery industrial production centre. Therefore the site had a potential for remains associated with the adjacent Roman kiln and the late medieval/early post-medieval Harlow pottery industry.

No archaeological features were revealed. The bulk of the pottery assemblage from the topsoil dates to the late medieval and post-medieval periods and probably all relates to the local pottery manufacturing industry. Although the site is adjacent to Roman kiln remains, Roman pottery was not found. Sparse fragments of Roman CBM, entirely comprised of fragments of tegula roof tile, were also present within the topsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation at Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex (NGR TL 47075 08712; Figs. 1 & 2). The investigation was commissioned by Elite Systems (GB) Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new classroom (Essex County Council Planning Ref. CC/HLW/18/16).

1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA; dated 21/06/2016) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 27/06/2016) and approved by HCC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The investigation aimed to excavate and record any buried archaeological remains within the proposed classroom base footprint. The work aimed to record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. The specific aims of the project were:

- To locate any further evidence of Roman activity within the area of proposed development, including any structures;
- To locate any evidence of medieval/post-medieval Harlow pottery industry within the area of proposed development, including any structures;
- To record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies within the southern part of the grounds of Potter Street Academy Primary School, Potter Street, Harlow (Fig. 1). The school is located

on the western side of Carters Mead Road c.150m east of A414 road and c.2.5km east-south-east of town centre of Harlow. It is proposed to insert a new classroom base within a currently grassed area.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on gently undulating land between 81.50 and 82.00m AOD. The landscape on the site may have been modelled during construction of the school.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is clay of London Clay Formation (Soil British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are those of the Hanslope association, described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The proposed development lies within an area that has revealed the presence of multi-period archaeological remains, as recorded on the Essex Historic Environment Record.

4.2 Excavations nearby at New Hall c.1-1.5km to the north-north-east and Church Langley c.500m to the north revealed a multi-period landscape, with sites of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date. Late Iron Age and Roman features have been recorded c.1km to the north, including a double-ditched feature which may be the Roman road from London, and a field system that contained late Iron Age and Roman pottery within its ditch fills. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ring ditch and evidence of associated settlement activity in the form of rubbish pits were located at Perry Springs Wood c.700m north of the site.

4.3 A likely Roman kiln was recorded during archaeological monitoring in association with a new play facility to the immediate south at Prentice Place (EHER 47501). The find took the form of a rectangular Roman brick and tile structure with finds of associated Roman pottery, building materials, animal bone and burnt flint (Mounce 2010).

4.4 The site also lies within the area of the later medieval/early post-medieval Harlow pottery industry which produced Harlow Metropolitan Ware. A pottery kiln of this date was recorded in the early 1950s when a road was built to the south west of the school (EHER 3768), and trenching to the east of the school at Carter's Mead revealed a post-medieval ditch (EHER 47748). The Harlow pottery industry in this area is evident by the presence of kilns, waster dumps and former clay extraction pits.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological investigation comprised a 'strip, map and record' investigation within the area of new classroom base (Fig. 2). The area measured 12m x 7m.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Fig.3

The stratigraphic sequence of the site was recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4): north side, south-south-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 81.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. Light to mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.24m +	L1001	Natural light to mid yellow, compact, clay with occasional small stones.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6): west side, east-north-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 81.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31m +	L1001	Natural clay. As above.

Description No archaeological features were revealed within the area of the new classroom base (DP 1-2). Topsoil (L1000; 0.24 – 0.31m thick) overlay the natural clay (L1001).

Although no features were revealed the topsoil contained numerous pottery sherds. Nearly 600 pottery sherds were recovered from the excavation area and they date from the medieval (mid 13th century) - post-medieval and modern (19th century) periods (Pottery Report below, Appendix 2).

Sparse fragments of Roman CBM, entirely comprised of fragments of tegula roof tile, were also present within the topsoil. (CBM Report below, Appendix 2).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site had potential for remains associated with the adjacent Roman kiln and the late medieval/early post-medieval Harlow pottery industry. The kiln was found just south of the site and Potter Street is well known as a medieval and post-medieval pottery industrial production centre.

8.2 No archaeological features were revealed. The bulk of the pottery assemblage from the topsoil dates to the late medieval and post-medieval periods and probably all relates to the local pottery manufacturing industry (Pottery Report below, Appendix 2). Although the site is adjacent to Roman kiln remains, Roman pottery was not found. Sparse fragments of Roman CBM, entirely comprised of fragments of tegula roof tile, were also present within the topsoil (CBM Report below, Appendix 2).

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Harlow Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Elite Systems (GB) Ltd for funding the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Maria Medlycott, the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000			Topsoil	Mid 13th-19th C	603	5619	3252		Slate	1	5
										Glass	1	34
										Clay Pipes	1	20
										S.Flint	1	1
										Plastic	1	1
										Fe.f frags	3	139

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological investigation recovered 595 sherds weighing 5.503kg, all being residual from the Topsoil L1000. The bulk of the assemblage (585 sherds weighing 5.459kg), dates to the late medieval and post-medieval periods and probably all relates to the local pottery manufacturing industry. The assemblage can in general be described as of moderate to heavy abrasion, but with some having only light abrasion. Of the remaining 10 small sherds (44g) three stoneware sherds are probably all 18th century, while the remaining sherds comprising Transfer Printed Ware, factory made white earthenware and mocha-type ware, along with ceramic pipe are datable to the period between the 19th and mid 20th centuries.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001). Details including sherd number and weight, fabric type, vessel and rim type were recorded on Excel database where possible, which is included with the archive. Fabric codes are those used in Essex for Post-Roman pottery (Cotter 2000), and dating is that used in Essex and for fabrics on the Museum of London Database (MoLA 2014). The wares are quantified below by sherd number and weight (Table 1).

Ware	Essex Code	Date range	Sherd No.	Fabric Weight
Medieval Harlow ware	F21D	Mid 13 th -15 th	46	417
Harlow-type transitional ware	F21/F40	15 th -16 th	75	1066
Post-medieval black glazed earthenware	F40bl	16 th -17 th	183	1246
Metropolitan slip ware	F40A	17 th	4	147
Post-medieval red earthenware	F40	Late 16 th -18 th	277	2,583
White salt glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration	45	18 th	1	4
English stoneware	45	18 th -19 th	2	21
Transfer Printed Ware	48	Late 18 th +	3	11

Factory made white earthenware	48	Late 18 th +	3	5
Mocha ware	48	Late 18 th +	1	3
			595	5503

Table 1: quantification of pottery by sherd number and weight.

Medieval Pottery

There are 46 medieval Harlow type sherds present (417g) with mainly grey cores and oxidised surfaces usually with coarse 'pimply' surfaces (Table 2). The fabrics contain sub-rounded and rounded grey, colourless and sometimes reddish quartz, sometimes a small amount of chalk flecks or voids is present, and iron rich play pellets. The majority are body sherds and diagnostic elements were limited (Table 2). There are two cooking pot rims, one of 20 cm diameter, and the other, a seated rim of approximately 25cm diameter. In addition there are two cooking pot neck/shoulder angles. A jug base with a single finger impression and four other undiagnostic base fragments was also present, along with a strap handle - but almost a rod handle of 2.8cm diameter width. This probably came from a jug, as other forms such as pipkins are not known in medieval Harlow ware (Davey & Walker 2009, 12).

Forms	jar	bowl	Jug	u/k
Rim	2			
Base			1	4
Neck/shoulder	2			
Handle (strap)			1	

Table 2: medieval forms

Decoration was also limited. Two sherds contain a single splash each of clear and pale yellowy-green glaze respectively, though its not clear if this means the vessel was partially glazed or a drip fell on it from another vessel in the kiln. One of the base sherds has a single horizontal wavy line incised around the body (above), the jug base has already been mentioned.

Late Medieval Transitional Pottery (LMT)

There are 75 Late Medieval and Transitional sherds (1.066 kg) (Table 3). These fabrics bear close similarities with the succeeding post medieval black glazed earthenware and post-medieval red earthenware fabrics. The main difference is that some of the LMT fabrics contain fine, sparse flecks of chalk, and also there are differences in the vessel forms. The LMT sherds have a wide variation in colour, with some having orange surfaces and grey cores, and others grey surfaces and reddish cores. The two types may correlate with a creamy-orange to dull reddish-brown with grey cores 'sandy' variety, and a 'hard' variety with reverse colouring identified at Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009, 25). The identifiable forms include 6 rounded jars, one of these may

have been a pipkin but the part where the handle would be was not present. Likewise, another rim with a line of horizontal white slip at the start of the shoulder may have been from a cistern. Fragments of bung-holes indicate the presence of two other cisterns or bung-hole jars.

<i>Forms</i>
X1 rounded jar or pipkin with 15cm diameter rim and everted neck
X1 rounded jar with c.17cm diameter rim
X 3 rounded jars with 20cm rim
X1 rounded jar with everted neck c.25cm diameter rim
X1 Jar with 15cm diameter rim
X1 jar neck and shoulder with incised horizontal line above shoulder
X2 Cistern (small bung hole)
X1 large rounded jug 12 cm rim diameter and 3.5cm wide strap handle
X1 jug with 15cm diameter upright rim and 4.2cm wide strap handle
X1 jug rim 22cm diameter
X1 Jug neck x2
X1 bowl 25-30cm diameter flat topped rim
X1 rounded dish rim 30cm diameter
X1 dish rim

Table 3: Late medieval and Transitional forms

There are also fragments from four jugs and three bowls or dishes. The bowl contains a line of finger tip impressions below the outer lip. In all, ten sherds contain patches or splashes of glaze nearly all a pale green colour, and ten sherds contain painted lines of white slip. One sherd which has a painted line of white slip on the outer surface also has a single stroke of painted black glaze on the inner surface. It's not clear therefore, if this is a sherd of LMT prepared and fired at the same time as black glazed red earthenware (PMBL), or whether it is a sherd of PMBL containing white slip.

Post-medieval black glazed earthenware (PMBL)

There are 183 PMBL sherds weighing 1.246 kg (Table 4). The fabrics of these sherds generally have grey surfaces and oxidised cores and look similar to the reduced LMT sherds, except they are often more highly fired and usually have more purple-red cores. The black glaze is obviously the clearest identifier, but in some cases the vessels are only partially glazed, and so many sherds are unglazed. In other cases the glaze has been applied very thinly or there are splashes or trails of glaze only. In total 62 sherds contain black glaze, while a further 6 have dark green or brown glaze. The majority of

<i>Forms</i>
X9 Drinking jug/mug rims or bases
X4 Jug rims or bases
X1 jug neck
X1 straight sided dish rim
X3 bowl rims
X1 jar/chamber pot rim
X1 jar rim

Table 4: Post-medieval black earthenware forms

the identifiable forms are drinking mugs/jugs and jugs. A straight sided dish contains a splash of black glaze, but the form is more in keeping with post-medieval red earthenware, and so the glaze may have arrived accidentally. Several of the PMBL sherds are clearly wasters, most notably a drinking mug that has collapsed and folded in half, and two body sherds that have fused together. One jug base which has warped, shows the marks of stacking scars of at least three other vessels on its underside.

Metropolitan Slipware

There are four Metropolitan slipware sherds present (147g), three of which are from dishes. The best example is from a flanged dish with an E16 type rim that has S-shaped slip decoration on top of the rim, that is not closely paralleled but of similar type to Fig. 37, no's 3.3 & 3.10 in the Harlow pottery industry typology (D&W 2009, 56 & 82).

Post-medieval red earthenware

The majority of the sherds belong to the Post-medieval red earthenware group (277/2.583kg), although it is likely that a few of these belong to the Metropolitan slipware category, deriving from parts that do not contain the distinctive white slip decoration. The majority of these are jars, although it is not always known what their precise function was (Table 5). Thirty-nine sherds contain glaze, nearly always brown.

<i>Form</i>
X 15 Jar rims and bases
X3 storage jar rims
X1 chamber pot base
X2 handled bowl/chamber pot
X2 bowl rims
X5 straight sided dishes
X1 flared dish rim
X1 dish base
X1 flanged dish/pancheon
X1 jug neck
X1 dripping tray base
X1 lid
X1 ridged handle - jar?

Table 5: Post-medieval red earthenware forms

Discussion

A medieval pottery industry existed in Harlow with potters documented from the mid 13th century, while nearly all the pottery recovered from consumer sites in the town is Harlow-type medieval ware (Davey & Walker 2009, 120). Therefore the source is thought to be located either in or close to Harlow, and a possible kiln dump was identified at Canes Lane just outside the town (Mephram 2014, 19.5). The medieval sherds recovered from Potter Street Primary School almost certainly belong to this industry, but it cannot be ascertained if they are dump material from the unidentified local kiln sites, or derive from consumer sites within the locality.

In 2010 Wessex Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on land immediately south of the Potter Street Primary School site. It identified a structure thought to be either a Romano-British tile kiln or possibly part of a Roman bath house. Sixty-four sherds of Romano-British pottery and two sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenware were recovered from this site (Wessex Archaeology 2010). The late medieval to early post-medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil during the Archaeological Watching Brief at Potter Street Primary School is related to the industry established at Harlow over that period, which had a number of kiln sites.

The two closest kilns to the Potter Street site are at Brays Grove and Carter Bar. The exact location of Brays Grove kiln is not known, but it lay approximately 50-60m west of the western edge of the primary school site. Here Metropolitan slipware was produced which was typologically early, but post-dated a black glazed vessel dated c.1575-1600. In addition to the two wares mentioned plain post-medieval red earthenware was also associated with the kiln, but there was no transitional pottery (Davey and Walker 2009, 19-20). The second kiln site was located at Carters Mead approximately 260m north of the Potter Street Primary school site. This produced mainly 16th century transitional pottery, but also black glazed earthenware, typologically early Metropolitan slipware, and a small amount of 17th century post-medieval red earthenware and kiln furniture were associated with the site (Davey and Walker 2009, 19).

The Potter Street assemblage could have associations with one or both of these kilns, or with kilns from further afield as it is possible the topsoil could have been imported. The presence of wasters in transitional, black glazed and post-medieval red ware indicates that the assemblage derives from a kiln site, rather than consumer sites. The presence of thin and partial glaze on many of the black glazed wares may suggest an early date, but again this could be the cause of their being rejected as wasters.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The investigation recovered a total of 73 fragments (3252g) of CBM in a moderately to highly fragmented condition from Topsoil L1000. The bulk of the assemblage is comprised of post-medieval peg tile; with sparse quantities of Roman and early modern material also present (Table 6). These fragments consistent with the scope and chronology of activity in the Harlow area, but are detached and likely significantly re-distributed from their primary deposits thus do not provide any further insights into the interpretation of the site.

CBM type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Roman tegula roof tile	11	1185
Post-medieval peg (roof) tile	57	1778
Early modern salt-glazed pipe	2	196
Early modern red earthen ware pipe	3	93
<i>Total</i>	73	3252

Table 6: Quantification of CBM

The Roman CBM is entirely comprised of fragments of tegula roof tile, manufactured in an orange to dark red fabric with inclusions of common well-sorted quartz (0.25-0.5mm), sparse red iron rich grains and white silt/grog (<2.5mm, occasionally larger). The tegula has a thickness of 15mm, and although no flanged fragments are present, two fragment exhibit a deep groove adjacent to the scar of a broken flanged edge. The tegula tend to have uneven edges, frequently with the slight finger impressions of where they were handled before firing; while a single fragment preserves part of the paw print of a dog, which walked over the tile as it was drying.

The post-medieval peg tile was manufactured in a finer fabric than the Roman tile, but has very similar inclusions present, highlighting how conducive local resources were to the production of ceramic items. The fabric was uniformly orange with inclusions of common quartz and sparse red iron rich grains (both <0.25mm) with sparse fine mica. The peg tile was 10-12mm thick with pre-firing circular perforations (15mm wide) through the depth of the tile, probably with a coring tool; however no other dimensions were extant. Despite

extensive evidence for pottery production in the immediate vicinity of the site, the peg tile did not include any waster material, warped or burnt tiles amongst that might indicate it was produced nearby, and is probably re-deposited from 18-19th century buildings in the area.

Topsoil L1000 also contained fragments for salt glazed white earthen ware pipe, and vitrified red earthen ware pipe, which would have formed part of Victorian sewer and water/drain pipes respectively.

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	2
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	9

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex	
Parish: Harlow	District: Harlow
NGR: TL 47075 08712	Site Code: HAPS16
Type of Work: Archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation	Site Director/Group: Z. Pozorski
Date of Work: 28/07/2016	Size of Area Investigated: 84m2
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Harlow Museum	Funding source: Harlow Properties Ltd
Further Seasons Anticipated?: N	Related HER Nos:
Final Report: Pozorski, Z, 2016, Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex	
Periods Represented: medieval, post medieval and modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation at Potter Street Academy Primary School, Carters Mead, Potter Street, Harlow, Essex (NGR TL 47075 08712). The investigation was commissioned by Elite Systems (GB) Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new classroom.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features were revealed. The bulk of the pottery assemblage from the topsoil dates to the late medieval and post-medieval periods and probably all relates to the local pottery manufacturing industry. Although the site is adjacent to Roman kiln remains, Roman pottery was not found. Sparse fragments of Roman CBM, entirely comprised of fragments of tegula roof tile, were also present within the topsoil.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: Z. Pozorski	Date of Summary: 22/09/2016

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Area of investigation. Looking south-east.



DP 2. Area of investigation. Looking north-north-west.



DP 3. North part of the area with sample section 1. Looking north-west.



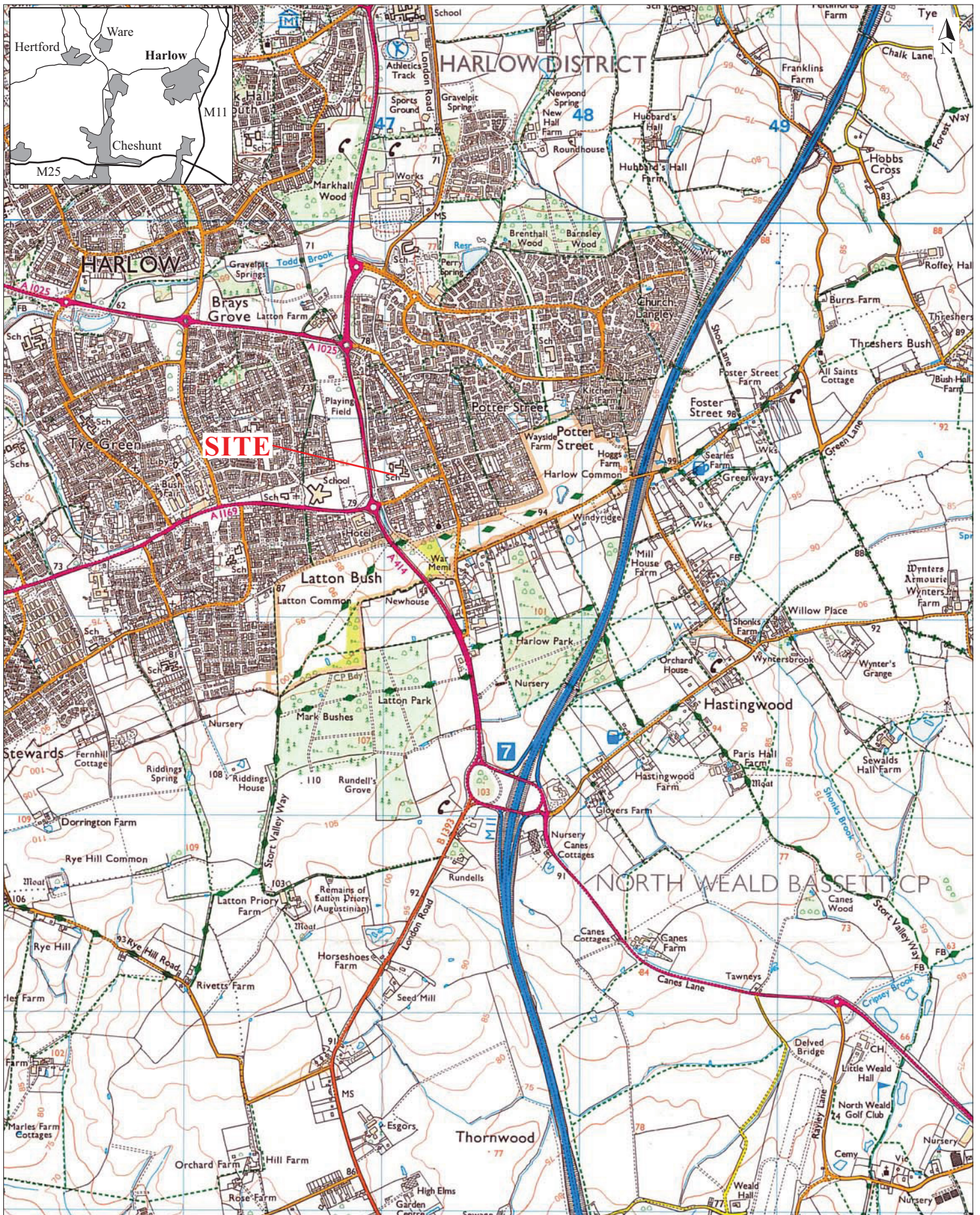
DP 4. Sample section 1. Looking north-north-west.



DP 5. West part of the area with sample section 2. Looking north-west.

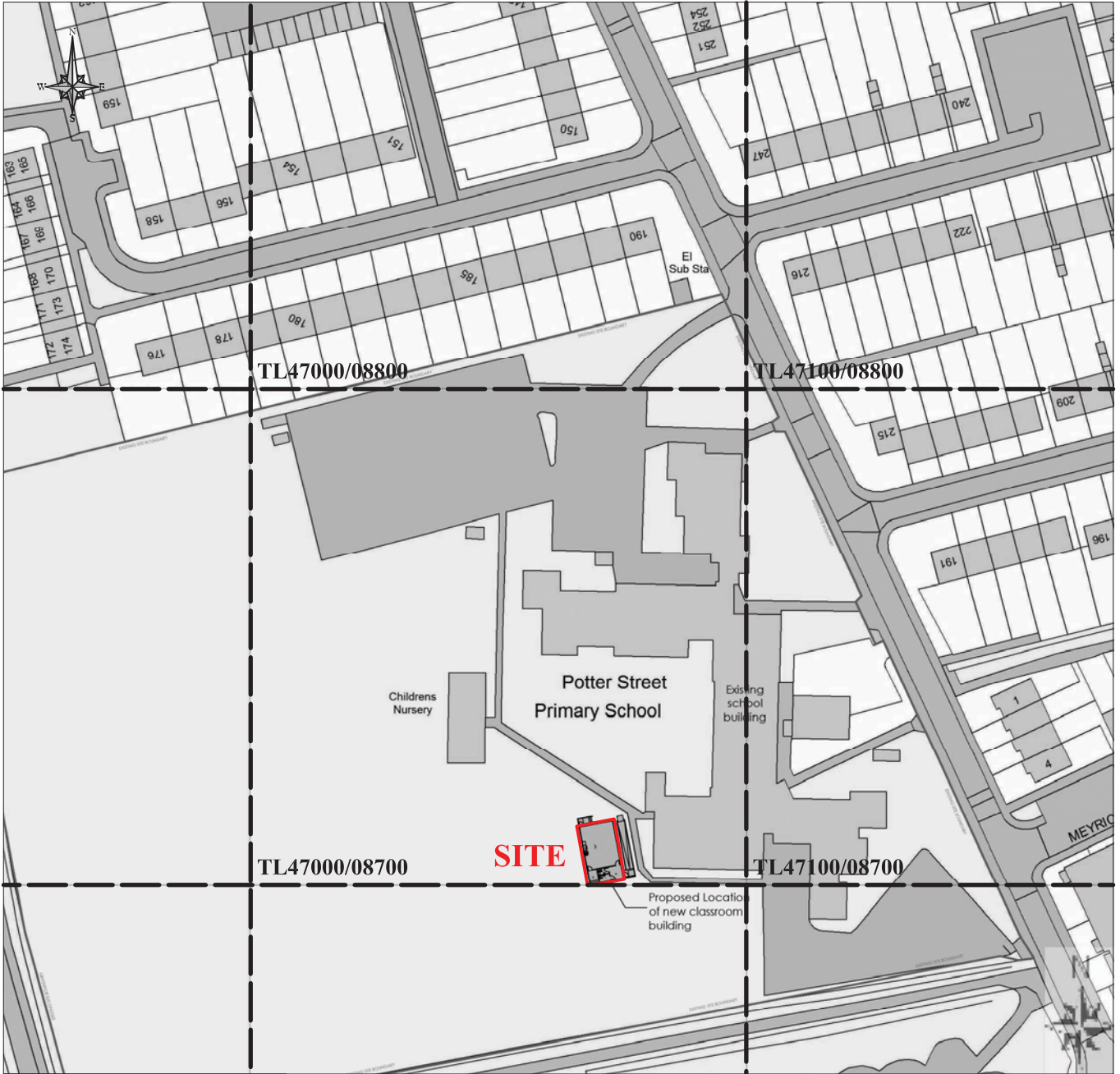


DP 6. Sample section 2. Looking west-south-west.



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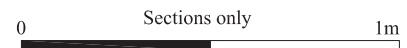
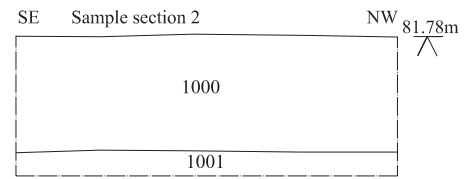
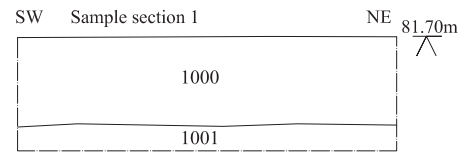
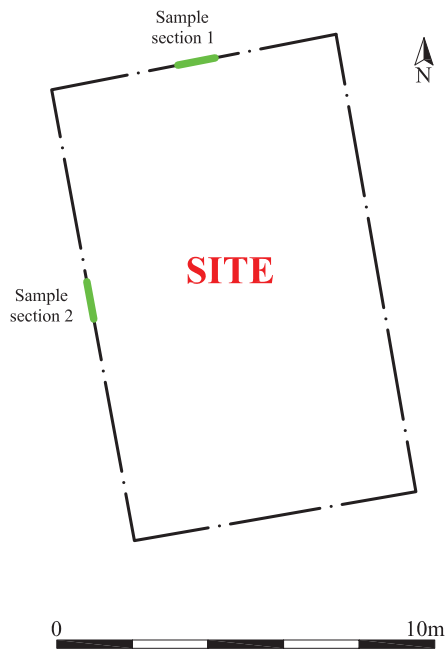
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Potter St Academy, Harlow, Essex (P6783)



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0 75m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4
Potter St Academy, Harlow, Essex (P6783)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Sample section locations
Scale Plan 1:200, sections 1:20 at A4
Potter St Academy, Harlow, Essex (P6783)