

Colchester Archaeological Trust



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issued June 2026**

**Archaeological evaluation at 2a Silver Street,
Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 1RJ: May 2026**



**CAT project ref.: 2026/03f
ECC code: EEX63600**

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Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 1RJ: May 2026**

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**commissioned by E&M Design
on behalf of SB Interiors**

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological and geological background	2
4	Aims	3
5	Results	3
6	Finds	7
7	Conclusion	11
8	Acknowledgements	11
9	References	11
10	Abbreviations and glossary	12
11	Contents of archive	13
12	Archive deposition	13
Appendix 1 Context list		14
Appendix 2 Pottery list		15
Appendix 3 CBM list		16

Figures after p16

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, maps, tables and figures

Cover: working shot, looking north-east.

Photograph 1	Trench 1a, looking west.	4
Photograph 2	Trench 1b, looking north.	5
Photograph 3	Pit F1, looking west.	6
Photograph 4	Pit F3, looking west.	6
Map 1	Tithe map, 1841.	2
Map 2	First edition Ordnance Survey map, 1877.	3
Table 1	Summary of the pottery and CBM.	7
Table 2	Medieval pottery fabrics recorded.	7
Table 3	Summary of the medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery.	8
Table 4	Quantities of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery from specific contexts.	8
Table 5	Medieval, post-medieval and modern building material listed by type.	8
Table 6	Quantities of CBM from specific contexts.	9

Table 7	Approximate dates for the individual contexts.	9
Table 8	Clay tobacco pipe, glass and oyster shell by context.	10
Table 9	Animal bone by context.	11
Fig 1	Site location.	
Fig 2	Results.	
Fig 3	Feature and representative sections.	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 2a Silver Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex, in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The proposed development site lies in the historic core of Waltham Abbey, which has its origins in the early medieval period. Excavations revealed five pits dating from the medieval period to the 19th century. These features contained domestic refuse, indicating occupation in the vicinity across this period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 2a Silver Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex on 1st May 2026. The work was commissioned by E&M Design on behalf of SB Interiors and took place in advance of the construction of a new dwelling.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor advised that, to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2025).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at Silver Street, Waltham Abbey* written by Robin Mathieson (ECCPS 2026), and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CAT (2026b) in response to the brief.

In addition to the project brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken 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 2020a-b, 2023a-b, 2025),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Gurney 2003; Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2026b).

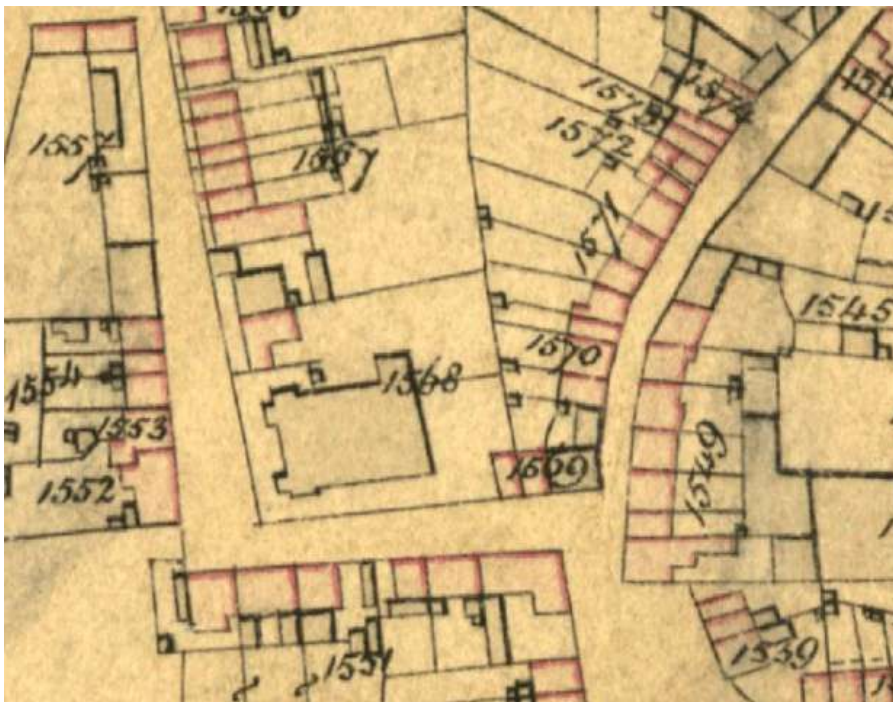
3 Archaeological and geological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC Brief and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development is located within the historic core of Waltham Abbey (EHER 3666), which has its origins in the early medieval period and is recorded in the 11th-century Domesday Book as a growing community.

The site is also situated immediately to the east of the early 19th-century Waltham Abbey Baptist Church. This is a locally-listed building with potential for associated foundations or burial remains to survive within the proposed development site. Excavations undertaken at the Baptist Church site in 1990 (Huggins 1991; EHER 16695 & 16696; TL 3810 0050) aimed to investigate the line of a ditch surrounding *Eldeworth* – the old enclosure – mentioned in 1235. A ditch was found in the expected place, but it had been completely dug out in medieval times. A single piece of Anglo-Saxon pottery was found.

Cartographic evidence shows that the area proposed for development had previously been occupied by buildings. The Tithe Map of 1841 (Map 1) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 (Map 2) depict buildings on the eastern side of the development site, with their front elevations facing Silver Street.



Map 1 Tithe Map, 1841.



Map 2 First edition Ordnance Survey map, 1877.

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A single trial-trench was excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was arranged in a T-shape and totalled 14m long by 1.8m wide.

The trench was cut through modern topsoil L1 (c. 0.3m thick), a modern make-up layer (L2, c. 0.8m thick) and subsoil (L3, c. 0.25m thick) onto natural L4.

Pit F1 lay in the western section of the trench. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE); its exposed extent was 0.69m by 0.79m and 0.12m deep. The feature was sub-oval in plan and it had a slightly irregular U-shaped profile. The fill was a friable, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and 1% stones. The feature contained one 19th- or 20th-century pottery sherd; one fragment of post-medieval brick; one fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile; a fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe; two fragments of post-medieval/modern bottle glass; and a quantity of hare/rabbit, fish and dog bone.

Pit F2 was located to the south of F1, and occupied the entire south-western part of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 2.81m by 1.8m and it was excavated to a depth of 0.1m. The feature was slightly irregular in plan and its profile could not be discerned. The fill was a firm, moist, dark grey/brown sand. The pit produced two pottery sherds dated 1150-1375/1400; three pottery sherds dated 1200-1550; one pottery sherd dated 1240/1270-1350/1400; five sherds deriving from a jar or chamberpot dated 1650-1725; and four fragments medieval/post-medieval peg-tile.

Pit F3 was situated within the eastern part of the trench. It too extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.49m by 0.83m and it was excavated to a depth of 0.22m. The feature was sub-round in plan and it had a U-shaped profile. The fill was a firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. The pit cut pit F4. It yielded one pottery sherd dated 1200-1550; one sherd deriving from a small or medium handled bowl dated 1500-1800/1900; one pottery sherd dated 1740-1800; two fragments of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile; three clay tobacco pipe bowls dating to the mid/late 17th century and three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, one of which dated to the 19th century.



Photograph 1 Trench 1a, looking west.

Pit F4 lay to the west of pit F3, which cut it. This feature also extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 2.59m by 1.8m and 0.81m deep. It was slightly irregular in plan; its profile could not be discerned. The fill was a firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. The pit cut pit F5. The feature produced one pottery sherd dated 850/900-1150; two pottery sherds dated 1050/1075-1375; eight pottery sherds dated 1200-1550; one pottery sherd dated 1500-1700; one pottery sherd dated 1500-1800/1900; one fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile; one fragment of post-medieval floor tile; and two rib fragments from cow- or horse-sized mammals.

Pit F5 lay to the west of pit F4, which cut it. It too extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 2.7m by 1.8m and it was excavated to a depth of 0.12m. The feature was sub-round in plan; its profile could not be discerned. The fill was a soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-clay with oyster shell flecks and 5% stones. The pit contained a pottery sherd dated 1050/1075-1375 and one fragment of oyster shell.



Photograph 2 Trench 1b, looking north.



Photograph 3 Pit F1, looking west.



Photograph 4 Pit F3, looking west.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery

by Dr Matthew Loughton

A small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) consisting of forty-two sherds with a weight of 1,482g and EVE of 0.33 was recovered during the evaluation (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is relatively high at 35.3g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	32	947	29.6	0.33
CBM	10	535	53.5	-
All	42	1,482	35.3	0.33

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery

Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) (Table 2) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). Traces of use, notably sooting, residues and mineral deposits from the heating of water were also recorded.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F9	Thetford-type wares	c. 850/900-1150
F20	Medieval sandy greyware	c. 1150-1375/1400
F21	Colchester-type ware	1200-1550
F35	Mill Green ware	c. 1240/1270-1350/1400
F36	London-type ware	c. 1050/1075-1375
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c. 1500-19th/20th century
F42	Border ware	1500-1700
F45M	Modern English stoneware	1800-2000
F46	Netherlands, Anglo-Netherlands and English tin-glazed earthenwares	1550-1800
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	1800-2000
F48J	Jackfield ware	1740-1800

Table 2 Medieval pottery fabrics recorded.

There is a small assemblage of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery (Tables 2 & 3). This material was recovered from five features and one layer (Table 4). The earliest pottery is a sherd of late Saxon Thetford-type ware (fabric F9) which was recovered from pit F4. Other items of note included a nearly complete modern stoneware (fabric F45M) ginger beer bottle with a stamp of G.HOLDSWORTH/WALTHAM CROSS/BOURNE DENBY from modern make-up layer L2. L2 also

produced sherds of tin-glazed earthenwares from a possible drug jar and a handled bowl (EVE:0.07). The only other identifiable vessels are found in post-medieval red-earthenwares (fabric F40) with a small handle jar/chamberpot (EVE:0.15) from pit F2 and a small-to-medium handled bowl (EVE:0.11) from pit F3.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F9	Thetford-type wares	1	24	24.0	0.00
F20	Medieval sandy greyware	1	4	4.0	0.00
F21	Colchester-type ware	12	118	9.8	0.00
F35	Mill Green ware	1	27	27.0	0.00
F36	London-type ware	3	55	18.3	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	7	175	25.0	0.26
F42	Border ware	1	5	5.0	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	1	487	487.0	0.00
F46	Netherlands, Anglo-Netherlands and English tin-glazed earthenwares	2	41	20.5	0.07
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	2	6	3.0	0.00
F48J	Jackfield ware	1	5	5.0	0.00
Total		32	947	29.6	0.33

Table 3 Summary of the medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Pit	2	6	3.0	0.00
F2	Pit	10	155	15.5	0.15
F3	Pit	3	56	18.7	0.11
F4	Pit	13	194	14.9	0.00
F5	Pit	1	8	8.0	0.00
L2	Make-up layer	3	528	176.0	0.07
Total		32	947	29.6	0.33

Table 4 Quantities of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery from specific contexts.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM consists of a small assemblage of mostly medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, as well as an undatable brick fragment and a post-medieval glazed floor tile (Table 5). This material was recovered from four features (Table 6).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
BR	Brick	1	9	9.0
PT	Peg-tile	8	486	60.8
Floor Tile		1	40	40.0
Total		10	535	53.5

Table 5 Medieval, post-medieval and modern building material listed by type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Pit	2	67	33.5
F2	Pit	4	231	57.75
F3	Pit	2	124	62
F4	Pit	2	113	56.5
Total		10	535	53.5

Table 6 Quantities of CBM from specific contexts.

Conclusion

Table 7 summarizes the dating evidence for the contexts which contained dateable pottery and CBM. Most of the contexts date from the post-medieval period to the 19th century, while pit F5 could date to the medieval period. Many of the features contain residual pottery indicating nearby activity dating to the later Saxon and medieval periods, which is in keeping with the findings from other archaeological work undertaken at Waltham Abbey (Huggins 1976).

Context	Description	Late Saxon-medieval pottery	Post-medieval pottery	Modern	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	Pit	-	-	F48D	PT BR	19th century
F2	Pit	F20, F21, F35	F40 (smaller handled jar/chamberpot)	-	PT	Mid 17th century
F3	Pit	F21	F40 (small-medium handled bowl)	F48J	PT	19th century
F4	Pit	F9, F21, F36	F40, F42	-	PT FLOOR TILE	16th century
F5	Pit	F36	-	-	-	?12th century
L2	Make-up layer	-	F46 (?drug jar, handled bowl)	F45M (ginger beer bottle)	-	19th century

Table 7 Approximate dates for the individual contexts.

6.2 Clay tobacco pipe, glass and oyster shell

by Laura Pooley

Clay tobacco pipe, glass and oyster shell recovered from contexts F1, F3, F5 and L2, have been recorded in Table 8 below. Only the clay tobacco pipe bowls and complete glass bottle have been retained in the finds archive.

Fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe were recovered from pits F1 and F3. The datable pieces included three bowls from F3 which are similar in shape to Colchester Types 4 and 5, dated c. 1640-1660 and c. 1660-1680 respectively (CAR 5). However, a knobbed stem fragment from the same feature probably dates to the 19th century.

A complete glass bottle embossed HOLDSWORTH WALTHAM CROSS was recovered from L2. Holdsworth was a Victorian company bought out by R Whites after the Second World War. Two fragments of later post-medieval/ modern glass bottle were also recovered from F1.

The only other find recovered was a fragment of oyster shell from F5.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F1	1	Clay tobacco pipe: Stem fragment, 1.0g, post-medieval. Discarded. Glass: Two fragments of bottle glass, olive green and clear, 5.9g, later post-medieval/modern. Discarded.
F3	3	Clay tobacco pipe: 1. Complete bowl with incomplete stem (stem separate but joining), similar to Colchester Type 4, dated c. 1640-60. The rim is bottered and 60% milled, the bowl has a heart-shaped foot trimmed at the back to be continuous with the stem. 2. Incomplete bowl with incomplete stem, similar to Colchester Type 4, dated c. 1640-60. The surviving rim is bottered and milled, the bowl has a heart-shaped foot trimmed at the back to be continuous with the stem. 3. Complete bowl with incomplete stem, similar to Colchester Type 6, dated c. 1660-80. The rim is bottered and 75% milled, the heart-shaped foot has been partially squashed pre-firing. 4. Three stem fragments, 225.8g, including one with knobs on the stem which dates to the 19th century. Stems discarded.
F5	4	Oyster shell: Fragment, 4.5g. Discarded.
L2	6	Glass: Complete glass bottle, torpedo style but with flat base, embossed HOLDSWORTH / WALTHAM CROSS, 185mm high, 63mm diameter, 332.4g. 19th-20th century.

Table 8 Clay tobacco pipe, glass and oyster shell by context.

6.3 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

A small assemblage of hand-collected animal bone, comprising six fragments with a total weight of 41g, was recovered during the evaluation. The material derived from two features: a 19th-century pit (F1) and a 16th-century pit (F4). Preservation was generally good, with bones from F1 in very good condition retaining natural colour, while those from F4 were in fair condition with slight surface speckling.

The assemblage was limited but taxonomically varied. Identified species included rabbit or hare, fish (indeterminate species), and a possible dog specimen from F1, alongside larger mammal remains (cow- or horse-sized) from F4.

Evidence of modification was minimal, although one of the large mammal rib fragments from the 16th-century context exhibited a clear chop mark, indicating butchery activity. No evidence of burning or gnawing was observed. Overall, the assemblage was too small to support detailed interpretation but suggests limited domestic refuse disposal, including food waste, across both periods.

Context	Find no.	Bone condition	Taxon	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
F1	1	Very good with natural colour	Rabbit or hare	1	1	Tibia diaphysis fragment.
			Fish (Indeterminate sp.)	1	1	Head bone fragment, possibly a piece from the opercular series. Size of fragment suggestive of a large fish.
			Dog?	1	1	Canine.
F4	5	Fair, natural colour with uniform slightly off-colour speckling	Large mammal, cow or horse size	3	38	Rib fragments, one segment is chopped horizontally into a segment approx. 102mm long). A second piece is a similar size, but no cut marks are apparent.
Total				6	41	

Table 9 Animal bone by context.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at 2a Silver Street, Waltham Abbey revealed five pits: one possibly dating to the 12th century, two to the 16th and 17th centuries, and the remaining two to the 19th century. As would be expected at a site located in the historic core of Waltham Abbey, these features produced finds assemblages indicating domestic activity in the vicinity during these periods. Some of the post-medieval and 19th-century features contained residual late Saxon and medieval pottery, indicating a particular concentration of activity at the site during these periods.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank E&M Design and SB Interiors for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with Z Eksen & A Chable. Figures were compiled by C Lister and E Hicks. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Robin Mathieson.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <https://catuk.org/online-reports/>

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from AD 410 to 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find

early medieval	period from AD 410 to 1066
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to 1540
modern	period from AD 1901 to present day
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
post-medieval	period from AD 1540 to 1901
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	period from AD 43 to AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: pottery, clay tobacco pipe bowls, glass bottle

Digital:

CAT Report 2291

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust but will be permanently deposited with Epping Forest District Museum (finds) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital).

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Distribution list:

E&M Design

SB Interiors

ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Interpretation	Soil description	Period
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, dry, medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stones. c. 0.3m thick.	Modern
L2	6	Make-up layer	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with oyster shell and CBM flecks and 10% stones. c 0.8m thick.	19th-20th century
L3	-	Subsoil	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 5% stones. c 0.25m thick.	Undated
L4	-	Natural	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay. Encountered at a depth of c 1.35m below current ground level.	Post-glacial
F1	1	Pit	Friable, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and 1% stones. Extended beyond limit of excavation (LOE); exposed extent 0.69m by 0.79m and 0.12m deep. Sub-oval in plan; slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	19th century
F2	2	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sand. Extended beyond LOE; exposed extent 2.81m by 1.8m and excavated to a depth of 0.1m. Slightly irregular in plan; profile could not be discerned.	Mid 17th century
F3	3	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Extended beyond LOE; exposed extent 1.49m by 0.83m and excavated to a depth of 0.22m. Sub-round in plan; U-shaped profile. Cuts F4.	19th century
F4	5	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Extended beyond LOE; exposed extent 2.59m by 1.8m and 0.81m deep. Slightly irregular in plan; profile could not be discerned. Cuts F5; cut by F3.	16th century
F5	4	Pit	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-clay with oyster shell flecks and 5% stones. Extended beyond LOE; exposed extent 2.7m by 1.8m and excavated to a depth of 0.12m. Sub-round in plan; profile could not be discerned. Cut by F4.	?12th century

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Context	Feature type	Find no.	Quantity	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	RBH	Stamp	Stamp Reading	Sooting (ext)	Sooting line	Burning	Organic Residue	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Whole/nearly whole pot	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F1	PIT	1	2	6	3.0	X				0							F48D							1800	2000
F2	PIT	2	1	5	5.0					0							F21						GREY EXT SURF	1200	1550
F2	PIT	2	1	3	3.0					0							F21							1200	1550
F2	PIT	2	1	4	4.0					0							F20							1150	1375/1400
F2	PIT	2	1	11	11.0					0						X	F21						SLIGHTLY FINER, BUFF, GLAZE EXT	1200	1550
F2	PIT	2	5	105	21.0		1	0	0	1							F40	SMALLER HANDLED JAR/CHAMPERPOT	JAR/CHAMBERPOT	0.15	180		GLAZED INT & EXT, SIM F142.107	1650	1725
F2	PIT	2	1	27	27.0		0	0	1	1							F35						GLAZE INT	1240/1270	1350/1400
F3	PIT	3	1	5	5.0	X				0							F48J							1740	1800
F3	PIT	3	1	43	43	X	1	0	0	1							F40	SMALL-MEDIUM HANDLED BOWL	BOWL	0.11	190			1500	1800/1900
F3	PIT	3	1	8	8	X				0							F21							1200	1550
F4	PIT	5	1	24	24.0					0			X	X	X		F9						WHEEL, GREY, MOD TH-WALLED, CORRUGATED	850/900	1150
F4	PIT	5	1	27	27.0					0							F40						GLAZE INT	1500	1800/1900
F4	PIT	5	2	23	11.5					0							F21							1200	1550
F4	PIT	5	3	40	13.3					0							F21						WHITE-SLIP DEC, GLAZE	1200	1550
F4	PIT	5	1	13	13.0		0	0	1	1					X		F21							1200	1550
F4	PIT	5	2	47	23.5		0	0	2	2							F36						? GREEN GL INT, THICK GR CORE	1050/1075	1375
F4	PIT	5	1	11	11.0		0	0	1	1					X		F21							1200	1550
F4	PIT	5	1	4	4.0					0			X		X		F21							1200	1550

Context	Feature type	Find no.	Quantity	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	RBH	Stamp	Stamp Reading	Sooting (ext)	Sooting line	Burning	Organic Residue	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Whole/nearly whole pot	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F4	PIT	5	1	5	5.0					0							F42							1500	1700
F5	PIT	4	1	8	8.0					0							F36						WHITE SLIP & GREEN GLAZE	1050/1075	1375
L2	MODERN MAKE UP	6	1	487	487.0	X	0	0	1	1	X	G.HOLDSWORTH/WALTHAM CROSS/BOUNRE DENBY					F45M	GINGER BEER BOTTE	BOTTLE			X	MISSING RIM, OTHERWISE COMPLETE	1800	2000
L2	MODERN MAKE UP	6	1	18	18		1	0	0	1							F46	HANDLED BOWL	BOWL	0.07	230			1550	1800
L2	MODERN MAKE UP	6	1	23	23					0							F46	DRUG JAR	DRUG JAR				FORM?	1550	1800

Appendix 3 CBM list

Context	Feature type	Find no.	Quantity	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Discarded	Typology	Overfired	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F1	PIT	1	1	9	9.0	X	BR			1500	1800/1900
F1	PIT	1	1	58	58.0	X	PT		FINER MORE MICACEOUS FABRIC	1200/1250	1600
F2	PIT	2	4	231	57.8	X	PT			1200/1250	1600
F3	PIT	3	2	124	62.0	X	PT			1200/1250	1600
F4	PIT	5	1	73	73.0	X	PT	X	GREY SURF	1200/1250	1600
F4	PIT	5	1	40	40.0	X	FLOOR TILE		GLAZE	1500	1800

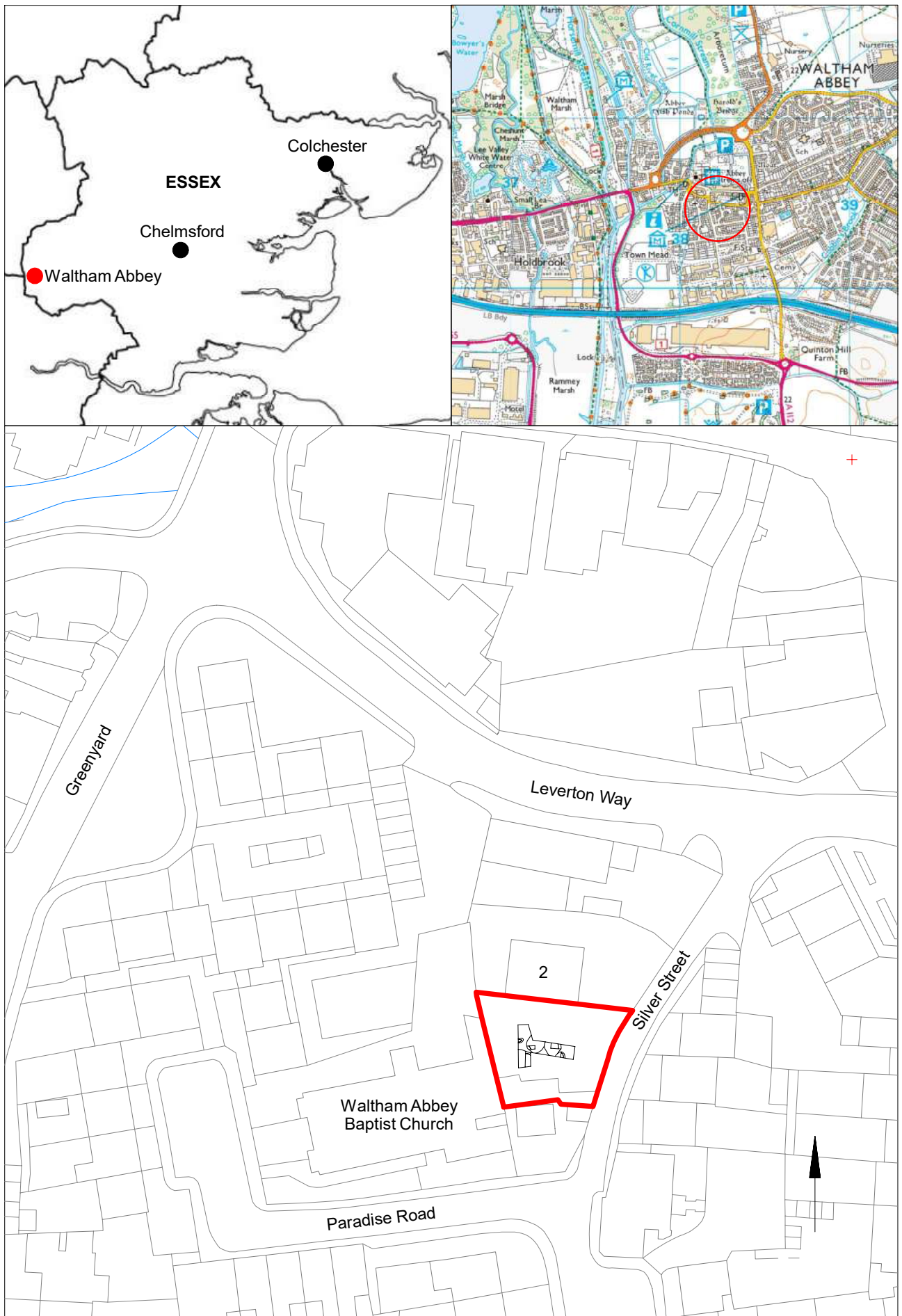


Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



Fig 2 Results.

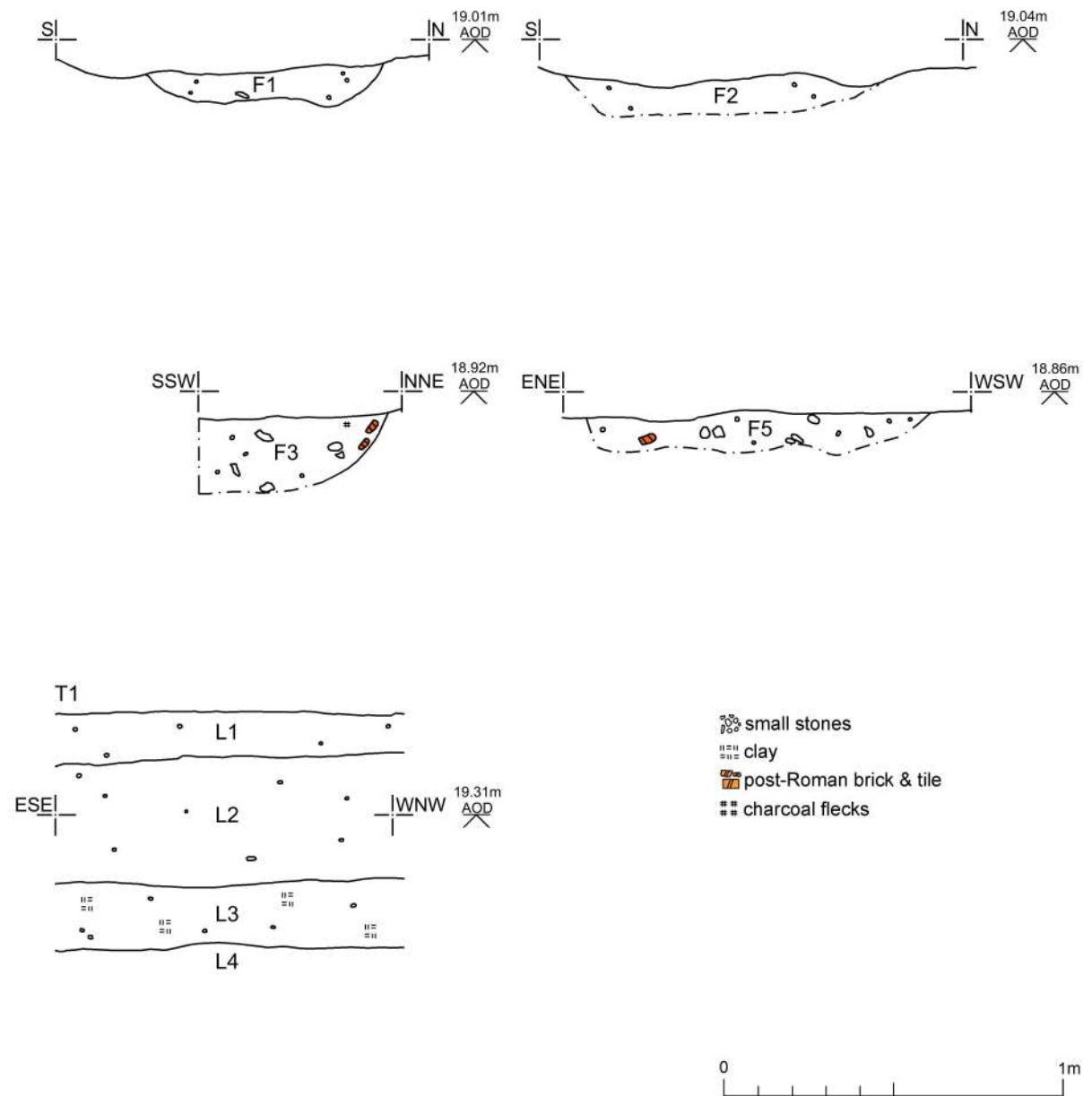


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

OASIS Summary for colchest3-541973

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-541973
Project Name	Evaluation at 2a Silver Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 1RJ
Sitename	2a Silver Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 1RJ
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2026/03f
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	EPF/0779/25
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	01-May-2026 - 01-May-2026
Location	2a Silver Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 1RJ NGR : TL 38106 00498 LL : 51.6862625274125, -0.003575522105517 12 Fig : 538106,200498
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Epping Forest Parish : Waltham Abbey
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation was carried out as per the brief and WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 2a Silver Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex, in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The proposed development site lies in the historic core of Waltham Abbey, which has its origins in the early medieval period. Excavations revealed five pits dating from the medieval period to the 19th century. These features contained domestic refuse, indicating occupation in the vicinity across this period.
Keywords	Pit - Medieval - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - Post Medieval - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - Late Anglo-Saxon - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - Medieval - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - Post Medieval - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - Victorian - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ceramic - Medieval - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ceramic - Post Medieval - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ceramic - Uncertain - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Floor Tile - Post Medieval - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Clay Pipe (Smoking) - Post Medieval - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Bottle - Post Medieval - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Bottle - Victorian - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - Uncertain - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private or public corporation SB Interiors

HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A Wightman
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Epping Forest District Museum;

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