Dredged Up

Archaeology Finds Reporting Service Newsletter

Issue 27
Autumn 2020

Welcome to Issue 27 of ***Dredged Up***, the newsletter of the Marine Aggregate Industry Archaeological Protocol. Since the last newsletter in Spring 2020, **50 finds** have been catalogued in 22 reports.

DEME_0957 metal jug
(see page 3)

Pages 2 and **3** showcase a selection of finds that have been reported since the last issue of *Dredged Up*. We appreciate every find that has been reported, especially in light of changes to operations due to Covid-19.

Since the Protocol has been in place from 2005, we are celebrating 15 years of working alongside the Marine Aggregate Industry in this issue! **Pages 4, 6** and **7** explore some interesting statistics on the finds that have been reported since 2005, while **page 5** celebrates all our previous winners!

On **page 8**, we look at all the other work that has been undertaken this year at two wharves.

If you would like a visit, or you have not received the promotional mugs and scale cards, then please get in touch with us by emailing **protocol@wessexarch.co.uk** or call **01722 326867**

Finds reported since the Spring

From March 2020 to the present, we have had 48 archaeological finds reported through the Protocol. Over the next two pages we will examine some examples of the materials reported.

CEMEX_0952 tooth

CEMEX_0951 bone

CEMEX_0952 tooth

CEMEX_0951 & CEMEX_0952 is an assemblage of animal bones and teeth dredged from Licence Area 512 in the East Coast dredging region, approximately 14.5 km east-north-east of Lowestoft. Martin Keeble discovered them at Angerstein Wharf.

This assemblage of finds includes two fragments of animal teeth and a mineralised fragment of bone. Images of the finds were sent to Professor Adrian Lister at the Natural History Museum for further identification. He said that one of the teeth is a fragment of a lower molar of a woolly mammoth. A separate elephant tooth fragment and a mineralised bone fragment are also present, but the species is unidentifiable from the photographs. European mammoths are divided into three species: the Early Pleistocene *Mammuthus meridionalis* (2.6 to 0.7 million years ago), the early Middle Pleistocene *Mammuthus trogontherii* (0.7 to 0.5 million years ago), and the woolly mammoth, *Mammuthus primigenius* (350,000 to 10,000 years ago). Important changes can be seen in the teeth of the mammoths as each species evolves; there is an increase in the number of enamel bands (plates) in the molars and thinning of the enamel. The dental changes resulted in increased resistance to abrasion, which is believed to indicate a shift from woodland browsing to grazing in open grassy habitats of the Pleistocene. The remains of animal bones and teeth may end up in marine contexts having been washed from terrestrial deposits by rivers or eroded from cliffs or beaches. Alternatively, they may date to a time when sea levels were lower and the seabed was dry land.

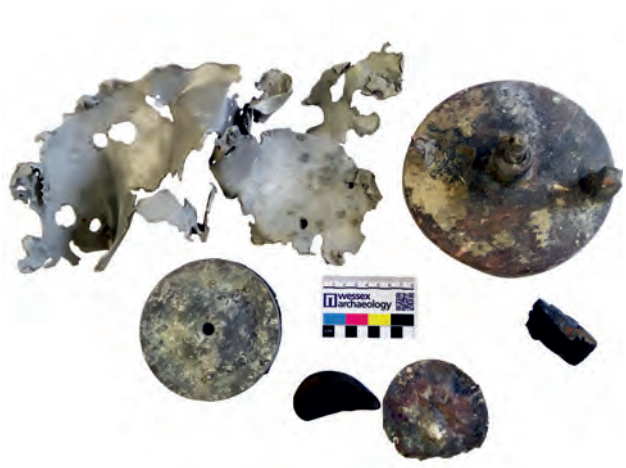
Hanson_0958 are two bones discovered in lane F8 within Licence Area 240 in the East Coast dredging region, approximately 10 km south-east of Great Yarmouth. Aaron Chidgey discovered them at Dagenham Wharf. Images were sent to Wessex Archaeology's Senior Zooarchaeologist, Lorrain Higbee who said that the smaller bone is a piece of skull from something that either has horns (i.e. cattle or aurochs) or antlers (i.e. deer) but that not enough detail is available to be certain which. Lorrain identified the larger bone as a horse's left distal tibia, broken obliquely as a result of percussive impact to the medial side of the mid-shaft, this area being marked by several percussion platforms along the broken edge. The evidence is consistent with the bone having been struck several times in the same direction and suggests a deliberate act using a stone tool. Two parallel cut marks are also present on the plantar side of the distal shaft just above the articular surface, and these probably result from either skinning or filleting. Images of the tibia were also sent to cut mark specialist Silvia Bello from the Natural History Museum. She said the photographs were very promising in determining whether the bone is butchered but that it would only be possible to confirm if the tibia was examined. Due to Covid-19, the museum is currently closed, however it is hoped that once it has re-opened, a member of the implementation team will be able to take the tibia there in order to have it examined under a high-powered microscope.

CEMEX_0945 base (left) and side view (right)

CEMEX_0945 is a munition that was discovered in Licence Area 340 in the South Coast dredging region, approximately 8.5 km south-east of the Isle of Wight. Kevin Vine discovered it at Leamouth Wharf and it was disposed of by the EOD. This shell measures around 300 mm in length and has a diameter of approximately 90 mm. Images of the object were sent to Trevor Parker, from the Ordnance Society, who said that this shell looks like a 6-pounder Hotchkiss head. Trevor also said that the brass base fuze, stamped with a large 'P' meant that it is a practice head; filled with either sand, or more likely salt. The 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns were introduced in 1884 for use against torpedo boats. They were used during the First World War on early 'C' class cruisers and a few submarines, as well as on Monitors from the M15 class through to the M33 class. After 1939, many of the guns were re-used as sub-calibre and saluting guns while others were converted back to shooting guns for small ships such as MTBs and 'Flower' class corvettes. Some of the guns were also adapted for coastal defences. The Culver Battery, located on the east coast of the Isle of Wight, had a 6-pound Hotchkiss gun that was used as an anti-aircraft weapon during the First World War. Given that the range of the guns was 7955 m and the dredging area where the munition was found, it is possible that this practice round originated from a coastal defence.

View of DEME_0957 showing the owner's mark (left) and another view revealing the bearded head (right)

DEME_0957 is a jug that was discovered in Licence Area 340 in the South Coast dredging region, approximately 8.5 km south-east of the Isle of Wight. Christophe Matton discovered it at DBM Wharf in Belgium. This metal jug measures approximately 130 mm wide by 130 mm tall and has an ornate decoration on the pouring spout in the design of a bearded man, a stamp in its centre and an oval cross section. It is complete apart from damage to the reverse. Images were sent to Wessex Archaeology's Senior Archives Manager, Lorraine Mepham, who said she had never seen anything like it. She said it is definitely post-medieval, and deliberately oval in cross-section rather than just squashed. The spout and handle appear to have some sort of plating which has differentially corroded. Additionally, she noted that the details of the stamp aren't clear, but it is in script lettering and is probably a set of initials or a monogram, though whether this relates to the manufacturer or the owner is not clear, although it's probably the latter. Lorraine suggested that the shape of the handle, and the style of the script lettering on the stamp, suggest that it is 18th or 19th century in date. The age of the pots displaying similar spouts also support this. Images were also shown to Steve Beach, Project Manager at Wessex Archaeology, who said that the jug may be made of pewter. He said that different batches of pewter will corrode differently depending on their composition, which may explain why the handle and the spout are corroding differently to the body. Steve also said that the mark is reminiscent of an 'owners mark'. Owners often applied their own marks to pewter. On plates, dishes and chargers these were usually just a simple triad of initials stamped on the rim, the centre initial being the surname and the other two the forenames of the husband and wife. Marks with two or four initials are also found while some owners had crests or shields engraved on their pewter, whilst institutional owners might stamp their name or symbol. On drinking vessels such as this one, owners tended to engrave either a monogram or the full name and address. These are particularly common on pub pots of the 19th and 20th century as a deterrence against theft.



Hanson_0953

Hanson_0953 is an assemblage of finds that were discovered in Licence Area 401/2 in the East Coast dredging region, approximately 23 km east of Lowestoft. Stuart King and Clint Cambridge discovered them at Greenhithe Wharf. This assemblage comprises a possible aircraft piece, a large metal disk with a diameter of 160 mm, a gasket with a diameter of 120 mm, a smaller metal disk with a diameter of 90 mm and two pieces of coal. Images of the possible aircraft related pieces were sent to an aircraft specialist, Steve Vizard, who does not think the first item is aircraft related, but perhaps belonged to a maritime vessel. Euan McNeil, a Coastal & Marine project manager at Wessex Archaeology, recognised the larger round disk as a pipe cover which is screwed on to the open end of a pipe and commonly used on vessels. It is unclear at this time what the smaller metal disk would have been used for. A gasket is a mechanical seal which fills the space between two or more mating surfaces, generally to prevent leakage from or into the joined objects while under compression and are commonly used in aircraft and ship construction. Steamships in the 19th and early 20th century used coal for fuel, but, as coal was a common cargo throughout the Industrial Revolution and still transported today, these artefacts could all be related. As most of this material is thought to have originated from a ship, they may be from an unrecorded wreck in the area, or they could be items that were lost or discarded overboard.

15 Year Review

The Protocol has been in place since 2005 and as it's the start of a new decade, we thought it would be fun to review all the finds that have been reported since day one!

By looking through all the reported finds, we saw companies who have come and gone over the years. In the spirit of healthy competition, we have listed how many finds each company has reported since 2005 up to the end of the last reporting year which is October 2019.

Over the last 15 years, we've had **1879 finds** reported, which is very impressive! Without the dredging industry, these finds would not have been discovered so we would like to send a big thank you to every single one of you who contribute to the Protocol. Although CEMEX appear to be the leaders in the amount of finds reported, Tarmac is still in the lead due to having many names over the years including LTM.

We've had some very special finds over the years, some of which are featured on this page representing all eras of history. Let's make 2020–2021 the best reporting year yet and see whether we can have a new contender for most finds reported!

If your wharf would like a little refresher on how to report the finds, please get in touch with us by emailing protocol@wessexarch.co.uk or call 01722 326867.

Company	Number of finds reported
Cemex	482
UMA	429
Tarmac	413
Hanson	278
LTM	102
UMD	78
Britannia	28
Pre-protocol	16
Brett	16
Lafartarm	12
Kendalls	11
Deme	5
Clubbs	5
Other	3
Lafarge	1
Total	**1879**

LTM_0581
antique dive regulator

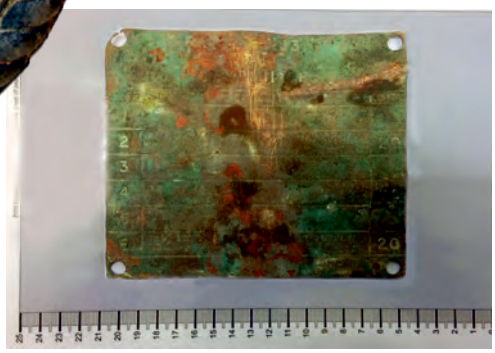
Hanson_0171 sherd of
Roman samian ware

UMD_0062 rudder
pedal from aircraft

Britannia_0228
ship's badge
for HMS Cavendish

Tarmac_0320
ship's log

CEMEX_0207 relish pot



Kendalls_0769 fuse box cover for Bofors gun

Celebrating 15 Years of Winners!

Over the years we've seen some very deserving winners of the annual finds awards. We've had a look back to see who they are. Maybe you could be our next ones?

Dredged Up	Best Attitude by a Vessel	Best Attitude by a Vessel	Best Find
Issue 2 Autumn 2007	Solent Aggregates Ltd Wharf, Bedhampton Quay	Hanson *Arco Humber*	**Hanson_0035** Mammoth tusk discovered at Purfleet Aggregates in Thurrock
Issue 3 Spring 2008	UMA Ridham Wharf	CEMEX *Sand Swan*	**UMA_0081** Saddle magazine discovered at Ridham Wharf
Issue 4 Spring 2009	UMD Bedhampton Wharf	Hanson *Arco Adur*	**Kendalls_0130** Admiralty style telescope
Issue 6 Spring 2010	CEMEX Portslade Wharf	Hanson *Arco Humber* and Hanson *Arco Avon*	**UMA_0197** Vis' or 'Radom' pistol discovered at Tarmac Greenwich Wharf
Issue 8 Spring 2011	Tarmac Erith Wharf	CEMEX *Sand Fulmar*	**Tarmac_0292** and **0293**: Hallmarked Silver Tableware discovered at Ridham Wharf
Issue 10 Spring 2012	Tarmac Greenwich Wharf	CEMEX *Sand Falcon*	**Tarmac_0335** Cartwheel Penny discovered at Bedhampton Wharf
Issue 12 Spring 2013	Tarmac Greenwich Wharf	CEMEX *Sand Fulmar*	**Tarmac_0395** Schermuly naval rocket line thrower discovered at Greenwich Wharf
Issue 14 Spring 2014	Lafarge Tarmac Burnley Wharf	Hanson *Arco Arun*	**LTM_0496** Pewter Syringe discovered at Bedhampton Wharf
Issue 16 Spring 2015	Tarmac Greenwich Wharf	DEME *Victor Horta*	**LTM_0535** Enfield Bullet discovered at Burnley Wharf
Issue 18 Spring 2016	Tarmac Burnley Wharf	Hanson *Arco Dart*	**LTM_0581** Antique dive regulator discovered at Bedhampton Wharf
Issue 20 Spring 2017	Tarmac Burnley Wharf	Tarmac *City of London*	**Tarmac_0672** 11 cannonballs discovered at Burnley Wharf
Issue 22 Spring 2018	Cemex Shoreham Wharf	Tarmac *City of Chichester*	**CEMEX_0770** Drogue parachute discovered by CEMEX Sand Fulmar
Issue 24 Spring 2019	Tarmac Marchwood Wharf	Tarmac *City of Cardiff*	**CEMEX_0825** Hand grenade discovered at CEMEX Leamouth Wharf
Issue 26 Spring 2020	CEMEX Angerstein Wharf	Tarmac *City of Westminster* and Hanson *Arco Beck*	**CEMEX_0908** Submarine pyrotechnic discovered at Shoreham Wharf

Top row (from left): Tarmac *City of London*; Angerstein Wharf team; Greenwich Wharf team.
Bottom row (from left): Bedhampton Wharf team; Burnley Wharf team; Shoreham Wharf team; Solent Aggregates Bedhampton Wharf team.

Licence Areas around the United Kingdom

The table on the right shows a breakdown of where finds have originated from in the last 15 years (up until October 2019). Some areas have changed their location, shape and size over the years but the map on the next page is true as of 2020.

From the table it appears that Areas 240, 360 and 430 have the highest number of reported finds since 2005, although no one area is more important than another.

Area 240 is famous for producing Palaeolithic material including hand axes, worked flints and a large quantity of animal bones and teeth belonging to a variety of animals including woolly mammoth and woolly rhino. This year, we have had a large quantity of finds from Area 240 that have not been included in these figures, due to being discovered after October 2019, but will be in the upcoming Annual Report.

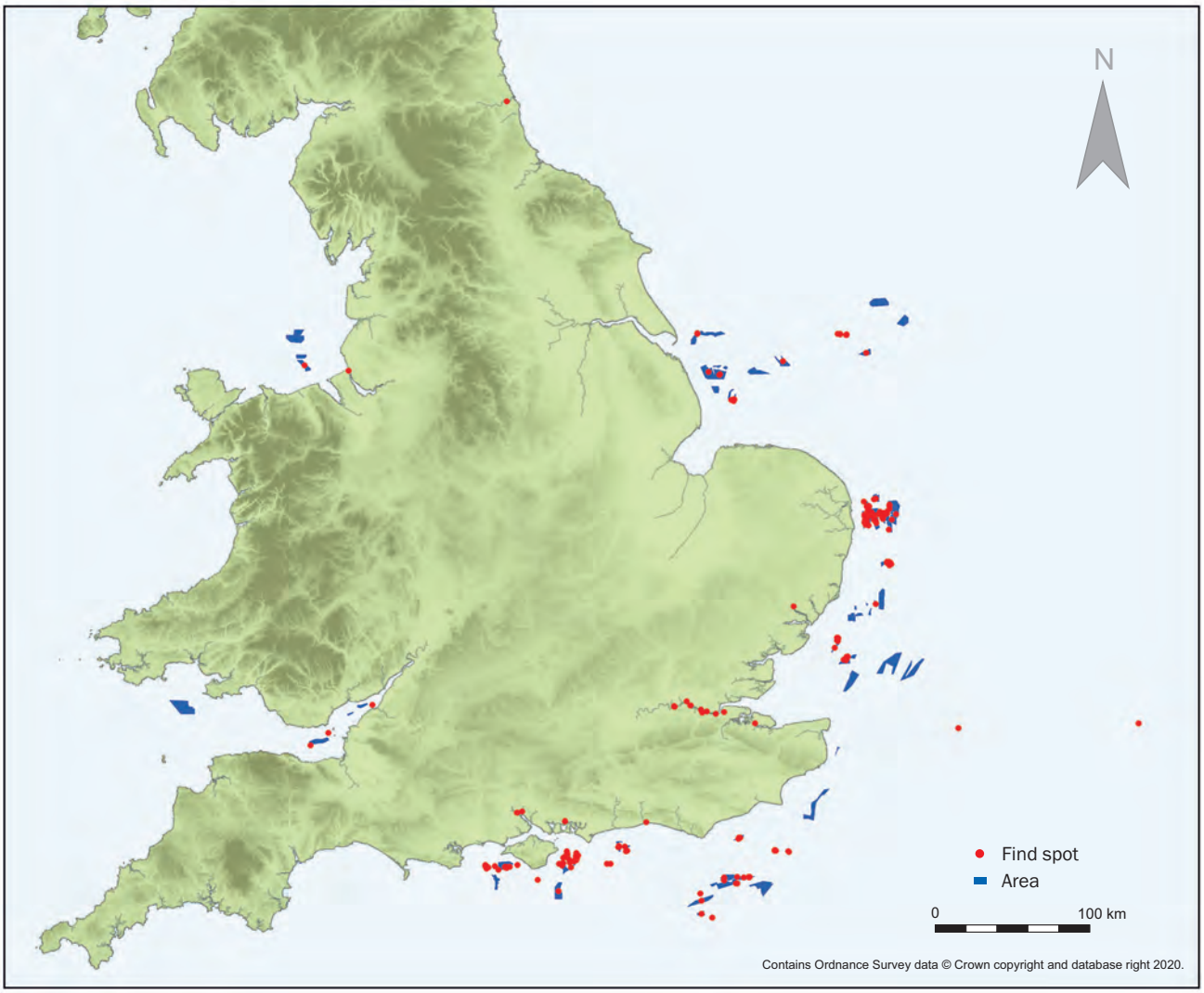
A total of 250 large fragments of waterlogged and mineralised wood from an eroding peat layer was reported from Area 360 along with mineralised bone, fragments of deer antler and bone, a fragment of worked flint, a mammoth tooth, and an elephant, or possibly mammoth, atlas vertebra.

Area 430 has produced several pieces of aircraft wreckage including engine components, structural elements and internal fittings, probably from a Junkers Ju 88. Several other undiagnostic pieces of riveted aluminium and a saddle magazine with ammunition from a German MG 15 machine gun have also been reported from the area.

Wharves receiving cargoes from Areas 240, 360 and 430 should be extra vigilant, although cargos from all licence area should be observed for archaeological material.

Hanson_0133 finds from Area 240

Region	Licence Area	Finds
Belgium	758	3
East Coast	202	1
East Coast	228	6
East Coast	240	174
East Coast	242	14
East Coast	251	12
East Coast	254	25
East Coast	296	19
East Coast	319	24
East Coast	328/1	1
East Coast	328A	1
East Coast	360	277
East Coast	361	15
East Coast	401/2	1
East Coast	401/2B	1
East Coast	430	338
East Coast	511	50
East Coast	512	6
East Coast	513/2	1
East English Channel	458	16
East English Channel	460	22
East English Channel	461	9
East English Channel	473	7
East English Channel	474	3
East English Channel	478	1
Humber	102	1
Humber	106/3	3
Humber	106C	4
Humber	107	10
Humber	197	1
Humber	408	5
Humber	484	1
Humber	514/1	1
N/A	Mixed	55
N/A	Unknown	114
N/A	N/A	1
North West	175/2	2
North West	392	2
South Coast	122/1A	4
South Coast	122/3	90
South Coast	122/3C	3
South Coast	123G	1
South Coast	124/1A	3
South Coast	127	158
South Coast	137	22
South Coast	340	27
South Coast	351	94
South Coast	372	1
South Coast	372/1	23
South Coast	395	2
South Coast	395/1	156
South Coast	395/2	2
South Coast	396	7
South Coast	396/1	3
South Coast	407	1
South Coast	451	4
South Coast	500/3	2
South West	377	1
South West	391	1
South West	472	2
Thames	509/2	5
Thames	509/3	2
Thames	510/1	2
Thames Estuary	113/1	8
Thames Estuary	447	23
Thames Estuary	498	5
	Total	**1879**



Distribution of find spots and areas covering 15 years of the Protocol

Hanson_0935 mammoth tooth from Area 240

Hanson_0938_001 handaxe from Area 240

CEMEX_0039 worked flint from Area 360

CEMEX_0284 mammoth atlas vertebra from Area 360

CEMEX_0265 antler fragment from Area 360

UMA_0081 saddle magazine from Area 430

UMA_0080 & UMA_0083 aircraft parts from Area 430

Other Work at Wharves

Due to Covid-19, we were unable to visit the wharves to give the archaeological awareness training this year. We missed you all! In the meantime, if you are looking for awareness materials, there is a short video and handouts available at: https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-work/marine-aggregate-industry-protocol-reporting-finds-archaeological-interest

We also visit CEMEX Northfleet and Hanson Dagenham a few times a year to carry out a programme of two-day archaeological Operational Sampling. As this is open air work, we were able to carry this out safely with social distancing.

In 2007/2008, Palaeolithic artefacts, including hand axes, flakes and cores, as well as a series of bones (woolly mammoth, woolly rhino, bison, reindeer and horse) were discovered by Mr Jan Meulmeester in stockpiles of gravel at SBV Flushing Wharf, Netherlands and reported through the Protocol. The finds were dredged from the dredging Licence Area 240, which is on the east coast.

As a result of these significant finds, work in and around Licence Area 240 involved mapping the offshore extents of the Palaeo-Yare (a now-submerged Palaeolithic river system), highlighting the potential of the southern North Sea to contain archaeological remains of national and international significance belonging to submerged prehistoric landscapes.

Based on this work, English Heritage (now Historic England) requested that programmes of archaeological Operational Sampling of dredging activity in the Lowestoft short-term licence areas be implemented.

Northfleet Wharf
During the visits in February and August 2020, the archaeologists sifted through the fraction of cargo greater than 20 mm by hand to identify any archaeological material present. The finds included animal bones and possible flint flakes.

Dagenham Wharf
Archaeologists visited the site during March to August observing the fraction of cargo greater than 20 mm. The finds included animal bones and mammoth teeth (see above) as well as hand axes and flint flakes.

Both wharves are always extremely welcoming and accommodating and we'd like to thank them profusely for their time!

For more information on the Protocol,
how to book visits or to request copies of any awareness material
please contact Wessex Archaeology
Email: **protocol@wessexarch.co.uk** Tel: **01722 326867**
or visit Wessex Archaeology's Protocol website
www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/marine/bmapa

Protocol
for the Reporting of Finds of Archaeological Interest

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THE CROWN ESTATE

Prepared by wessex archaeology