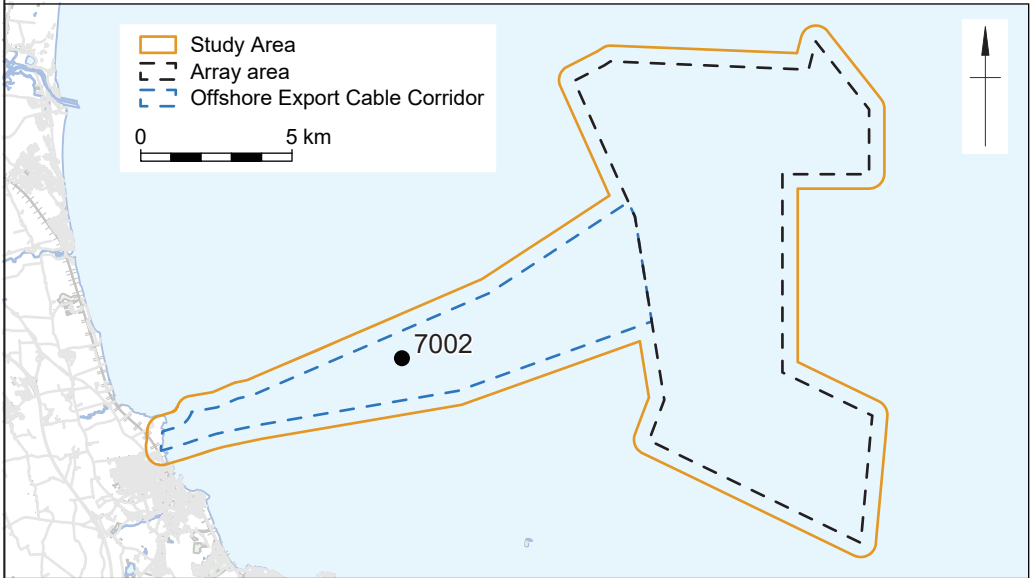


Volume 9: Appendices (Offshore)

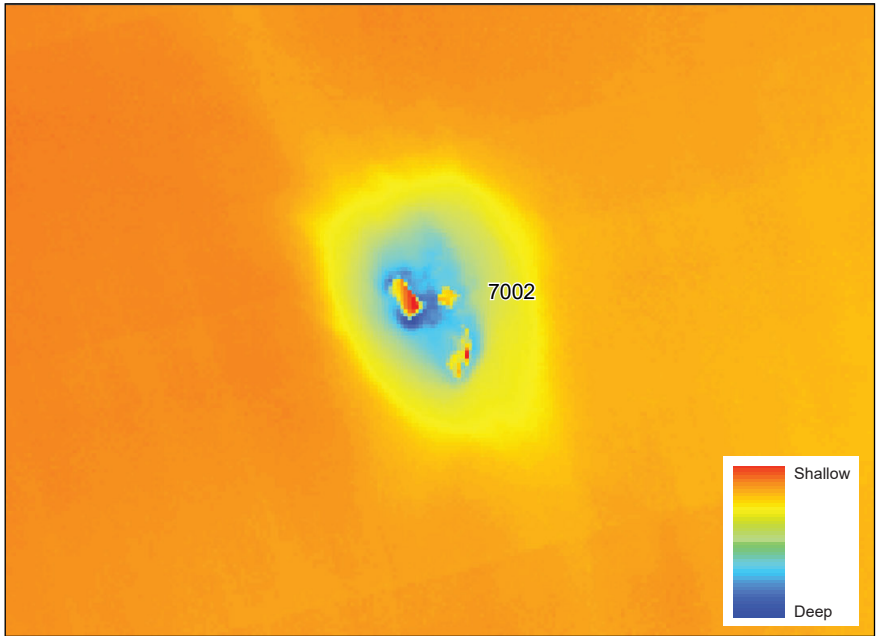
Appendix 18.2

Wreck Sheets

Location		297073 E 5949027 N	Area	ECC
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		7002 is a ferrous debris field which may possibly represent a wreck or wreck material. It is situated within the centre of the ECC and oriented NNW–SSE. There is no associated UKHO record, suggesting it is unknown and unrecorded.		
		In the SSS data, the feature is visible as a debris field (17.8 x 13.7 m) with numerous dark reflectors including a large sub-rectangular dark reflector (12.5 x 6.9 m) of varying reflectivity and possible structure which has a bright shadow and may be two immediately adjacent objects. On the southern side of the debris field, a second, large dark reflector is visible with internal, linear dark reflectors (4.7 x 3.9 m). Interpreted as being within a slight depression, possibly indicating associated scour.		
		Associated with a magnetic response on multiple lines of Mag. data, indicating the presence of ferrous material or construction. The feature is located approximately 300m north-west of a linear magnetic trend and therefore there is the possibility of it being associated.		
		In the MBES data is an oval depression measuring approximately 35 x 25 m, possibly indicating scour, surrounding three mounds (measuring approximately 6 x 3 m, 6 x 3 m and 3 x 3 m). In the MBBS data, the feature is visible as an indistinct seabed disturbance with a slight shadow.		
Build	Type	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	Cause	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		This feature has no associated UKHO record so it is unclear whether it is a wreck or just an area of debris. There is also no information on previous appearance or extent of survival.		
		The debris field appears to consist of three large pieces of debris, as well as other smaller items, within a surrounding depression which is likely to be a scour. It is not clear that the feature is a wreck with no evidence of superstructure visible in the data provided. The larger items of debris show some internal structure. It is possible outlying smaller items of debris may be buried, however there are no sandwaves or other bedforms indicative of sediment movement apart from the scour.		



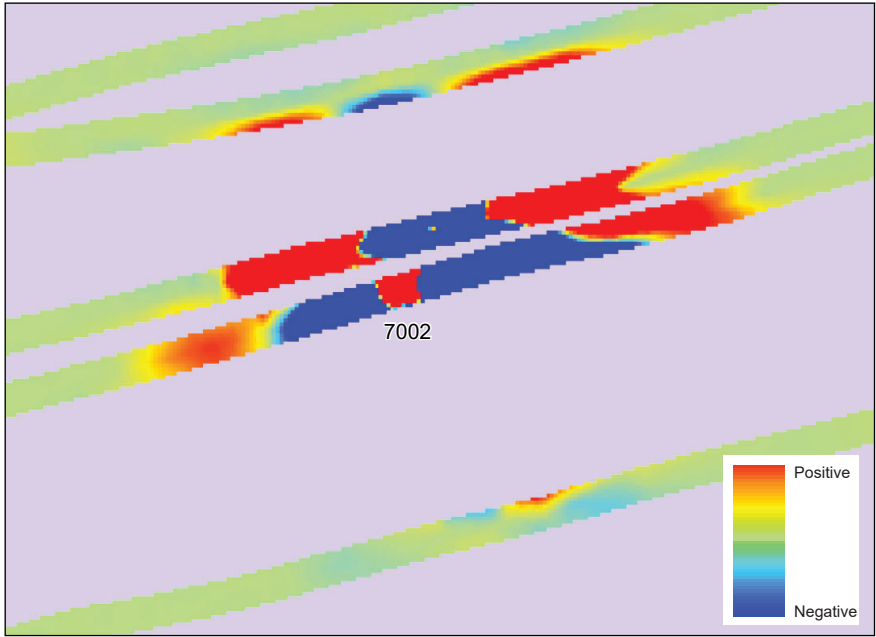
SSS mosaic image



MBES grid image



MBBS mosaic image



Mag. grid image

Coordinate system: WGS84 UTM31N
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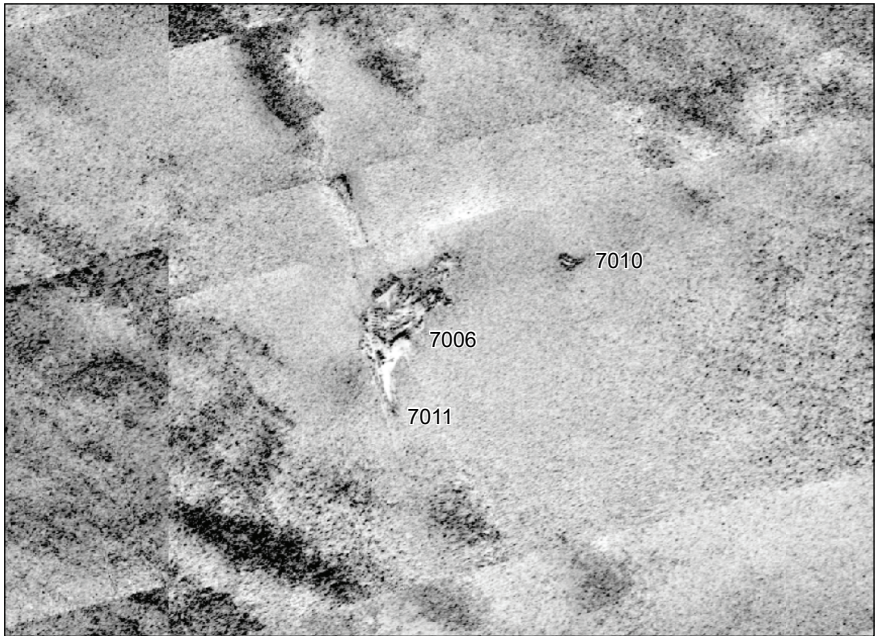
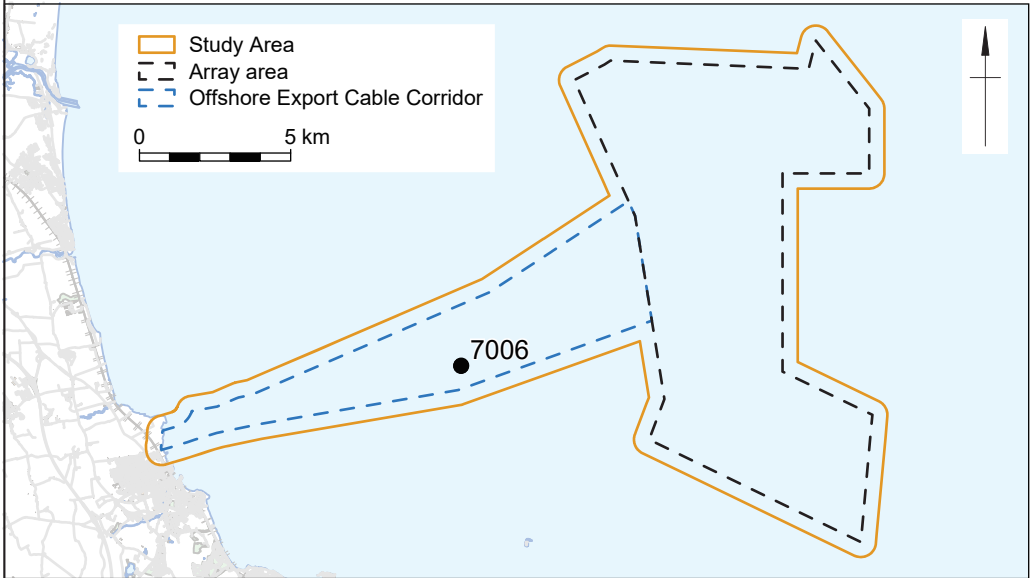
Created by: KJF

Revision: 0

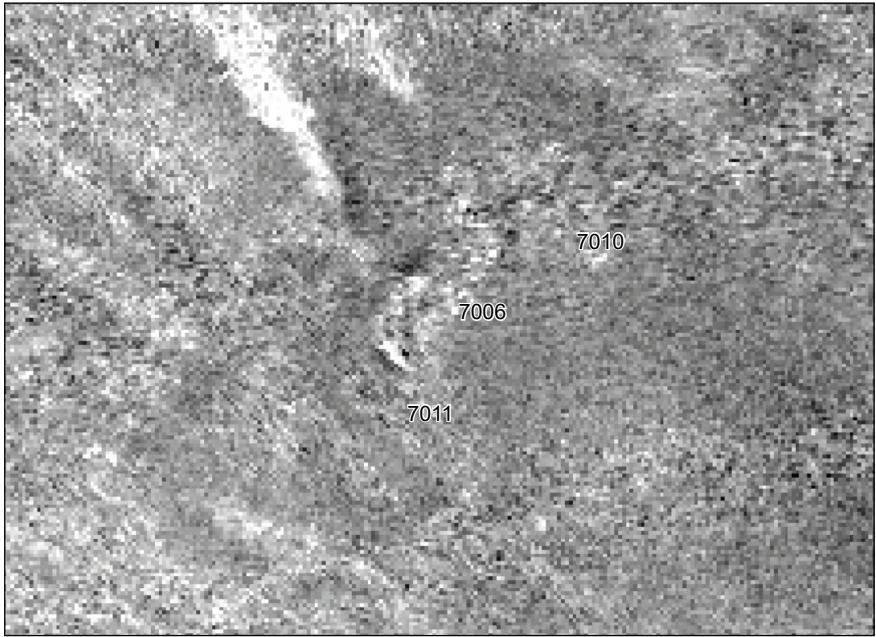
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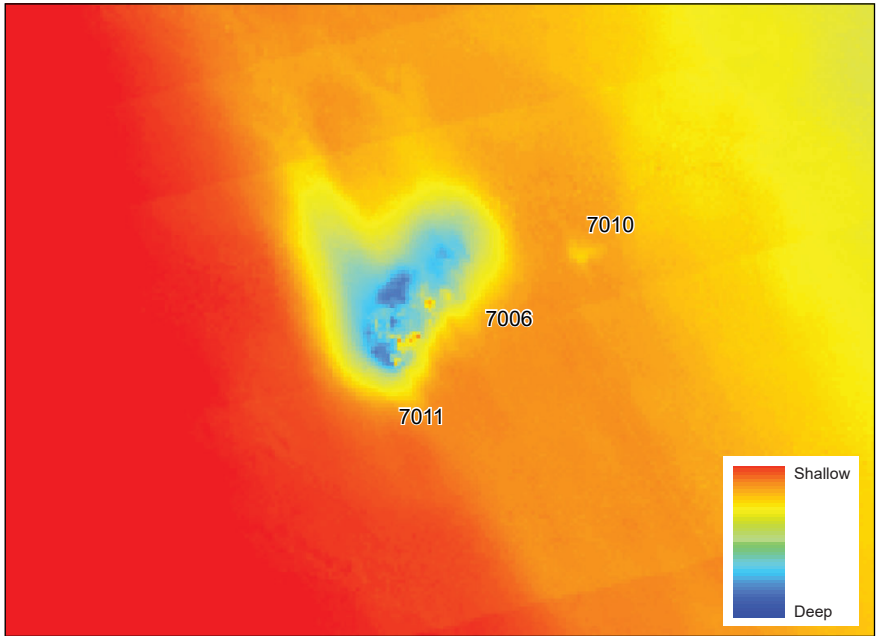
Location		299034 E 5948785 N	Area	ECC
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		7006 is a ferrous debris field which possibly represents a wreck site. It is situated within the centre of the ECC and oriented south-west to north-east. There is no associated UKHO record, suggesting it is unknown and unrecorded.		
		In the SSS data, the feature is visible as a debris field measuring approximately 18.5 x 10.5 m which comprises numerous angular and elongate dark reflectors, many of which have bright shadows indicating height. A second area of debris (7010) is located 12.7 m to the east, which appears as a distinct irregularly shaped area of variable reflectivity (3.0 x 2.7 m), possibly representing multiple objects close together. Another possible associated and indistinct feature (7011) is located 5 m south of 7006 at the end of its shadow.		
		A magnetic response, visible on two lines of Mag. data which lie adjacent to the feature, indicates the presence of ferrous material.		
		Observed in the MBES data as an oval depression, which may be a scour, measuring approximately 28 x 15 m, containing several small mounds along the south-eastern side. Possible further scouring extends to the north-west by approximately 10 m. In the MBBS data, the feature is visible as an indistinct seabed disturbance containing a possible dark reflector with a slight shadow.		
Build	Type	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	Cause	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		This feature has no associated UKHO record so it is unclear whether it is a wreck or just an area of debris. There is also no information on previous appearance or extent of survival.		
		The feature appears to consist of a tightly constrained debris field with outlying debris to the east and south. No internal features or superstructure are visible from the data provided. It is possible outlying smaller items of debris may be buried, however there are no sandwaves or other bedforms indicative of sediment movement apart from the scour.		



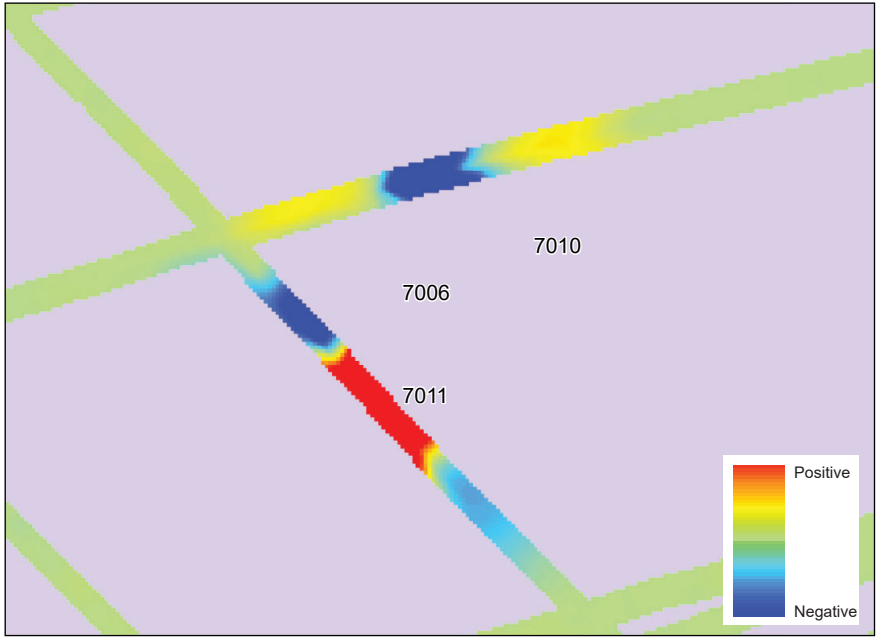
SSS mosaic image



MBBS mosaic image



MBES grid image



Mag. grid image

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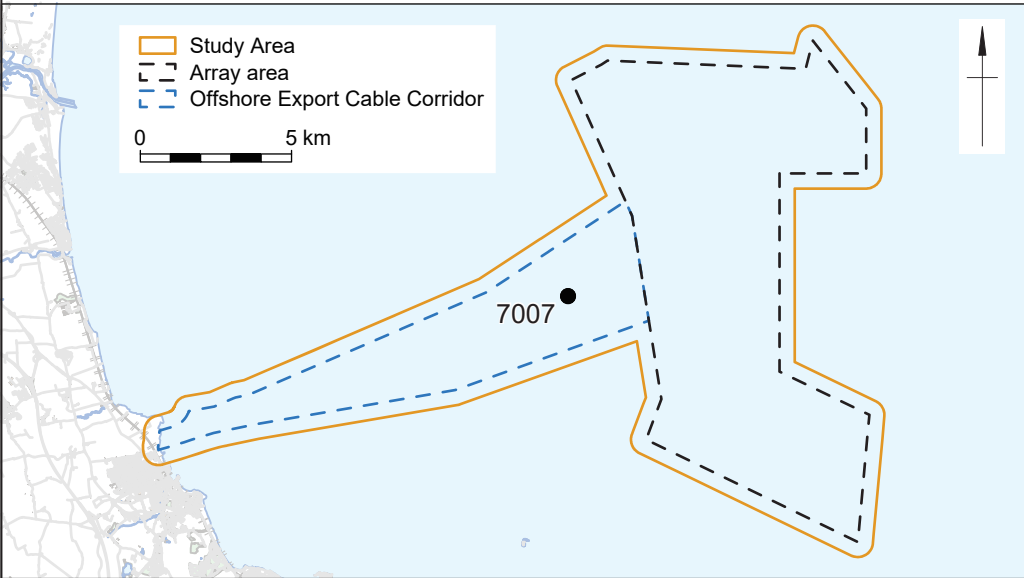
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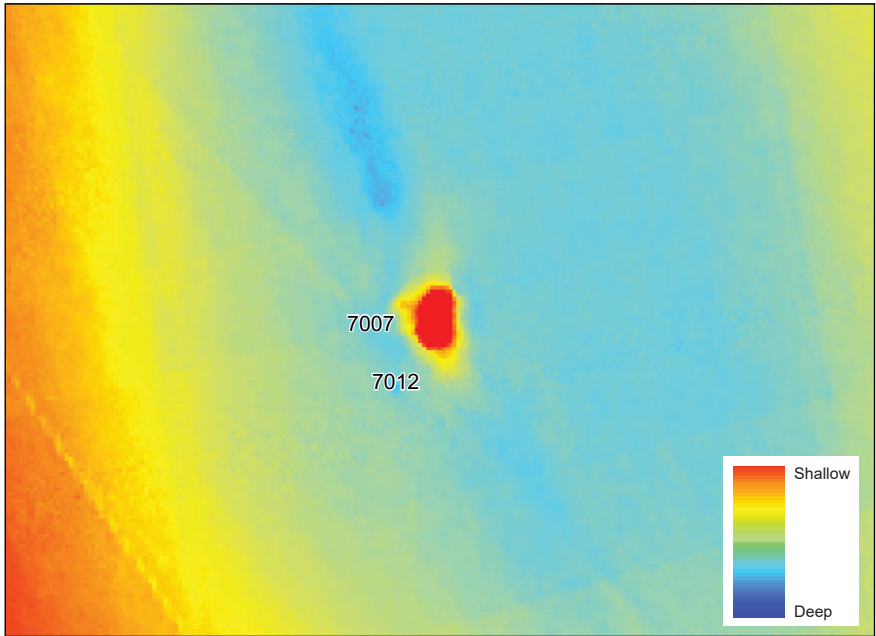
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ID 7007 – Unknown – UKHO 7057 (Possibly), NMS W00523 (Possibly)

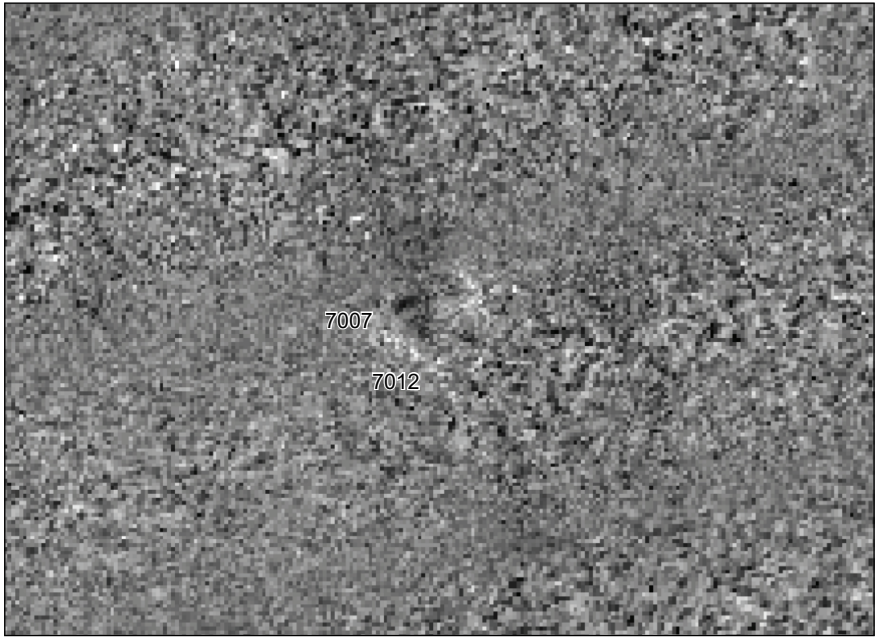
Location		302666 E 5951085 N	Area	ECC
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		7007 is a mound situated towards the eastern end of the ECC and oriented north-east to south-west. There are no UKHO or NMS records at this location. However, there is a record of an obstruction (UKHO 7057, 7013), described as a sizeable quantity of metal, 460 m to the north-east. NMS W00523 (7008), a possible metal vessel, lies 510 m to the north-east. Nothing is seen in the geophysical data at either of these positions. It is possible that both records are badly positioned and are associated with 7007 .		
		Observed in the SSS dataset as a poorly defined seabed disturbance (approximately 8 x 7 m) with varying reflectivity, considerable height and a bright shadow. A large, distinct, dark reflector (7.3 x 3.0 m) is visible in the centre. There is a bright reflector on the north-west side (3.0 x 2.5 m) which may represent a scour. A small dark reflector, 7012 (0.7 x 0.6 m) is located approximately 7.5 m south from the western end of 7007 and may be associated debris or a natural feature.		
		A magnetic response is visible on a line of Mag. data 15 m to the south of the feature, indicating it may contain ferrous material. Four smaller magnetic anomalies are seen in the area surrounding the feature, within approximately 110 m. These may represent ferrous debris but any association with 7007 is unknown.		
		Observed in the MBES data as a mound within a large oval depression (approximately 200 x 80 m although extents unclear), possibly indicating associated scour. Three linear, parallel scars are visible in both the SSS and the MBES data approximately 230 m to the north-east of 7007 and may be related to fishing. Visible in the MBBS data as an indistinct area of variable reflectivity.		
Build	Type	Unknown		
	Construction	Unknown		
	Dimensions (m)	Unknown		
	Shipyard	Unknown		
Loss	Cause	Unknown		
Extent of Survival		The feature appears to be a mound surrounded by a large depression or scour. There is no evidence of structure or debris to indicate this is a wreck. A very small dark reflector close to the south may be debris or a natural feature.		
		NMS W00523, 510 m to the north-east, describes a possible metal vessel with lots of metal material on the seabed in this area. No dimensions are given. The record gives the source of its information as UKHO wreck data from 1996.		
		UKHO 7057 lies 460 m to the north-east. This is a recorded obstruction first reported in 1977 as a sizable quantity of metal that has the local name 'iron metal'. No dimensions are reported so it is not known whether 7007 is of a similar size. The record notes that it seems to have been there a long time. The record states also that the obstruction was shown as a wreck on Kingfisher trawling plots in 1983 but that it is for filing only. No reports of the obstruction being observed on the seabed are given since 1977.		



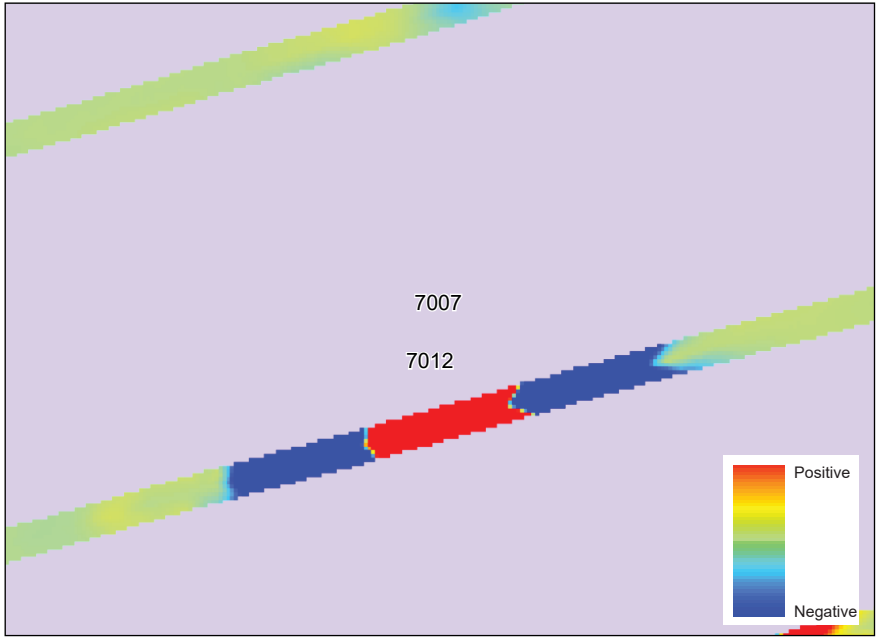
SSS mosaic image



MBES grid image



MBBS mosaic image



Mag. grid image

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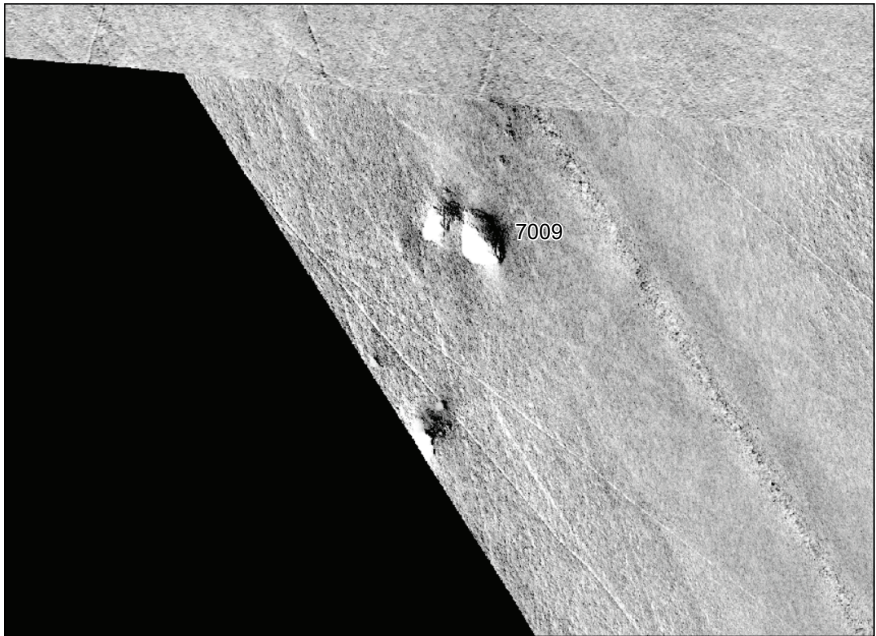
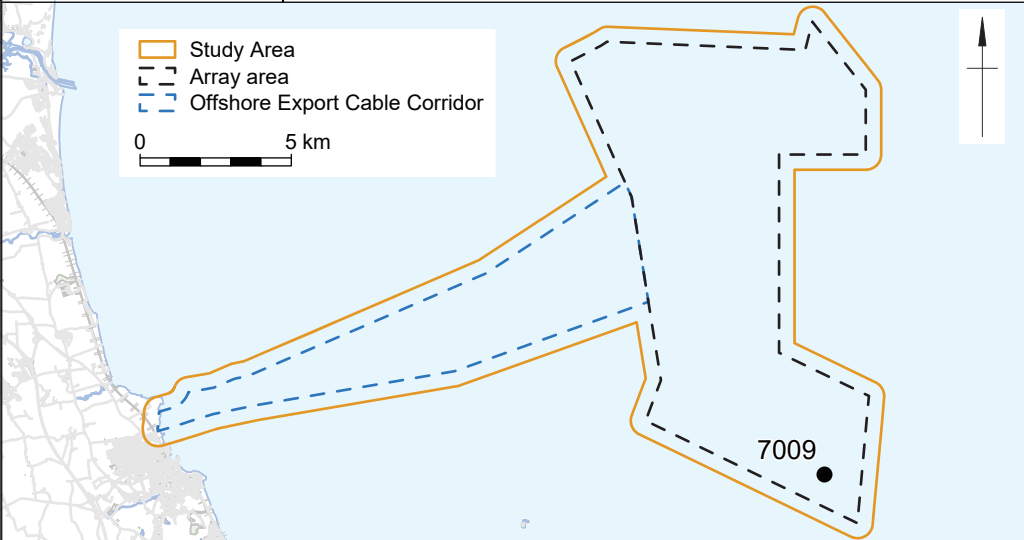
Sheet 3



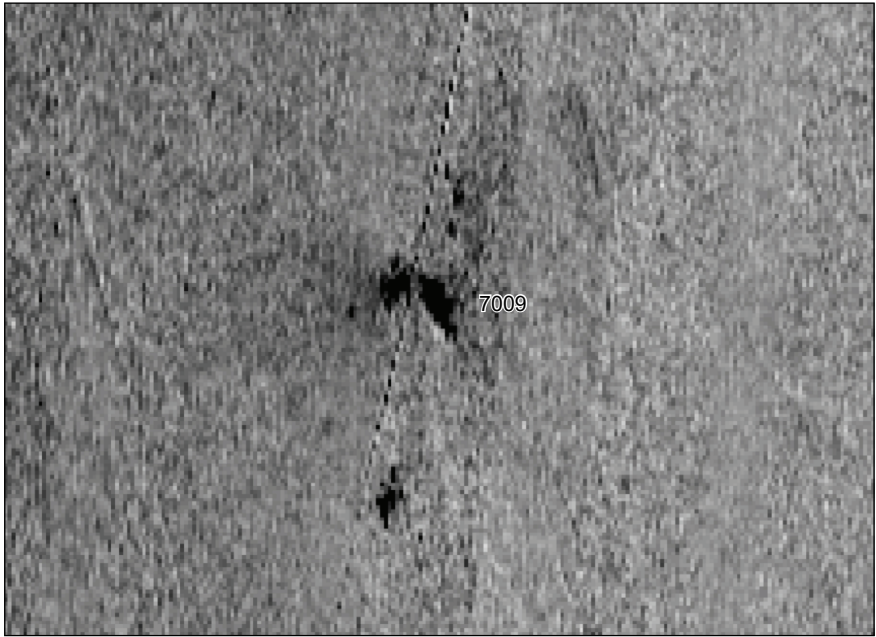
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ID 7009 – Downshire (Possibly) – UKHO 7046, NMS W01996

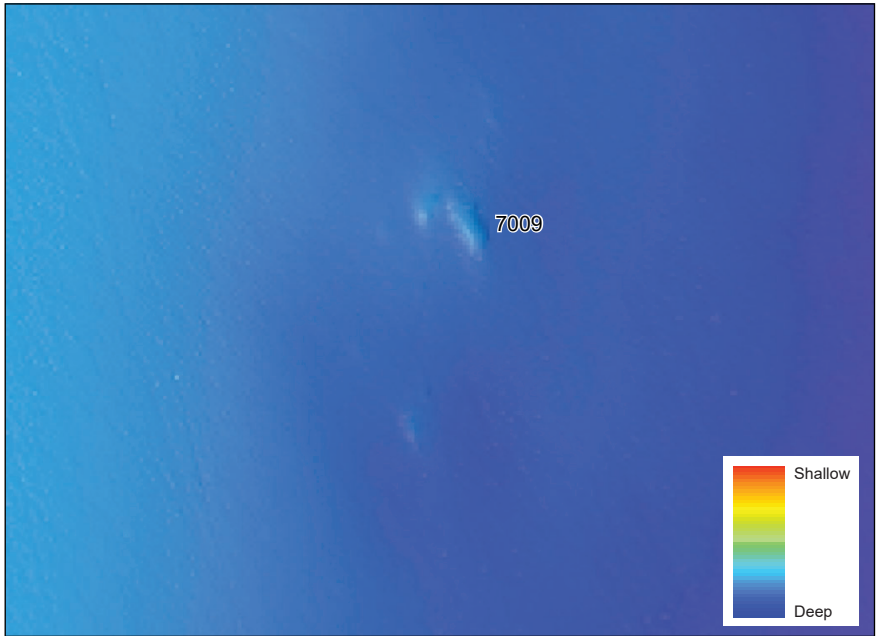
Location		311154 E 5944559 N	Area	Array
Archaeological Importance		High		
Geophysical survey dimensions and notes		7009 is a wreck situated in the south-east of the array area, oriented NNE–SSW. The wreck is recorded in the UKHO (7046) and NMS (W01996) databases.		
		Identified in the SSS dataset as a debris field (94.2 x 24.3 m) comprising three main items of debris together with several smaller objects of debris and other dark reflectors, including some approximately 20 m to the north-east. The south-west end of the debris field may extend beyond the data range and the length is likely an underestimate. Near the centre of this feature, two large irregular pieces of debris are visible and measure 17.6 x 6.5 m and 9.3 x 8.5 m. They both have bright shadows indicating height and show some evidence of internal structure. A third large area of debris is located approximately 50 m to the SSW and measures 8.0 x 7.8 m with several smaller pieces of debris adjacent to the larger feature.		
		A possible magnetic response, which may be associated with the wreck, is visible on the closest line of Mag. data, approximately 70 m north-east of the north-eastern end of the wreck. This may indicate the presence of ferrous material.		
		Observed in the MBES dataset principally as three indistinct mounds with their extents difficult to discern. Areas of disturbed seabed lie to the north-east of the largest mound and the north-east of the south-west mound. Visible in the MBBS data as three distinct irregularly shaped dark reflectors.		
Build	Type	Steamship		
	Construction	Metal		
	Dimensions (m)	Length of 43.4m, beam of 7.2m and draught of 3.0m		
	Shipyard	Built in 1905 by Mackie & Thompson, Glasgow		
Loss	Cause	21 st September 1918, captured by German submarine <i>UB-64</i> and sunk by gunfire		
Extent of Survival		Associated with the UKHO record for <i>Downshire</i> (possibly), a British steamship with one boiler, a compound expansion engine of 75 nhp and a single shaft. First recorded by the UKHO in 1953 although with no position. Updates from several surveys, including in 1984, and last amended in 2015 to a non-dangerous wreck in a revised position. The UKHO record states the orientation is 90° and the vessel is in three parts and almost buried. The most recent dimensions are 43.3 x 8.0 m from 2014, which are attributed to the 'Irish Wk List'.		
		The NMS record, referencing UKHO wreck data from 1996, states the wreckage was examined in 1984 and thought possibly to be the <i>Downshire</i> . A Geological Survey of Ireland reference (260) is also given.		
		In the geophysical data the wreck appears broken up and highly degraded with no clear internal or external elements visible. The extents are difficult to determine but the larger dimensions compared to those from 2014 indicate the wreck has become more broken up and dispersed since then. The wreck and surrounding area are covered in linear scars likely to result from fishing. It is likely that these activities over the years have contributed to the degradation of the wreck. It is possible outlying smaller items of debris may be buried. Although there are no sandwaves or other bedforms indicative of sediment movement the UKHO report the wreck to be almost buried.		



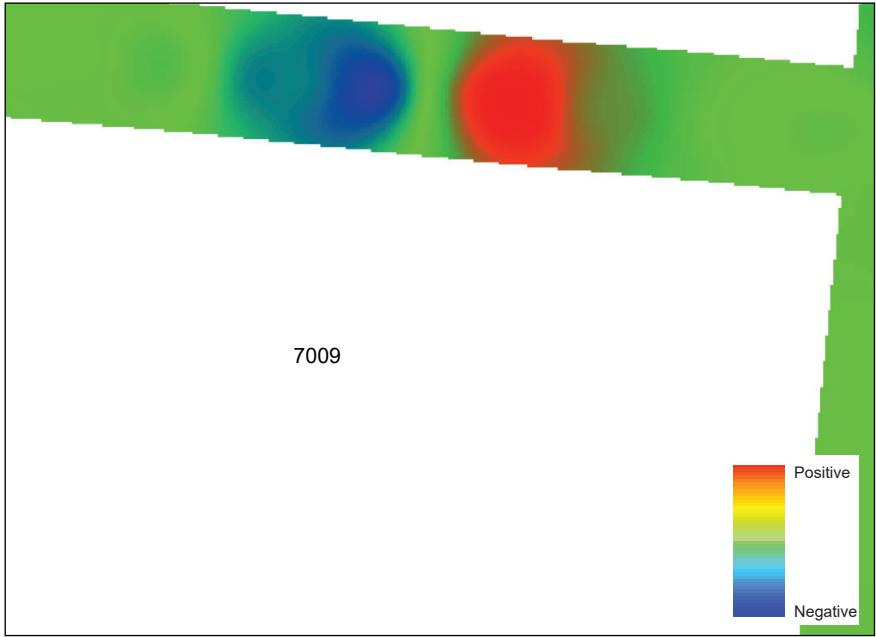
SSS mosaic image



MBBS mosaic image



MBES grid image



Mag. grid image

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