1. **The Cattewater Wreck**

**Designation**

**Position**

**Licences**
1976-9 excavation.

**Site History**
The wreck was discovered after a dredger brought up timber and the fragments of two guns in 1973. Survey and excavation work, carried out in 1977 and 1978, suggested that the ship was a merchantman of 200-300 tons burden lost around 1530.


2. **Mary Rose**

**Designation**
February 5, 1974; 1974 No. 1; 1974/55.

**Position**
Spithead, Portsmouth. An area within 300m radius of position 50° 45' 48" N., 1° 06' 10" W.. Charts affected: 2625, 394.

**Licences**
1974-94 excavation.

**Site History**
The *Mary Rose*, Henry VIII's flagship built in 1509, sunk off Southsea Castle on July 19, 1545 as the King watched his warships engage the French fleet. The search for the *Mary Rose* began in 1965 but it was not until about 1970 that the main wreck site was located. Excavation of the site was embarked upon culminating in 1982 when the hull remains were raised and put on display in Portsmouth Dockyard, along with many of the finds from the site. Fragments of the wreck remain on the seabed and the site is monitored by the Mary Rose Trust.

Eaton, B. and McDonald, K. 1982 The Mary Rose raised. Diver 27.11: 16.
Howard, F. 1985 The Mary Rose's complement. MM 71.1: 86.

3. Grace Dieu

Designation
February 5, 1974; 1974 No. 2; 1974/56.

Position
The Hamble River, Hampshire. An area within 75m radius of National Grid Reference Co-ordinate SU501105 on Ordnance Survey Map 196, scale 1:50,000 or position 50° 53' 31" N., 1° 17' 14" W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 2022.

Licences

Site History
Henry V's Grace Dieu was built in Southampton at a time when European nations were competing to build the biggest possible warships and her construction pushed to the limits the same techniques used by the Vikings. Too expensive to use and too prestigious to risk, she was something of a white elephant from the moment she was launched around 1420. Almost immediately mothballed at her mooring in the Hamble, she eventually sank in 1436 having been struck by lightning and burnt.
Between 1980 and 1985 the wreck was recorded by the Archaeological Research Centre of the National Maritime Museum.


4. Amsterdam

Designation
February 5, 1974; 1974 No. 3; 1974/57.

Position
Bulverhythe, Hastings. An area within 100m radius of National Grid Reference Co-ordinate 778083 on Ordnance Survey Map 199, scale 1:50,000, or position 50° 50' 42" N., 0° 31' 39" E. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 536.

Licences
1978 excavation; 1980 excavation; 1984-8 excavation.

Site History
The Amsterdam, a Dutch East Indiaman built in 1748, ran aground on January 26, 1749 near Hastings shortly after leaving Texel on her maiden voyage en-route to Indonesia. Almost immediately she sank into the soft mud and sand of the beach which curtailed contemporary salvage and ensured that the hull and its contents were well preserved. The site was damaged by mechanical excavators in 1969. A recent Anglo-Dutch archaeological project carried out a partial excavation of the hull which demonstrated its remarkable state of preservation.


5. Mary

Designation
February 5, 1974; 1974 No. 4; 1974/58.

Position
The Skerries, off Anglesey, North Wales. An area within 100m radius of position 53° 25' 16" N., 4° 36' 40" W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 1413.

Licences

Site History
The yacht Mary was presented by the City of Amsterdam to Charles II on his restoration in 1660. A 100 ton vessel carrying eight guns, she was not a great success out of her native Dutch waters. After a year serving as the first royal yacht, the Mary was transferred to the Navy but was wrecked on March 25, 1675 during a passage from Dublin to Chester. Her discovery in 1971 led to acrimonious disputes between two rival groups of salvors and their activities on the site demonstrated the need for a law to control interference with important sites. Subsequent work under licence was supervised by the Merseyside Maritime Museum (Liverpool), where many of the items raised during these investigations are kept.


6. Assurance / Pomone

Designation
April 11, 1974; 1974 No. 5; 1974/457.

**Position**
The Needles, Isle of Wight. An area within 75m radius of position 50° 39' 42" N., 1° 35' 27" W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 2219.

**Licences**

**Site History**
The site contains what is thought to be the remains of two wrecks; the *Assurance*, a 44 gun fifth rate lost in 1738, and the *Pomone*, a 38 gun fifth rate lost in 1811. The site was recently surveyed by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology.

Gale, A. 1991 *The Story Beneath the Solent*. Isle of Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology.

7. **Anne**

**Designation**
March 23, 1992; 1992 No. 1; 1992/347; Original Designation Order (June 20, 1974; 1974 No. 7; 1974/910) revoked and re-designated as above to correct an error in position.

**Position**
Pett Level, near Cliff End, Rye Bay, East Sussex. An area within 75m radius of National Grid Reference Co-ordinate 896135 on Ordnance Survey Map TQ81191, scale 1:25000 or position 50° 53'.42 N., 0° 41'.91 E. Chart affected: 536.

**Licences**
1974-5 survey.

**Site History**
This wreck, believed to be the British warship *Anne*, was designated after attempts to loot the site in 1974. The *Anne*, a 70 gun ship-of-the-line launched in 1678 at Chatham, formed an important part of Pepys' Restoration Navy but was lost after the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690. A brief archaeological survey in 1974 demonstrated that a significant portion of the lower part of the hull survives.

McDonald, K. 1983 At last, a plan to pull the *Anne* out of the soup. *Diver* 28:8: 44-5.

8. **Tearing Ledge**

**Designation**

**Position**
Near Bishop Rock, Isles of Scilly. An area within 200m radius of position 49° 52' 12" N., 6° 26' 29" W.. Chart affected: 34.
Licences
1975-81 excavation; 1985 excavation.

Site History
The Tearing Ledge site may be the remains of one of a number of ships belonging to Sir Cloudisley Shovell's fleet which struck the Western Rocks on October 22-3, 1707. The wreck is most likely to be that of the Eagle, a 70 gun third rate, but the possibility that it is the Romney, a 50 gun fifth rate, or indeed parts of both cannot be ruled out.


9. Rill Cove

Designation

Position
Rill Cove, off Kynance Cliff, the Lizard, Cornwall. An area within 100m radius of National Grid Reference Co-ordinate 67751345 on Ordnance Survey Map SW 61 SE 1:10 000, or position 49° 58' 31".0 N., 5° 14' 26".7 W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Charts affected: 777, 2345.

Licences

Site History
A banded breech-loading gun and more than 300 sixteenth century coins (Philip II and III of Spain) have been removed from the Rill Cove site. The name of the vessel is not known but a tentative date of 1616 has been assigned.


10. South Edinburgh Channel

Designation

Position
South Edinburgh Channel, Thames Estuary. An area within 100m radius of position 51° 31'.73 N., 1° 14'.88 E. Chart affected: 1605.
Licences
No licences have been issued.

Site History
The site, located by the Port of London Authority, consists of the remains of an unidentified late 18th century merchantman carrying Swedish copper plate money, iron bars and bottles of wine. To date there has been no licensed investigation of the site.

11. Church Rocks

Designation
August 12, 1977; 1977 No. 2; 1977/1357.

Position
Teignmouth, Devon. An area 200 yards square (sides aligned North-South, East-West) centred on position 50° 32'.92 N., 3° 29'.17 W. or the square bounded by National Grid Reference Co-ordinates 9465 7330, 9480 7330, 9465 7312, 9480 7312, on National Grid Plan SX 9473-9573, scale 1:2500 excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 3315.

Licences

Site History
The site was discovered in 1975 by a snorkeller, and a wide variety of artefacts were subsequently raised between 1975 and 1983. Some of these artefacts can be found in Teignmouth Museum. The ship is unidentified but may be of 16th century date and Mediterranean origin.


12. Pwll Fanog

Designation
March 8, 1978; 1978 No. 1; 1978/199.

Position
Menai Strait, North Wales. An area within 150m radius of position 53° 12'.77 N., 4° 11'.72 W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 1464.

Licences

Site History
The site is the wreck of an unidentified vessel which was carrying slate. It was located during a marine biological survey in July 1976. During licensed archaeological investigation, a trench
excavated across the wreck exposed a clinker built hull which exhibited some medieval features but which may be of a later date.


### 13. Moor Sand

**Designation**
March 8, 1978; 1978 No. 1; 1978/199; Amendment Order February 16, 1979; 1979/56.

**Position**
Prawle Point, Salcombe, Devon. An area within 300m radius of position 50° 12'.70 N., 3° 44'.33 W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 28.

**Licences**
1978-82 survey.

**Site History**
The site consists of a scatter of eight Middle Bronze Age implements discovered between 1977 and 1982.

Baker, P. 1978 I'm da guy who found da lost sword.... *Diver* 23.6: 252-3.

### 14. Coronation (Offshore)

**Designation**

**Position**
Penlee Point, near Plymouth. An area within 150m radius of position 50° 18'.57 N., 4° 11'.98 W.. Chart affected: 30, 1900.

**Licences**
1991-4 survey.

**Site History**
The *Coronation*, a 90 gun second rate built in Portsmouth in 1685, was lost in heavy weather sometime shortly after September 1691. The site lies in two separate concentrations, *Coronation*
(Inshore) is the inshore site found in 1967, and Coronation (Offshore) is the offshore section (see above) which was found during a magnetometer survey in 1977. The site is being surveyed by a marine biologist studying the flora and fauna colonising the wreck.

Bax, A. 1970 Have we found the Coronation? Triton 15.2:55-7.

15. Kennemerland

Designation
June 1, 1978; 1978 No. 3; 1978/664.

Position
Out Skerries, Shetland. An area within 250m radius of position 60° 25'.20 N., 0° 45'.00 W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 3282.

Licences

Site History
The Kennemerland, a Dutch East Indiaman outward-bound for Batavia, sank in December 1664 on Stoura Stack, Out Skerries, Shetland. The site was located by divers from Aston University in 1971.

Archaeological investigations by amateur divers under the direction of professional archaeologists took place regularly until 1987.


16. Langdon Bay

Designation

9
Position
Langdon Bay, Dover. An area within 150m radius of position 51° 07'.60 N., 1° 20'.80 E. (excluding that part encroached upon by the eastern arm of the breakwater). No part of the restricted area lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 1698, 1828.

Licences

Site History
In 1974 members of the Dover sub-aqua club began to find bronze objects just outside Dover harbour. These were identified as types of tools, weapons and ornaments made in France during the Middle Bronze Age and rarely found in Britain. More than 350 objects have been recorded and raised from the site and are in the care of the British Museum. They are thought to be part of a cargo of scrap bronze being transported from France to Britain.

Muckelroy, K. 1981 Middle Bronze Age Trade between Britain and Europe. PPS 47: 275-97.

Designation
February 9, 1979; 1979 No. 1; 1979/31; Amendment Order October 26, 1989; 1989/1766.

Position

Licences

Site History
The wreck of an armed ship carrying massive blocks of marble, possibly dating to the late seventeenth century, was found by divers in the summer of 1978. The wreck is also known as the 'Bronze Bell Wreck' as a bell dated 1677 was found on the site.


Designation
Position

Licences

Site History
The Stirling Castle, a 70 gun third rate built in 1678 at Deptford, was one of the victims of the Great Storm of 1703 which also claimed the warships Northumberland, Restoration and Mary on the Goodwin Sands with the total loss of 1190 lives. The site was first located by divers from Thanet in late 1979 investigating a fisherman's net fastening, at a time when the wreck was exposed by a shift in one of the sand banks of the Goodwin Sands. The sand had shifted to reveal a remarkably well-preserved and intact hull. The wreck was designated in 1980 but since then the supporting matrix of sand continued to shift and the wreck, having little mechanical strength of its own, eventually collapsed.

Anon. 1979 Wreck of a British man-of-war discovered on the Goodwin Sands. Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit.


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Designation
September 30, 1980; 1980 No. 2; 1980/1307.

Position
Horse Tail, East Solent. An area within 100m radius of position 50° 44'.34 N., 1° 02'.23 W.. Charts affected: 2050, 3418.

Licences

Site History
The Invincible (originally L' Invincible), a 74 gun third rate, was captured from the French in 1747 and lost in 1758. The site of her loss, relocated in 1979, has been partially excavated and a large number of objects have been raised and conserved. Some of these artefacts can be found at Chatham Historic Dockyard.


20. Bartholomew Ledges

**Designation**
October 3, 1980; 1980 No. 4; 1980/1456; Amendment Order March 8, 1983; 1983/128.

**Position**
St Mary's Sound, Isles of Scilly. An area within 100m radius of position 49° 54'.26 N., 6° 19'.83 W.. Charts affected: 883, 34.

**Licences**

**Site History**
The site consists of the remains of an unidentified late sixteenth century armed vessel which was carrying scrap medieval bronze bell fragments, possibly the Spanish vessel the San Bartolome lost in 1597.

21. Northumberland

**Designation**
December 8, 1989; 1989 No. 1; 1989/2089; Original Designation Order (July 7 1981; 1981 No. 1; 1981/827) revoked and the site re-designated as above to correct an error in position.

**Position**
Goodwin Sands, Kent. An area within 50m radius of position 51° 15'.45 N., 1° 30'.12 E.. Chart affected: 1828.

**Licences**

**Site History**
The Northumberland, 70 gun third rate, was lost in the Great Storm of 1703 along with the Stirling Castle, Restoration and Mary. The site was found after investigation of a fisherman's net fastener in 1979 and a video survey has recently be undertaken by local divers.


22. Restoration

**Designation**
December 8, 1989; 1989 No. 1; 1989/2089; Original Designation Order (July 7, 1981; 1981 No. 1; 1981/827) revoked and site re-designated as above to correct an error in position.

12
Position
Goodwin Sands, Kent. An area within 50m radius of position 51° 15'.60 N., 1° 30'.13 E. Chart affected: 1828.

Licences

Site History
The Restoration, a 70 gun third rate, was lost in the Great Storm of 1703 along with the Northumberland, Stirling Castle and Mary. The site was found after investigation of a fisherman's net fastener in 1979.


Designation
February 15, 1982; 1982 No. 1; 1982/47.

Position
Loe Bar, Mounts Bay, Cornwall. An area within 75m radius of position 50° 03'.4 N., 5° 17'.1 W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 777.

Licences
1982-4 survey; 1985-90 excavation; 1993-4 excavation.

Site History
The loss of the St. Anthony is recorded historically but her whereabouts remained a mystery until 1981 when, by chance, a holiday-maker discovered a copper ingot on the beach. The St. Anthony was a Portuguese carrack which foundered in 1527 during a passage from Lisbon to Antwerp, carrying a mixed cargo which included copper and silver ingots.


Designation
February 15, 1982; 1982 No. 1; 1982/47.

Position
Gunwalloe Cove, Cornwall. An area within 75m radius of position 50° 02'.333 N., 5° 16'.400 W. excluding any part of the area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 777.
Licences
1982-90 excavation; 1993-4 excavation.

Site History
The wreck is the remains of a Dutch *fluyt* of around 400 tons which sank in 1684. The site was discovered in 1971.


25. Brighton Marina

Designation
October 18, 1983; 1983 No. 1; 1983/1400.

Position
Brighton, West Sussex. An area 200m (East/West) by 150m (North/South) centred on position 50° 48' 36".5 N., 0° 06' 29".0 W.. Chart affected: 1652. Ordnance Survey Grid Co-ordinates for the corners: 1. 533370 E, 103025 N; 2. 533370 E, 102875 N; 3. 533170 E, 102875 N; 4. 533170 E, 103025 N. No part of the restricted area lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides.

Licences
1983-6 survey; 1990-1 survey.

Site History
The wreck is an unidentified armed vessel, probably dating to the sixteenth century. A number of guns have been raised from the site since its discovery in 1974.


26. Yarmouth Roads

Designation
February 1, 1985; 1984 No. 3; 1984/1963; Original Designation Order (April 11, 1984; 1984 No. 1; 1984/521) revoked and wreck re-designated as above to correct an error in position.

Position
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. An area within 50m radius of position 50° 42'.520 N., 1° 29'.597 W.. Chart affected: 2040.

Licences
1984-8 excavation; 1989-93 survey.

Site History
The site is the wreck of a late 16th or early 17th century merchant carrack, possibly of Spanish origin. It was located in 1984 during the search for the source of Roman pottery brought to the surface by oyster fishermen's trawls. The wreck, which may be that of the *Santa Lucia* lost in 1567, was partially excavated by the Isle of Wight Maritime Heritage Project during the mid-1980's.
27. **Studland Bay**

**Designation**

November 27, 1984; 1984 No. 2; 1984/1658; Amendment Order December 14, 1988; 1988/2137.

**Position**

Studland Bay, Poole, Dorset. An area within 75m radius of position 50° 39'.67 N., 1° 54'.79 W..

**Charts affected:** 2611, 2175.

**Licences**

1984 survey; 1985-93 excavation, 94 survey.

**Site History**

The site consists of extensive but broken remains of an armed vessel carrying Iberian pottery dating from the 1520's. It was discovered in 1984 by sport divers investigating a fisherman's net fastener and has been partially excavated by the Poole Bay Archaeological Research Group for the Poole Museums Service.


28. **Admiral Gardner**

**Designation**

January 3, 1990; 1989 No. 3; 1989/2295; Original Designation Order (June 3, 1985; 1985 No. 1; 1985/699) revoked but the site re-designated as above.

**Position**

Goodwins Sands, Kent. An area within 150m radius of position 51° 12'.00 N., 1° 30'.56 E.. Chart affected: 1828.

**Licences**
1985 excavation.

Site History
The *Admiral Gardner* was an outward-bound English East Indiaman which sank in 1809. The site has been subject to commercial salvage and some archaeological investigation.


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**29. Hazardous**

**Designation**
September 22, 1986; 1986 No. 1; 1986/1441; Amendment Order (not known); 1988/287.

**Position**
Bracklesham Bay, West Sussex. An area within 100m radius of position 50° 45'.10 N., 0° 51'.47 W.. Chart affected: 3418.

**Licences**
1986-94 excavation.

Site History
The *Hazardous* (originally *Le Hazardue*), a 54 gun fourth rate, was captured from the French in 1703 and lost in November 1706. A gun was raised from the vicinity of the site in 1966 but the wreck was not relocated again until 1977. The site is being surveyed and excavated by a team of local amateur divers.


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**30. Coronation (Inshore)**

**Designation**

**Position**
Penlee Point, near Plymouth. An area within 250m radius of position 50° 18'.96 N., 4° 11'.57 W.. Chart affected: 30,1900.

**Licences**

Site History
The *Coronation*, a 90 gun second rate, was built in Portsmouth in 1685 but lost in heavy weather sometime shortly after September 1691. The site lies in two separate concentrations: *Coronation (Inshore)* is the site found in 1967, and *Coronation (Offshore)* is the section (see 30 below) which was found during a magnetometer survey in 1977.

Designation

Position
Lundy Island, Devon. An area within 50m of position 51° 11'.03 N., 4° 38'.78 W.. Chart affected: 1164.

Licences
1990-1 survey, 94 survey.

Site History
The Iona II was built in 1863 at Govan as a fast ferry for the Clyde. Her fine hull and specially designed twin cylinder oscillating engine reportedly gave a top speed of 24 knots and she was soon acquired by Charles Hopkins Boster of Richmond, Virginia, allegedly to run guns and supplies for the Confederate Forces in the American Civil War. She sank in 1864 on her first trans-Atlantic voyage amidst rumours about her cargo, and contemporary accounts describe intensive salvage operations. The wreck was rediscovered in 1976 by a diving company and partially excavated. Some artefacts from the site have been deposited in the Greenock Museum.


32. Gull Rock

Designation
March 14, 1990; 1990 No. 1; 1990/234.

Position

Licences
1993 survey, 94 survey.

Site History
This unidentified wreck consists of a scatter of 15/16th century objects including two wrought iron breech blocks, a wrought iron gun and a quantity of stone shot. The site was originally found in 1968 but was not relocated again until 1983. Survey work has been carried out recently.
January 10, 1991; 1990 No. 3; 1990/2573; Original Designation Order (August 18, 1990; 1990 No. 2; 1990/1694) revoked and the site re-designated as above to correct an error in position.

**Position**
Out Skerries, Shetland. An area within 100m radius of position 60° 25'.50 N, 0° 43'.27 W. Chart affected: 3282.

**Licences**

**Site History**
The site is most probably the wreck of the Danish warship *Wrangels Palais* which sank in 1687 after running aground while pursuing Barbary pirates in thick fog. Preliminary surveys were undertaken in 1990 and 1993. Two bronze cannon were raised from the site before it was designated.

Anon. 1990 Warship found in the Shetlands. *Diver* 38.10: 52.

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**34. Erme Estuary**

**Designation**

**Position**
Erme estuary, Bigbury Bay, Devon. An area within 250m radius of position 50° 18'.41 N., 3° 57'.19 W. Chart affected: 1613

**Licences**
1991 survey; 1992-4 excavation

**Site History**
The site, which consists of an assemblage of cannon and other shipwreck items ranging in date from the 16th to 18th centuries (possibly from more than one wreck), was discovered by a snorkel diver. Survey and limited excavation have taken place.

*LINA* 22.4: 323-30.

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**35. The Smalls**

**Designation**

**Position**
On the Smalls Reef, Dyfed, Wales. An area within 300m radius of position 51° 43'.18 N., 5° 40'.29 W.. No part of the restricted area is above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 1478.

Licences
1992-3 survey.

Site History
The protected area covers the find-spot of a Hiberno-Norse sword guard, dating to about AD 1100, discovered by a sport diver in 1991.

Anon. 1991 Viking sword marks a major find. *Diver* 36.11: 54.

36. **Duart Point**

Designation

Position
Duart Point, Sound of Mull, Scotland. An area within 75m radius of position 56° 27'.45 N., 5° 39'.32 W.. No part of the site is above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Charts affected: 2378, 2387, 2390.

Licences
1992-4 excavation and visitor licence.

Site History
The wreck was first discovered in 1979 by a naval diving instructor and was brought to the attention of the Archaeological Diving Unit in 1991. The wreck probably dates to 1653 and may be that of the *Speedwell*, a small Cromwellian vessel lost following operations against the MacLeans of Duart. A number of items exposed by erosion were raised by the Archaeological Diving Unit in 1992 on behalf of Historic Scotland and are being conserved by the National Museums of Scotland. A detailed survey was undertaken by the Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies in 1993.


37. **Dartmouth**

Designation

Position
Eilean Rubha an Ridire, Sound of Mull. An area within 50m radius of position 56° 30'.19 N., 5° 41'.95 W.. No part of the restricted area is above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Charts affected: 2171, 2378, 2390.
Licences

Site History
The Dartmouth, a small frigate or fifth rate, was built in 1655 and refitted in 1678. Her long workman-like life came to an end in 1690 during a punitive campaign in the Sound of Mull. A storm drove her from anchorage and ashore on one of the rocky islands in the Sound on October 9, 1690. Discovered in 1973 by divers from Bristol, parts of the site were jointly investigated by them and the St. Andrews Institute of Maritime Archaeology. The site was re-designated in 1992 to prevent further damage from the uncontrolled activities of sport divers.

McBride, P. 1976 The Dartmouth, a British frigate wrecked off Mull, 1690. 3. The guns. IJNA 5.3: 189-200.

Designation
April 22, 1993; 1993 No. 1; 1993/976.

Position
Lacada Point, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland. An area within 300m radius of position 55° 14'.85 N., 6° 30'.05 W.. No part of the restricted area is above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 2798.

Licences
No licences have been issued.

Site History
The Girona was a Neapolitan galleass homeward bound from the failed 1588 Armada, but was wrecked in October 1588. The site was relocated by Robert Stenuit who undertook salvage excavations in 1967 and 1968. Many of the artefacts raised are on display in the Ulster Museum, Belfast.


Designation
November 11, 1993; 1993 No. 2; 1993/2526.

Position
Stag Rocks, the Lizard, Cornwall. An area within 100m radius of position 49° 57' 27" N., 5° 12' 56" W. No part of the site lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 2345.

Licences
1993 survey.

Site History
The Royal Anne, built at Woolwich and launched in 1709, was a fifth rate and the last oared fighting ship built for the Royal Navy. She was carrying Lord Belhaven, the new Governor of Barbados, to the West Indies in 1721 but when bad weather forced her to return to port in Falmouth and she was wrecked on the Stag Rocks. The site was discovered by members of the Southwest Branch of the Nautical Archaeology Society in 1992, and artefacts raised include cutlery bearing Lord Belhaven's family crest.

Designation
November 26, 1993; 1993 No. 3; 1993/2895.

Position
Erme Estuary, South Devon. An area within 100m radius of position 50° 18'.15 N., 3° 57'.41 W. excluding any part of that area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 1613.

Licences
1994 survey.

Site History
While investigating the designated post-medieval site (see 34 above), a number of crude tin ingots were discovered. On further investigation, more ingots were found and subsequently raised. A nearby timber was radiocarbon dated but not thought to be contemporary with the ingots.

McDonald, K. 1993 Devon's Bronze-Age tin. Diver 38.10: 26-8.

Designation
July 14, 1994; 1994 No. 1; 1994/1842.

Position
Dunwich Bank, Suffolk. An area 100m radius of position 52° 15'.14 N., 1° 38'.53 E. excluding any part of that area which lies above the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. Chart affected: 1543.

Licences
1994 survey.

Site History
The site was discovered in 1994 when a local fisherman trawled up some concreted shot and structural fragments. Following the location, and subsequent raising, of a bronze gun the site was designated in an attempt to minimise further damage from fishing gear or uncontrolled diving activities. The wreck is thought to be of 17th C. date and may be a casualty of the 1672 Battle of Sole Bay fought between the Dutch and the English. A number of important vessels were lost at the time, the most famous of which being the Royal James.

McDonald, K. 1994 Canon to the right of them, canon to the left of them! Diver 39.9: 20-21.

<table>
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<th>Designation</th>
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**Designation**

**Position**

River Taff, Glamorgan.

**Licences**

**Site History**

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<th>Wrecks with previous designations now revoked</th>
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<td><strong>1. Colossus</strong></td>
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**Designation**

Original Designation Order (May 12, 1975; 1975 No 2; 1975/726) revoked (February 7, 1984; 1984 No. 2 Revocation) and is therefore no longer in force.

**Position**

Southward Well Reef, Isles of Scilly. Formerly an area within 300m radius of position 49° 55' 15" N., 6° 21' 02" W.. Chart affected: 883.

**Licences**

No information available.

**Site History**
The *Colossus* was a third rate store ship returning from the Mediterranean to England when she was wrecked in the Scilly Isles in 1798. The *Colossus*’ cargo included the Sir William Hamilton's second collection of antique Etruscan figured vases. The site was relocated in August 1974 and a team under the direction of Roland Morris raised as many as 35,000 pottery fragments, now held in the British Museum.


2. **Rhinns of Islay**

**Designation**

Original Designation Order (June 1, 1976; 1976 No. 2; 1976/720) revoked (July 17, 1984; 1984 No. 2; 1984/802) and is therefore no longer in force.

**Position**

Off Frenchman's Rocks, Isle of Islay. Formerly an area 100m radius around position 55° 41' 45" N., 6° 31' 50" W.. Chart affected: 2723.

**Licences**


**Site History**

This site, discovered in 1975, probably consists of more than one wreck dating to different periods. Survey and limited excavation have taken place, and objects observed and raised include a range of ship borne equipment, ordnance and shot.

Pringle-Scott, R. 1978 Four very curious cannon... *Diver* 23.4: 176-78.