

***Coronation* Inshore and Offshore Designated Wreck Sites**



2020 Licensee's Report

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SUMMARY

This report summarises the work undertaken by the Coronation Wreck Project team on the *Coronation* Offshore and *Coronation* Inshore designated wreck sites (located off Penlee Point, Plymouth) during the period 23rd November 2019 – 13th November 2020.

The Covid-19 global pandemic in 2020 has had a major impact on everyone and the knock-on effects of lockdowns, restrictions on activities and the general approach to minimise risk to all has had a significant impact on the output of the project work.

The licenses to continue the project's research in 2020 were authorised by the Secretary of State, under the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973). The assistance provided by the Historic England Maritime Team is gratefully acknowledged.

The continued support of the current survey team and particularly Mark Pearce Visitor's Licensee and Visitor Coordinator is also appreciated.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Coronation was a second rate 90-gun British warship built in 1685 at the Naval Dockyard in Portsmouth. The vessel took part in the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690 and was lost a year later (1691) in a gale off Penlee Point, near Plymouth, Devon. The exact reasons for her loss are still unclear.

In two primary locations, *Coronation* is thought to lie Offshore at Latitude 50° 18.57' North, Longitude 004° 11.98' West and Inshore at Latitude 50° 18.96' North and Longitude 004° 11.57' West. These coordinates are that of the designated positions and have been supplied by the Department of Culture Media and Sport. Licences for both sites were granted to the author to continue the work commenced under the previous licences.

2.0 SITE IDENTIFICATION & ASSESSMENT

2.1 Diving Logistics

The *Coronation* Offshore site is located directly in the path of one of the main sailing routes in and out of the Port of Plymouth (located in Plymouth Sound), and lies within waters controlled by the Queens Harbour Master (QHM) / Ministry of Defence (MoD). The net effect is that there are a multitude of small and medium sized pleasure craft and police boats travelling over the site – particularly on weekends – with the attendant risk to divers. Extra vigilance and a suitably trained boat skipper is required on this site.

The Penlee Point area is subject to relatively strong tidal currents particularly on Spring tides. Although the two sites are approximately 800 metres apart, the Offshore site is approximately 684 metres south west of the Inshore site, with the result that the periods of slack water are considerably shorter on the Offshore site.

After installation and opening of the *Coronation* Diver Trail in 2011 the team has focussed on locating additional artefacts both within and outside of the designated areas.

The core survey team in 2020 were only able to complete a total of 13 survey related dives in this reporting period. However, the recovery of a second pewter plate from the Offshore Designated site was successful and the artefact is currently undergoing conservation.

2020 licensed individuals visiting the sites has been drastically affected and has therefore reduced almost all of the projects income for 2020. Only 10 additional licensed divers visited the site in this reporting period. Several returning groups from previous years, had indicated their intention to visit but the majority were cancelled due to Covid-19. Again the desire to visit the site reinforces the current belief that maritime archaeology and access to designated sites continues to be high on the recreational diver's things to do list and is seen as a must do for new members to established groups.

2.2 Condition of Site

The main designated sites remain stable but have again experienced sediment movement off the sites which have revealed additional artefacts. The lack of regular diver activity at the sites has had no obvious affect to the marine life or the main artefacts and during the few visits to the sites sightings of Crawfish on the sites and surrounding areas has shown an increase in their abundance.

The improved station marker anchorage system from 2019 on the diver trail has proved very effective and 2020 has seen no damage to them caused by rogue fishing activities or storms.

3.0 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY & FLORA

The seabed in the survey area is composed of undulating natural rock (with some steep pinnacles) with small pockets (gullies) of sand. A variety of seaweeds are attached to the rocks on the site but in the licensee's opinion this does not obstruct the artefacts from view on the offshore site. The inshore site can be almost unworkable when the summer growth of kelp has become established.

The Offshore site lies upon a raised area of rocky seabed that is separated from the Inshore site by a deeper 'channel' that is in places covered in sand. These sand filled gullies are diminishing and so giving the opportunity for new artefacts becoming exposed and subsequently recorded. This continues to be an area of concern as valuable artefacts that are appearing are being lost very soon after exposure. This is not as a result of surface recovery. It is a fair assumption that this procedure is occurring on a much wider area and many artefacts may be being lost to the process. This could be seen as part of the natural wrecking process and history of the site or as a sad loss of heritage.

3.1 Seabed Erosion

The movement of sand from the site reported back in 2007 is still an on-going process. This has not been measured other than by observation. The rapid decrease in seabed level seems to have reduced and some areas are now showing signs of a redepositing of material on the site thus aiding the preservation of the artefacts that have become exposed.

4.0 PUBLIC OUTREACH, EDUCATION & DISSEMINATION

The *Coronation* Wreck Project website continues to be well supported and has seen an increase in its viewing figures and interaction. Its maintenance is an ongoing issue and the blog page is an area for development into the future a dedicated blogger is what is needed to promote the project.

4.1 Conservation Report / Storage and Display

On the 6th November 2019 the recorded artefacts of the *Coronation* collection were transported and taken into the custody of the NMRN Plymouth. It was planned that they will be on displayed in the “Age of Sail” section of the museum and be available for public viewing. The museum has not been accessible during this period due to covid restrictions but will hopefully be open again in 2021.

4.2 Illegal Diving / Interference - Education Campaign

There were no reported incidents of illegal diving on the sites this year. However very little diving activity has been conducted in the general area let alone the designated or undesignated areas between the two sites and surrounding area. The monitoring of the site continues to work well and the QHM Plymouth and the Coast Watch team at Rame Head are to be commended on their continued vigilance and support. The MoD Police continue to support the Licensee and regularly visit the area of the sites.

The majority of local operators now fully support the *Coronation* Wreck Project and offer official visits to the site coordinated through the website and administered by Mr M Pearce. The Skippers of the Charter boats are now listed as additional Licensees so this does help with visiting divers, but does not address those whom wish to visit the site on their own boats and only hear of the site once in Plymouth. The use of the www.coronationwreck.org website booking system has reduced this problem to some extent.

The information boards provided by EH and displayed at Fort Bovisand, Penlee Point and at the National Marine Aquarium are still in a reasonable state of repair and are regularly visited and read by numerous passing individuals many of which have been totally unaware of the *Coronation* site prior to seeing the information panels. These have been a very positive addition to the outreach programme of the project.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Sadly the team’s activity on the designated sites this year has been very limited. However, the projects activities this year have resulted in the find of a second pewter plate and have explored the expanding undesignated areas that may be associated with *Coronation*.

The ever-changing nature of the seabed across the area still presents exciting opportunities to further increase our knowledge of the sites. It is hoped that the team can now extend the research area and the following work is recommended:

1. Continued diver survey of the sites and the areas adjacent to the sites and the targets identified by the magnetometer and sonar survey commissioned by EH and carried out by MAST.

2. Diver survey of the intermediate site and the corridors between the two designated sites, the newly found site of concretions and the location of the best bower anchor to ascertain the extent and nature of the debris linking the sites. This is a very large area and it is envisaged will take several years to complete.
3. Continue the outreach and education programme to welcome new and previous visitors to the site in 2021.
4. Develop the online experience.
5. Maintenance of the Diver Trail and carry forward the momentum and outreach activities that the Diver Trail has generated.

6.0 REFERENCES

Crook, R. 2017 *Coronation Inshore and Offshore Licensee's Site Report*, Plymouth (unpublished).

Crook R 2018 *Coronation Inshore and Offshore Licensee's Site Report*, Plymouth (unpublished)

Crook R 2019 *Coronation Inshore and Offshore Licensee's Site Report*, Plymouth (unpublished)