



Directie Internationaal Cultuurbeleid
(ICE)

Rijnstraat 8
2515 XP Den Haag
Postbus 20061
2500 EB Den Haag
Nederland
www.rijksoverheid.nl
Nederland
www.nederlandwereldwijd.nl

Contactpersoon
dhr. mr. I.D. Fleuren
E wob@mjbuzazaken.nl

Onze referentie:
ICE-79/21

Uitsluitend per e-mail:

Datum 1 december 2021

Betreft Reactie op uw Wob-verzoek d.d. 9 september 2021

Geachte |

In uw brief van 9 september 2021, per e-mail verzonden en ontvangen op dezelfde datum, heeft u met een beroep op de Wet openbaarheid van bestuur (hierna: Wob) informatie verzocht over het VOC-schip *Rooswijk*, betreffende de periode 1 januari 2010 tot en met 9 september 2021. U vraagt documenten over zowel interne als externe officiële communicatie, nota's, afbeeldingen, scans, verslagen, concepten, rapportages, gesprekverslagen, adviezen, memo's, agenda-afspraken, studies, besluiten en whatsapp. Daarnaast ben u geïnteresseerd in databases over wat geregistreerd is over het schip *Rooswijk* bij mijn ministerie en documenten die behandelen wat gedaan is door organisaties, bedrijven, overheidsinstellingen, verenigingen, clubs, stichtingen, universiteiten (hierna: gremia) en individuen die voor deze gremia werken aangaande het schip *Rooswijk*.

De ontvangst van uw verzoek is schriftelijk bevestigd per e-mail van 20 september 2021. Per e-mail van 6 oktober 2021 is de beslistermijn met vier weken verdaagd. Op 4 november 2021 bent u per e-mail geïnformeerd dat de beslistermijn met vier weken opgeschort is wegens het opvragen van zienswijzen aan derde belanghebbenden.

Met betrekking tot uw verzoek om informatie bericht ik u als volgt.

Wettelijk kader

Uw verzoek valt onder de reikwijdte van de Wob. Voor de relevante Wob-artikelen verwijs ik u naar de bijlage.



Inventarisatie documenten

Op basis van uw verzoek zijn in totaal 9 documenten aangetroffen. Deze documenten zijn opgenomen in een inventarislijst, die als bijlage bij dit besluit is gevoegd. In dit besluit wordt verwezen naar de corresponderende nummers uit de inventarislijst, zodat per document duidelijk is wat is besloten.

Datum
1 december 2021
Onze referentie
ICE-79/21

Zienswijzen

U bent er over geïnformeerd in de e-mail van **4 november 2021** dat er derde belanghebbenden zijn bij de openbaarmaking van de documenten met nummers 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 en dat deze in de gelegenheid zijn gesteld hierover hun zienswijze te geven.

De zienswijzen van de derde belanghebbenden heb ik in mijn belangenafweging meegenomen.

Besluit

Ik heb besloten (deels) aan uw verzoek tegemoet te komen en de informatie waarom u verzocht, opgenomen in de documenten met nummers 1 t/m 9 openbaar te maken.

Daarnaast heb ik besloten (een deel van) de door u gevraagde informatie opgenomen in de documenten met nummers 1 t/m 9 niet openbaar te maken. Voor de motivering verwijs ik naar onderdeel 'Overwegingen' van dit besluit.

Overwegingen

Algemene overweging: openbaarheid t.a.v. een ieder

Allereerst wil ik u wijzen op het volgende. Ingevolge artikel 3, vijfde lid, van de Wob, wordt een verzoek om informatie ingewilligd met inachtneming van het bepaalde in de artikelen 10 en 11 van de Wob.

Het recht op openbaarmaking op grond van de Wob dient uitsluitend het publieke belang van een goede en democratische bestuursvoering. Het komt iedere burger in gelijke mate toe. Daarom kan ten aanzien van de openbaarheid geen onderscheid worden gemaakt naar gelang de persoon of de bedoeling of belangen van de verzoeker. Bij de te verrichten belangenafweging worden dan ook betrokken het algemene belang bij openbaarmaking van de gevraagde informatie en de door de weigeringsgronden te beschermen belangen, maar niet het specifieke belang van de verzoeker.



Evenmin kent de Wob een beperkte vorm van openbaarmaking. Dit betekent dat openbaarmaking van de gevraagde documenten uitsluitend aan u op grond van de Wob niet mogelijk is. Indien ik aan u de betreffende documenten verstrek, moet ik deze ook aan anderen geven indien zij daarom verzoeken. In dat licht vindt de onderstaande belangenafweging/vinden de onderstaande belangenafwegingen dan ook plaats.

Datum
1 december 2021
Onze referentie
ICE-79/21

Betrekkingen van Nederland met andere staten en met internationale organisaties

Op grond van artikel 10, tweede lid, aanhef en onder a, van de Wob blijft verstrekking van informatie achterwege voor zover het belang daarvan niet opweegt tegen het belang van de betrekkingen van Nederland met andere staten en met internationale organisaties.

Bij bepaalde passages uit het document met nummer 4 is het belang van de betrekkingen van Nederland met het Verenigd Koninkrijk in het geding. Dit belang zou kunnen worden geschaad indien de hier bedoelde informatie openbaar wordt gemaakt. Ik ben van oordeel dat dit belang zwaarder moet wegen dan het belang van openbaarheid nu ik voorzie dat het internationale contact op bepaalde punten stroever zal gaan lopen als ik de overwegingen van het Verenigd Koninkrijk in dit dossier openbaar maak dan wel de appreciatie van een Nederlandse ambtenaar van de overwegingen van het Verenigd Koninkrijk. Ik heb daarom besloten de desbetreffende informatie niet openbaar te maken.

De eerbiediging van de persoonlijke levenssfeer

Op grond van artikel 10, tweede lid, aanhef en onder e, van de Wob blijft verstrekking van informatie achterwege voor zover het belang daarvan niet opweegt tegen het belang dat de persoonlijke levenssfeer wordt geëerbiedigd.

In de documenten met nummers 1 t/m 9 staan persoonsgegevens. Dit betreft namen, e-mailadressen, telefoonnummers. Deze gegevens maak ik niet openbaar. Ik ben van oordeel dat ten aanzien van de genoemde persoonsgegevens de privacy van betrokkenen prevaleert boven het belang van openbaarmaking. Hierbij heb ik in de beoordeling meegewogen of de betrokken personen vanuit hun functie regelmatig in de openbaarheid treden. De genoemde persoonsgegevens heb ik verwijderd uit de documenten.



Het Verdrag inzake de bescherming van het cultureel erfgoed onder water en het Weens Verdragenverdrag

Datum
1 december 2021

Onze referentie
ICE-79/21

Ten aanzien van bepaalde passages uit document 7 overweeg ik het volgende. Voor de geografische data betreffende maritieme vondstmeldingen speelt het Verdrag inzake de bescherming van het cultureel erfgoed onder water (hierna: UNESCO-verdrag) een belangrijke rol. De Nederlandse Staat heeft het UNESCO-verdrag nog niet geratificeerd. Art. 18 van het Weens Verdragenverdrag (hierna: WVv) staat er echter aan in de weg dat de Staat handelingen verricht die het voorwerp en doel van het UNESCO-verdrag zouden ontnemen. Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden is partij bij dit verdrag en hier dus ook aan gebonden. Dat het ook echt de bedoeling is dat de Nederlandse Staat gebonden wordt aan het UNESCO-verdrag blijkt onder meer uitdrukkelijk uit de Kamerbrief van 19 mei 2016, waarin de ratificatie is aangekondigd (ref. nr. 929389). Het UNESCO-verdrag is dus bepalend voor de manier waarop de Staat nu moet handelen. In art. 2 van het UNESCO-verdrag staan de doelstellingen benoemd.

In art. 19 UNESCO-verdrag is opgenomen wat wel en niet is toegestaan rond het samenwerken en delen van informatie. In het derde lid staat dat informatie met betrekking tot ontdekking of locatie van cultureel erfgoed onder water vertrouwelijk wordt behandeld en voorbehouden blijft aan de bevoegde autoriteiten van de Staten die partij zijn, voor zover in overeenstemming met hun nationale wetgeving, zolang openbaarmaking van deze informatie een gevaar of anderszins een risico kan vormen voor het behoud van dit cultureel erfgoed onder water.

Dat sprake is van een reëel gevaar en risico voor behoud van het cultureel erfgoed onder water bij openbaarmaking van informatie met betrekking tot alle locaties in maritieme vondstmeldingen is evident. Op het risico van roof van maritiem erfgoed wordt gewezen door zowel de wetgever, de partijen bij het UNESCO-verdrag als de partijen bij het Europees Verdrag inzake de bescherming van het archeologisch erfgoed (Verdrag van Valletta). Ook in de eerdergenoemde Kamerbrief wordt stilgestaan bij de noodzaak dit erfgoed te beschermen.

Indien de gevraagde informatie openbaar wordt voor een ieder kan deze informatie ook worden aangewend voor ongeoorloofde activiteiten gericht op cultureel erfgoed onder water, die een bedreiging vormen voor het behoud van dit erfgoed.

Openbaarmaking van informatie omtrent geografische data betreffende maritieme vondstmeldingen is in strijd met het voorwerp en het doel van het UNESCO-verdrag en meer specifiek met art. 19, derde lid, van het UNESCO-verdrag, nu hier in is opgenomen dat de ontdekking of locatie van cultureel erfgoed onder water vertrouwelijk moet worden behandeld



en voorbehouden blijft aan de autoriteiten van de Staten die partij zijn bij het verdrag. Nu openbaarmaking van locaties in strijd zou zijn met het voorwerp en doel - en ook een specifieke bepaling - van het UNESCO-verdrag, zou openbaarmaking op grond van de Wob, evenals de algemene toets waartoe de Wob verplicht, zich derhalve niet verhouden met het Weens Verdragenverdrag.

Datum
1 december 2021
Onze referentie
ICE-79/21

Op grond van het in het Nederlands recht algemeen erkende ongeschreven constitutionele superioriteitsbeginsel gaat bij strijdigheid tussen lagere regelgeving (in casu de Wob) en hogere regelgeving (het internationale WVv) de hogere regelgeving voor. Dit betekent dat in dit specifieke geval de Wob buiten toepassing moet worden gelaten voor zover dit zich niet verhoudt met het WVv. Het internationale recht staat er immers aan in de weg dat deze informatie nu op grond van de Wob openbaar zou worden gemaakt of ten aanzien hiervan überhaupt een belangenafweging zou moeten worden gemaakt.

Wijze van openbaarmaking en plaatsing op internet

De documenten die door mij openbaar worden gemaakt op grond van de Wob, treft u bij dit besluit in kopie aan. De openbaar gemaakte documenten en dit besluit worden geplaatst op www.rijksoverheid.nl, zodat ze voor een ieder beschikbaar zijn.

Mocht u naar aanleiding van dit besluit vragen hebben, kunt u contact opnemen met dhr. mr. I.D. Fleuren, werkzaam voor de Directie Juridische Zaken.

De minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,
namens deze, directeur van de directie Eenheid Internationaal
Cultuurbeleid,

[Wegens de geldende coronamaatregelen ten tijde van behandelen van dit besluit, is dit besluit niet voorzien van een natte handtekening. In de plaats hiervan is digitaal akkoord gegeven op dit besluit]

Dewi van de Weerd

Tegen dit besluit kunt u binnen zes weken na de dag waarop dit is bekend gemaakt een bezwaarschrift indienen, gericht aan de minister van Buitenlandse Zaken t.a.v. directie Juridische Zaken, postbus 20061, 2500 EB Den Haag.



Bijlage – Relevante artikelen uit de Wob

Artikel 1

In deze wet en de daarop berustende bepalingen wordt verstaan onder:

- a. document: een bij een bestuursorgaan berustend schriftelijk stuk of ander materiaal dat gegevens bevat;
- b. bestuurlijke aangelegenheid: een aangelegenheid die betrekking heeft op beleid van een bestuursorgaan, daaronder begrepen de voorbereiding en de uitvoering ervan;
- c. intern beraad: het beraad over een bestuurlijke aangelegenheid binnen een bestuursorgaan, dan wel binnen een kring van bestuursorganen in het kader van de gezamenlijke verantwoordelijkheid voor een bestuurlijke aangelegenheid;
- d. niet-ambtelijke adviescommissie: een van overheidswege ingestelde instantie, met als taak het adviseren van een of meer bestuursorganen en waarvan geen ambtenaren lid zijn, die het bestuursorgaan waaronder zij ressorteren adviseren over de onderwerpen die aan de instantie zijn voorgelegd. Ambtenaren, die secretaris of adviserend lid zijn van een adviesinstantie, worden voor de toepassing van deze bepaling niet als leden daarvan beschouwd;
- e. ambtelijke of gemengd samengestelde adviescommissie: een instantie, met als taak het adviseren van één of meer bestuursorganen, die geheel of gedeeltelijk is samengesteld uit ambtenaren, tot wier functie behoort het adviseren van het bestuursorgaan waaronder zij ressorteren over de onderwerpen die aan de instantie zijn voorgelegd;
- f. persoonlijke beleidsopvatting: een opvatting, voorstel, aanbeveling of conclusie van een of meer personen over een bestuurlijke aangelegenheid en de daartoe door hen aangevoerde argumenten;
- g. milieu-informatie: hetgeen daaronder wordt verstaan in artikel 19.1a van de Wet milieubeheer.

Artikel 3

1. Een ieder kan een verzoek om informatie neergelegd in documenten over een bestuurlijke aangelegenheid richten tot een bestuursorgaan of een onder verantwoordelijkheid van een bestuursorgaan werkzame instelling, dienst of bedrijf.
2. De verzoeker vermeldt bij zijn verzoek de bestuurlijke aangelegenheid of het daarop betrekking hebbend document, waarover hij informatie wenst te ontvangen.
3. De verzoeker behoeft bij zijn verzoek geen belang te stellen.
4. Indien een verzoek te algemeen geformuleerd is, verzoekt het bestuursorgaan de verzoeker zo spoedig mogelijk om zijn verzoek te preciseren en is het hem daarbij behulpzaam.
5. Een verzoek om informatie wordt ingewilligd met inachtneming van het bepaalde in de artikelen 10 en 11.

Artikel 10

1. Het verstrekken van informatie ingevolge deze wet blijft achterwege voor zover dit:
 - a. de eenheid van de Kroon in gevaar zou kunnen brengen;
 - b. de veiligheid van de Staat zou kunnen schaden;
 - c. bedrijfs- en fabricagegegevens betreft, die door natuurlijke personen of rechtspersonen vertrouwelijk aan de overheid zijn meegedeeld;
 - d. persoonsgegevens betreft als bedoeld in paragraaf 2 van hoofdstuk 2 van de Wet bescherming persoonsgegevens, tenzij de verstrekking kennelijk geen inbreuk op de persoonlijke levenssfeer maakt.

Datum
1 december 2021
Onze referentie
ICE-79/21



2. Het verstrekken van informatie ingevolge deze wet blijft eveneens achterwege voor zover het belang daarvan niet opweegt tegen de volgende belangen:

- a. de betrekkingen van Nederland met andere staten en met internationale organisaties;
- b. de economische of financiële belangen van de Staat, de andere publiekrechtelijke lichamen of de in artikel 1a, onder c en d, bedoelde bestuursorganen;
- c. de opsporing en vervolging van strafbare feiten;
- d. inspectie, controle en toezicht door bestuursorganen;
- e. de eerbiediging van de persoonlijke levenssfeer;
- f. het belang, dat de geadresseerde erbij heeft als eerste kennis te kunnen nemen van de informatie;
- g. het voorkomen van onevenredige bevoordeling of benadeling van bij de aangelegenheid betrokken natuurlijke personen of rechtspersonen dan wel van derden.

[...]

Artikel 11

1. In geval van een verzoek om informatie uit documenten, opgesteld ten behoeve van intern beraad, wordt geen informatie verstrekt over daarin opgenomen persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen.

2. Over persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen kan met het oog op een goede en democratische bestuursvoering informatie worden verstrekt in niet tot personen herleidbare vorm. Indien degene die deze opvattingen heeft geuit of zich erachter heeft gesteld, daarmee heeft ingestemd, kan de informatie in tot personen herleidbare vorm worden verstrekt.

3. Met betrekking tot adviezen van een ambtelijke of gemengd samengestelde adviescommissie kan het verstrekken van informatie over de daarin opgenomen persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen plaatsvinden, indien het voornemen daartoe door het bestuursorgaan dat het rechtstreeks aangaat aan de leden van de adviescommissie voor de aanvang van hun werkzaamheden kenbaar is gemaakt.

4. In afwijking van het eerste lid wordt bij milieu-informatie het belang van de bescherming van de persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen afgewogen tegen het belang van openbaarmaking. Informatie over persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen kan worden verstrekt in niet tot personen herleidbare vorm. Het tweede lid, tweede volzin, is van overeenkomstige toepassing.

Datum
1 december 2021
Onze referentie
ICE-79/21



Bijlage – Inventarislijst

Datum
1 december 2021

Onze referentie
ICE-79/21

Nr.	Datum	Document	Beoordeling	Wob	WVv
1.	19-04-2018 t/m 01-05-2018	Mailwisseling ministerie van Defensie met Britse ambassade	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	n.v.t.
2.	29-05-2018 t/m 05-06-2018	Mailwisseling ministerie van Defensie, OCW en BZ over meeting met VK	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	n.v.t.
3.	08-09-2016	Mailwisseling OCW en BZ over nieuwsberichten Rooswijk	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	n.v.t.
4.	01-11-2017	Interne mailwisseling over samenwerking met VK inzake wrakken	Deels openbaar	10.2.a, 10.2.e	n.v.t.
5.	februari 2010	Bijlage bij document 7.	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	n.v.t.
6.	december 2011	Onderzoeksrapport Rooswijk door <i>Wessex Archaeology</i>	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	Ja
7.	11-05-2009	Verslag bespreking tussen FIN, OCW en BZ inzake bergingscontract Rooswijk	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	n.v.t.
8.	16-02-2010 t/m 18-02-2010	Mail OCW naar FIN en BZ met actiepunten Rooswijk	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	n.v.t.
9.	16-12-2011 t/m 17-01-2012	Mailwisseling met Britten over concept <i>Rooswijk Archaeological Report</i>	Deels openbaar	10.2.e	n.v.t.

Buiten reikwijdte verzoek

The dates that (10)(2e) and (10)(2e) are not available are:

8, 9, 10, 15 or 18, 24 May or 4, 11-15, 20 June.

Yours aye,

(10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e) @mindef.nl [mailto:(10)(2e)@mindef.nl]

Sent: 01 May 2018 11:55

To: (10)(2e)

Subject: RE: Re: Recovery of Artefacts from Sunken Wrecks

Dear (10)(2e)

Thank you for your reply. I'm happy to hear that you are open for planning a meeting with specialists from the Netherlands and UK.

My only concern is that one of our specialist is in the UK for doing research at the shipwreck Rooswijk. Do you see any possibilities to schedule a meeting in May or early June, before the 15th?

Looking forward hearing from you!

Best,

(10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e) fco.gov.uk [mailto:(10)(2e)@fco.gov.uk]

Sent: woensdag 25 april 2018 13:43

To: (10)(2e)

Subject: FW: Re: Recovery of Artefacts from Sunken Wrecks

Dear (10)(2e)

Thank you for your reply to (10)(2e) (10)(2e) and your suggestion of a meeting. The issue is a specialist area and we feel that we it would be beneficial all round if appropriate specialists from the UK attended. Therefore I will be contacting the interested parties in the UK to assist with the coordination of a meeting.

Do you have any dates that would be preferable, please? We have identified 3 or 4 departments, including the Receiver of Wrecks, that may want to attend and it may help if we have a starting point, eg late June?

Yours aye,

(10)(2e)

(10)(2e) Benelux Defence Team | British Embassy | Lange Voorhout 10, 2514 ED Den Haag, The Netherlands | Tel +31 (0)70 (10)(2e)

(10)(2e) Mobile +31 (0)6 (10)(2e) (10)(2e) @fco.gov.uk | www.gov.uk/world/netherlands | Follow us on Twitter @ukinnl | Like

us on Facebook facebook.com/UKinNL | www.ukinbelgium.fco.gov.uk

----- Forwarded message -----

From: (10)(2e) @mindef.nl

Date: 19 Apr 2018 17:00

Subject: Re: Recovery of Artefacts from Sunken Wrecks

To: (10)(2e) @fco.gsi.gov.uk>

Cc: (10)(2e) @mindef.nl

Dear (10)(2e)

On behalf of (10)(2e) would like to thank you for your email. My apologies for the delay in getting back to you on this matter.

As you may know, there are three ministries working close together on the subject of war graves. The ministry of Education and Culture is involved where it concerns matters of archeology and preservation of cultural heritage. The ministry of Foreign Affairs contributes in international matters regarding war graves. The ministry of Defense is responsible for the relation with relatives of the perished crew.

Considering the involvement of different ministries each having their own responsibilities, we would like to propose a meeting between you and policy specialists of the three ministries. During this meeting, we explain how we deal with the recovery of artefacts from sunken wrecks. Because the matter is quite complex, believe that a meeting could help all parties to get a better understanding.

Furthermore, we hope you can elaborate on the wreck site of the VOC-wreck Kampen. We are interested to learn how the system of 'receiver of wreck' works.

We hope you will accept our invitation.

Yours sincerely,

(10)(2e)

Senior Beleidsmedewerker

Hoofddirectie Beleid

Bestuursstaf

Ministerie van Defensie

00001 | 2511 CR | Den Haag | kame (10)(2e)

01 | 2500 ES | Den Haag (10)(2e)

217491

Buiten reikwijdte verzoek

Buiten reikwijdte verzoek

To: (10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl
From: (10)(2e)
Sent: Tue 6/5/2018 1:48:08 PM
Subject: RE: Agenda bijeenkomst GB and NL
Received: Tue 6/5/2018 1:48:00 PM

Goed idee! Laat het weten als je in het Haagse bent.

From: (10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl
Sent: dinsdag 5 juni 2018 14:47
To: (10)(2e)@minbuza.nl
Subject: RE: Agenda bijeenkomst GB and NL

Jazeker! Anders volgende keer ff koffie ergens?

Van: (10)(2e)@minbuza.nl
Verzonden: dinsdag 5 juni 2018 14:47
Aan: (10)(2e)
Onderwerp: RE: Agenda bijeenkomst GB and NL

Ha (10)(2e)

Ja het was weer voorbij voordat het goed en wel begonnen was 😊 Spannend lijkt me dat, de Rooswijk. Ik heb het heel druk, hier op het werk en privé, maar we buffelen gewoon door... Ik denk niet dat we snel weer naar Indonesië gaan, helaas, maar ik hoorde vanochtend wel een dienstreis naar Londen komen. Ook leuk!

Groet,

(10)(2e)
From: (10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl
Sent: dinsdag 5 juni 2018 12:43
To: (10)(2e)@minbuza.nl
Subject: Re: Agenda bijeenkomst GB and NL

Was een beetje een chaos aan t einde, maar t gaat goed met me *. Heel druk net als jij. Over twee weken engeland opgraving rooswijk. Altijd welkom! Met jou? Gaat ie een beetje? Wanneer indonesia? Haha.

Gr (10)(2e)

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Op 4 jun. 2018 om 18:19 heeft (10)(2e)@minbuza.nl> het volgende geschreven:

Allen,

Ik heb dus morgenochtend om negen uur een dubbele boeking en kom sowieso pas om negen uur aan dus het wordt allemaal krap, maar ik kom zo snel mogelijk.

Groet,

(10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e)@mindef.nl
Sent: maandag 4 juni 2018 17:05:05
To: (10)(2e)@minocw.nl; (10)(2e)@mindef.nl; (10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl
Cc: (10)(2e)@mindef.nl
Subject: RE: Agenda bijeenkomst GB and NL

Thanks (10)(2e)

En antwoord op je vraag: nee, ik heb niets vernomen van de inbreng van de Britten. Ze hebben alleen een wijziging doorgegeven van de aanwezigen. De aangepaste deelnemerslijst hebben jullie inmiddels.

Groet,

(10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e)@minocw.nl
Sent: maandag 4 juni 2018 15:56
To: (10)(2e); (10)(2e)@minbuza.nl; (10)(2e)
Cc: (10)(2e)
Subject: RE: Agenda bijeenkomst GB and NL

00002 Dag allen,

217493

Bijgaand het aan de bespreking in het vorige overleg scheepswrakken aangepaste document ter voorbereiding op het gesprek met de Britten van morgenochtend.
Hebben we van Britse zijde nog iets vernomen over hun inbreng?

Vriendelijke groet,

(10)(2e)

Van: (10)(2e) @mindef.nl (10)(2e) @mindef.nl]

Verzonden: dinsdag 29 mei 2018 10:57

Aan: (10)(2e) @mindef.nl; (10)(2e) @minbuza.nl; (10)(2e)

CC: (10)(2e) @mindef.nl

Onderwerp: Agenda bijeenkomst GB and NL

Goedemorgen allemaal,

In de bijlage kunnen jullie een agenda en deelnemerslijst vinden voor de bijeenkomst op 5 juni.

Ik hoor graag of ik nog iets kan aanvullen of aanpassen. Als het even kan, wil ik deze agenda graag vanmiddag uitsturen.

Dank!!

Groet,

(10)(2e)

(10)(2e)

Senior Beleidsmedewerker

.....
Hoofddirectie Beleid

Bestuursstaf

Ministerie van Defensie

PKC | Plein 4 | 2511 CR | Den Haag | kamer (10)(2e)
Postbus 20701 | 2500 ES | Den Haag | MPC 58B

.....
M +31 (0)6 (10)(2e)

E (10)(2e) @mindef.nl

.....
Dit bericht kan informatie bevatten die niet voor u is bestemd. Indien u niet de geadresseerde bent of dit bericht abusievelijk aan u is toegezonden, wordt u verzocht dat aan de afzender te melden en het bericht te verwijderen. De Staat aanvaardt geen aansprakelijkheid voor schade, van welke aard ook, die verband houdt met risico's verbonden aan het elektronisch verzenden van berichten.

This message may contain information that is not intended for you. If you are not the addressee or if this message was sent to you by mistake, you are requested to inform the sender and delete the message. The State accepts no liability for damage of any kind resulting from the risks inherent in the electronic transmission of messages.

Dit bericht kan informatie bevatten die niet voor u is bestemd. Indien u niet de geadresseerde bent of dit bericht abusievelijk aan u is toegezonden, wordt u verzocht dat aan de afzender te melden en het bericht te verwijderen. De Staat aanvaardt geen aansprakelijkheid voor schade, van welke aard ook, die verband houdt met risico's verbonden aan het elektronisch verzenden van berichten.

This message may contain information that is not intended for you. If you are not the addressee or if this message was sent to you by mistake, you are requested to inform the sender and delete the message. The State accepts no liability for damage of any kind resulting from the risks inherent in the electronic transmission of messages.

Help save paper! Do you really need to print this email?

Dit bericht kan informatie bevatten die niet voor u is bestemd. Indien u niet de geadresseerde bent of dit bericht abusievelijk aan u is toegezonden, wordt u verzocht dat aan de afzender te melden en het bericht te verwijderen. De Staat aanvaardt geen aansprakelijkheid voor schade, van welke aard ook, die verband houdt met risico's verbonden aan het elektronisch verzenden van berichten.

This message may contain information that is not intended for you. If you are not the addressee or if this message was sent to you by mistake, you are requested to inform the sender and delete the message. The State accepts no liability for damage of any kind resulting from the risks inherent in the electronic transmission of messages.

Dit bericht kan informatie bevatten die niet voor u is bestemd. Indien u niet de geadresseerde bent of dit bericht abusievelijk aan u is toegezonden, wordt u verzocht dat aan de afzender te melden en het bericht te verwijderen. De Staat aanvaardt geen aansprakelijkheid voor schade, van welke aard ook, die verband houdt met risico's verbonden aan het elektronisch verzenden van berichten.

This message may contain information that is not intended for you. If you are not the addressee or if this message was sent to you by mistake, you are requested to inform the sender and delete the message. The State accepts no liability for damage of any kind resulting from the risks inherent in the electronic transmission of messages.

To: (10)(2e)@minocw.nl]; (10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl]; (10)(2e)
(10)(2e)@minbuza.nl]; (10)(2e)@rvob.nl]; (10)(2e)@rvob.nl];
(10)(2e)@mindef.nl]; (10)(2e)@mindef.nl];
From: (10)(2e)
Sent: Thur 9/8/2016 2:03:55 PM
Subject: RE: Rooswijk
Received: Thur 9/8/2016 2:03:56 PM

Beste (10)(2e)
Dank hiervoor. (10)(2e) zit inmiddels op het zonnige Sint Maarten, dus wellicht kun je hem uit de verzendlijst halen ☺
Groet,

(10)(2e)
Senior Jurist | Legal Counsel
International Law Division | DJZ/IR
Bezuidenhoutseweg 67 | PO Box. 20061 | 2500 EB The Hague | The Netherlands
T: (10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e)@minocw.nl]
Sent: donderdag 8 september 2016 14:31
To: (10)(2e)@rvob.nl]; (10)(2e)
(10)(2e)@mindef.nl]

Subject: Rooswijk
Collega's,
Het zal jullie vast niet ontgaan zijn dat er, zoals aangekondigd in de afgelopen wrakkencommissie, deze week veel publiciteit was rondom de Rooswijk. Hierbij een link naar het gezamenlijke persbericht en enkele berichtgevingen.
<http://cultureelerfgoed.nl/nieuws/maritiem-archeologen-duiken-naar-voc-wrak-de-rooswijk>
<http://www.parool.nl/amsterdam/archeologen-duiken-naar-voc-wrak-de-rooswijk~a4372079/>
<http://www.rtlnieuws.nl/nederland/onderzoek-naar-gezonken-voc-schip-dat-kostbare-lading-aan-boord-had>
<http://www.nu.nl/binnenland/4317939/archeologen-duiken-wrak-voc-schip-rooswijk.html>

Ook in het VK is onder meer door ITV aan het onderwerp aandacht besteed.
Vriendelijke groet,
(10)(2e)
Directie Erfgoed en Kunsten van het ministerie van OCW
Rijnstraat 50
Postbus 16375
2500 BJ Den Haag
Telefoon (10)(2e)

Buiten reikwijdte verzoek

From: (10)(2e)

Sent: woensdag 1 november 2017 14:41:45

To: (10)(2e)

Subject: wrakkenproblematiek - samenwerking met VK

Beste (10)(2e)

Onderstaand bericht lag al een tijdje bij me klaar voor verzending in afwachting van groen licht collega, maar ik vermoed dat dat nog lang op zich kan laten wachten, terwijl de vrienden van de Rijksdienst vooruitgang willen maken. Dus nu toch maar .

De Rijksdienst Cultureel Erfgoed heeft een aantal zaken op een rij gezet waarvan men van oordeel is dat het goed is als deze met onze het VK worden besproken.

Het gaat daarbij om de volgende punten:

Buiten reikwijdte

2. Naast (10)(2e) Buiten reikwijdte spelen er nog meer gezamenlijke belangen en soms problemen rond historische wrakken die soms in Nederlandse/Britse wateren liggen en soms ook erbuiten. Het gaat hierbij om onder meer:

Buiten reikwijdte

• Voorts zijn er de talloze wrakken in Britse wateren waar Nederland een belang, en soms eigendomsrechten, in heeft. De Rooswijk, die nu gezamenlijk wordt opgegraven; (10)(2e) Buiten reikwijdte

Buiten reikwijdte

3. Er lijkt derhalve alle reden te zijn om te verkennen of er in het VK draagvlak is afspraken te maken over hoe Nederland en het VK elkaar kunnen informeren over vondsten, eigendom, handhaving en andere procedures. Er wordt met enige regelmaat door de Rijksdienst met "Historic England" gepraat, maar het opportuun een paar algemene zaken te regelen met DCMS en ook de andere relevante ministeries (MOD bijvoorbeeld) omdat de wrakken buiten Engeland niet door HE worden beheerd.

4. Tot slot zou tijdens het overleg kunnen worden gesproken over UNESCO Onderwaterverdrag. Nederland heeft aangekondigd te ratificeren, (10)(2e) (10)(2a) Aangezien Nederland en het VK redelijk op 1 lijn zitten met lijkt afstemming opportuun.

Met vriendelijke groet,

(10)(2e)

(10)(2e)

(10)(2e)

Directie Juridische Zaken / Department of Legal Affairs
Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken / Ministry of Foreign Affairs

M+31 (10)(2e)

00004@minbuza.nl

240403

Buiten reikwijdte

Buiten reikwijdte

Buiten reikwijdte

Actiepunt 2 OCW/RCE: Bespreking bergingscontract VOC De Rooswijk (Goodwin Sands) – 11 mei 2009

Op 11 mei 2009 heeft er overleg plaatsgevonden tussen OCW, Buiza en FIN over de vraag of de voorgenomen overdracht van het bergingscontract met betrekking tot de Goodwin Sands, waar de Rooswijk onderdeel van uitmaakt, mogelijk is. Van het overleg is een verslag gemaakt, dit is bijgevoegd.

Uit het overleg komt 1 oplossing naar voren waarmee aan de gestelde wet- en regelgeving kan worden voldaan.

⇒ Het bestaande bergingscontract zal allereerst moeten worden "teruggegeven" aan de Nederlandse Staat. Dit kan door een contractpartner een afkoopsom aan te bieden. Als hiermee de rechten weer aan de Staat toebehoren wordt vervolgens de opdracht voor de berging aanbesteed aan de hand van de Europese aanbestedingsrichtlijnen.

Uitgaande van de oplossing om via finale kwijting weer de rechten op de Rooswijk te verkrijgen en de berging Europees aan te besteden zijn toen de volgende afspraken gemaakt:

1. Nagaan bij huidige contractpartner of, en zo ja tegen welke afkoopsom (finale kwijting), deze bereid is het bergingscontract terug te geven aan de Staat. **Actie DMN**
2. Nagaan of de Staat gehouden is aan de voorwaarden die English Heritage stelt voor het verlenen van een bergingsvergunning. Tevens nagaan of de Staat gehouden is aan eventuele overige voorwaarden die op basis van het UNESCO Verdrag en/of de Annex worden gesteld. **Actie OCW/RCE**
3. De uitkomsten van deze bespreking worden gecommuniceerd met leden van het bergingsteam, Voorbereidende werkzaamheden van team, waaronder het opstellen van een projectplan voor het aanvragen van een bergingsvergunning, kunnen worden gestaakt. Het doorlopen van een aanbestedingstraject neemt een bepaalde periode in beslag. Alleen al vanwege termijnen is in 2009 geen berging mogelijk zijn. **Actie DMN/RCE**
4. Er wordt een raming gemaakt van de bergingskosten. **Actie RCE**
5. In de eerstvolgende wrakkencommissie, 18 juni a.s., komen de afspraken aan de orde. **Actie wrakkencommissie**
6. Als de uitkomsten van deze afspraken bekend zijn kan het te volgen traject en gegevens als bijvoorbeeld de bergingskosten onder elkaar gezet worden. Vervolgens kunnen de bevindingen aan de bewindslieden worden voorgelegd. **Actie OCW/BUZA/DMN**

Uitwerking actiepunten 2 en 4:

A) Nagaan of de Nederlandse staat gehouden is aan voorwaarden English Heritage

De Nederlandse staat is gehouden aan de voorwaarden die English Heritage stelt voor het verlenen van een bergingsvergunning. De vindplaats van de Rooswijk is wettelijk beschermd door de Engelse overheid en daarmee vergunningplichtig. Eén van die voorwaarden voor berging is dat het vondstencomplex als één geheel bijeen blijft. Met het huidige bergingscontract is dit niet mogelijk gezien het feit dat een deel verkocht zal worden en de opbrengsten naar de berger gaan.

Overigens zijn op 24 augustus 2007 de toenmalig directeur RCE samen met de maritiem beleidsmedewerker afgereisd naar Engeland voor een gesprek met de Engelse erfgoedautoriteit, English Heritage. Tijdens dit gesprek is bevestigd dat de berger een vergunning krijgt voor de verdere werkzaamheden aan de Rooswijk als deze aan de daarvoor bestaande eisen voldoet (een plan van aanpak, een gekwalificeerd archeoloog verantwoordelijk voor het onderzoek, financiële dekking van het onderzoek – zonder dat onderzoek uit opbrengsten van de vondsten bekostigd wordt). Er was begrip voor de problematische situatie, maar ook werd duidelijk gemaakt dat het niet mogelijk is om van de gestelde vergunningvoorwaarden af te wijken.

⇒ OCW ziet geen mogelijkheden onder de voorwaarden van de Engelse autoriteiten uit te komen. Dit zou getuigen van weinig respect richting de Engelse erfgoedautoriteit en de internationale richtlijnen. De berging doorzetten zonder te voldoen aan de Engelse voorwaarden kan opgevat worden als een illegale activiteit en zou een internationaal dispuut kunnen oproepen. De voorwaarden zoals gesteld door English Heritage zijn gebaseerd op de Annex bij het UNESCO verdrag waaraan ook de Nederlandse Staat zich heeft gecommitteerd.

B) Nagaan of de Nederlandse staat gehouden is aan voorwaarden o.b.v. UNESCO/ANNEX

In de algemene uitgangspunten staat onder ander dat Nederland zich, evenals andere lidstaten gecommitteerd heeft aan de ANNEX bij het UNESCO-verdrag voor onderwaterarcheologie.

De ANNEX bevat 36 regels voor de omgang met onderwatererfgoed. De ANNEX geeft richtlijnen over het opstellen van een plan van aanpak, het laten uitvoeren van archeologisch onderwateronderzoek door gekwalificeerde archeologen, methodologie, conservering en "site management". Regel 1 geeft aan dat behoud in situ altijd de eerste optie moet zijn voor omgang met onderwatererfgoed. Regel 2: commerciële exploitatie van onderwatererfgoed is fundamenteel onverenigbaar met een goede omgang met het erfgoed onder water. Onderwatererfgoed mag niet verhandeld, verkocht of gekocht worden.

⇒ OCW ziet (beleidsmatig en juridisch) geen mogelijkheden af te wijken van het eigen beleidskader, waarin de ANNEX bij het UNESCO-verdrag nog eens genoemd is als algemeen uitgangspunt van het interdepartementaal beleidskader voor scheepsvondsten in den vreemde zoals dat verstuurd is naar de Tweede Kamer (TK, vergaderjaar 2001-2002, 28000V, nr. 62). In dit beleidskader wordt nog eens bevestigd dat de Nederlandse Staat zich politiek gecommitteerd heeft aan de ANNEX, die regels bevat die geïnspireerd zijn op het ICOMOS Handvest van 1996.

C) Raming van de bergingskosten

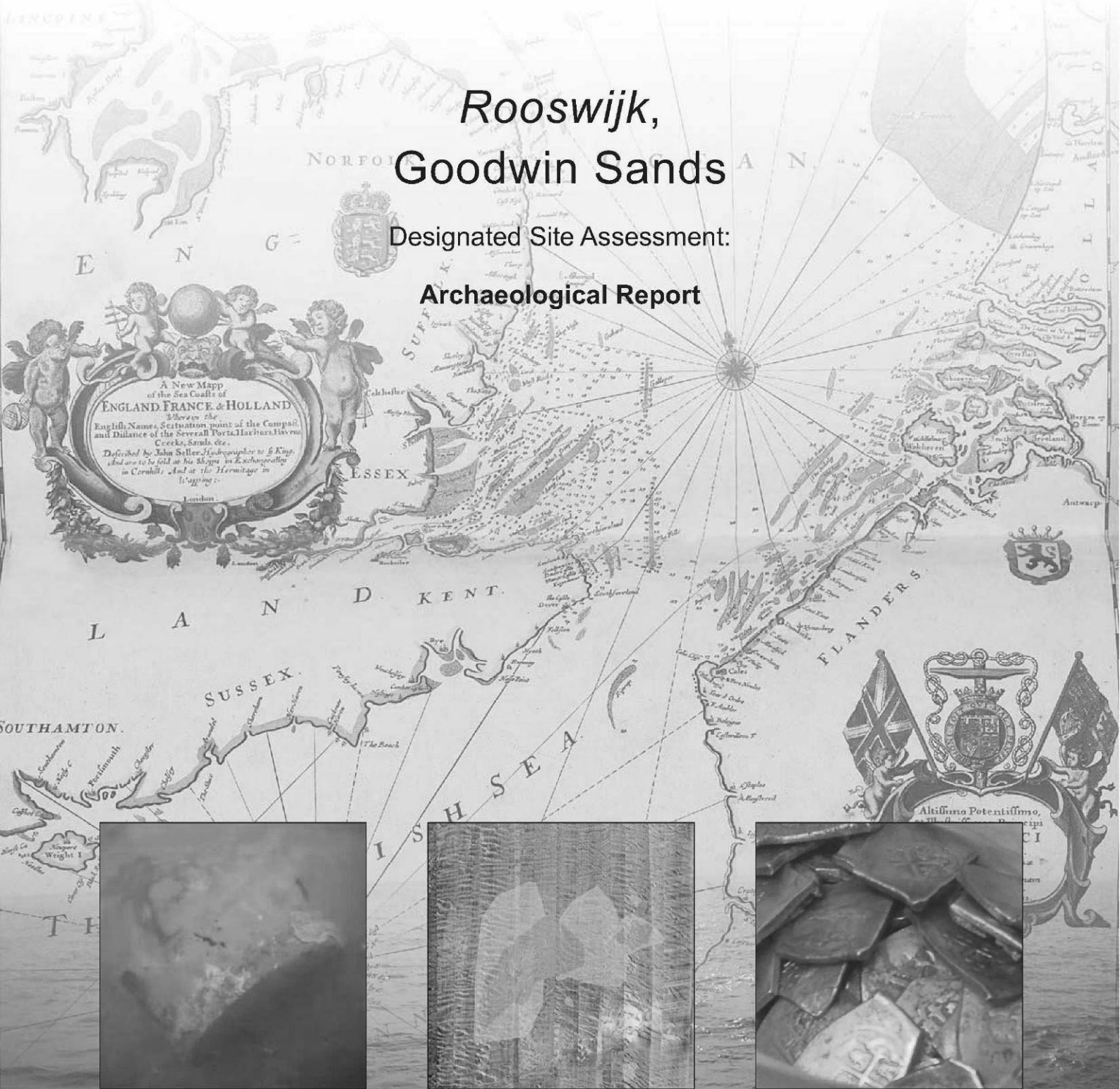
De bergingskosten worden door de RCE geraamd op €3 mln á €6 mln.

februari 2010



Rooswijk, Goodwin Sands

Designated Site Assessment:
Archaeological Report



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES IN RELATION TO THE PROTECTION OF WRECKS ACT (1973)

ROOSWIJK, GOODWIN SANDS

DESIGNATED SITE ASSESSMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DRAFT FOR COMMENT

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
WILTSHIRE
SP4 6EB

Prepared for:

English Heritage

Fort Cumberland
Fort Cumberland Road
Eastney
Portsmouth
PO4 9LD

December 2011

Ref: 53111.03aaaa

© *Wessex Archaeology Limited 2011*
Wessex Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No.287786

ROOSWIJK, GOODWIN SANDS

DESIGNATED SITE ASSESSMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Ref.: 53111.03aaaa

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake a designated site assessment of the *Rooswijk* site: a designated wreck located in Kellett Gut, Goodwin Sands, off Kent. The work was undertaken as part of the Contract for Archaeological Services in Relation to the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973).

The *Rooswijk* was built in 1737 as a *retourschip*, a VOC company vessel designed specifically for repeat trading missions between Holland and Asia. It was lost in 1739 after being overwhelmed by weather. The wreck is situated at the north-east end of the Kellett Gut, a natural channel that runs through the Goodwin Sands.

The size of the site and the distribution of wreck material remain unknown. The site is currently known to consist of at least two main concentrations of 18th century wreck material, termed the East and West Sites. These have been interpreted as representing the bow and stern of the wreck respectively. The concentration of wreck material for both the East and West Sites, as suggested by sidescan sonar and magnetometer data acquired in 2009, suggests a spread of material greater than that implied by the limited area from which Wessex Archaeology's diver observations have been made to date.

The geophysical data assessed as part of the East of England Designated Wrecks project suggests two distinct concentrations of wreck material covering areas of 487m² (East Site) and 3966m² (West Site). Due to the expansion in boundary of the West and East Sites based on the geophysical data, the area between the two sites has effectively been minimised with a distance of just c.25m between them at their closest point. At their furthest point, the concentration of wreck material in the West and East Sites is some c.160m apart. These sites are located within a wider debris field, the boundary and interpretation of which is also based on the East of England Designated Wrecks project geophysical data.

A further concentration of wreck material covering an area of 213m² was identified in the East of England Designated Wreck geophysical data approximately 90m to the northwest of the West Site. This area coincides with a position for the 'North Site' provided by the Licensee. This area is also surrounded by a wider debris field.

A further 55 artefacts or features were located in 2011, 31 of which were located within the West Site, 16 in the East Site and eight in the North Site. To date, features observed by WA on the East and West Sites comprise isolated structural timbers including probable frames and planks, fragments of hull structure, a possible timber box containing possible muskets and swords, two cast iron guns, a number of concreted objects including strip iron and possible concreted shot, glass bottle fragments, granite blocks, copper sheeting and a copper cauldron. In the North Site, five barrels and two worked timbers were discovered. The discovery of an isolated Dutch type yellow brick c. 90m north of the West Site outside the debris field suggests that the site may extend well beyond the limited area in which finds have been encountered in the West and East Sites.

ROOSWIJK, GOODWIN SANDS

DESIGNATED SITE ASSESSMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Ref.: 53111.03aaaa

Acknowledgements

This investigation was commissioned by English Heritage as part of the Contract for Archaeological Services in Relation to the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973). The assistance provided by (10)(2e) and (10)(2e) of English Heritage is gratefully acknowledged. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the following individuals or organisations:

- The staff of the Wrecks Office, UKHO;
- (10)(2e) NMR;
- MRCC Dover;
- Ramsgate Marina;
- (10)(2e) *Rooswijk* Licensee;
- (10)(2e)
- (10)(2e)

The fieldwork was carried out by (10)(2e) (10)(2e) (10)(2e) and (10)(2e) (10)(2e) with the assistance of the *Wessex Explorer* vessel skipper (10)(2e) and boat crew (10)(2e) (10)(2e) supervised the fieldwork and (10)(2e) and (10)(2e) supervised the diving. The report was compiled by (10)(2e) and edited by (10)(2e) (10)(2e) prepared the illustrations and the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by (10)(2e)

Data Licences

The chart used in **Figure 1** was obtained from the UK Hydrographic Office. The following notice applies:

This product has been derived, in part, from Crown Copyright Material with the permission of the UK Hydrographic Office and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (www.ukho.gov.uk). All rights reserved.

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

WARNING: The UK Hydrographic Office has not verified the information within this report and does not accept liability for the accuracy of reproduction or any modifications made thereafter.

The material derived from the UKHO is subject to licence 820/020220/11 and the conditions on the end-users and third parties contained therein. The following chart has been added to Schedule 1 Annex A: Digital Use of Chart 1828 (dated 1999). A copy of the report will be sent to the UKHO.

ROOSWIJK, GOODWIN SANDS**DESIGNATED SITE ASSESSMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT****Ref.: 53111.03aaaa****Contents**

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2. DOCUMENT PARAMETERS.....	1
1.3. OBJECTIVES.....	1
2. EXISTING SITE DATA	2
2.1. GENERAL	2
2.2. HISTORY OF THE SITE	2
3. METHODOLOGY	3
3.1. GENERAL	3
3.2. DIVING	3
3.3. SITE PLAN.....	4
3.4. CONDITION SURVEY	5
4. FIELDWORK RESULTS.....	6
4.1. SITE POSITION.....	6
4.2. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE ENVIRONMENT	6
4.3. ASSESSMENT OF THE WRECK	8
4.4. CONDITION SURVEY.....	10
4.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES RECORDED IN 2011	10
4.6. GROUND-TRUTHING GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES	15
5. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION.....	18
5.1. STATUS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD	18
6. ASSESSMENT ARCHIVE.....	20
7. REFERENCES.....	21
APPENDIX I: GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES	22
APPENDIX II: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES LOG	26

Figures

- Figure 1** *Rooswijk* site location
Figure 2 Comparison of 2008 and 2009 sidescan sonar data
Figure 3 2009 Geophysical Data Interpretation – West and East Sites
Figure 4 2009 Sidescan Sonar Data and Interpretation – North Site
Figure 5 All Site Elements
Figure 6 Site Plan of the West Site
Figure 7 Site Plan of the East Site

Plates

- Plate 1** Copper Cauldron (2068)
Plate 2 Copper Sheet (2077)

Front Cover ‘A new mappe of the sea coasts of England, France and Holland, wherein the English names, situation, point of the compass, and distance of the several ports, harbours, hhaverns, creeks, sands, &c.’ 1675 © National Maritime Museum, Greenwich

ROOSWIJK, GOODWIN SANDS

DESIGNATED SITE ASSESSMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Ref.: 53111.03aaaa

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

1.1.1. This document constitutes a Designated Site Assessment: Management Report for a programme of archaeological work undertaken as part of the Contract for Archaeological Services in Relation to the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973). The document has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA) for English Heritage (EH). It constitutes an assessment of the *Rooswijk*: a designated site situated in Kellet Gut, Goodwin Sands, off Kent (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2. The work on the site was conducted in accordance with a brief produced by EH (English Heritage 2011). The fieldwork was carried out during May and June 2011.

1.2. DOCUMENT PARAMETERS

1.2.1. This document has been produced from diver-generated and geophysical data, and from a limited desk-based study of readily available sources concerning the history of the wreck and work on the site backed up by previous WA diver investigations. WA considers this to be a working document designed to open up debate on the topic in question. Every attempt has been made to ensure that the facts within the report are correct; however, errors arising from the preliminary character of the desk-based study into the documentary and archaeological history of the site may be present.

1.3. OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. The overall objective of the site, as defined in the brief, was for recording to Level 2a/3a (EH 2011). These levels are defined as follows:

Level	Character	Scope
2a	Non-intrusive	Limited record based on investigations that might include light cleaning, probing and spot sampling, but without bulk removal of plant growth, soil, debris etc.
3a	Diagnostic	A detailed record of selected elements of the site.

1.3.2. This was further defined in the Brief, specifying the following:

- Invite Licensee, County Archaeologist, EH's IAM and others from the EH invite list to visit operations;
- Undertake a Risk Assessment with reference to English Heritage's *Risk Management Handbook* (November 2008) and extant site monitoring points;
- Re-locate, identify and accurately position all archaeological material (plotted by tracked diver survey);

- Provide detailed information on elements of structure currently at risk and identify elements that may be at risk in the future;
- Produce a structured record of field observations; preferably including a photographic record of the site and an updated site plan. Key artefacts are to be subject to detailed examination and recording (position by tracked diver survey, tape measurements, photographs and video and written database entries);
- Produce a management and archaeological report for the designated site assessment on the *Rooswijk*.

1.3.3. An additional requirement of the 2011 WA fieldwork was to ground truth the geophysical anomalies of probably/possible anthropogenic origin interpreted and identified as part of the East of England Designated Wrecks (EEDW) project (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

2. EXISTING SITE DATA

2.1. GENERAL

2.1.1. The position of the site as given in the Statutory Instrument (SI) is as follows:

Statutory Instrument	
Latitude	51°16.443 N
Longitude	01°34.537 E
WGS84	

2.1.2. The SI number for the site is Order No. 2007/61. From the centre point (given above) the designated area consists of a circle with a radius of 150m (**Figure 1**).

2.1.3. The current site Licensee is currently holds a surface recovery licence for the site. Throughout this report the term 'Licensee' refers to

2.1.4. Other information available prior to the assessment was as follows:

- Geophysical data from the EEDW project (Wessex Archaeology 2010);
- Data acquired during previous field and desk based archaeological work on the site (WA 2006 and WA 2007);
- Licensee reports.

2.2. HISTORY OF THE SITE

2.2.1. The history of the site up to October 2007 has previously been described (WA 2006, 2007) and will not be repeated here.

2.2.2. In February 2008, became the site Licensee and obtained a Survey Licence for the site until August 2009, at which time he was granted a Surface Recovery Licence. currently holds a Surface Recovery Licence for the *Rooswijk* site. Since obtaining this licence, has raised one artefact from the site. The artefact in question was a pewter drinking vessel with lid and was

reported by the Licensee to the Receiver of Wreck (RoW) on recovery (Droit No. 090/11).

- 2.2.3. Since February 2008, the Licensee has conducted various echo sounder surveys on the site in order to ascertain the position of sand banks and areas of exposed wreckage (as outlined in the 2008-2010 Licensee Reports). The Licensee has also conducted a number of survey dives with the objectives of carrying out site inspection, monitoring any site changes and in order to maintain presence on the site.
- 2.2.4. In the 2008 and 2009 Licensee Progress Reports, (10)(2e) reported the potential for substantial work to be undertaken on the *Rooswijk* in negotiation with the Rijksdienst voor Archeologie, Cultuurlandschap en Monumenten (RACM) with anticipated funding from the Dutch Ministry of Finance. The nature of this work was to include excavation of the wreck site subject to the granting of an Excavation Licence. Due to various complex issues, the offer for funding by the Dutch Ministry of Finance was withdrawn late in 2009. As a result, no such substantial work has taken place to date on the wreck. The Licensee has nonetheless continued to conduct a number of survey dives on the wreck.
- 2.2.5. A large number of artefacts raised from the 2005 excavations remain in the Vlissingen Muzzeum, some of which are on display in the *Rooswijk* exhibition entitled 'The treasures of 'De *Rooswijk*' – secrets from a sunken East Indiaman' <http://www.muzeeum.nl/index.php?pid=152>. WA also understands that a number of artefacts from the site are due to be exhibited in the Dunkirk Musée Portuaire in a temporary exhibition on 'Tracing Maritime Trade in the North Sea between the 16th and 18th centuries' ((10)(2e) pers. comm., http://www.museeportuaire.com/IMG/pdf/fly_expo_envectobd.pdf). This exhibition is advertised as being on display between the 1st July and 25th September 2011.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. GENERAL

- 3.1.1. All fieldwork procedures and standards complied with the relevant guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Data was recorded in both database and hard copy form and is MIDAS compliant.
- 3.1.2. During the post-excavation processes of the 2006 and 2007 fieldwork, a gazetteer of archaeological features encountered was compiled (Wessex Archaeology 2006, 2007). Each layer/feature was tabulated with an individual ID number within the numerical sequence **2001-2040**. For ease of referencing, archaeological features encountered during WA's 2011 operations were added to this gazetteer (**2041-2095**). Due to poor visibility and the amorphous nature of many features encountered on site, it is possible that some of the 2011 features are duplicates of those observed in 2006 and/or 2007. Where features are thought to represent those previously discovered, this is explicitly stated in the description where relevant.

3.2. DIVING

- 3.2.1. A four-person diving team, using surface supplied diving equipment, was deployed from the diving support vessel *Wessex Explorer*, a 15-metre MCA Category 2

nearshore survey and research vessel. The *Wessex Explorer* operated out of Ramsgate Marina. A two-point anchoring system was used on the site.

- 3.2.2. All diving operations complied with the Diving at Work Regulations 1997 and the associated Inshore/Inland Approved Code of Practice and the Inshore/Inland ACOP. The diving supervisor was a member of the Association of Diving Contractors supervisor scheme, which represents a sector-wide standard for diving supervisor. Diving operations were conducted during daylight hours only.
- 3.2.3. The survey methods employed on site consisted of general and close visual inspection with feature measurement and description, acoustic tracking and video survey taken using a hat mounted single chip Colourwatch Digital Inspection Camera, recording onto miniDV tape. The capturing of good quality images using digital stills photography was rendered difficult due to poor visibility encountered throughout the 2011 fieldwork. Photo captures of the site were thus obtained from the Colourwatch Digital Inspection Camera.
- 3.2.4. During the survey, archaeological features were position-fixed using Scout, an Ultra-Short BaseLine (USBL) acoustic tracking system manufactured by Sonardyne Ltd. This produced coordinates in World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 Datum, which were projected in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 31. Using the acoustic diver tracking system it was possible to accurately position features observed during the course of the survey.
- 3.2.5. However, at times during the period of the 2011 diving operations dGPS signal was not received on site. As a result, at times the tracking system was operating on the Standard Positioning Service (SPS). At times when this occurred, this reduced basic accuracy. Basic system errors for SPS are variable and depend upon satellite position and signal delay, but the error is unlikely to have exceeded the range 3 to 5m. The lack of dGPS alongside additional unexplained tracking errors occurred during Dives 1010, 1011 and 1014. As a result the archaeological features located during these dives were positioned by means of measured distance and compass bearing back to a shot suspended below the dive vessel. These features should be assumed to have less reliable positioning than those located in the remaining dives (1012-1013, 1015-1017). Where the positions of features and/or diver tracklines are considered less reliable, this is clearly shown in the figures.
- 3.2.6. All data acquired during diving operations, other than images, was recorded in real time within an MS Access database linked to the tracking system via ArcView 9.3 GIS software. Observations were logged with positional information attached, allowing accurately positioned archaeological features to be displayed in a GIS workspace.
- 3.2.7. WA's proforma recording sheets were used to supplement the database recording system.

3.3. SITE PLAN

- 3.3.1. In order to generate an updated site plan, WA attained the positions of features through use of the acoustic tracking system. These positions were supplemented by diver observations which recorded the length, width and orientation (where

applicable) of the features encountered to enable them to be more accurately illustrated in the site plan. In some cases, due to limited bottom time, the dimensions and orientation of features were not recorded. In these instances, a feature is marked on the site plan by its location alone as a point.

- 3.3.2. At times during the 2011 fieldwork, unexplained tracking errors occurred. Features observed at times when the tracking was unreliable are positioned on the site plan by means of measured distance and compass bearing back to a shot suspended below the dive vessel. Where this is the case, such features are marked as of 'uncertain location' on the site plan.
- 3.3.3. The 2011 diver observations were used to supplement the site plans generated in 2006 and 2007. These earlier plans show most, but not all, of the features observed prior to the 2011 fieldwork. Where features have not been illustrated, this is due to the occurrence of a tracking error. Each feature observed to date is listed in **Appendix II**. A column entitled 'Figure No.' within this table contains information to show whether a feature has been included in a site plan. Where a feature has been included but its position is regarded as inaccurate, this too is noted.
- 3.3.4. The site plans generated for this report focus on the East and West Sites. Should the North Site be confirmed as representing part of the *Rooswijk* site, a site plan for this area should be generated as the result of future fieldwork.

3.4. CONDITION SURVEY

- 3.4.1. A general inspection of the East, West and North Sites was conducted as part of the condition survey on the *Rooswijk* wreck site. This tracked inspection was undertaken in variable visibility of between c.0.5-3m. The survey methods employed consisted of general visual inspection of the wreck and the surrounding environment using video footage taken using a hat mounted single chip Colourwatch Digital Inspection umbilical camera, recording onto miniDV tape. Visibility on the site during the 2011 fieldwork was such that good quality images could not have been produced using digital stills photography.
- 3.4.2. The results of the inspection were recorded in real time within an MS Access database linked to the tracking system via ArcView 9.3 GIS software. Observations were logged with positional information attached, allowing accurately positioned archaeological features to be displayed in a GIS workspace. WA's pro forma recording sheets were used to supplement the database recording system where necessary.
- 3.4.3. The condition survey was assisted by a comparison of the results of two sidescan sonar surveys undertaken in 2008 and 2009 (Wessex Archaeology 2010). A geotiff of the sidescan images was added to the project GIS and used to assist diver navigation during the condition survey.

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1. SITE POSITION

- 4.1.1. The following positions were obtained by tracked diver survey in 2011 and are estimated to be accurate to +/- 1m:

West Site (2041 Hull Structure)	
Latitude	WVv
Longitude	
WGS84	

East Site (2081 Strip Iron)	
Latitude	WVv
Longitude	
WGS84	

North Site (2088 Barrel)	
Latitude	WVv
Longitude	
WGS84	

4.2. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE ENVIRONMENT

- 4.2.1. The site of the *Rooswijk* lies in the Kellet Gut in the Goodwin Sands, off the Kent coast. The Goodwin Sands rests on an Upper Chalk platform (British Geological Survey, Thames Estuary Sheet 51°N-00°, 1:250,000 Series) and consists of mobile banks of fine loose sand with sediment thickness of up to 25m in places. The mobile nature of the sands can both promote and pose problems for the survival and preservation of archaeological material through the variable levels of exposure to which wreck material is subjected within the Goodwin Sands area (e.g. Wessex Archaeology 2010a).

Topography

- 4.2.2. No formal topographic survey of the seabed was undertaken by WA; the following comments are made on the basis of general diver observations only. The *Rooswijk* is located within the Kellet Gut – a channel on the western side of the Goodwin Sands. The seabed topography immediately surrounding the *Rooswijk* comprises an area of small sandwaves. These sandwaves were observed by WA to be separated by troughs of no more than 0.4m deep with the peaks of each small sand wave being no more than 2m in height, and frequently less than 1m (Wessex Archaeology 2007). Scours were observed within areas of upstanding wreck material.

Stratigraphy

- 4.2.3. The surface geology of the site consists of the mobile, fine-grained sand which characterises the area. These sediments overlie an Upper Chalk platform. The depth of the sandy sediments across the site is unknown, although a limited hand probe survey conducted by WA in the West Site in 2006 demonstrated an average depth of penetrable sediment of between 0.25m and 0.3m before resistant deposits were encountered. As the survey work undertaken in 2006 was non-intrusive, WA was

unable to establish the nature of the resistant layer. It is possible that the resistant layer encountered was that of the chalk bedrock, although the possibility also remains for it to represent the layer of coarse gravelly substrate observed during the West Site in 2007.

Seabed Sediment Deposition

- 4.2.4. The seabed sediments on the site consist of fine-grained, highly mobile sand with moderate inclusions of gravel and broken shell. Comparisons with WA's previous fieldwork on the site, geophysical data assessed as part of the EEDW project (Wessex Archaeology 2010) and discussions with the Licensee suggest that these sediments are mobile, subjecting the wreck site to variable degrees of exposure.
- 4.2.5. Research of the Goodwin Sands undertaken for a Sedimentation-Erosion Model (Dix *et al.* 2009), developed to inform site formation processes, archaeological investigation and the heritage management of marine sites, revealed the *Rooswijk* site to be a zone of slight erosion with residual sediment transport being very strongly from the north under both ambient and storm conditions. A site of numerous bedforms, the study suggested that extensive sediment mobility occurs within the area of the *Rooswijk* site.
- 4.2.6. The variable nature of seabed sediment coverage on the *Rooswijk* site was evidenced by the results of WA's 2011 diving operations which revealed the presence of a section of hull structure thought to have been buried during WA's previous fieldwork sessions. This assertion is based on the fact that the wreck structure appeared to lie on the slope of a sandbank, both within an area searched by WA divers during the 2006 fieldwork and within close proximity to a large linear timber (**WA 2003**) recorded by divers at that time. Given its proximity to **WA 2003**, had this section of hull structure been exposed during the 2006 fieldwork it would most likely have been encountered by divers. Additionally, with the exception of the uppermost extremities of the hull structure fragment, the surface of the timber elements indicated a moderate to high level of preservation, suggesting that these timbers were not subject to significant mechanical degradation and biological decay through constant exposure.
- 4.2.7. Comparison between the 2008 and 2009 survey data assessed as part of the EEDW project (Wessex Archaeology 2010) further reveal an overall greater exposure of material in 2009 than that interpreted in 2008 (**Figure 2**). The exposure of this material was interpreted by WA as being associated with the erosion of the sand bank immediately southeast of the site. This data is in part supported by observations made by the Licensee, who noted in the 2009 Licensee Progress Report that the northern areas of the middle debris field and East Sites showed increased exposure in comparison to the previous year (Welling 2009). During the 2011 fieldwork session, the Licensee informed WA that wreck related material situated in the eastern extent of the West Site was also exhibiting higher levels of exposure than seen in previous years.

Flora and Fauna

- 4.2.8. Remarkably little flora and fauna was observed on the site, although a number of exposed concretions and timbers exhibited a light covering of sessile marine faunal growth, predominantly comprising sponges and barnacles. Throughout WA diving operations on the site, two species of crab have been observed consisting of hermit

crabs (*Pagurus bernhardus*) and velvet swimming crabs (*Pagurus bernhardus*). Common starfish (*Asterias rubens*) and lesser spotted dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula*) have also been observed.

4.3. ASSESSMENT OF THE WRECK

4.3.1. The full extent of the site has not been established. The site as currently known comprises two main areas of wreckage referred to as the West and East Sites, between which lies a possible debris field of wreck-related material. Further wreck related material possibly associated with the *Rooswijk* is located to the north-west of these sites, referred to as the North Site. These are each discussed in turn below. The area between the West and East Sites is also discussed separately.

4.3.2. The following descriptions are based on data obtained from diver observations in 2006, 2007 and 2011, geophysical data assessed as part of the EEDW project (Wessex Archaeology 2010) and discussions with the site Licensee. Geophysical data considered within the wreck assessment derives from the 2009 survey data which is considered to be more coherent than the 2008 data due to the greater exposure of material.

West Site

4.3.3. The 2009 geophysical data suggests an area of wreckage covering some 3966m² in the West Site (**Figure 3**). This area is further surrounded by what has been interpreted by WA on basis of the 2009 geophysical data as a 'debris field', with the potential to contain further wreck-related material. The West Site has been identified by the Licensee and the 2005 excavation team as representing the stern of the vessel.

4.3.4. A total of eight anomalies considered to represent features of anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest (classified as A1) were interpreted from the 2009 sidescan sonar data in the West Site (**Figure 3**). These anomalies are listed in **Appendix I** and in summary relate to an anchor, wreck structure and associated debris. Half of the A1 sidescan sonar anomalies also appear to correlate with magnetic signatures.

4.3.5. To date, WA's diving operations have focussed on the central area of the West Site, as defined by the 2009 geophysical data. In summary, the wreck material encountered and identified by WA in the West Site comprises isolated structural timbers, fragments of hull structure, a possible timber box containing concreted objects (possibly representing muskets and swords), two cast iron guns, a number of concreted objects including strip iron and shot, glass bottle fragments, granite blocks and a copper cauldron. These features are discussed in greater detail in **Section 4.5** and are listed in **Appendix II**.

East Site

4.3.6. The East Site is located approximately 100m to the east of the centre of the West Site and is interpreted from the 2009 geophysical data as comprising an area of wreckage covering some 487m², although a wider 'debris field' is thought to surround the site (**Figure 3**). The East Site has been identified by the Licensee and the 2005 excavation team as representing the bow of the vessel.

4.3.7. Four sidescan anomalies features of anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest (classified as A1) have been identified in the 2009 geophysical data within the East

Site (**Figure 3**). These anomalies are listed in **Appendix I** and have been interpreted as representing wreck structure and associated debris.

- 4.3.8. WA have covered a large portion of the central and western extent of the East Site wreckage as defined by the 2009 geophysical data. Archaeological features observed by WA to date in this area can be summarised as comprising concreted strip iron, granite blocks, isolated structural timbers, unidentified concretions and copper sheet. These features are discussed in **Section 4.5** and are listed in **Appendix II**.

Central Debris Field

- 4.3.9. The area between the West and East Sites is defined as a ‘debris field’ based on the 2009 geophysical data assessed by WA as part of the EEDW project (Wessex Archaeology 2010). This area has not been searched by WA, although the identification of five geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin of potential archaeological interest (classified as A2) certainly implies the potential presence for further wreck-related material to exist within this area (**Figure 3**). These anomalies are listed in **Appendix I** and interpreted as representing possible wreck debris. Based on information available to date, it is currently unknown as to whether the spread of material between the West and East Sites is continuous.

North Site

- 4.3.10. The Licensee provided WA with a position for an area of wreck-related debris thought to relate to the *Rooswijk* site, approximately 90m to the north-west of the West Site. The position provided by the Licensee correlated with a geophysical anomaly (**7486**) identified by WA as part of the EEDW project (Wessex Archaeology 2010) and is termed the North Site by WA. Based on the geophysical data, the anomaly has been interpreted by WA as a patch of debris and possible wreck site with at least three magnetometer hits, at least nine pieces of wreck cargo-like barrels and a large piece of structure with the main concentration of wreck material covering an area 213m² (Wessex Archaeology 2010) (**Figure 4**). This interpretation was in part confirmed by the 2011 diving operations which revealed the presence of at least five barrels, corresponding also with the Licensee’s description of the North Site who noted the presence of barrels within this area (Welling pers. comm.). WA also observed three worked timbers in this area.

The Extent of the *Rooswijk* Wreck Site

- 4.3.11. The size and distribution of the site is not yet established with certainty. The 2009 EEDW project suggests a spread of material greater than that implied by the limited area from which finds have been discovered in the West and East Sites to date. Due to the expansion in boundary of the West and East Sites based on the geophysical data, the area between the two sites has effectively been minimised with a distance of just c.25m between them at their closest point. At their furthest point, the concentration of wreck material in the West and East Sites is some c.160m apart. These sites are located within a wider ‘debris field’, the boundary and interpretation of which is based on the EEDW geophysical data.
- 4.3.12. Based on investigations made by WA to date, it is not currently possible to confirm whether the material in the North Site is part of the *Rooswijk* wreck site. Nevertheless, the discovery of an isolated Dutch type yellow brick c. 90m north of the West Site outside the debris field suggests that the site may extend well beyond

that which is currently known based on both observations made during the diving operations and the assessment of the EEDW geophysical data.

4.4. CONDITION SURVEY

- 4.4.1. WA undertook a limited visual condition survey of the *Rooswijk*. The results of that survey are included in the Management Report (WA 2011).

4.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES RECORDED IN 2011

- 4.5.1. During the 2011 fieldwork, WA located a number of features not observed in 2006 or 2007. These new features have been added to the site plan shown in **Figures 5 and 6** and are discussed below.

Hull Structure

- 4.5.2. During the 2011 diving operations, one area of coherent hull structure was observed. The fragment of hull structure encountered (**2041**) was located almost immediately southeast of the longitudinal timber **2003**, first located by WA during the 2006 diving operations. No evidence was seen to suggest that the hull structure **2041** and the longitudinal timber **2003** were connected. The section of hull structure is very slightly concave and lies inboard side up, covering an area of approximately 4m in length 1.5m in width. It is likely that **2041** represents geophysical anomaly **7056**, which has been interpreted as large wreck structure.
- 4.5.3. The hull structure was observed to comprise at least two outer hull planks, three frames and a possible eroded knee or other such internal stiffener fastened to the south-eastern-most frame. Concreted iron fastenings were observed on this section of hull structure. The base of a glass bottle (**2042**) was concreted to one such fastener. Measurements taken for the outer hull plank subject to the greatest level of exposure revealed a thickness of 130mm and a width of 0.27m, although taking into account to level of erosion it is likely that the original width exceed this measurement. A fragment of cuprous sheet (**2043**) was observed to the southwest of this outer plank and adjacent to timber **2003**. In alignment with the hull section, it may represent copper sheathing although it was not possible to see whether it was attached to the hull structure.
- 4.5.4. To the northwest of the frame situated closest to timber **2003**, three worked edges forming three sides of a possible square hole were apparent with a width of 0.85m. This hole has been identified as representing a possible gun port. Along one edge of the possible gun port, below the visible outer hull planking a further timber was felt. This may indicate double thickness planking or the presence of an external shelf associated with the port. Discussions with (10)(2e) and (10)(2e) of Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek (ROB) prior to WA's 2006 diving operations suggest that the use of double oak outer planking was a common structural feature amongst VOC retourschips of this date, enabling them to withstand heavy seas through the North and South Atlantic (Wessex Archaeology 2006:11).
- 4.5.5. Two worked edges forming a right angle were also observed to the southeast of the frame situated furthest from **2003**. These edges may represent a further gun port, although further examination would be required to verify this identification. If the

interpretation of the West Site as the stern of the vessel is confirmed, it is possible that this section represents an element of the aft gundeck.

- 4.5.6. The timbers which comprise the hull structure are in various states of preservation. The uppermost timber elements, such as the south-western ends of the frames, are highly eroded. The frames become less eroded and gribbled towards their north-eastern ends. This suggests that these timbers are subject to various degrees of exposure. The timber structure is situated to the northeast of a sandbank which runs northwest-southeast within this area. It is possible that the lower elements of the structure are frequently concealed by sediments from this sandbank. The uppermost elements may also be concealed at times, although their eroded ends and edges suggest that they are subject to more frequent exposure. The structure was not observed by WA during the 2006 diving operations at which time WA observed timber **2003**. As such, it is likely that this structure was largely buried by the adjacent sandbank at this time.

Worked Timber

- 4.5.7. No further notable areas of coherent hull structure were observed during the 2011 fieldwork. The remaining timber finds on the site comprised 12 worked structural timbers. These timbers were located variously across the site and are discussed by type below.

Planks

- 4.5.8. A total of nine plank-like timbers were observed across the site, comprising five in the West Site (**2044-8**), two in the East Site (**2078, 2083**) and two in the North Site (**2094-5**). The characteristics of these plank-like timbers are detailed in **Appendix II** and are summarised in the table below:

WA ID	Fastenings	Dimensions		
		Width (m)	Thickness (mm)	Length (m) (*Exposed Length)
2044	Iron Fastenings	0.60	90	3.00*
2045	-	0.20	90	1.50*
2046	-	-	-	-
2047	Iron Fastenings	0.39	90	8.00
2048	Iron Fastenings	0.34	160	2.50
2078	Iron Fastenings	0.18	80	0.62*
2083	-	-	50	0.50
2094	Iron Fastenings	-	-	1.20
2095	-	-	-	-

- 4.5.9. Due to its thickness, it is possible that **2048** represents a section of outer hull planking. It is notable that the depth of this timber exceeds that of the outer hull planking forming part of the timber structure **2041**, which measures 130mm. Evidence for ferrous fastenings was observed on this timber, which may represent the fittings used to attach it to the internal framing. This plank-like timber was isolated and heavily eroded.
- 4.5.10. With the exception of **2083**, the remaining planks for which a thickness measurement was obtained may represent either outer or inner planking. Timber **2083** is likely to

be too thin to represent outer hull planking. No further discernible characteristics were observed on these plank-like timbers to determine their derivation in the hull structure.

Frames

- 4.5.11. A further three frame-like timbers were also observed, two of which were located on the West Site (**2050**) and one on the North Site (**2093**). The characteristics of these frame-like timbers are detailed in **Appendix II** and are summarised in the table below:

WA ID	Fastenings	Dimensions		
		Moulded (m)	Sided (m)	Length (m) (*Exposed Length)
2050	-	0.17	0.21	-
2050	-	0.17	0.21	-
2093	Iron Fastenings	0.15	0.15	3m

- 4.5.12. The West Site frames (**2050**) were closely spaced with evidence of a scarf joint on each of the timbers. No fastenings were observed and the timbers were largely buried, restricting any detailed examination.
- 4.5.13. The frame-like timber **2093** was slightly curved with a flat face at each end and evidence for an iron fastening on its concave face. It is possible that this timber represents a frame. If so, based on its dimensions it may represent an upper futtock or top timber on the basis that its dimensions are likely to be too small for a lower supporting timber. However, the timber was not observed to notably taper at either end – a characteristic of frames amongst almost all wooden vessels, which are known to have tapered at their end furthest from the keel (Greenhill 1988:109). In order to verify or disprove the identification of this timber as a frame, a more detailed examination is required. The possibility remains for the timber to have formed one a many functions relating to hull structure and internal fittings. Frame **2093** was located on the North Site. Based on diver observations made to date, WA cannot currently confirm whether the North Site is part of the *Rooswijk* wreck site.
- 4.5.14. Prior to the 2006 fieldwork, WA were instructed by ROB members to pay close attention to any frames encountered due to their ability to inform upon construction methods (Wessex Archaeology 2006:10-11). For example, should a frame show evidence of treenails of different sizes and of uneven distribution, this may indicate a shell first construction for the *Rooswijk*. Similarly, a frame that is somewhat irregular in shape and crudely formed with a large amount of sapwood on the outer surface might also indicate a shell first construction.
- 4.5.15. The frames observed during the 2011 fieldwork showed no evidence for treenails. However, no sapwood was observed on the frames-like timbers and while the timber frames in the West Site (**2050**) were too buried and eroded for their shape to inform upon a particular construction method, the favourable preservation of the frame-like timber **2093** certainly implied that it was carefully fashioned rather than crudely formed.

Stone Blocks

- 4.5.16. A total of nine dressed stone blocks were discovered on the site, four of which were discovered in the West Site (2064-7), with the remaining five discovered in the East Site (2072-6). These blocks were observed to be rectangular in section and were regular in dimension, measuring 0.6x0.4m. The presence of dressed granite blocks between the East and West Sites has been previously reported by the Licensee (Ken Welling pers. comm.). The discovery of these stone blocks is thus consistent with the Licensee's reports of the site, suggesting that they are likely to be granite.

Concretions

- 4.5.17. A total of 22 concretions were encountered during the 2011 diving operations, 14 of which were within the West Site and eight in the East Site.

Possible Swords/Muskets

- 4.5.18. In the West Site, one feature was encountered which comprised a lump of linear concretions (2070) overlying the remains of a wooden container (2069). These concretions have been identified as possible concreted muskets and swords, presumably stored within a wooden box or chest. This identification was in part based on the presence of possible pommels suggesting the presence of swords with hilts. WA understands that this concretion also shares similar characteristics with concreted muskets and swords encountered during the 2005 excavations, further aiding its interpretation. The wooden box (2069) containing the concretions was broken and measured 0.5m in length and between 0.4-0.5m in width.

Strip Iron/Iron Bars

- 4.5.19. Of the remaining 21 concretions located, a total seven have been identified as possibly representing concreted iron bars or strip iron. Three such concretions were located on the West Site (2049, 2051 and 2058) and a further four on the East Site (2080, 2081, 2082 and 2087). The presence of iron bars or strip iron is consistent with observations of the site made by the Licensee. These objects may have been carried onboard as cargo or ballast.

WA ID	Overall Dimensions		Individual Bar Dimensions	
	Width (m)	Length (m)	Width (mm)	Length (m) (*Exposed Length)
2049	-	2.50	100-150	2.50
2051	-	-	-	-
2058	-	1.40	90-140	0.50*
2080	2	-	-	-
2081	1-1.5	4	100	4
2082	1	3	100	3
2087	-	-	-	-

Irregular Concretions

- 4.5.20. A further 14 ferrous concretions, largely amorphous in nature, were also observed – details of which can be found in **Appendix II**. Ten of these irregular concretions were located in the West Site (2052-7, 2059-62) and the remaining four are in the East Site (2079, 2084-6). The majority of these concretions were too irregular to enable a positive identification and as such, their original form and function remain unknown. However, seven have been identified as representing possible concreted

shot due to their roughly spherical shape or bulbous surface (**2052**, **2057**, **2059-62**, **2079**).

Miscellaneous

Glass Bottles

- 4.5.21. The base fragments of two glass bottles were observed during WA's 2011 diving operations. One such fragment (**2042**) was observed concreted to an iron fastening on hull structure **2041**. The other (**2071**) was concreted to the base of the wooden box **2069**, adjacent to the possible concreted muskets and swords (**2070**). The bottle type from which each of these base fragments derive are unknown, although due to their shape they have been identified as possible fragments of onion bottles or vessels of a similar shape.

Bricks

- 4.5.22. Context **2063** was a possible yellow brick of the Dutch 'Overjilsteen' type and was located in the West Site, concreted to possible concreted shot **2062**. This type of brick has been reported by the Licensee as being present between the West and East Sites ((10)(2e) pers. comm.) and a number of bricks are understood to have been recovered during the 2005 excavations.

Copper Sheets

- 4.5.23. Two fragments of cuprous sheet were discovered on the site in 2011. One such sheet was found on the West Site (**2043**), aligned with the outer hull planking of the section of hull structure (**2041**). Although not conclusively identified as such, it is possible that this sheet represents a section of copper sheathing. A further cuprous sheet was also discovered on the East Site (**2077**) (**Plate 2**), adjacent to granite block **2072** and timber **2078**. No discernible features were observed on this section of copper sheathing and as such its original form and function remain unknown.

Copper Cauldron

- 4.5.24. The remains of a copper cauldron (**2068**) were observed in the West Site, adjacent to an area of four granite blocks (**2064-7**) (**Plate 1**). The cauldron lay on its side and was partially buried. The exposed surface of the cauldron was slightly flattened and showed signs of damage, with three holes apparent. The base of the cauldron was riveted and was measured to have a diameter of 0.5m. The cauldron measured 0.55m in height.

Barrels

- 4.5.25. In the North Site, a total of five barrels were observed (**2088-2092**). The barrels conformed to two sizes (1m in length and 0.8m in length) and showed variable signs of preservation. Each individual barrel is detailed in **Appendix II**. One barrel (**2090**) was broken, exposing its contents which were subject to a brief inspection. The barrel was observed to contain concretion although no discernible features were identified. This assessment is compatible with that made by the Licensee, who reported the presence of barrels containing large iron nails on the North Site ((10)(2e) (10)(2e) pers. Comm.). It is currently unknown by WA as to whether the material located in the North Site derives from the *Rooswijk* wreck site.

4.6. GROUND-TRUTHING GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES

- 4.6.1. One objective of the 2011 fieldwork outlined by EH prior to WA's diving operations was to ground-truth the geophysical anomalies of probable and possible anthropogenic origin and archaeological interest, identified and interpreted as part of WA's EEDW project. Having assessed geophysical data from both 2008 and 2009, WA made the decision to focus on the anomalies identified from the 2009 sidescan and magnetometer data (**Figure 3**). This decision was based on the fact that more material was exposed in 2009 than in the previous year, and as a result, the data reviewed revealed the site to be more coherent than in 2008. Priority was granted to anomalies afforded the archaeological discrimination A1 – relating to those identified as being features of anthropogenic origin of archaeological interest.
- 4.6.2. A total of 48 anomalies were visible on the sidescan sonar data acquired in 2009, of which 14 were interpreted as representing wreck structure or distinct pieces of wreck debris such as anchors, classified as A1 anomalies (**7050-7062**). The remaining anomalies represent pieces of debris likely to be wreck material, classified as A2 anomalies; features of uncertain origin of possible archaeological interest (**7064-7109**).
- 4.6.3. During the 2011 fieldwork, WA prioritised the A1 sites located in relatively close proximity to one another over those which appeared largely isolated. By focussing on these areas, the divers were able to ground-truth a number of anomalies during a single dive, therefore maximising their bottom time. Of the 14 A1 anomalies within the *Rooswijk* site, WA have to date explored the area surrounding nine such anomalies. The location of these anomalies are shown in **Figures 5 and 6**.

A1 Anomalies: Anthropogenic Origin of Archaeological Interest

7050

- 4.6.4. The area in which anomaly **7050** is located was searched by WA during the 2007 diving operations (**Figure 6**). The anomaly is described as a patch of material next to an anchor and wreck structure, associated with a magnetic anomaly of 429.09nT. Features within this area observed during the 2007 fieldwork comprise concreted objects of unknown origin or function (**2032-4, 2038**), including a possible iron bar (**2032**). No timber elements or anchor was observed in this area.

7051

- 4.6.5. Anomaly **7051** was interpreted as wreck structure covering an area of 3.5m by 3.2m (**Figure 6**). The area in which this anomaly is located was covered by WA divers in 2011. Features observed in this area comprise four roughly spherical concreted objects (**2059-2062**) and a Dutch-type yellow brick (**7063**). No wreck structure was observed in this area.

7052

- 4.6.6. Anomaly **7052** was interpreted as representing a large piece of wreck structure with an associated magnetic anomaly of 128.57nT (**Figure 3**). Situated in an area approximately 30m southwest of that focussed on by WA in the West Site during diving operations undertaken to date, it has not yet been possible to ground-truth this anomaly.

7053

- 4.6.7. Anomaly **7053** has been interpreted as a likely anchor (**Figure 3**). Situated approximately 40m south of WA's main area of focus in the West Site, it has not yet been possible to ground truth this anomaly.

7054

- 4.6.8. Anomaly **7054** has been interpreted as a possible anchor (**Figure 3**). Situated approximately 90m southeast of WA's main area of focus in the West Site, it has not yet been possible to ground truth this anomaly.

7055

- 4.6.9. Anomaly **7055** has been interpreted as the largest of wreck mounds on the site with an associated magnetic anomaly of 86.24nT. Identified as a fairly contained site, this anomaly has been interpreted as covering an area of some 13.7m by 3.9m. The area in which anomaly **7055** is situated was covered by WA during 2006 (**Figure 6**). Features observed in this area include structural timbers (**2006**, **2007** and **2021**), unidentified concretions (**2014**) and a cast iron gun (**2012**).

7056

- 4.6.10. The area in which anomaly **7056** is located was searched by WA during the 2006 and 2011 diving operations (**Figure 6**). The anomaly is described as large wreck structure covering an area of 4.6m by 3.9m. The anomaly is adjacent to and presumably represents the fragment of hull structure (**2041**) and longitudinal timber (**2003**) located in this area.

7057

- 4.6.11. Anomaly **7057** has been identified as an anchor (**Figure 3**). This anchor has already been recorded by the Licensee (2008) and its identification confirmed and as such, it was not prioritised by WA during the 2011 diving operations.

7058

- 4.6.12. Anomaly **7058** has been identified as a wreck mound with clear structure and debris, associated with a magnetic anomaly of 1073.48nT (**Figure 7**). The anomaly is recorded to cover an area of 5.9m by 3.9m. This area was covered by WA during the 2011 diving operations. Features in the surrounding area observed by WA include a granite block (**2076**) and a concretion including probable concreted strip iron (**2080**). It is notable that the diver observed a sandbank in the area immediately adjacent to the anomaly location, indicating a strong possibility that more material currently lies buried within this area.

7059

- 4.6.13. Anomaly **7059** has been identified as an area of wreck structure covering 3.9m by 2.5m (**Figure 6**). It is uncertain as to whether the area in which this anomaly is located was covered by WA during the 2011 diving operations. The tracklog for dive 1014, thought to cover this area, was inaccurate due to a system error in the Scout Acoustic Tracking system. The tracklog for this dive has been projected based on information provided by the diver by means of reporting the distance and bearings back to the shot suspended below the dive vessel. The projected tracklog is located to the south of **7059** although the possibility exists for it to have covered the anomaly area. Features encountered during this dive include four granite blocks and a copper cauldron situated adjacent to one another (**2064-8**). These features have been

positioned by means of a measured distance and compass bearing back to the shot to an area 3.5m northwest of feature **2034**. This position should be considered with a degree of caution. As such, the possibility remains for **7059** to represent features **2064-8**. In order for this to be verified, a more accurate position should be obtained for the copper cauldron and surrounding granite blocks.

7060

- 4.6.14. Anomaly **7060** has been identified as wreck structure covering an area of 5m by 3.9m. This anomaly is located approximately 30m northeast of the West Site area that has been focussed on by WA during diving operations undertaken to date and has not yet been subject to ground-truthing (**Figure 3**).

7061

- 4.6.15. Anomaly **7061** has been identified as wreck structure and comprises one of the two largest pieces of wreckage on the site; covering an area of 3.9m by 3.8m (**Figure 7**). The area in which this anomaly is located was covered by WA during the 2011 diving operations. No features were found within the vicinity of **7061**. It is, however, notable that the diver observed a sandbank in this location, suggesting that any material present in this area may be buried beneath seabed sediments.

7062

- 4.6.16. Anomaly **7062** has also been identified as wreck structure and comprises the second of the two largest pieces of wreckage on the site; covering an area of 6.7m by 3.9m (**Figure 7**). The area in which this anomaly is located was covered by WA during the 2011 diving operations. No features were found within the vicinity of **7062**. However, as with **7061**, the diver observed a sandbank in this location, suggesting that any material present in this area may also be buried. The presence of three concreted objects exposed within a trough between sandbanks *c.* 3m to the north-north-west of anomaly **7062** certainly supports this assertion.

7063

- 4.6.17. Anomaly **7063** has been identified as wreck structure covering an area of 3.7m by 1m. This area was searched by WA in 2011 (**Figure 7**). The only feature encountered within close proximity to anomaly **7063** was a partly buried structural timber (**2083**). It is possible that additional wreck structure is present within the area but was buried at the time of the 2011 diving operations.

A2 Anomalies: Uncertain Origin of Possible Archaeological Interest

- 4.6.18. As the A1 anomalies were prioritised over those classified as A2, in the time available it was not possible to ground-truth the A2 anomalies given their wide distribution over an extensive area both within and around the 'debris field' boundary. As such, to date just one A2 anomaly has been assessed; anomaly **7076**, which has been interpreted as wreck debris amongst pieces of structure covering an area of 1.8m by 0.9m (**Figure 6**). The area in which this anomaly is located was covered by WA in 2006 and 2011. Within this area, in 2006 WA divers observed three structural timbers (**2002-3**, **2005**). This area was not subject to detailed investigation during 2011, although a diver passing across the area at the end of a dive noted the presence of scattered wreck debris in this area suggesting that the material in this area was subject to a level of exposure during the 2011 fieldwork.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

5.1. STATUS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

5.1.1. The overall character of the exposed material can be summarised as follows:

<p>Area and distribution of surviving ship structure</p>	<p>The size and distribution of the site is not yet established with certainty. The site currently consists of at least two main concentrations of 18th century wreck material termed by WA as the West and East Sites. Geophysical data assessed as part of the EEDW project (Wessex Archaeology 2010) revealed the presence within these areas of wreck material covering 3966m² and 487m² respectively. The West and East sites are on an east-west alignment, with a distance between them of c.25m at their closest point and c.160m at their furthest based on the geophysical data. They are in turn, surrounded by areas interpreted by WA on basis of the EEDW data as ‘debris fields’, with the potential to contain further wreck-related material. A further concentration of wreck material was identified in the EEDW data to the northwest of the West Site, coinciding with a position for the ‘North’ site provided by the Licensee. This area (213m²) is also surrounded by a ‘debris field’. The area of wreckage is situated c.90m northwest of the West Site and is referred to by WA as the North Site.</p> <p>The West Site has been investigated by WA in 2006, 2007 and 2011. To date, features observed on the West Site by WA comprise isolated structural timbers including probably frames and planks, fragments of hull structure, a possible timber box containing possible muskets and swords, two cast iron guns, a number of concreted objects including strip iron and possible concreted shot, glass bottle fragments, granite blocks and a copper cauldron.</p> <p>The East Site was investigated by WA in 2006 and 2011. Features on the site observed by WA to date comprise concreted strip iron, granite blocks, isolated structural timbers including probable planks and frames, unidentified concretions and copper sheet.</p> <p>The North Site was investigated by WA in 2011, confirming the presence of at least five barrels and two worked timbers in this area. No material to date has been encountered by WA which confirms that the material in this site derives from the <i>Rooswijk</i>. Nevertheless, the discovery of an isolated Dutch type yellow brick c. 90m north of the West Site outside the debris field suggests that the site may extend well beyond the limited area in which finds have been encountered in the West and East Sites.</p>
---	---

<p>Character of ship structure</p>	<p>The site contains a large assemblage of ship timbers, including an articulated fragment of hull comprising outer planking, frames and a possible knee with evidence for a possible gun port, observed in the West Site. WA understands from members of the 2005 excavation team that the section of hull structure observed by WA in 2011 shared similar characteristics to that recovered during the 2005 excavations. The loose and isolated timbers encountered by WA in 2006, 2007 and 2011 comprised a variety of structural timbers, including a possible wing transom timber, pine sheathing and planking and framing timbers of different dimensions.</p> <p>The fragment of coherent vessel structure observed by WA in 2011 was discovered in an area previously searched by WA divers in 2006. However, the section of hull structure was not encountered by WA during the 2006 fieldwork, suggesting that it was buried at this time, presumably by sediments which shifted from the adjacent sandbank. This suggests the potential for additional fragments of articulated hull to exist elsewhere on the site, particularly in areas adjacent to mobile sandbanks. However, available evidence suggests that the depth of sediments, needed to preserve any substantial proportion of the hull, is not great and that therefore any surviving ship structure is likely to be fragmentary.</p>
<p>Depth and character of stratigraphy</p>	<p>The depth and nature of the stratigraphic sequence are currently uncertain. WA operations have been non-intrusive and therefore the opportunity to investigate the stratigraphic sequence of the site has been limited. Stratigraphic information from the 2005 excavations is not currently available. However, reports suggest that a complex stratigraphy may have been encountered in the trenches excavated.</p> <p>The surface geology of the site comprises fine-grained mobile sands. In 2006, probing in the West Site revealed the depth of these sediments to be between 0.5-0.1m before a resistant layer was encountered. In 2007, a coarse gravelly substrate was observed in the West Site. This may have been the resistant layer noted in 2006, although the possibility remains that the hard return encountered during that year was that of the chalk bedrock.</p> <p>During 2011, archaeological features on the West Site apparently buried during WA's 2006 operations were encountered in areas adjacent to sandbanks. The exposure of previously unseen features within an area examined by WA during past fieldwork sessions suggests a shift in the sandbank sediments, subjecting archaeological material to variable degrees of exposure. The survival of well preserved wooden chests recovered during the 2005 excavations and the well preserved condition of some of the timbers observed in 2006 and 2011 suggests that the preservation environment is or has been excellent in at least part of the site, and is presumably most notable in areas subject to burial.</p>

Volume and quality of artefactual evidence	<p>The volume and quantity of artefactual evidence appears to be high. A significant number of artefacts including cannons, a possible timber pump fitting, bricks, bottles, granite/stone blocks, an iron ring, iron bars, possible swords/muskets, a wooden box, copper sheeting, a copper cauldron and other unidentified concretions were recorded by WA in 2006, 2007 and 2011. Reports suggest that the quantity and quality of finds recovered in the 2005 excavations was very high.</p> <p>As noted above, the survival of well preserved wooden chests suggests that the preservation environment is or has been excellent in at least part of the site.</p>
Apparent date of ship's construction and/or loss	<p>The <i>Rooswijk</i> is recorded as having been built in 1737 and lost in 1739. No contradictory evidence for these dates was observed in the course of WA diving operations.</p>
Apparent function	<p>The <i>Rooswijk</i> was built and designed as a <i>retourschip</i>, a VOC company vessel designed specifically for repeat trading missions between Holland and Asia.</p>
Apparent origin	<p>The <i>Rooswijk</i> was built in the Amsterdam yard of the VOC company for the Amsterdam chamber.</p>

6. ASSESSMENT ARCHIVE

- 6.1.1. The project archive consisting of a hard copy file and computer records, together with digital videotapes and miscellaneous hardcopy photographs and plans, is currently stored at WA under project code 53111.

7. REFERENCES

Written Sources

- Dix, J., Cazenave, P., Lambkin, D., Rangecroft, T., Pater, C. and Oxley, I. 2009. 'Sedimentation-Erosion Modelling as a tool for Underwater Cultural Heritage management' in Manders, M., Oosting, R. and Brouwers, W. (eds.). MACHU final report 3. Rotterdam, Opdrachtgever: Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed pp48-54.
- English Heritage, 2008, 'Protected Wreck Sites at Risk: A Risk Management Handbook', English Heritage.
- English Heritage, 2011, 'Brief for Archaeological Services in Relation to the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973). Site: *Rooswijk*', Unpublished document.
- Greenhill, B, 1988, *The Evolution of the Wooden Ship*. The Blackburn Press
- Wessex Archaeology, 2006. Rooswijk, Goodwin Sands: Undesignated Site Assessment. Unpublished report for EH (Ref: 53111.02k-9)
- Wessex Archaeology, 2007. Rooswijk, Goodwin Sands: Archaeological Report. Unpublished report for EH (Ref: 53111.03ddd)
- Wessex Archaeology, 2010. East of England Designated Wrecks: Marine Geophysical Survey and Interpretation. Unpublished report (Ref: 71770)
- Wessex Archaeology, 2010a, Northumberland, Goodwin Sands: Archaeological Report. Unpublished report for EH (Ref: 53111.03ttt)
- Wessex Archaeology, 2011. *Rooswijk, Goodwin Sands: Management Archaeological Report*, unpublished confidential report for EH (Ref: 53111.02aaaa)

Website Sources

Musée Portuaire

http://www.museeportuaire.com/IMG/pdf/fly_expo_envectobd.pdf

Vlissingen Muzzeum

<http://www.muzeum.nl/index.php?pid=152>

APPENDIX I: GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Dimensions	Total Magnetic Amplitude	Notes	Archaeological Discrimination
7050	Debris	400631	5681243	6.1m x 3.9m x 0.3m	429.09nT	Patch of material next to anchor and wreck section. Seven objects, one measuring 1.2m x 0.3m x 0.4m. The magnetic anomaly may be associated with this feature or represent buried material.	A1
7051	Debris	400612	5681234	3.5m x 3.2m x 0.2m		Wreck structure	A1
7052	Wreck	400583	5681201	3.9m x 1.8m x 1.1m	128.57nT	Large piece of structure, possible wreck section	A1
7053	Wreck	400629	5681168	2.2m x 2m x 0.1m		Likely wreck anchor	A1
7054	Wreck	400704	5681141	2.8m x 2.7m x 0.6m		Possibly an anchor lying just outside the 200m study area but associated with two other pieces of debris	A1
7055	Wreck	400607	5681230	13.7m x 3.9m x 0.7m	86.24nT	Largest of wreck mounds, fairly contained site	A1
7056	Wreck	400611	5681220	4.6m x 3.9m x 1.1m		Large wreck structure	A1
7057	Wreck	400649	5681232	4.3m x 3.9m x 0.4m	324.93nT	Wreck Anchor	A1
7058	Wreck	400715	5681257	5.9m x 3.9m x 0.4m	1073.48nT	Wreck mound with clear structure and debris	A1
7059	Wreck	400614	5681248	3.9m x 2.5m x 0.4m		Wreck structure	A1
7060	Wreck	400648	5681263	5m x 3.9m x 0.7m		Wreck structure	A1
7061	Wreck	400706	5681256	3.9m x 3.8m x 0.3m		Wreck structure. One of the two largest pieces of wreckage	A1

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Dimensions	Total Magnetic Amplitude	Notes	Archaeological Discrimination
7062	Wreck	400696	5681253	6.7m x 3.9m x 0.9m		Wreck structure. One of the two largest pieces of wreckage	A1
7063	Wreck	400704	5681251	3.7m x 1m x 0.2m		Wreck structure. Third largest object	A1
7064	Bright reflector	400591	5681198	0.8m x 0.5m		Piece of debris near a large structure	A2
7065	Bright reflector	400719	5681238	0.4m x 0.4m		Possible wreck debris	A2
7066	Bright reflector	400694	5681241	0.7m x 0.4m		Possible wreck debris. Unclear	A2
7067	Bright reflector	400689	5681251	0.9m x 0.7m		Possible wreck debris. Unclear	A2
7068	Bright reflector	400715	5681242	2.6m x 0.8m		Rectangular object near wreck site	A2
7069	Bright reflector	400618	5681277	2.1m x 1.6m		Single object near wreck site. Probable wreck debris	A2
7070	Dark reflector	400731	5681334	2.8m x 2.5m		Patch of debris	A2
7071	Dark reflector	400581	5681342	4m x 3.9m		Patch of debris, likely to be wreck debris	A2
7072	Dark reflector	400634	5681152	1.5m x 0.4m		Possible buried object	A2
7073	Dark reflector	400631	5681163	1.2m x 0.6m		Possible piece of wreck debris	A2
7074	Dark reflector	400731	5681299	2.1m x 0.4m		Possible wreck debris but unclear	A2
7075	Dark reflector	400663	5681167	1.6m x 0.8m		Possible piece of debris (mainly buried) in an area of seafloor disturbance	A2
7076	Debris	400616	5681229	1.8m x 0.9m x 0.4m		Wreck debris amongst pieces of structure	A2
7077	Debris	400709	5681231	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.4m		Angular object	A2

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Dimensions	Total Magnetic Amplitude	Notes	Archaeological Discrimination
7078	Debris	400729	5681215	1.5m x 0.8m x 0.2m		Angular object, possible wreck debris	A2
7079	Debris	400720	5681229	1.3m x 0.9m x 0.2m		Angular object, probable wreck debris.	A2
7080	Debris	400652	5681209	0.6m x 0.3m		Elongated object likely to be wreck debris	A2
7081	Debris	400735	5681226	2.2m x 0.4m x 0.2m		Elongated object, probable wreck debris	A2
7082	Debris	400700	5681149	1.4m x 0.4m x 0.2m		Elongated piece of debris lying next to a possible anchor and seafloor disturbance.	A2
7083	Debris	400681	5681247	4.4m x 1.1m x 0.2m	54.2nT	Large piece of debris, likely to be wreck debris	A2
7084	Debris	400701	5681207	1.6m x 1.5m x 0m		Largest of a group of objects	A2
7085	Debris	400711	5681283	1.3m x 0.5m x 0.1m		Largest of a group of objects. It's thin, long and angular. likely to be wreck debris	A2
7086	Debris	400722	5681279	2.1m x 0.5m x 0.2m		Likely wreck debris	A2
7087	Debris	400653	5681203	3.8m x 0.6m x 0.1m		Linear piece of debris likely to be wreck debris	A2
7088	Debris	400724	5681239	1.1m x 0.6m x 0.3m		Object near wreck site. Probably wreck debris	A2
7089	Debris	400663	5681285	2.2m x 0.4m x 0.2m		Possible stray piece of wreck debris	A2
7090	Debris	400648	5681273	0.8m x 0.4m x 0.2m		Possible wreck debris	A2
7091	Debris	400596	5681265	0.8m x 0.6m x 0.2m		Single object near wreck site. Probable wreck debris	A2
7092	Debris	400624	5681296	1.2m x 0.9m x 0.1m		Single object near wreck site. Probable wreck debris	A2

WA ID	Classification	Easting	Northing	Dimensions	Total Magnetic Amplitude	Notes	Archaeological Discrimination
7093	Debris	400715	5681247	2m x 1m x 0.3m		Wreck debris	A2
7094	Debris	400725	5681256	1.3m x 0.6m x 0.2m	13.09nT	Wreck debris	A2
7095	Debris	400628	5681268	1.1m x 0.8m x 0.1m		Wreck debris	A2
7096	Debris	400662	5681239	2.2m x 1m x 0.2m	90.05nT	Wreck debris or possible cannon gun	A2
7097	Seafloor disturbance	400709	5681149	4.5m x 1.5m		Likely to be buried material. disturbance lies next to a possible anchor	A2
7098	Magnetic	400569	5681218		11.75nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7099	Magnetic	400575	5681206		34.34nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7100	Magnetic	400572	5681189		28.23nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7101	Magnetic	400591	5681220		79.34nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7102	Magnetic	400590	5681171		42.03nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7103	Magnetic	400609	5681199		388.7nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7104	Magnetic	400609	5681209		327.92nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7105	Magnetic	400630	5681325		14.36nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7106	Magnetic	400630	5681225		54.27nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7107	Magnetic	400650	5681218		196.52nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7108	Magnetic	400729	5681201		150.52nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7109	Magnetic	400752	5681168		13.97nT	Distinct and isolated anomaly	A2
7486	Wreck	400533	5681320	16.8m x 3.9m x 0.4m	465.53nT	Patch of debris likely wreck site with at least three magnetometer hits. At least 9 piece of wreck cargo like barrels (each measuring 1.7m x 1m x 0.4m) and a large piece of structure (3.9m x 1.4m x 0.5m)	A1

APPENDIX II: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES LOG

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2001	Timber Possible Beam	Wood	A large timber with many fastenings, measuring 1.65m in length by 0.4m in width by 0.12m thick. One end is intact and worked, the other end is broken.	West Site	2006	6
2002	Timber Possible Beam	Wood	A large timber measuring 1.7m in length and 0.12m in thickness, its width was unclear as the timber was partially buried, though it was observed to be at least 0.24m. The timber featured 3 intact fasteners and a further 3 holes for fasteners no longer in place.	West Site	2006	6
2003	Timber Outer Plank	Wood	A massive timber, measuring 12.07m in length by 0.7m in width by 0.15m thick. The timber features many iron bolts and smaller fasteners. It may be a plank, wale or keelson.	West Site	2006	6
2004	Timber Frame	Wood	A frame, measuring 2.24m in length. At one frame head it measured 0.14m sided and 0.16m moulded, measuring 0.17m sided and 0.17m moulded in the central section and 0.11m sided and 0.12m moulded at the other frame head.	West Site	2006	6
2005	Timber Partition Plank	Wood	A plank, measuring 0.24m in width and 0.08m thick. The plank featured 2 treenails with diameters of 2.8cm and 5cm and numerous square iron nails.	West Site	2006	6
2006	Timber Possible Frame	Wood	A possible frame, measuring 1.2m in length, situated under concretion D15 in the area of the gun port.	West Site	2006	6

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2007	Timber Possible Deck Beam/Wing Transom	Wood	A deck beam measuring approximately 8.7m in length. The beam measures 0.34m by 0.17m in the centre, tapering to 0.1m by 0.1m at either end. This timber is in an excellent state of preservation, featuring a recess for a beam in the centre and a line of square nails running along its face.	West Site	2006	6
2008	Timber Sheathing Plank	Wood	A piece of sheathing measuring over 1.5m in length by 0.18m in width by 0.03m thick. This piece of sheathing features a large amount of nails. It is almost touching timber 2003 and overlain by an associated eroded frame 2009 .	West Site	2006	6
2009	Timber Frame	Wood	A damaged and eroded end of a frame lying on top of 2008 . Its exact length is unclear, as it is buried but it measures at least 1m in length and at least 0.1m in width by 0.1m thick, though these dimensions are also unclear due to erosion. It features 2 treenail holes of approximately 3cm in diameter.	West Site	2006	6
2010	Timber Outer Plank	Wood	A large timber, almost identical to 2003 , with at least 2 possible frames attached underneath it. It measures 0.5cm in width by 0.12m thick and approximately 10m in length.	West Site	2006	6 Position Inaccurate
2011	Timber Pump Fitting	Wood	A loose timber interpreted as a possible pump fitting. The timber has a right-angled cut in the bottom half and features a square protrusion with a circular cut through it on one face. It measures approximately 0.75m in length by 0.3m in width and it is between 0.1m and 0.15m thick.	East Site	2006	7

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2012	Cast Iron Gun	Iron	A heavily concreted cannon which measures 2.18m in overall length. It is heavily concreted and the bore is completely closed. There is a yellow plastic survey disc attached to the cascabel with a cable tie, marked D6.	West Site	2006	6
2013	Cast Iron Gun	Iron	A heavily concreted cannon which measures over 2.5m in length. The cascabel is buried in seabed sediment. The cannon is lying at an angle, with the muzzle upstanding by 0.8m. Identified by Ken Welling as being either cannon D3 or D4 from the salvage numbering system.	West Site	2006	6
2014	Concretion	Iron	Sub rectangular concretion measuring 1.2m long by 0.45m wide and 0.4m thick. It is lying on top of frame 2006 and has been labelled with yellow survey marker D15.	West Site	2006	6
2015	Strip Iron	Iron	Upstanding strip iron bar, part of cargo. It was upstanding c.0.5m, 0.07m wide and 0.04m thick.	West Site	2006	6
2016	Pot/Ointment Jar	Ceramic	Small pot or ointment jar concreted to 2017 . It has a diameter of 0.1m and is 0.02m thick.	West Site	2006	6
2017	Concretion	Probably Ferrous	Sub-rectangular concretion measuring 1.2m long by 0.2m wide and around 0.3m thick.	West Site	2006	6
2018	Bottle	Glass	Base fragment of a glass bottle concreted to 2020 .	West Site	2006	6
2019	Bottle	Glass	Loose base fragment of a glass bottle lying on top of 2020 .	West Site	2006	6
2020	Concretion	Iron	Small oval concretion measuring 1m long by 0.3m and it is almost completely buried.	West Site	2006	6

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2021	Timber Frame	Wood	Small eroded frame measuring 0.98m long. It has six treenails in it, each with a diameter of 0.03m, with five of them placed along the centreline of the frame (with one slightly offset).	West Site	2006	6
2022	Strip Iron Bar	Iron	Strip iron bar found in the East Site. It measured 3.5m long by 0.07, wide by 0.04m thick.	East Site	2006	7
2023	Concretion Possible Modern Metal Drum	Probably Ferrous	Ribbed cylindrical metal object, not concreted. Identified as a possible modern metal drum.	West Site	2007	Position Unknown
2024	Timber Possible Frame/Beam	Wood	Rectangular sectioned fragment of frame/beam like worked timber. Partially buried, full length of 1.17m. Width and thickness towards the head 0.16m and 0.12m respectively. Lies at a slight angle. Heel squared off, head eroded. Uncertain whether it is an isolated fragment or part of a larger structure, although the former is likely. Original form and function unknown, although probably part of the vessel structure or internal fittings.	West Site	2007	Position Unknown
2025	Stone Blocks	Stone	Group of at least four blocks of hard material covered in marine growth. Probably made of stone. Dimensions fairly regular, roughly square shaped and 0.6-0.8m on each side. Possibly dressed stone blocks carried as cargo/ballast.	West Site	2007	Position Unknown

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2026	Concretion Possible chain/bar	Ferrous	Irregular L-shaped ferrous concretion, west of 2025 . Arms of the 'L' 0.76m and 1.2m long. Approximate average diameter 0.13m. Original form and function unknown, possibly a fragment of chain or a bent iron bar.	West Site	2007	Position Unknown
2027-9	Concretions	Ferrous	A group of three small ferrous concretions. 2027 V-shaped. Original form and function unknown.	West Site	2007	Position Unknown
2030	Concretion	Ferrous	Small, partly buried bar or cylinder-like ferrous concretion to the west of 2027-9 in a very slight but discernable scour. Length exposed 1.0m, irregular diameter of 0.16m. A small highly irregular concretion attached to it. Original form and function unknown, possibly iron bars carried as cargo/ballast.	West Site	2007	Position Unknown
2031	Cast Iron Gun	Iron	Cast iron smooth bore muzzle loading gun. Overall length 2.5m (full length exposed when inspected). Surface shape and features was largely obscured by heavy concretion but cascabel-like end could be approximately distinguished, Orientation from cascabel to muzzle 350 degrees. A number of bulges present in the concretion suggesting that other objects are attached. Overall length precludes this being either guns 2012 or 2013 (see 2006 results). Shallow scour-like depression in the seabed present along the north-west side of the gun. Within this scour a small sheet of metal, possibly aluminium, observed. Identified as probably modern debris.	West Site	2007	Position Unknown

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2032	Concretion Possible Iron Bar	Ferrous	Bar or cylinder-like ferrous concretion orientated north-west to south-east. Partly buried, exposed length 1.85m. Approximate diameter at exposed end 0.15m. Original form and function unknown, possibly iron bars carried as cargo/ballast.	West Site	2007	6
2033	Concretion	Ferrous	Unusual irregular ferrous concretion probably comprised of two metal bars or cylinders concreted together or forming two distinct parts of a single object. Overall length 2.85m, maximum diameter of c.0.3m. Orientation east-west. Original form and function unknown.	West Site	2007	6
2034	Concretion	Ferrous	Semi-circular ferrous concretion south-east of and almost touching 2033 . Appears to contain a bar or cylinder like object. Inner diameter approximately 1.5m, partly buried. Section diameter 0.16- 0.12m. Original form and function unknown.	West Site	2007	6
2035	Timber and Concretion	Composite (Wood and Ferrous)	Large upstanding composite feature, containing several possible timber and concreted, possibly bar-like metal objects. Original form and function unknown, probably more than one object.	West Site	2007	6
2036	Concretion Probably Modern	Ferrous	Irregular ferrous concretion of 1.24m circumference and 0.15m height. The concretion contained a largely un-corroded bare metal surface identified as probably modern in origin. The original form and function of this object was not identified.	West Site	2007	6

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2037	Concretion Possible Iron Bar	Ferrous	Large ferrous bar-like concretion. Partially buried at a 30 degree angle, the exposed length was 0.75m with a 0.15m by 0.30m section. Original form and function unknown, possibly iron bars carried as cargo/ballast.	West Site	2007	6
2038	Concretion	Ferrous	Irregular ferrous concretion. Original form and function unknown.	West Site	2007	6
2039	Concretion	Ferrous	Very small ferrous concretion. Original form and function unknown.	West Site	2007	6
2040	Yellow Brick	Brick	Possible broken yellow brick of the Dutch 'Overjilsteen' type. Likely to have been carried as cargo/ballast or to have formed part of the structure of a hearth onboard the vessel.	North Site	2007	6
2041	Timber Section of Hull Structure	Wood and Iron	Section of ships hull including probable outer planking and a possible fragment of inner planking, frames and a possible knee or other internal stiffener. A cut gap between frames and planking suggests the possible presence of a gun port measuring 85cm in width. The section lies inboard side up and is very slightly concave. Evidence for concreted iron fasteners also present. At least two outer hull planks are present, recorded to measure at least 13cm thick and 27cm wide, although taking into account the level of erosion it is possible that the original width exceeded this.	West Site	2011	6
2042	Bottle	Glass	Base fragment of a glass bottle concreted to 2041.	West Site	2011	6

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2043	Copper Sheet	Copper	Largely buried cuprous sheet, partially buried and almost directly south of 2041. Possibly representing copper sheathing.	West Site	2011	6
2044	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	Possible plank, measuring 0.6m wide and 90mm thick. Buried at each end, this timber had an exposed length of c.3m. Orientated NNW-SSE. The surface of the timber is gribbled and there is evidence of iron fastenings present.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate
2045	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	Possible plank, measuring 0.2m wide and 90mm thick. The exposed length of the timber was 1.5m. Orientated SW-NE.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate
2046	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	Isolated loose timber identified as a possible plank. Timber exhibited a badly gribbled surface.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate
2047	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	Long timber, measuring approximately 8m in length. The timber, thought to represent a plank, measured 0.39m at its widest point and was 90mm thick. A joint was noted on the timber with a depth of 120mm. The presence of iron fastenings was noted, as was that of a hole with a square section measuring 15mm ² . Orientated E-W.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate
2048	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	Isolated plank-like timber, approximately 2.5m in length, 0.34m wide and 160mm deep. Orientated SW-NE, the timber tapered to an eroded point at its north-eastern end. The surface of the timber was recorded as being heavily eroded. Evidence of ferrous fastenings present.	West Site	2011	6

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2049	Concretions Possible Iron Bars	Ferrous	Large linear concretion consisting of multiple layers of roughly cylindrical and linear concretions, protruding from the seabed by some 0.5m and aligned roughly E-W. The concretions measured approximately 2.5m in length with each individual linear concretion measuring between 100-150mm in width. The individual elements were too concreted for a conclusive identification but may represent iron bars.	West Site	2011	6
2050	Timber Frames	Wood	Two timber frames, closely spaced with dimensions recorded as 0.21m moulded and 0.17m sided. A possible scarf joint was observed on either frame. Orientated NNW-SSE (becoming increasingly buried towards the NNW). Located approximately 0.5m east of 2049 .	West Site	2011	6
2051	Concretions Possible Iron Bars	Probably Ferrous	Linear concreted objects, concreted to 2050 . Too concreted to enable positive identification although sharing similar characteristics to 2049 it is possible that these concretions represent iron bars.	West Site	2011	6
2052	Concretion Possible Concreted Shot	Ferrous	A roughly linear concretion measuring 0.7m in length and 0.45m wide at its widest point. Orientated NE-SW. Although the object was too heavily concreted for a positive identification, the surface of the concretion was bulbous and as such it may represent concreted shot.	West Site	2011	6

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2053	Concretion	Ferrous	An upstanding concretion with a circular section, protruding from the seabed vertically by 0.4m. The diameter of the feature at its tallest point was 0.2m. At its base, the upstanding concretion formed part of a wider area of concreted material, partially buried with an exposed length of 0.6m. This small concreted mound appeared to represent a number of individual items concreted together, including a possible section of chain.	West Site	2011	6
2054-7	Concretions	Ferrous	Four irregular concretions. Identification unknown although one (2057) appeared to have a bulbous surface and may represent concreted shot.	West Site	2011	6
2058	Concretion Possible Iron Bar	Ferrous	A partially buried cylindrical concretion, protruding from the seabed at an approximate 45 degree angle by some 0.4m. The exposed length of the feature was recorded to be 0.55m in length, with a width ranging between 90-140mm. The protruding concretion was orientated NE-SW, with its most upstanding end towards the SW. Towards the seabed, a wider area of concretion was observed with an overall exposed length of 1.4m. The identification of the feature is unknown, although it may represent a concreted iron bar.	West Site	2011	6
2059-62	Concretion Possible Concreted Shot	Ferrous	Four circular concreted ferrous features with an approximate diameter of 150mm. These features were unidentified but due to their rounded shape, may represent concreted shot.	West Site	2011	6

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2063	Yellow Brick	Brick	Possible yellow brick of the Dutch 'Overjilsteen' type. Likely to have been carried as cargo/ballast or to have formed part of the structure of a hearth onboard the vessel. Concreted to 2062 .	West Site	2011	6
2064-7	Granite Blocks	Stone	Four granite blocks, each measuring approximately 0.6x0.4m. Blocks exhibit various levels of exposure, two being partially exposed and the granite block almost completely buried. All the blocks are within 2m distance to one another.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate
2068	Copper Cauldron	Copper	A copper cauldron, partially buried and lying on its side. The cauldron is slightly flattened on its exposed surface and shows signs of damaged with three holes apparent. The base is riveted and has a diameter of 0.5m. The height of the cauldron is 0.55m.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate Plate 1
2069	Wooden Box or Chest	Wood	A wooden box or chest, with a definite corned and edges at 90 degrees to one another. The box was broken, but measured 0.5m long and 0.4-0.5m wide. Directly overlaid by linear concretions 2070 .	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate
2070	Concretions Possible Swords and Muskets	Ferrous	Linear concretions overlying wooden box/chest (2069). The concretions have been identified as representing possible swords or muskets. The presence of a possible pommel suggests that some of the concretions may represent swords with hilts.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate

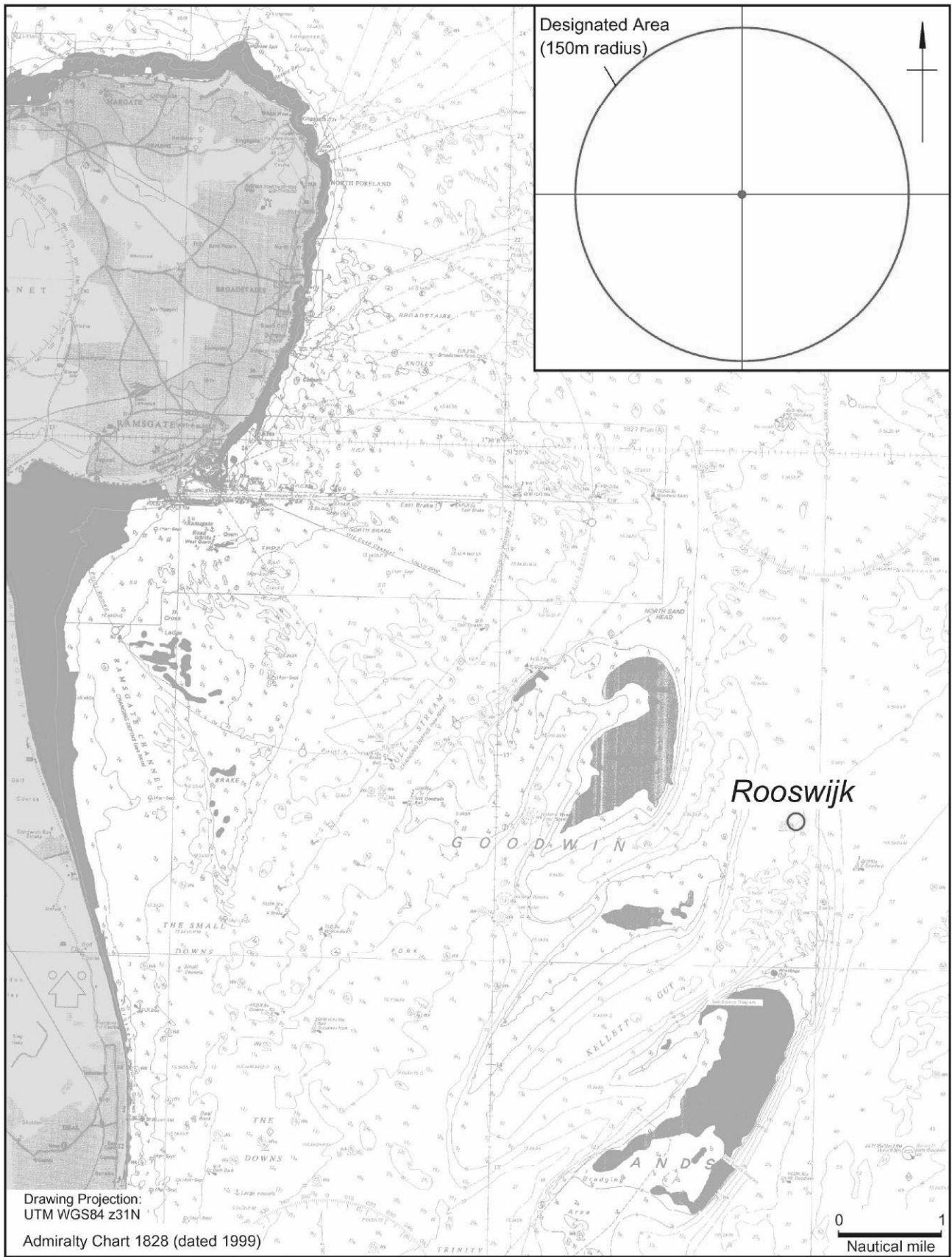
Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2071	Bottle	Glass	Base fragment of a glass bottle concreted to base of box/chest 2069.	West Site	2011	6 Position Inaccurate
2072-6	Granite Blocks	Stone	Five granite blocks, each measuring approximately 0.6x0.4m. Three of these granite blocks (2072-4) were observed within an area in which a copper sheet (2077) and a timber (2078) were also present. Granite block 2072 was orientated NW-SE. Another (2075), orientated WNW-ESE, was adjacent to concreted object 2079. The remaining granite block (2076) was orientated E-W and was adjacent to concretion 2080. These granite blocks were subject to variable levels of exposure, but none were completely exposed to enable a measurement of the depth to be taken.	East Site	2011	7
2077	Copper Sheet	Copper	A thin copper sheet measuring c. 0.3m in length and c. 0.2m in width, located between granite block 2072 and timber 2078 but attached to neither. No holes or rivets observed. Function unknown.	East Site	2011	7 Plate 2

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2078	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	A plank-like timber, lying adjacent to the copper sheet 2077 and granite block 2072 . Orientated E-W. The timber measured 0.18m in width and 80mm in depth. The timber was partially buried, with an exposed length of 0.62m. Evidence of at least three ferrous fastenings was observed on the timber with diameters of between 15-30mm. A square section hole measuring 15x15mm was also observed.	East Site	2011	7
2079	Concretion Possible Concreted Shot	Ferrous	A small mound of concreted objects, partially buried. Notable features include two roughly linear concretions, each with an irregular surface. The first linear concretion has an exposed length of 0.5m and a width (at its widest exposed point) of 150mm. The second linear concretion measures 0.35m in length. A number of bulbous shaped concretions are also present and may represent concreted shot. Adjacent to granite block 2075 .	East Site	2011	7
2080	Concretion Possible Strip Iron	Ferrous	Small concreted mound, approximately 2m wide and largely buried. Notable features include the presence of numerous linear and cylindrical concretions aligned N-S. These linear features may represent concreted strip iron. Adjacent to granite block 2076 .	East Site	2011	7

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2081	Concretion Strip Iron	Iron	A bundle of concreted strip iron, with individual strips splayed out forming one concretion. The height of the bundle from the seabed was between 0.5-0.8m and measured 4m in length and between 1-1.5m wide. Each individual strip measured approximately 100mm in width. Orientated NNW-SSE, a notable scour was observed on the SSE side. Located directly to the south of 2082 .	East Site	2011	7
2082	Concretion Strip Iron	Iron	A bundle of concreted strip iron, with individual strips orientated N-S splayed out forming one concretion. The bundle was 0.5m from the seabed and measured 3m in length and 1m in width overall. Each individual strip measured approximately 100mm in width. Located directly to the north of 2081 .	East Site	2011	7
2083	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	An isolated and fairly loose plank-like timber. The timber is partially buried with an exposed length of 0.5m and a thickness of 50mm. Too thin to represent outer planking.	East Site	2011	7
2084-5	Concretions	Ferrous	Two partially buried linear concretions, with an exposed length of approximately 2m and 1m respectively. These concretions are cylindrical in shape, each with a diameter of 150mm. Their origin and function is unknown.	East Site	2011	7

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2086	Concretion	Ferrous	Partially buried concretion, with an exposed length of 1.5m. The concretion is irregular in shape with a width ranging from 0.8m at one end, to 0.2m at the other. Identification unknown due to amorphous nature of the concretion.	East Site	2011	7
2087	Concretion Strip Iron	Ferrous	Concreted strip iron. Unrecorded due to lack of bottom time at time of encounter.	East Site	2011	7
2088	Barrel	Ferrous	Barrel-like feature, measuring 1m in length with a diameter of 0.5m. The ends of the barrel are exposed and it is orientated N-S. Covered in marine growth. No wood was apparent but evidence of stave-like structures was present and a definite chine was observed at each end.	North Site	2011	-
2089	Barrel	Wood and Ferrous	Barrel-like feature, measuring 1m in length. Largely intact with some concretion observed.	North Site	2011	-
2090	Barrel	Wood and Ferrous	Barrel-like feature, measuring 1m in length. Largely squashed and covered in fishing net. This barrel was slightly broken, exposing its contents. Inspection revealed the barrel to contain concretion although no identifiable contents were observed.	North Site	2011	-
2091	Barrel	Wood and Ferrous	Partially buried and largely intact barrel, measuring 0.8 in length. Orientated SSW-NNE. This barrel was observed to have a circular section and was notably wider in the middle. The barrel was observed to be covered in marine growth, although its individual staves were apparent.	North Site	2011	-

Context No.	Type	Material	Description	Area	WA Survey Year	Figure No.
2092	Barrel	Wood and Ferrous	A barrel-like feature. Exact length unknown although it is thought to measure the same as other barrels on the site and is either 0.8 or 1m in length.	North Site	2011	-
2093	Timber Possible Frame	Wood and Iron	A timber, measuring c.3m in length with a square section of 150x150mm. The timber was observed to have a flat face at each end with no scarf joint visible and was orientated SE-NE. The timber was partially buried, with its NE end exposed and its SW end beneath sediments. A slight curvature was noted on the timber, with its concave side towards the SE. Evidence for a single iron fastening was observed on the concave face of the timber but no trenails were observed. The surface condition of the timber was fairly fresh, although eroded in places and was subject to both soft and hard marine growth. The timber appears to be structural and is displaced – no further identification was possible. The timber was located adjacent to barrel 2088 .	North Site	2011	
2094	Timber Possible Plank	Wood and Iron	A plank-like timber, partially exposed with an exposed length of 1.2m. A broken iron fastening was evident. The timber was highly eroded and appeared displaced. Located adjacent to barrel 2092 .	North Site	2011	
2095	Timber Possible Plank	Wood	A plank-like timber observed beneath barrel 2092 . The timber was largely buried and as such, was not subject to detailed inspection.	North Site	2011	

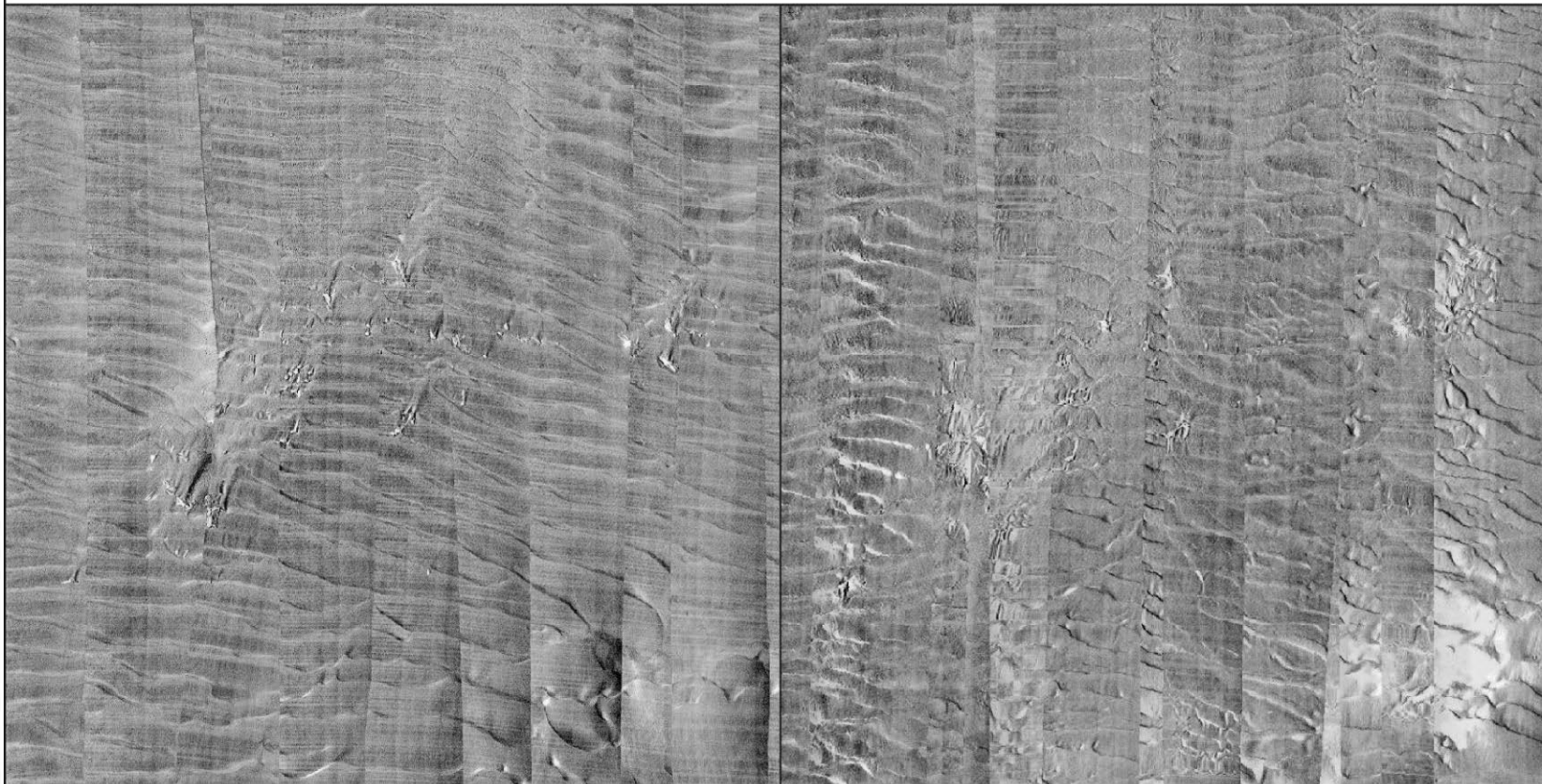


Drawing Projection:
 UTM WGS84 z31N
 Admiralty Chart 1828 (dated 1999)

	● SI position 51°16.443' N, 01°34.537' E WGS. 84 coordinates			
	This product has been derived, in part, from Crown Copyright Material with the permission of the UK Hydrographic Office and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (www.ukho.gov.uk) All rights reserved. (Wessex Archaeology Licence Number 820/020220/11) NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION WARNING: The UK Hydrographic Office has not verified the information within this product and does not accept liability for the accuracy of reproduction or any modifications made thereafter.			
	Date:	12/07/11	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:100,000 (inset 1:5000)	Illustrator:	(10)(2e)
	Path:	W:\Projects\PWA\Projects\531117 DO\Rep Figs\2011\z31_Rooswijk\Arch report		

Rooswijk site location

Figure 1



A: 2008 sidescan sonar mosaic

B: 2009 sidescan sonar mosaic



Statutory Instrument



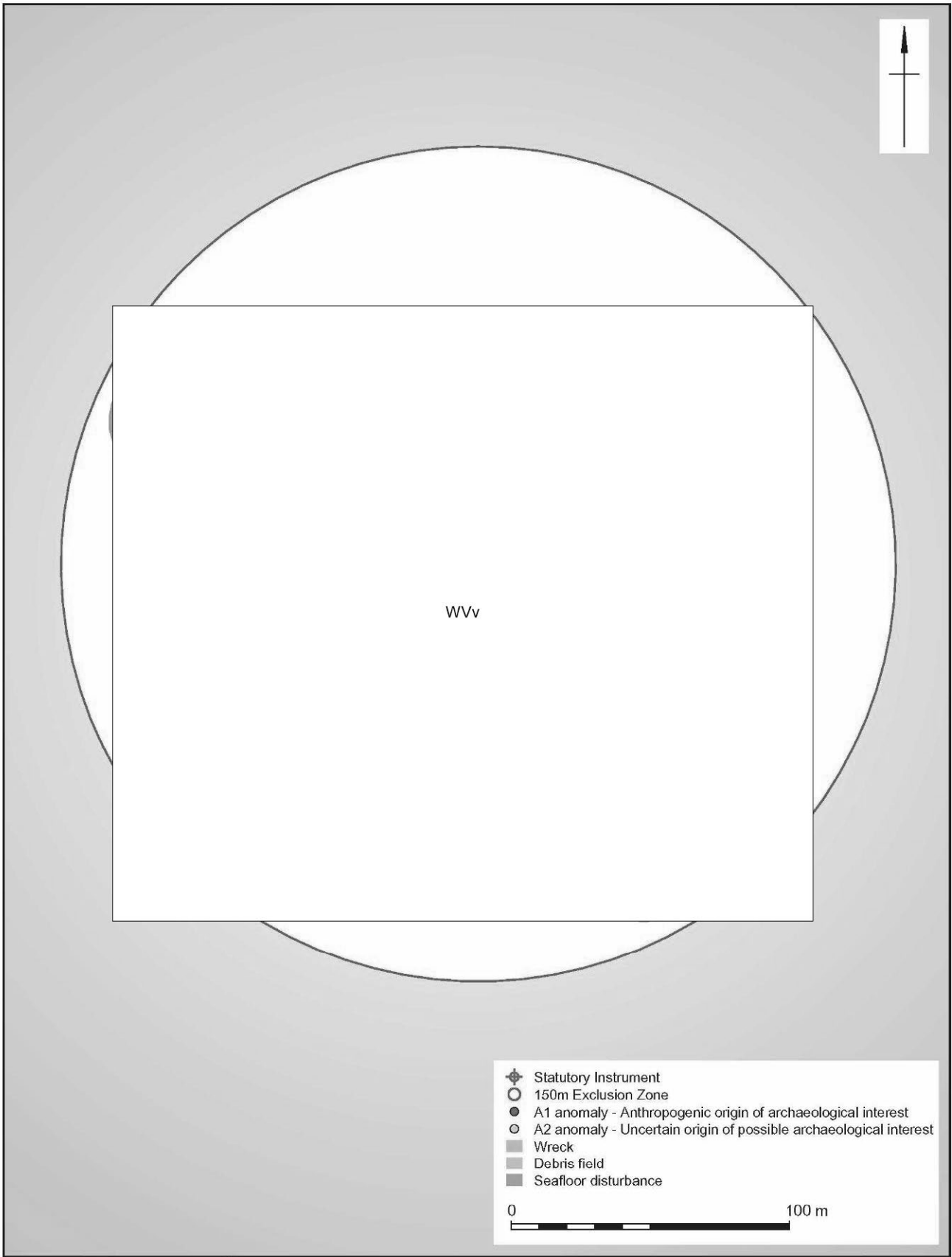
Projection WGS84 Zone N31
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	(10)(2e)
Date:	02/08/11
Scale:	1:1000 @A3
Path:	W:\Projects\PWA\Projects\53111\

7 Drawing Office\Report Figs\2011\z31_Rooswijk\Arch report

Comparison of 2008 and 2009 sidescan sonar data (West and East Sites)

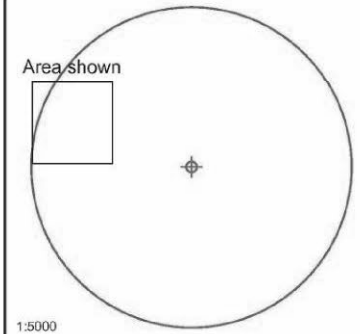
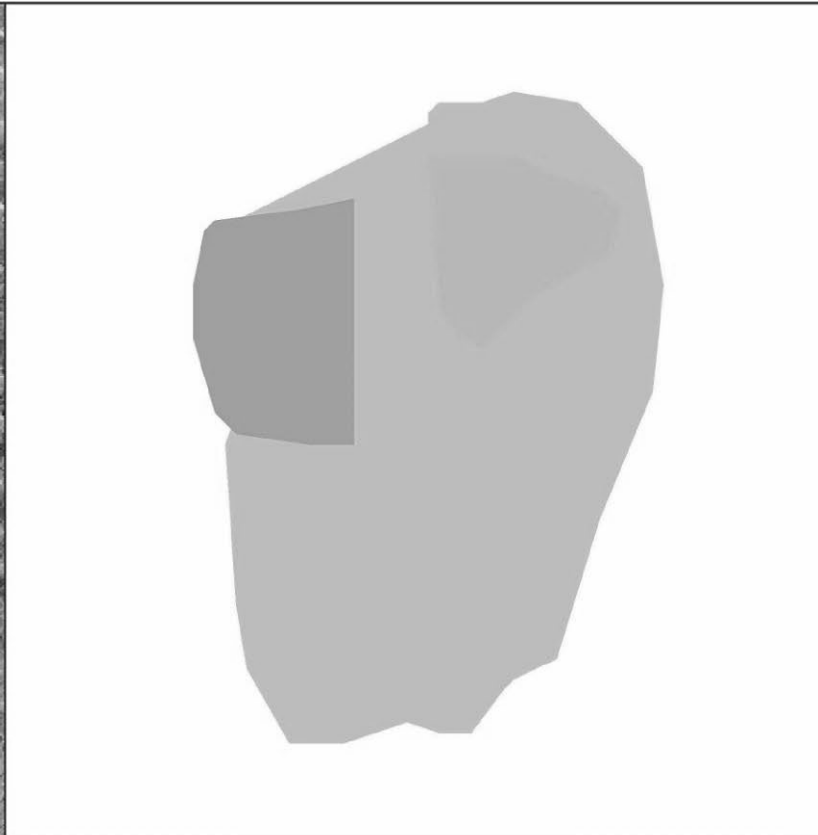
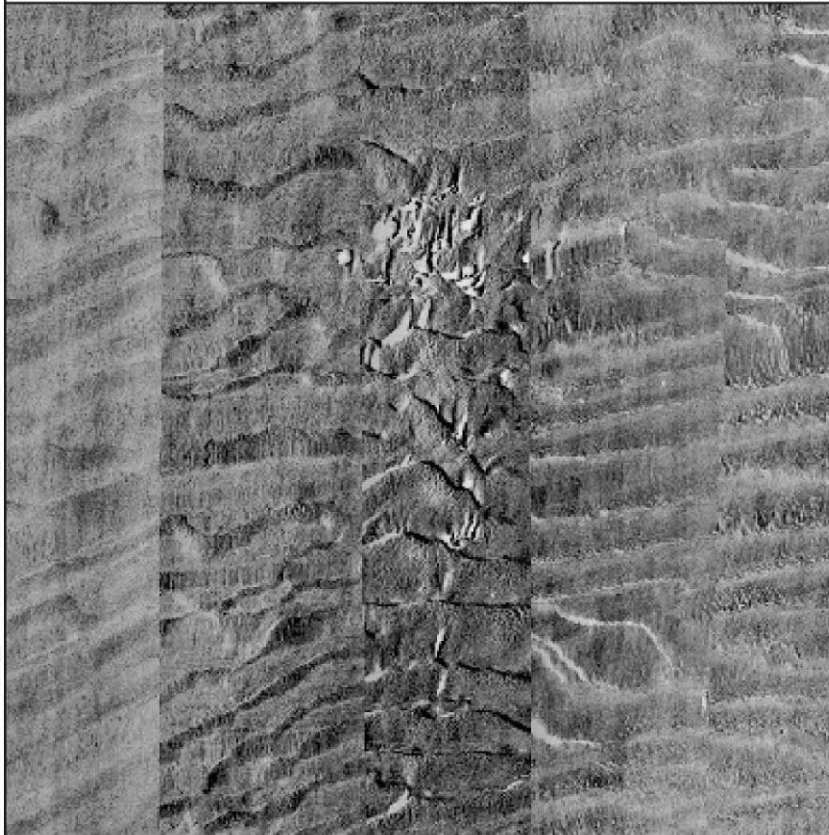
Figure 2



Drawing Projection: UTM WGS84 z31N	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
	Date:	02/08/11	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:2000 @A4	Illustrator:	(10)(24)
	Path:	W:\Projects\PWA\Projects\53111\7 DO\Report Figs\2011\z31_Rooswijk\Arch report		

Interpretation of 2009 geophysical data - West and East Sites

Figure 3



- ⊕ Statutory Instrument
- 150m Exclusion Zone
- Wreck
- Debris field
- Seafloor disturbance



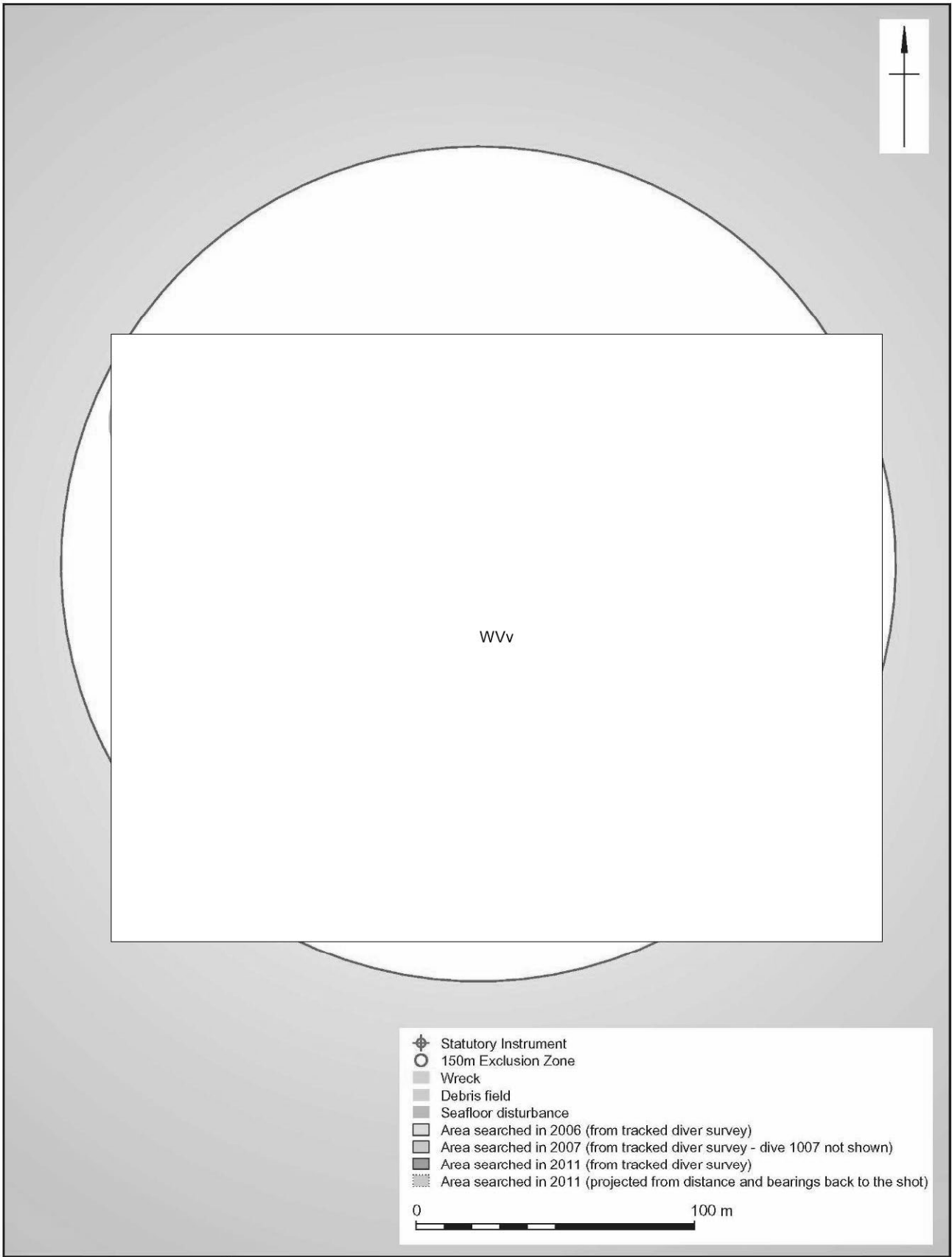
A: 2009 sidescan sonar mosaic

B: 2009 sidescan sonar interpretation

Projection WGS84 Zone N31
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	(10)(2e)
Date:	02/08/11
Scale:	1:500 @A3
Path:	W:\Projects\PWA\Projects\53111\

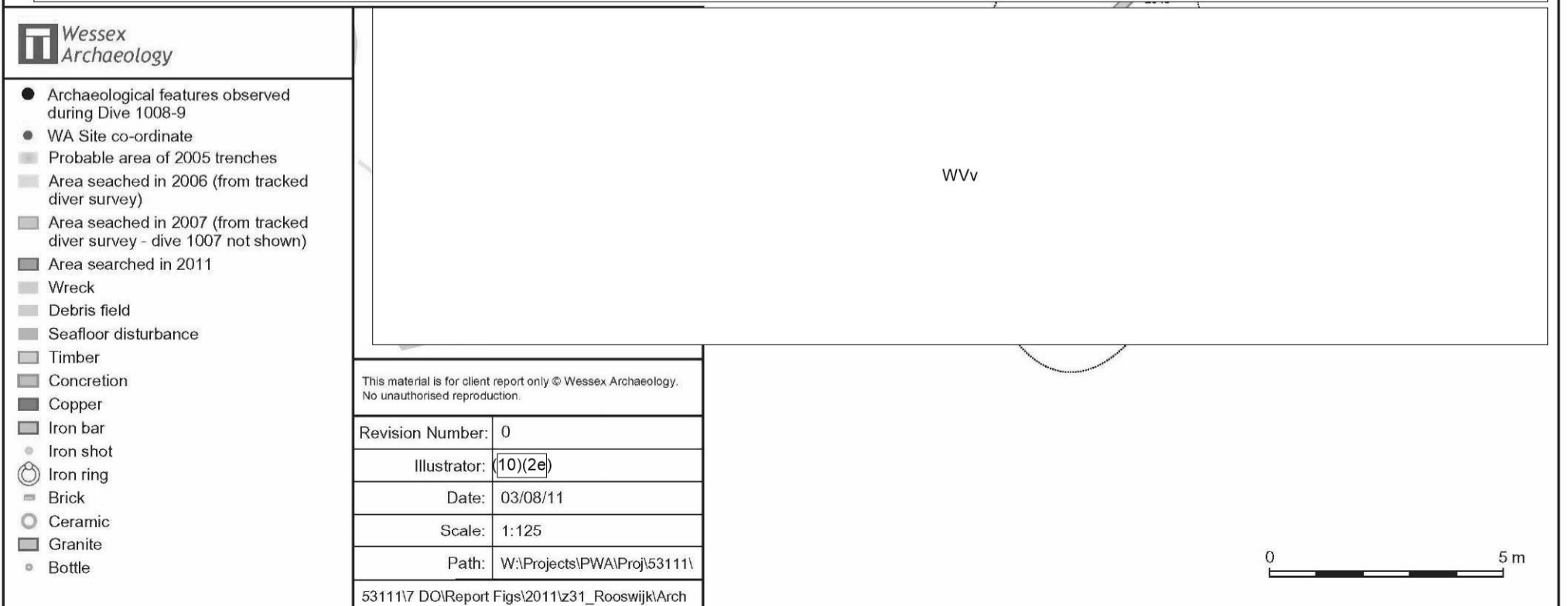
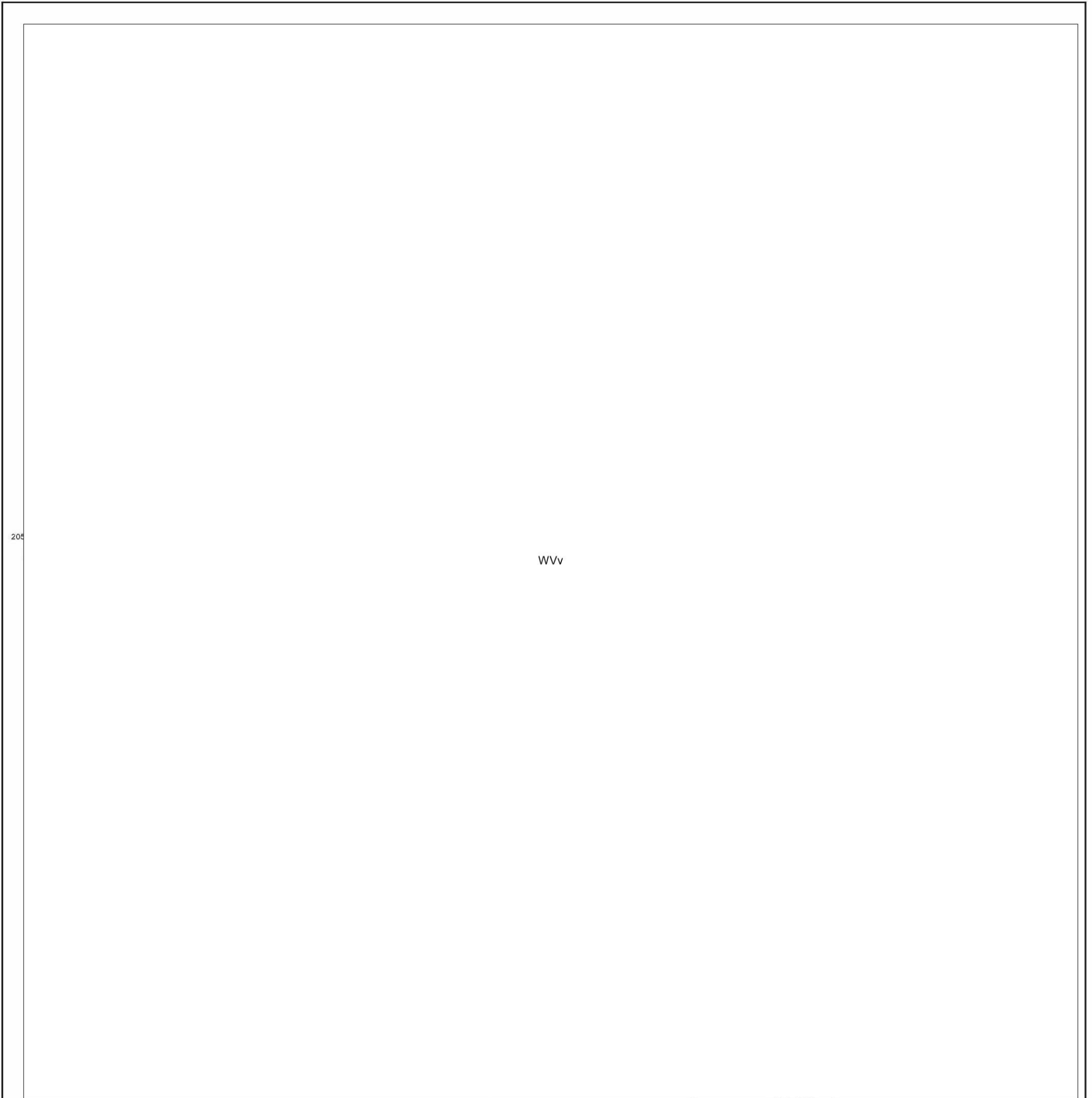
7 Drawing Office\Report Figs\2011\z31_Rooswijk\Arch report



Drawing Projection: UTM WGS84 z31N	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		
	Date: 02/08/11	Revision Number: 0	
	Scale: 1:2000 @A4	Illustrator: (10)(2e)	
	Path: W:\Projects\PWA\Projects\53111\7 DO\Report Figs\2011\z31_Rooswijk\Arch report		

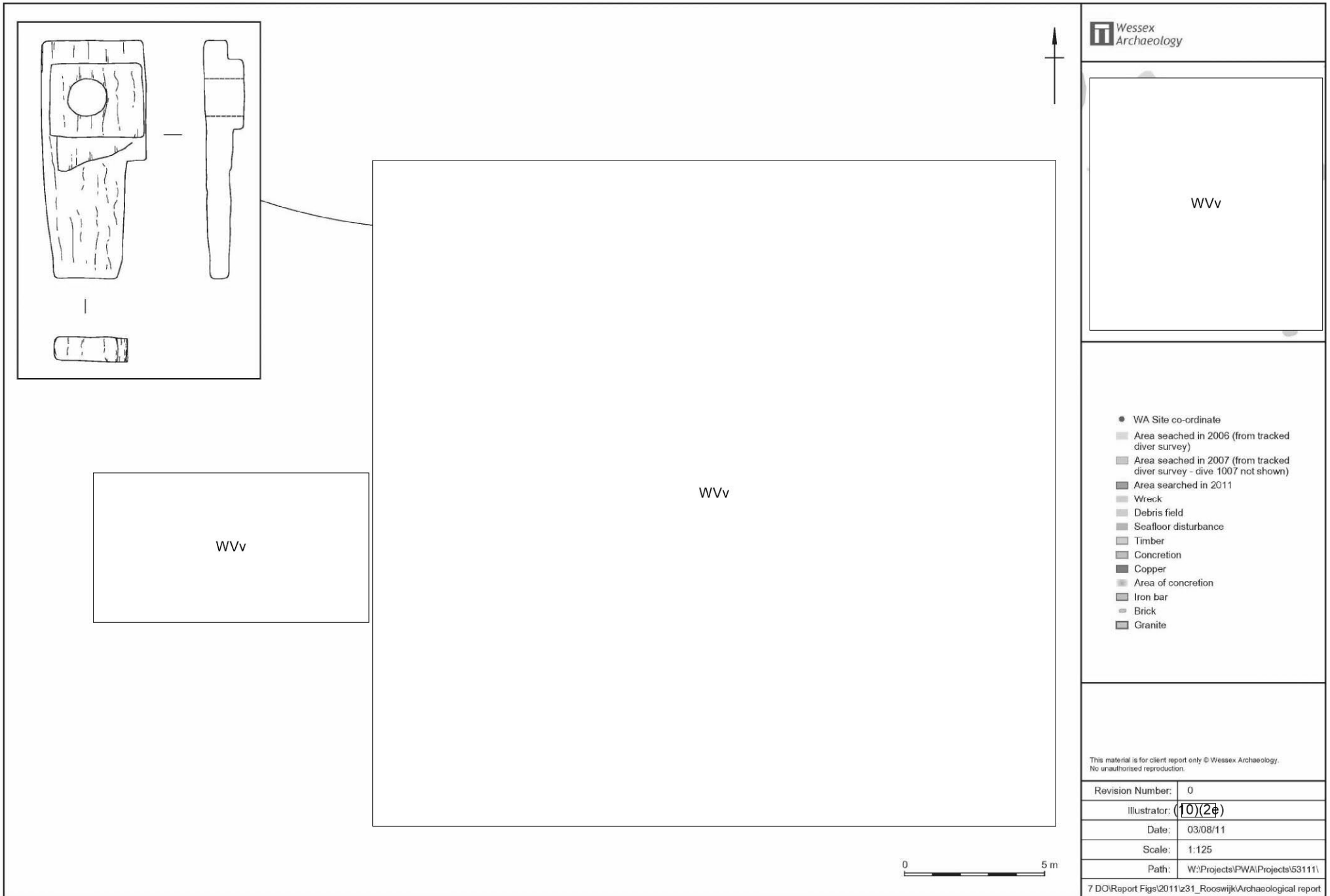
All site elements

Figure 5



Site plan of the West Site

Figure 6



WVv

WVv

WVv

- WA Site co-ordinate
- Area searched in 2006 (from tracked diver survey)
- Area searched in 2007 (from tracked diver survey - dive 1007 not shown)
- Area searched in 2011
- Wreck
- Debris field
- Seafloor disturbance
- Timber
- Concretion
- Copper
- Area of concretion
- Iron bar
- Brick
- Granite

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	(10)(2e)
Date:	03/08/11
Scale:	1:125
Path:	W:\Projects\PWAI\Projects\53111\

7 DOI\Report Figs\2011\z31_Rooswijk\Archaeological report

Site plan of the East Site

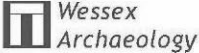
Figure 7

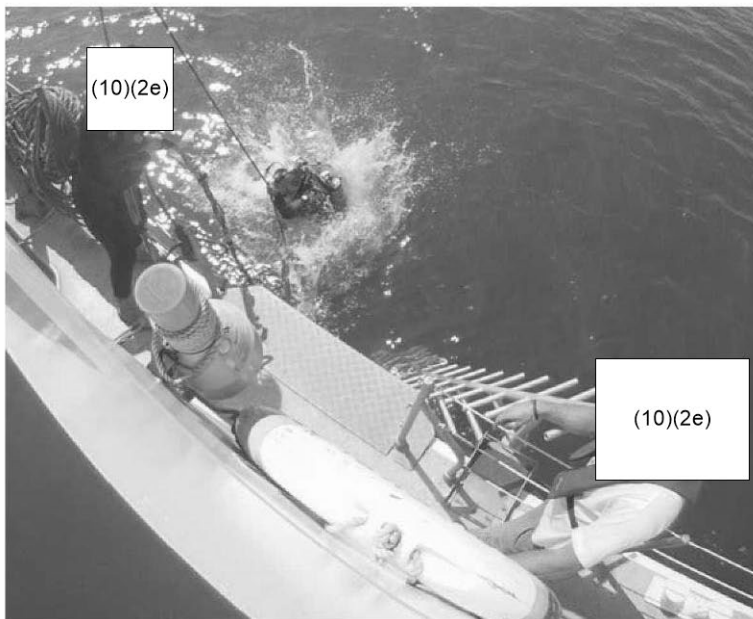


Plate 1: Copper Cauldron (2068)



Plate 2: Copper Sheet (2077)

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	03/08/11	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: (10)(2e)
	Path:	W:\Projects\PWA\Projects\53111\7 Drawing Office\Report Figures\2011\z31_Rooswijk\Arch report	



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

London Office: Unit 113, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.

Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Registered Charity No. 287786. A company with limited liability registered in England No. 1712772.



verslag

Bespreking inzake bergingscontract VOC De Rooswijk
(Goodwin Sands)

Directie Domeinen

Inlichtingen

Vergaderdatum	11 mei 2009	(10)(2e)
Aanwezig	(10)(2e) (WJZ/ACW OCW) (10)(2e) (R&B/BMI RCE) (10)(2e) (DCO/IC Buitenlandse Zaken) (10)(2e) (DJZ Buitenlandse Zaken) (10)(2e) (BJZ Financiën) (10)(2e) (CD Domeinen) (10)(2e) (CD Domeinen)	T 070: (10)(2e) F 070: (10)(2e) minfin.nl Nummer verslag 2009 001 Auteur (10)(2e)
Afwezig		
Kopie aan	Hoofd Afdeling Beleid Domeinen	

In de bespreking staat centraal de vraag of de voorgenomen overdracht van het bergingscontract met betrekking tot de Goodwin Sands, waar De Rooswijk onderdeel van uitmaakt, mogelijk is.

De bewindslieden van OCW, Buitenlandse Zaken en Financiën hebben eind 2006 afgesproken dat het bergingscontract van de Rooswijk ongehinderd moest worden uitgevoerd. Dit is nog eens bekrachtigd in een overleg van de SG's en de betrokken directeuren.

Daarnaast spraken de Ministers op verzoek van OCW af dat de mogelijkheden zouden worden onderzocht om het bergingscontract van de Rooswijk open te breken en in te perken.

In de bespreking wordt vastgesteld dat er met name 2 omvangrijke dilemma's zijn waardoor overdracht van het bergingscontract tot op heden niet heeft kunnen plaatsvinden.

Het eerste dilemma is gelegen in de aanwijzing van de vindplaats van de Rooswijk als beschermd gebied. Hierdoor is voor bergingsactiviteiten een vergunning vereist. Een van de voorwaarden die English Heritage stelt aan het verlenen van een vergunning is dat het vondstencomplex als één geheel bijeen blijft. Volgens RCE vloeit uit het Unesco-verdrag voort dat bergingswerkzaamheden niet mogen worden betaald uit de opbrengst van de verkoop van geborgen artefacten. Dit zal worden nagegaan (zie pagina 2 onder afspraak nr. 2).

Daarnaast geven juristen van OCW en Financiën aan dat overdracht van het bergingscontract een zodanige wijziging van het contract is dat op basis van

Europese aanbestedingsrichtlijnen een verplichting tot Europese aanbesteding ontstaat.

In het overleg wordt door deze dilemma's tot slechts één mogelijke oplossing geconcludeerd waarmee aan de gestelde wet- en regelgeving kan worden voldaan.

Het bestaande bergingscontract zal allereerst moeten worden "teruggegeven" aan de Nederlandse Staat. Dit kan door aan de contractpartner een afkoopsom aan te bieden. Als hiermee de rechten weer aan de Staat vervallen wordt vervolgens de opdracht voor de berging aanbesteed aan de hand van de Europese aanbestedingsrichtlijnen.

Voordat deze oplossing kan worden voorgelegd aan de bewindslieden en uitgevoerd kan worden zullen kosten duidelijk moeten zijn. Dit geldt voor de hoogte van de afkoopsom maar ook voor de kosten voor de bergingsactiviteiten. Hieronder vallen ook kosten voor conservering.

Rekening zal hierdoor gehouden moeten worden met een nieuw obstakel, namelijk beschikbaar budget.

Andere suggesties om de afspraak van de bewindslieden om de berging van de Rooswijk uit te voeren, o.a. het aan de berger toekomstig deel van de collectie aankopen, stuiten steeds op één of beide dilemma's.

Uitgaande van de oplossing om via een finale kwijting weer de rechten op de Rooswijk te verkrijgen en de berging Europees aan te besteden, zijn de volgende afspraken gemaakt.

1. Nagaan bij huidige contractpartner, of, en zo ja tegen welke afkoopsom (finale kwijting), deze bereid is het bergingscontract terug te geven aan de Staat. **Actie DMN**
2. Nagaan of de Staat gehouden is aan de voorwaarden die English Heritage stelt voor het verlenen van een bergingsvergunning. Tevens nagaan of de Staat gehouden is aan eventuele overige voorwaarden die op basis van het UNESCO Verdrag en/of de Annex worden gesteld. **Actie OCW/RCE**
3. De uitkomsten van deze bespreking worden gecommuniceerd met leden van het bergingsteam, Voorbereidende werkzaamheden van team, waaronder het opstellen van een projectplan voor het aanvragen van een bergingsvergunning, kunnen worden gestaakt. Het doorlopen van een aanbestedingstraject neemt een bepaalde periode in beslag. Alleen al vanwege termijnen is in 2009 geen berging mogelijk zijn. **Actie DMN/RCE**
4. Er wordt een raming gemaakt van de bergingskosten. **Actie RCE**
5. In de eerstvolgende wrakkencommissie, 18 juni a.s., komen de afspraken aan de orde. **Actie wrakkencommissie**
6. Als de uitkomsten van deze afspraken bekend zijn kan het te volgen traject en gegevens als bijvoorbeeld de bergingskosten onder elkaar gezet worden. Vervolgens kunnen de bevindingen aan de bewindslieden worden voorgelegd. **Actie OCW/BUZA/DMN**

wrakkercommissie
8B23

(10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e)
Sent: donderdag 18 februari 2010 17:26
To: (10)(2e)@racm.nl; (10)(2e)@minfin.nl; (10)(2e)
Subject: Vergadering 23-02-10 wrakkencommissie
Attachments: Actie OCW Rooswijk.doc



Actie OCW
rooswijk.doc (37 KB)

(10)(2e)

(10)(2e)

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Eenheid Internationaal Cultuurbeleid
International Cultural Policy Unit

T. +31-70- (10)(2e)
F. +31-70- (10)(2e)
E. (10)(2e)@minbuza.nl

Postbus 20061 / P.O. Box 20061
2500 EB Den Haag / The Hague
Nederland / The Netherlands

www.minbuza.nl

-----Original Message-----

From: (10)(2e)@minocw.nl [mailto:(10)(2e)@minocw.nl]
Sent: dinsdag 16 februari 2010 11:02
To: (10)(2e)@minfin.nl;
(10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl
Cc: (10)(2e)@minocw.nl
Subject: Actiepunt Rooswijk

Beste commissieleden,

In de wrakkencommissie van 15 december 2009 is afgesproken dat OCW per mail de uitkomsten van de openstaande acties voortkomend uit het overleg op 11 mei 2009 over de Rooswijk, schriftelijk zou terugkoppelen. In de bijlage treffen jullie deze uitwerking aan. De uitwerking van de actiepunten zijn afgestemd met RCE (10)(2e) en WJZ (10)(2e)

(10)(2e)

Vriendelijke groet,

(10)(2e)

(10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl>
Sent: dinsdag 17 januari 2012 12:15
To: (10)(2e)@minfin.nl; (10)(2e)
(10)(2e)
Subject: FW: Rooswijk Archaeological Report - Draft for comment
Attachments: Rooswijk Archaeological Report 2011 Draft for comment.pdf

Beste leden van de wrakkencommissie,

Bijgaand vinden jullie een concept rapport van het periodiek onderzoek aan de Rooswijk. We zijn in de gelegenheid gesteld om een reactie op het rapport te geven. Het lijkt me goed om een (eventuele) reactie in het volgende wrakkenoverleg af te stemmen.

Met groet,

(10)(2e)

Met vriendelijke groet, / With kind regards,

(10)(2e)

senior beleidsmedewerker Maritiem

.....
Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap / Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed / Cultural Heritage Agency

Smallepad 5 | 3811 MG | Amersfoort

Postbus 1600 / P.O. Box 1600 | 3800 BP | Amersfoort | The Netherlands

.....
T +31 33 421 (10)(2e)

M +31 6 (10)(2e)

(10)(2e)@cultureelerfgoed.nl

.....
(10)(2e)
.....

Van: (10)(2e)@english-heritage.org.uk]

Verzonden: woensdag 4 januari 2012 10:41

Aan: (10)(2e)

Onderwerp: FW: Rooswijk Archaeological Report - Draft for comment

Hello (10)(2e) - please find attached draft *Rooswijk* report for comment.

You may be aware that (10)(2e) is presenting a paper at February's Shipwreck Conference in Plymouth:

<http://www.shipwreckconference.org/>

Might you be able to return comment soon please?

Best wishes

(10)(2e)

From: [redacted] (10)(2e) @wessexarch.co.uk]
Sent: 16 December 2011 10:15
To: [redacted] (10)(2e)
Subject: Rooswijk Archaeological Report - Draft for comment

[redacted] (10)(2e)

Please find attached a draft version of the Rooswijk Archaeological Report .

Regards

[redacted] (10)(2e)

[redacted] (10)(2e)

[redacted] (10)(2e) - Coastal and Marine

Wessex Archaeology

Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, SP4 6EB

Direct: 01722 [redacted] (10)(2e) | Mob: 07767 [redacted] (10)(2e) | Tel: 01722 [redacted] (10)(2e)

[redacted] (10)(2e) @wessexarch.co.uk

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk>

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772 and VAT number 631943833. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wilts SP4 6EB. If you have received this message in error, please send it back to us, and immediately and permanently delete it. Do not use, copy or disclose the information contained in this message or in any attachment.

This e-mail (and any attachments) is confidential and may contain personal views which are not the views of English Heritage unless specifically stated. If you have received it in error, please delete it from your system and notify the sender immediately. Do not use, copy or disclose the information in any way nor act in reliance on it. Any information sent to English Heritage may become publicly available.

Portico: your gateway to information on sites in the National Heritage Collection; have a look and tell us what you think. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/archives-and-collections/portico/>