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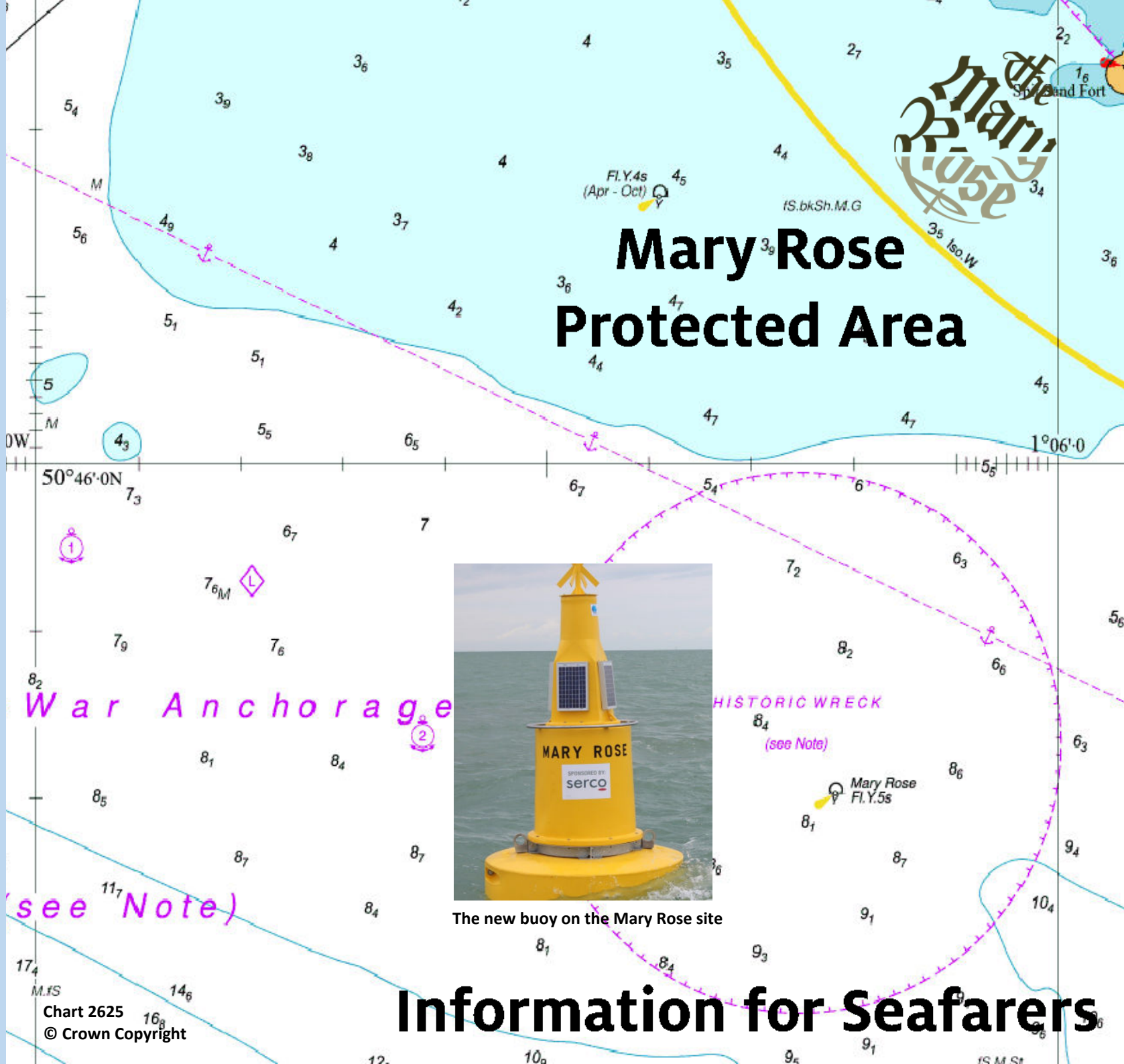
ENGLISH HERITAGE

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England Registered Charity No: 277503



The new buoy on the Mary Rose site

Information for Seafarers

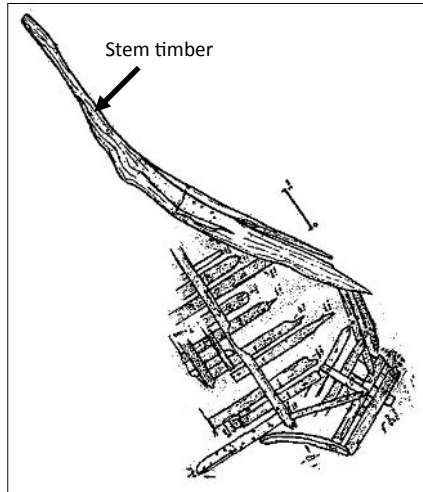
Chart 2625 168
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The *Mary Rose* was Henry VIII's flagship, built in 1510, that sank in the Solent in 1545. She is now on display in the new *Mary Rose* Museum together with many of the 19,000 objects found inside her.



What is still left on the seabed?

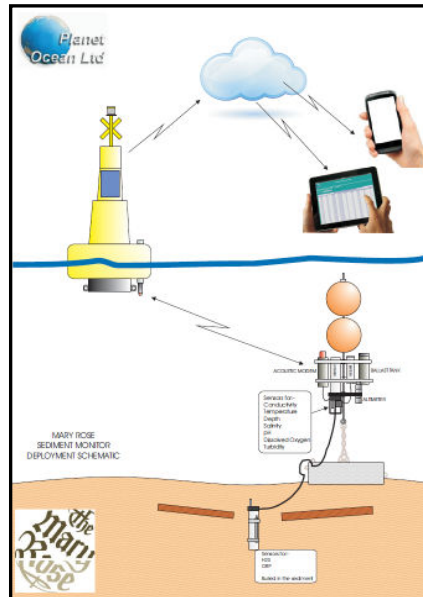
- Although the largest surviving part of the ship was raised in 1982, there are still significant remains of the *Mary Rose* still buried in the seabed.
- More timbers were uncovered and surveyed during the dive seasons of 2003 to 2005. Although the stem of the ship and an anchor was raised, all the other timbers shown in the drawing (right) were reburied under sand.
- The bow (forecastle) area of the ship has still not been excavated and it remains protected on the seabed for future generations to explore.
- Scientific instruments have been placed back on the site in June 2014 to replace some illegally dragged off the site in a previous year. These are collecting data that is helping us to protect the remains for the future.



What are we monitoring on the seabed?

This diagram illustrates the monitoring system that is now on the seabed. A probe placed in the silts sends data to a unit which also records other details of the local conditions such as temperature, salinity and turbidity. This is transmitted by an acoustic modem to the new buoy overhead and then to the internet.

Soon the data will be available on our website:
www.maryrose.org



Why should you avoid the area?

- Fishing gear or anchors could become snagged on the lines, chains and sinkers that we have on the seabed and you could lose your gear
- Anything dropped on the seabed, whether anchors, fishing gear, lobster pots or trawls could either damage remaining timbers or objects or will disturb the sediments that are protecting them
- Gear could also snag on the scientific instruments that we have placed on the wreck site and would damage or destroy the instruments and prevent us collecting data
- It is illegal under the 'Protection of Wrecks Act (1973) to interfere with the seabed within a 300m radius of the wreck buoy (see any of the Solent charts for details)
- It is unlawful to damage any part of the wreck or to deposit any gear which may obstruct access to any part of the *Mary Rose*

This image of the seabed, taken with high resolution 'Reson' imaging, shows marks caused by regularly dragging something across the seabed.

The green and blue contours show the hollow depression left on the seabed after the hull was removed in 1982.

The site is now filling up with new silts that protect the remaining timbers.