Appendix-1: Wrecks and water areas

Wrecks for which an exploration permit is sought for test excavations, i.e. the excavation of a test ditch to determine the existence of a part of the wreck that may be covered in sediments.

There are many potential research subjects, as weather and visibility conditions have a significant impact on the selection of research subjects. In addition, the studies themselves affect the selection of test excavation sites, i.e. If the sounding inventory does not yield any hits, it is probably not worthwhile to dig a test ditch at the site.

Summary of the wrecks for which an exploration permit is sought:

Common, unorganised water areas:

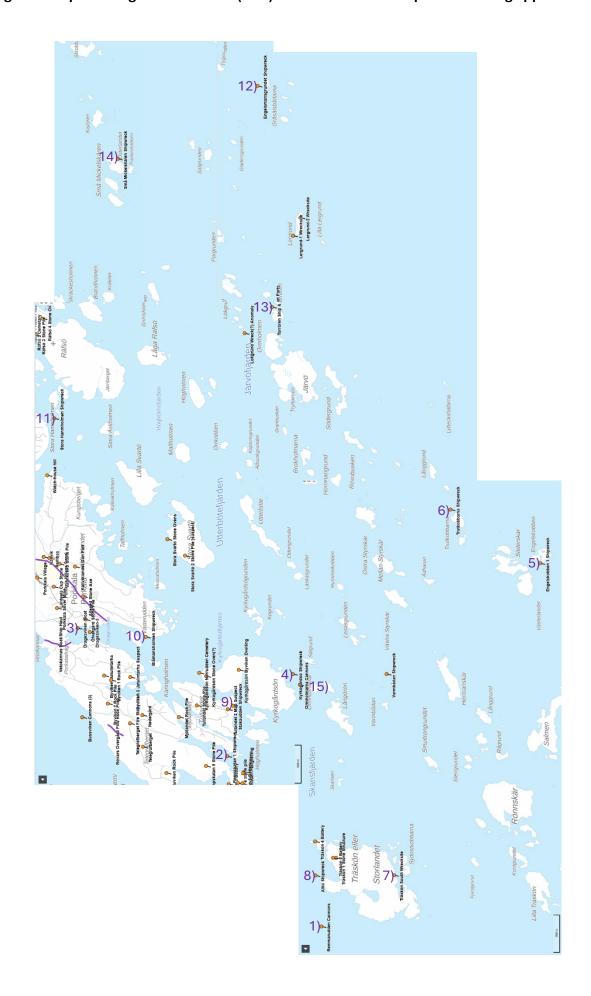
- 1) Remmarudden, MVid#1191, water area .257-470-876-1, Common waters, Unorganized
- 2) Pampskatan-1, MVid#1225, water area .257-470-876-1, Common water area, Unorganized
- 3) Dragesviken, MVid#1000017152, water area .257-470-876-1, Common waters, Unorganized
- 4) Kyrkogårdsö, MVid#1227, water area .257-470-876-3, Common water area, Unorganized

Water areas owned by public administration:

- 5) Engelskobben-1, MVid#1209, water area .257-470-3-65, "Källvik Södergård", City of Helsinki
- 6) Trutkobbarna wreck, MVid#1210, Water area .257-470-3-65, "Källvik Södergård", City of Helsinki
- 7) South side of Träskö, MVid#1258, water area .257-891-1-1, Träskö Nature Reserve, Metsähallitus
- 8) Alku, MVid#1186, water area .257-891-1-1, Träskö Nature Reserve, Metsähallitus
- 9) Stakaudden, MVid#1244, water area .257-470-2-136, "Nedergard", Municipality of Kirkkonummi

Water areas owned by private individuals and companies:

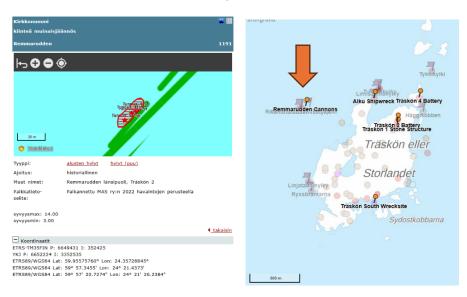
- 10) <u>Blåmansholmen</u>, MVid#1000018818, water area .257-470-3-17, 3 owners: estate Suanto-Helvi-Kaarina and Jouko Juhani Partanen (Linannakuja 3 A 14, 00160 Helsinki) and Harry Zilliacus. (<100 years)
- 11) <u>Stora Hanmholmen</u>, MVid#1250, water area .257-407-1-178, "Böle Vatten", AB Böle Stomme, Business ID: 0127758-9 (Monica Tallberg represented last)
- 12) <u>Engelsmansgrundet</u>, MVid#1251, water area .257-479-1-38, Kerstin Degerth (Kunuholmsvägen 7, 02480 Kirkkonummi)
- 13) <u>Torrören</u>, MVid#1221, water area .257-479-3-26, "Mellangård", Kerstin Degerth, Kunuholmsvägen 7, 02480 Kirkkonummi (place of discovery)
- 14) <u>Små Mickelskären</u>, MVid#1218, water area .257-479-2-31, "Water area", Kunukehitys Oy, Business ID: 1474180-3
- 15) <u>Ormholmarna</u>, MVid#1196, water area .257-470-1-114, 3 owners: Alex Nåls (Styrmansgatan 2 B 10, 00150 Helsinki) and Hanna and Noel Nåls (Parkgatan 9 A 1, 00140 Helsinki).



1) Remmarudden, MVid#1191, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 57.3455' Lon: 24° 21.4373')

The purpose of the study is to locate the loose planks observed in 2020 and find out whether there is a more coherent piece of wreckage buried near them. So far, no such thing is known from the research area, but only various cannons, their ammunition, as well as blocks and ballast blocks. In addition, the intention is to depict individual artefacts such as rigging ammunition etc.

Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area of this site is in accordance with the delimitation in kyppi.fi (objectid 214847). The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



2) Pampskatan-1, MVid#1225, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 58.0832' Lon: 24° 23.8967')



The purpose of the study is to study the structure of the wreck and, among other things, to find out the number of its decks in the stern of the vessel. The research area where test pits or test ditches could

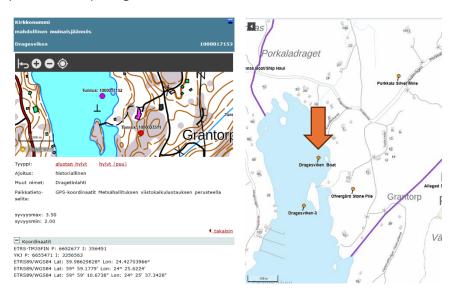
possibly be made extends approximately 8 metres from the centre line of the wreck to the outside, i.e. to the west side of the wreck, where the edge may have fallen.

Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The study area is marked with an orange square in the 3D model image above. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.

3) Dragesviken, MVid#1000017152, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 59.1779' Lon: 24° 25.6224')

The purpose of the study is to 3D model and date the wreck, as well as to find out whether its parts, such as rigging or oars, are buried in the bottom sediments.

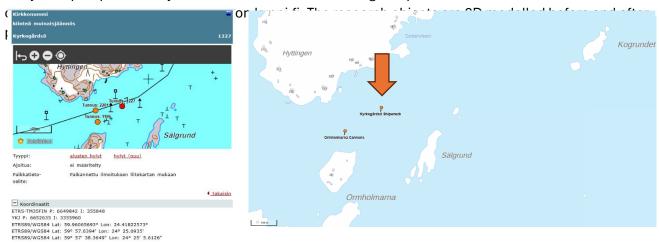
Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 10 m from the location indicated on kyppi.fi. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



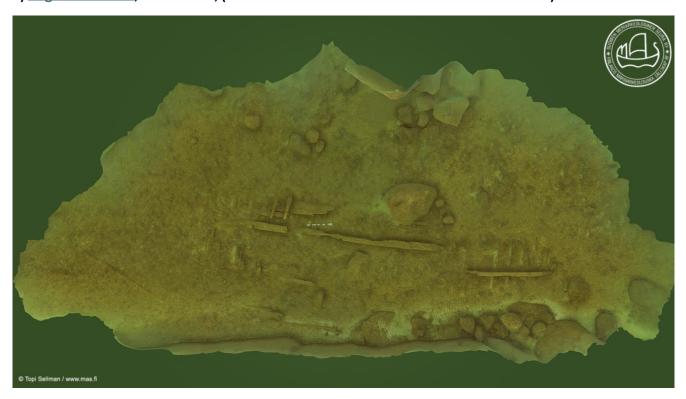
4) Kyrkogårdsö, MVid#1227, (ETRS89/WGS84 Lat: 59° 57.6394' Lon: 24° 25.0935')

The purpose of the survey is to locate and confirm the wreck reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in 1998. If the wreck is found, it will be 3D modelled and if the sounding inventory gives reason to assume that the wreck is buried in the bottom sediments, a test pit will be dug and/or a test ditch will be dug to confirm the existence of the buried part of the wreck, as well as to determine the structure of the vessel and to take dating samples.

Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius



5) Engelskobben-1, MVid#1209, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 55.8846' Lon: 24° 26.8228')



The purpose of the study is to find out whether there are any parts of the wreck, especially the more intact whole, buried in the bottom sediments and, if so, what the structure of the ship was like. Taking a dendrochronological dating sample is also one of the objectives of the study, as is the accurate 3D modelling of any structural elements or artefacts that may be revealed.

Working methods: sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits and/or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the discovery and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 20 meters from the location indicated on kyppi.fi – in practice, in the area of the image above. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.

6) Wreck of the Trutkobbarn, MVid#1210, (ETRS89/WGS84 Lat: 59° 56.5436' Lon: 24° 27.5671')



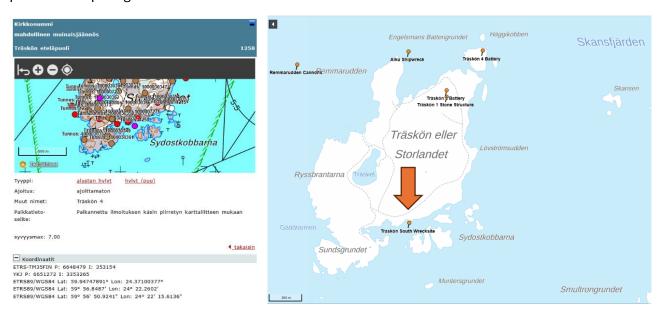
The purpose of the study is to find out whether there are any parts of the wreck, especially the more intact whole, buried in the bottom sediments and, if so, what the structure of the ship was like. Taking a dendrochronological dating sample is also one of the objectives of the study, as is the accurate 3D modelling of any structural elements or artefacts that may be revealed.

Working methods: sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits and/or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the discovery and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 20 metres from the location indicated on kyppi.fi – in practice, in the area of the image above or in its immediate vicinity. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.

7) South side of Träskö, MVid#1258, (ETRS89/WGS84 Lat: 59° 56.8487' Lon: 24° 22.2602')

The purpose of the survey is to locate and confirm the wreck reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in 1998. If the wreck is found, it will be 3D modelled and, if the sounding inventory gives reason to assume that the wreck is buried in the bottom sediments, a test pit will be dug and/or a test ditch will be dug to verify the existence of the buried part of the wreck, as well as to determine the structure of the vessel and to take dating samples.

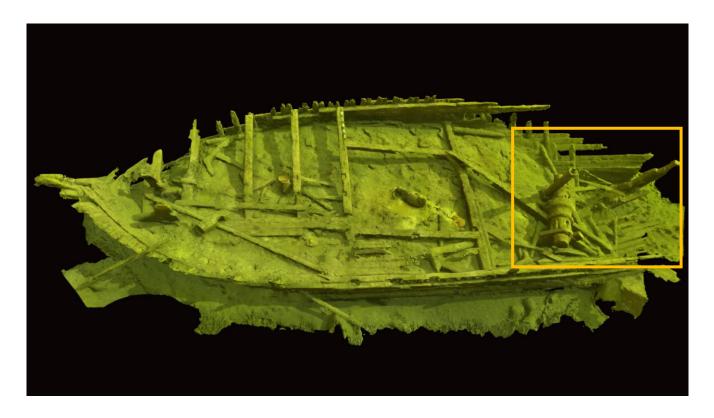
Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 100 m from the location indicated on kyppi.fi. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



8) Alku, MVid#1186, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 57.4150' Lon: 24° 22.2186')

The aim of the study is to find out whether the ship was still a fully equipped vessel at the time of the sinking or a "barge" that had almost been stripped down to a barge. This is done by finding out if the vessel had mast(s) and if the rudder was functional or fixed in the middle, or if the pumps could have worked in that cargo. In addition, it will be investigated whether there is anything in the remains of the stern part of the vessel that would indicate its aft cabin, etc. The study area covers the entire wreck, but focuses on the aft part of the wreck (orange square in the next image), where a possible test pit would be carried out.

Working methods: digging test pits or a test ditch using an ejector pump to reveal artifacts or structural elements. The research area in the wreck with an emphasis on it. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



9) Stakaudden, MVid#1244, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 58.0551' Lon: 24° 24.6031')

The purpose of the study is to locate and confirm the wreck reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in the 1990s. If a wreck is found, it will be 3D modelled and, if the sounding inventory gives reason to assume that the wreck is buried in the bottom sediments, a test pit and/or a test ditch will be dug to ensure the existence of the buried part of the wreck, as well as to determine the structure of the vessel and to take dating samples.

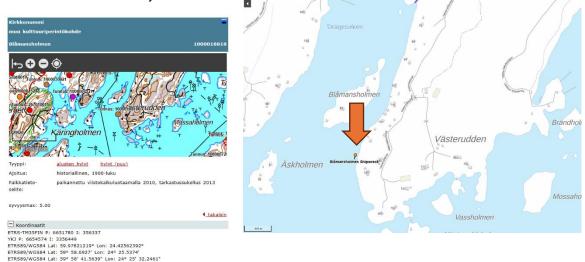
Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a 50m radius of the location indicated on kyppi.fi. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



10) Blåmansholmen, MVid#1000018818, (ETRS89/WGS84 Lat: 59° 58.6927' Lon: 24° 25.5374')

The purpose of the study is to find out whether there are any parts of the wreck, especially the more intact whole, buried in the bottom sediments and, if so, what the structure of the ship was like. Taking a dendrochronological dating sample is also one of the objectives of the study, as is the accurate 3D modelling of any structural elements or artefacts that may be revealed. The wreck is not currently a fixed ancient relic, as it was estimated to have sunk less than 100 years ago during the previous inspection. However, the wreck can be found on kyppi.fi website with the status of "other cultural heritage site", so this permit application was made just in case. If it is unfounded, the site can be ignored from the permit application.

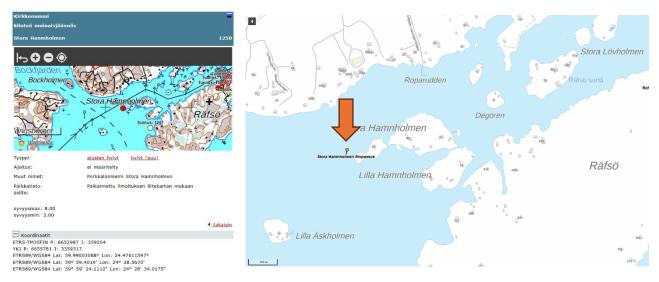
Working methods: 3D modelling, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits and/or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take dating samples. The research area is within a radius of 20 meters from the location indicated on kyppi.fi – in practice, in the immediate vicinity of the wreck. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



11) Stora Hanmholmen, MVid#1250, (ETRS89/WGS84 Lat: 59° 59.4019' Lon: 24° 28.5670')

The purpose of the study is to locate and confirm the wreck reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in 1998. If a wreck is found, it will be 3D modelled and, if the sounding inventory gives reason to assume that the wreck is buried in the bottom sediments, a test pit and/or a test ditch will be dug to ensure the existence of the buried part of the wreck, as well as to determine the structure of the vessel and to take dating samples.

Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a 50m radius of the location indicated on kyppi.fi. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after



12) Engelsmansgrundet, MVid#1251, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 58.0392' Lon: 24° 33.4336')



The purpose of the study is to find out whether the part of the wreck bordered in orange is the side or the bottom and whether other parts of the wreck, especially the more intact whole, are buried in the bottom sediments and, if so, what the structure of the ship has been. Taking a dendrochronological dating sample is also one of the objectives of the study, as is the accurate 3D modelling of any structural elements or artefacts that may be revealed.

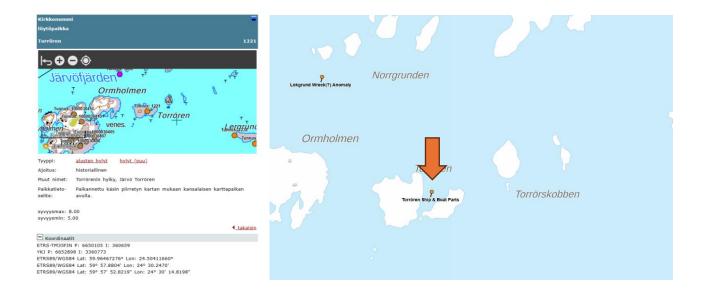
Working methods: sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits and/or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the discovery and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 20 metres from the location indicated on kyppi.fi – in practice, in the area of the image above or in its immediate vicinity. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.

13) The dry pipes, MVid#1221, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 57.8804' Lon: 24° 30.2470')

The purpose of the study is to locate and confirm the wreck reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in 1981. If a wreck is found, it will be 3D modelled and, if the sounding inventory gives reason to assume that the wreck is buried in the bottom sediments, a test pit and/or a test ditch will be dug to ensure the existence of the buried part of the wreck, as well as to determine the structure of the vessel and to take dating samples.

At the moment, the wreck is not a fixed ancient relic but a "place of discovery". However, the wreck can be found on kyppi.fi website with the status of "place of discovery", so this permit application was made just in case. If it is unfounded, the site can be ignored from the permit application.

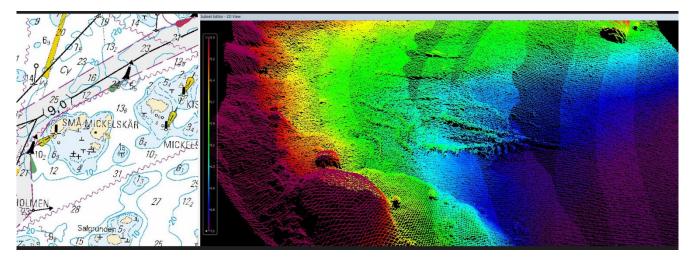
Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 100 m from the location indicated on kyppi.fi. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



14) Små Mickelskären, MVid#1218, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 59.0350' lon: 24° 32.3146')

The purpose of the study is to locate and confirm the wreck reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in 1977 and echoed by Traficom in 2019. If a wreck is found, it will be 3D modelled and, if the sounding inventory gives reason to assume that the wreck is buried in the bottom sediments, a test pit and/or a test ditch will be dug to ensure the existence of the buried part of the wreck, as well as to determine the structure of the vessel and to take dating samples.

Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 100 m from the location indicated on kyppi.fi. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering.



15) Ormholmarna, MVid#1196, (ETRS89/WGS84 lat: 59° 57.5880' Lon: 24° 24.9460')

The purpose of the study is to locate and confirm the location of the cannons reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in 1984. If the cannons are found, they will be 3D modelled and, if the sounding inventory gives reason to assume that the cannons will continue into the bottom or that there is a wreck near them or parts of the wreck buried in bottom sediments, a test pit and/or a test ditch will be dug to confirm the existence of the buried part of the wreck, as well as to determine the structure of the vessel and take dating samples. Cannons and/or their launchers can also be excavated to enable accurate 3D modelling of them. For one cannon, permission is applied for to remove the krust from the ends of the axles to photograph possible casting marks.

Working methods: oblique sonar, sounding and, if it produces results, digging test pits or a test ditch with an ejector pump to visually confirm the find and take timing samples. The research area is within a radius of 100 m from the location indicated on kyppi.fi. The research objects are 3D modelled before and after possible tampering. Removing the krust by "rolling out" and photographing the ends of the axles.

