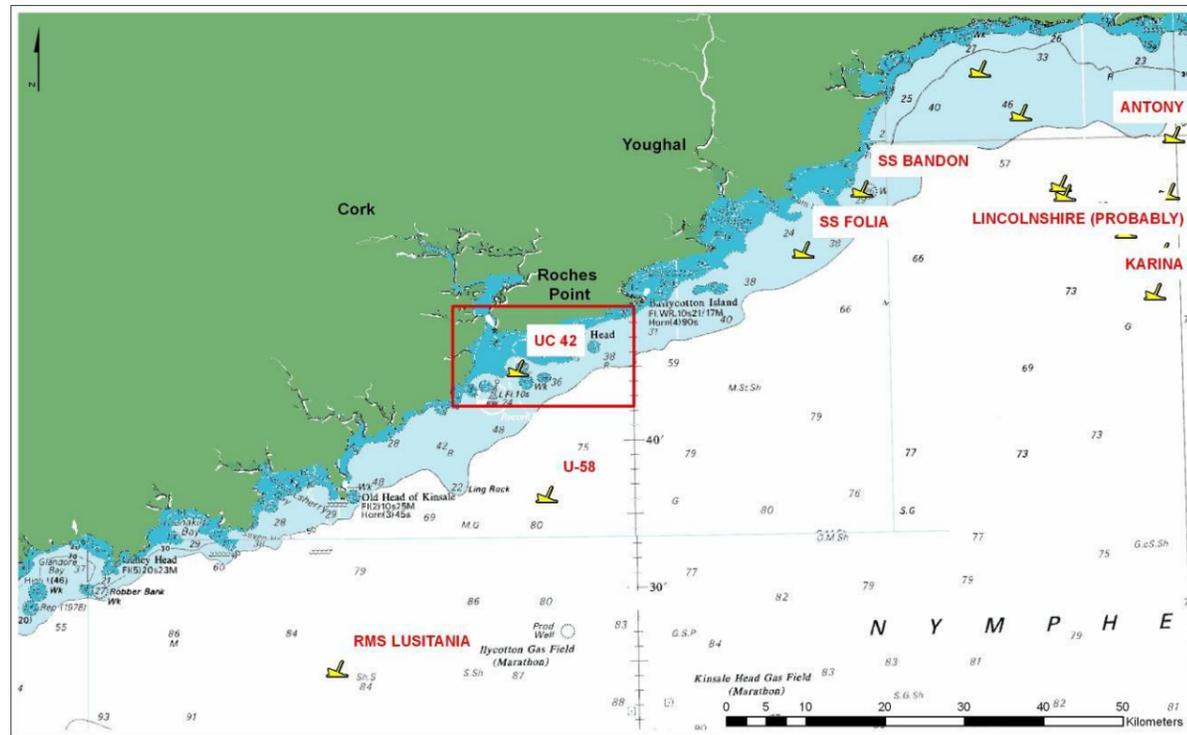
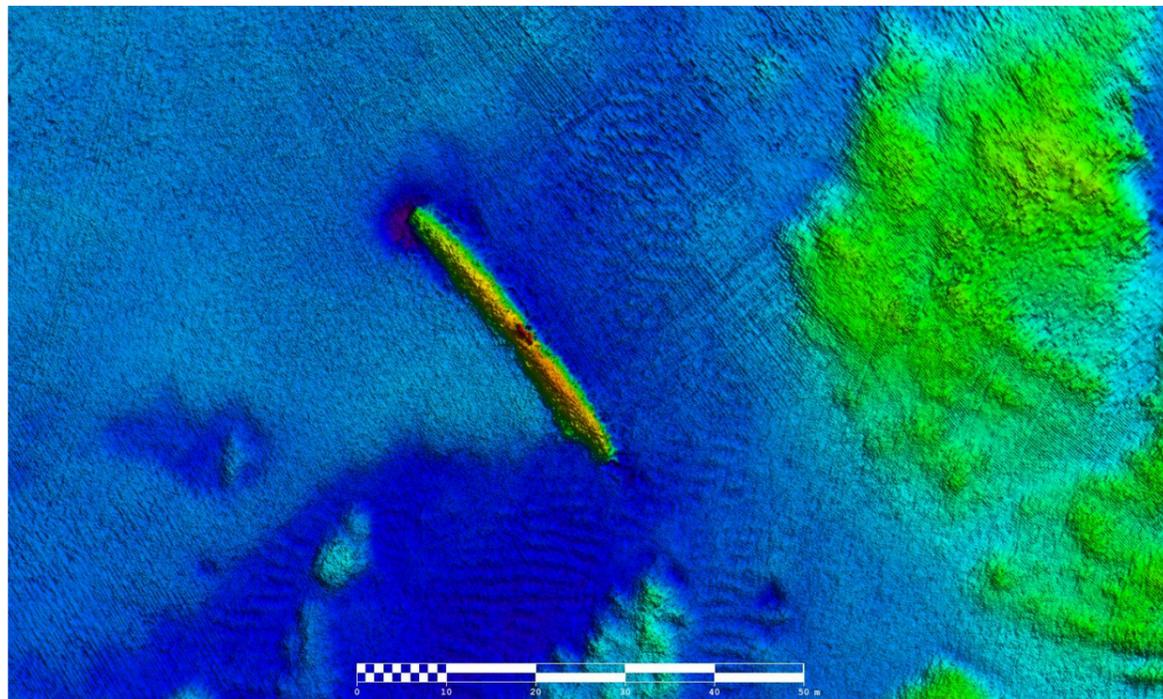


## WRECK IMAGERY



Above the location of *UC-42* off the Cork coast and below an image of *UC-42* taken from the shaded relief acquired during the INFOMAR survey KRY12\_04, Cork Harbour approaches.



## LOCATION

**Location** 5.5km SE of Roches Point

**Coordinates** -08° 12' 57.14" W  
51° 45' 02.59" N

**Depth of Water** 27 m

## VESSEL INFORMATION

**Vessel type** Submarine

**Flag** German

**Vessel Dimensions** 45 m (l),  
5 m (b), 3.7 m (d)

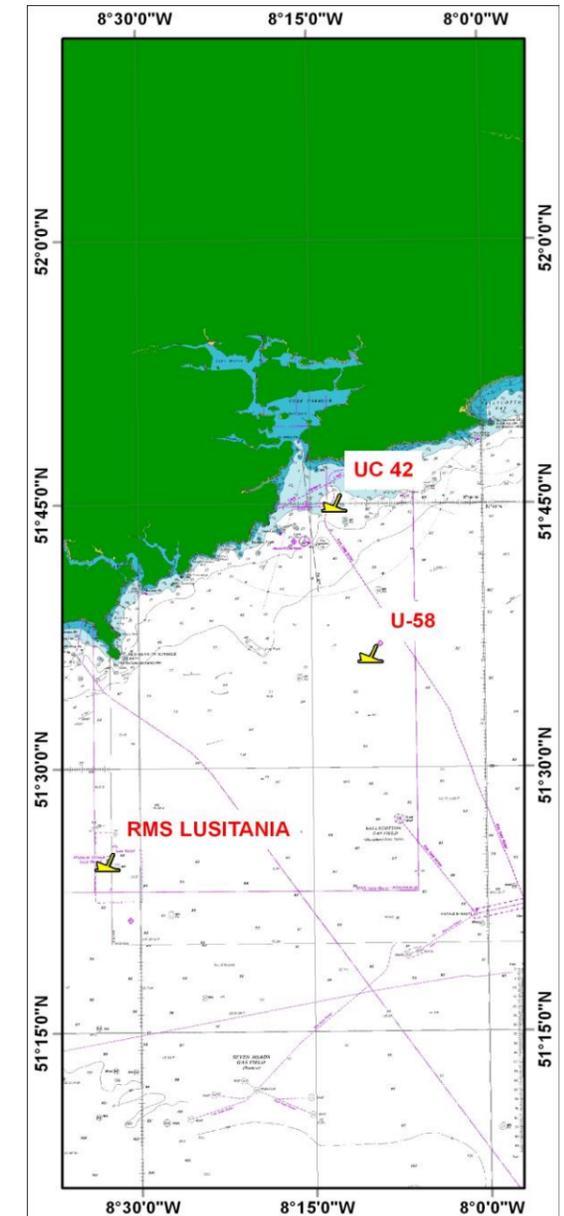
**Date of building** 1916

## DETAILS OF SINKING

On 10 September 1917 while attempting to lay mines across the mouth of Cork Harbour in an effort to hinder shipping in the area, *UC-42* was accidentally sunk. The U-boat's loss went unnoticed until October 31<sup>st</sup> when British naval vessels minesweeping in the area detected a trail of oil floating on the sea surface just south of Roches Point. Following the detonation of a couple of depth charges, the seabed was inspected by divers on 2<sup>nd</sup> November. They confirmed that there was indeed a German submarine below, which was identified as the wreck of *UC-42*.



*UC-42*



INFOMAR WRECK  
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## VESSEL HISTORY

*UC-42* is one of approximately 15 submarines sunk off the coast of Ireland during World War I. The submarine was built in the A.G. Vulcan shipyard in Hamburg and commissioned into service on 18 November 1916. It belonged to the UCII class of German U-boats: submarines that could attain a surface speed of 11.7 knots and cover a surface range of 9,410 nautical miles. These submarines were equipped with a deck gun, seven torpedoes (two tubes at the bow and one at the stern), as well as six mine chutes carrying a total of 18 mines. At the time of its loss the *UC-42* was manned by 26 or 27 crew members, who were commanded by *Oberleutnant zur See* Hans-Albrecht Müller

## DIVE INFORMATION

The wreck of the *UC-42* measures 45m in length, 5m in width and 3.7m in maximum height. The vessel is lying on its port side and is orientated NW–SE on the seafloor, with its bow to the SE. At the time of its original discovery, in 1917, it was heavily depth charged and the results of that are still apparent on the wreck. While the inner pressure hull is essentially intact, almost all of the outer hull is gone bar the port saddle tank, however towards the keel aft of this area the concussive effect of the depth charges on the steel can be seen very clearly

Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects found underwater are protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts 1987 and 1994. Significant wrecks less than 100 years old can be designated by Underwater Heritage Order (UHO) on account of their historical, archaeological or artistic importance as is the case for *UC-42*. A licence required to dive the site can be obtained from:

<https://www.archaeology.ie/licences/dive-survey-licence>

Under the legislation all diving on protected wreck sites or with the intention of searching for archaeological underwater material is subject to such licensing requirements.

## ABOUT INFOMAR

Covering some 125,000 square kilometres of underwater territory, INFOMAR (the **IN**tegrated Mapping **FO**r the Sustainable Development of Ireland's **MAR**ine Resource) project will produce integrated mapping products covering the physical, chemical and biological features of the seabed. INFOMAR will initially focus on 26 priority bays and three priority areas around the coast delivering: hydrographic maps, illustrating everything from sandbars to underwater canyons and cliffs; seabed classification maps showing the type of sediment on the seabed. INFOMAR provides key baseline data to support coastal and inshore development. Making this information available to the world aims to stimulate research and development of Ireland's 220 million acres under the sea. The data will be of interest to fisheries managers, aquaculture operators, coastal zone managers and engineers, offshore engineering interests, licensing authorities and those carrying out environmental impact assessments. Indeed this unique dataset is of interest in its own right because of the sheer volume of data collected

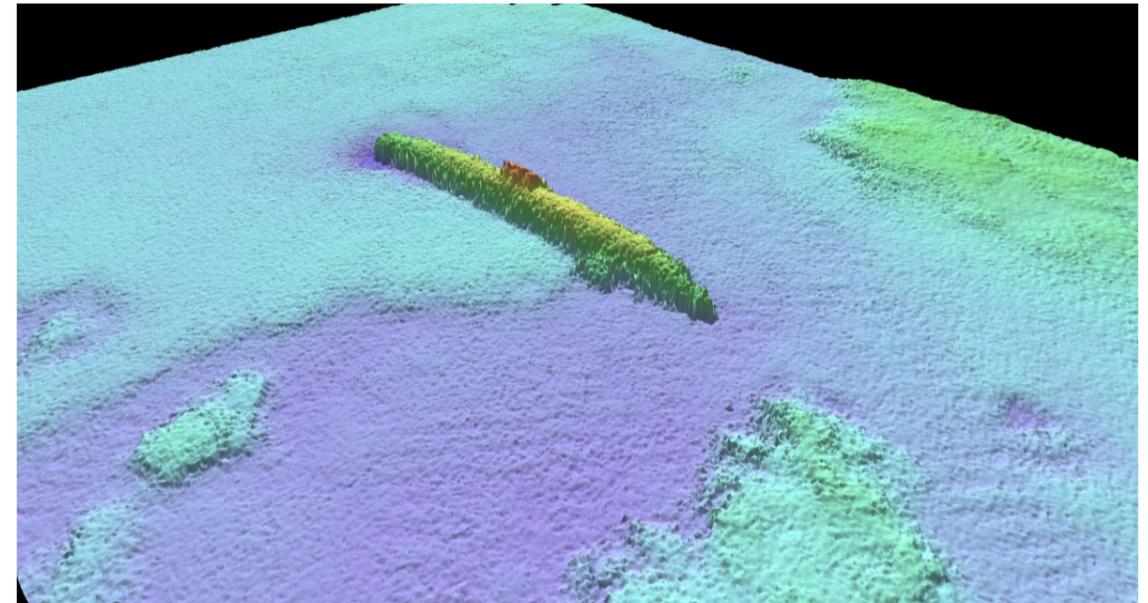
## FURTHER READING/REFERENCES

[www.infomar.ie](http://www.infomar.ie)

<https://www.archaeology.ie/underwater-archaeology>

[www.irishwrecksonline.net](http://www.irishwrecksonline.net)

## WRECK IMAGERY



Above, a 3D image of *UC-42* in Caris Hips & Sips as surveyed in 2012 by the RV Keary using an EM3002 system and below an image of *UC-42*.

