5. Post Preservation Monitoring

3. In-Situ Preservation Strategies

2. Process-based Methodology

1. Introduction

The Australian Historic Shipwreck Protection Project (AHSPP) is a three year national collaborative project established in 2012. The AHSPP aims to develop a preservation strategy for underwater cultural heritage sites using standardised procedures and general guidelines for site management and maritime specific management planning process for underwater cultural heritage sites including nationally considered ideal for this project for the following reasons:

- Relatively small, easily accessible and considered under threat by natural and anthropogenic forces.
- Each of these points is integral to a process-based approach when assessing underwater cultural heritage sites and establishing successful long-term conservation management plans.

6. Implement a long-term monitoring programme to evaluate the efficacy of the preservation strategies.

7. Provide alternative plans and procedures if the preservation strategies do not meet the preservation needs of the site.

- Mitigation strategies are conducive to the long-term preservation of the sites.

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In order for any site to be preserved in-situ the following points need to be considered:

- Preservation strategies have encouraged the formation of anaerobic environments on both wreck sites after six months.
- Sacrificial modern samples on the site in 2013.
- Modern wood samples and copper alloys were reburied on the wreck sites. Ferrous alloys were reburied on both wreck sites. Copper alloys were also reburied on the site in 2013.
- Sacrificial modern samples were included within the reburial areas. Sacrificial wood samples and modern sites will be preserved.

The site in the Clarence River area was included in the AHSPP as the wreck site of the James Matthews (1850) located in Port Phillip Bay.