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MACQUARIE POINT MULTIPURPOSE STADIUM, HOBART—KINGS YARD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD STATEMENT

Prepared for: Macquarie Point Development Corporation, c/o Hazell Bros Pty Ltd

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Version: 02

Date: 26 June 2026



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Project	Macquarie Point Stadium Pre-Construction Archaeological Excavations
Site location	(part) 6 Evans Street and (part) 10 Evans Street, Hobart, Tasmania
Author(s):	Dr Jennifer Jones-Travers

*Cover photo: Engraving of Hobart from c.1879 by A.C. Cooke. The study area (Macquarie Point) is in the foreground of the image on the shoreline next to the Derwent River.
Source: SLV*

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project context

The proposed Macquarie Point development is a large-scale urban renewal project transforming a former industrial waterfront site into a mixed-use precinct anchored by a new roofed, 23,000-seat multi-purpose stadium (the proposed activity) at Macquarie Point, Hobart (the activity area). The Macquarie Point Master Plan proposes a staged redevelopment integrating sports and entertainment infrastructure with residential housing (including affordable and essential worker dwellings), commercial and retail spaces, hospitality venues, and public waterfront areas, alongside a culturally informed zone and supporting civic and cultural facilities. Implementation of the Master Plan and construction of the stadium is being undertaken by the Macquarie Point Development Corporation (MPDC).

The *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025* (no. 49) (the Order) establishes the Macquarie Point stadium ('the stadium') redevelopment as a project of State significance and permits it to proceed subject to a comprehensive framework of statutory conditions covering planning, heritage (Aboriginal and historic), environmental management, and construction/operation requirements. The Order imposes clear obligations across both Aboriginal and historical heritage through the following:

- Section 7 (Aboriginal Heritage Conditions) and Schedule 3 (AH1–AH5): require mandatory archaeological controls for Aboriginal heritage, including monitoring, consultation, and contingency procedures.
- Section 8 (Heritage Conditions) and Schedule 4 (H1–H17): establish requirements for management of the Goods Shed, landscape considerations for adjacent heritage items, construction management to avoid impacts to historical heritage, and the identification, assessment and management of historical archaeology.

Condition H10 of Schedule 4 requires the following:

In addition to the Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential required under condition H9, a Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential must be prepared

–

(a) in respect of the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard –

(i) identified in Certificate of Title Volume 20452, Folio 2, and Certificate of Title Volume 179192, Folio 3, in the Register kept under section 33 of the Land Titles Act 1980; and

(ii) recognised as a place, or precinct, of archaeological potential in the planning scheme, within the meaning of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, that applies to the Project land; and

(b) in accordance with Part 2 of Practice Note No. 2, approved by the Heritage Council on 19 November 2014, and entitled Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Process.

To satisfy condition H10 of the Order, a Statement of Archaeological Potential (SoHAP) was prepared for the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard part of Macquarie Point (Southern Archaeology 2026a). The SoHAP identified that portions of the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard have the potential for significant historical archaeological heritage which will be impacted by construction of the stadium. This triggers condition H11 of the Order, which requires:

If the Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential required under condition H9 or H10 indicates that culturally significant archaeological values may be affected by the works and avoidance of that effect in all, or part, is not possible, then an Archaeological Method Statement for managing the archaeological values –

(a) must be prepared in accordance with Parts 3 to 8 of Practice Note No. 2, approved by the Heritage Council on 19 November 2014, and entitled Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Process; and

(b) must be submitted to Heritage Tasmania before the relevant works commence.

Latitude Heritage has been engaged by Hazell Bros (on behalf of MPDC) to complete archaeological investigations required under the Order. As part of that process, this Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared for the Kings Yard at Macquarie Point ('the study area') in accordance with Condition H11 of the Order.

It supersedes an earlier, draft iteration of the AMS (Southern Archaeology 2026b), enabling staged archaeological excavations which utilise archaeological testing to establish archaeological mitigation requirements across the study area to provide greater certainty around works staging and timeframes.

1.2 Study area

The Macquarie Point stadium development area is located at the eastern end of Hobart's, CBD, Tasmania. It is bounded to the northwest by the Tasman Highway; to the west by Davey Street; to the south by Evans Street; to the east by Macquarie Wharf; to the northeast by the River Derwent; and to the north by the Cenotaph Grounds. It is located north of Sullivans Cove within the City of Hobart Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 1-2).

The study area defined under condition H9 of the Order for preparation of a SoHAP consists of the following properties:

- (part) 10 Evans Street (Certificate of Volume 179192, Folio 3; PID 9126826); and
- 2 Davey Street (Certificate of Title Volume 20452, Folio 2; PID 7162950) (Figure 1-3).

The portion of 10 Evans Street defined in the Order coincides with the boundary of a place or precinct of archaeological potential (HOB-C6.4.13) listed on the Hobart Local Provisions Schedule of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* under Code C6.0 (Local Historic Heritage Code).

1.2.1 AMS study area

MPDC are taking a conservative approach to managing archaeological heritage within the stadium development area. This includes managing potentially significant archaeological heritage likely to be impacted beyond the areas defined under the Order. The SoHAP prepared for the project (Southern Archaeology 2026a) identified Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) Zones within the entire footprint of the proposed stadium development (Figure 5-1).

The study area for this AMS is based on the PHAS Zones, as they were identified in the SoHAP as requiring further archaeological mitigation. The AMS study area is shown relative to the full stadium development area and the assessment area under condition H9 of the Order in Figure 1-3. It includes the following properties:

- (part) 6 Evans Street (Certificate of Volume 129483/6, Folio 6; PID 7163021);
- (part) 8A Evans Street; and
- (part) 10 Evans Street (Certificate of Volume 179192, Folio 3; PID 9126826).



Figure 1-1. PHAS Zones established in Southern Archaeology's (2026a) SoHAP. The property at 2 Evans Street was assessed as having high historical archaeological potential but also established it as a 'no go' zone that will not be impacted by development which is excluded from the AMS study area. Source: Southern Archaeology 2026a:41.



Figure 1-2. Location of the stadium development area in the context of surrounding suburbs and LGAs.

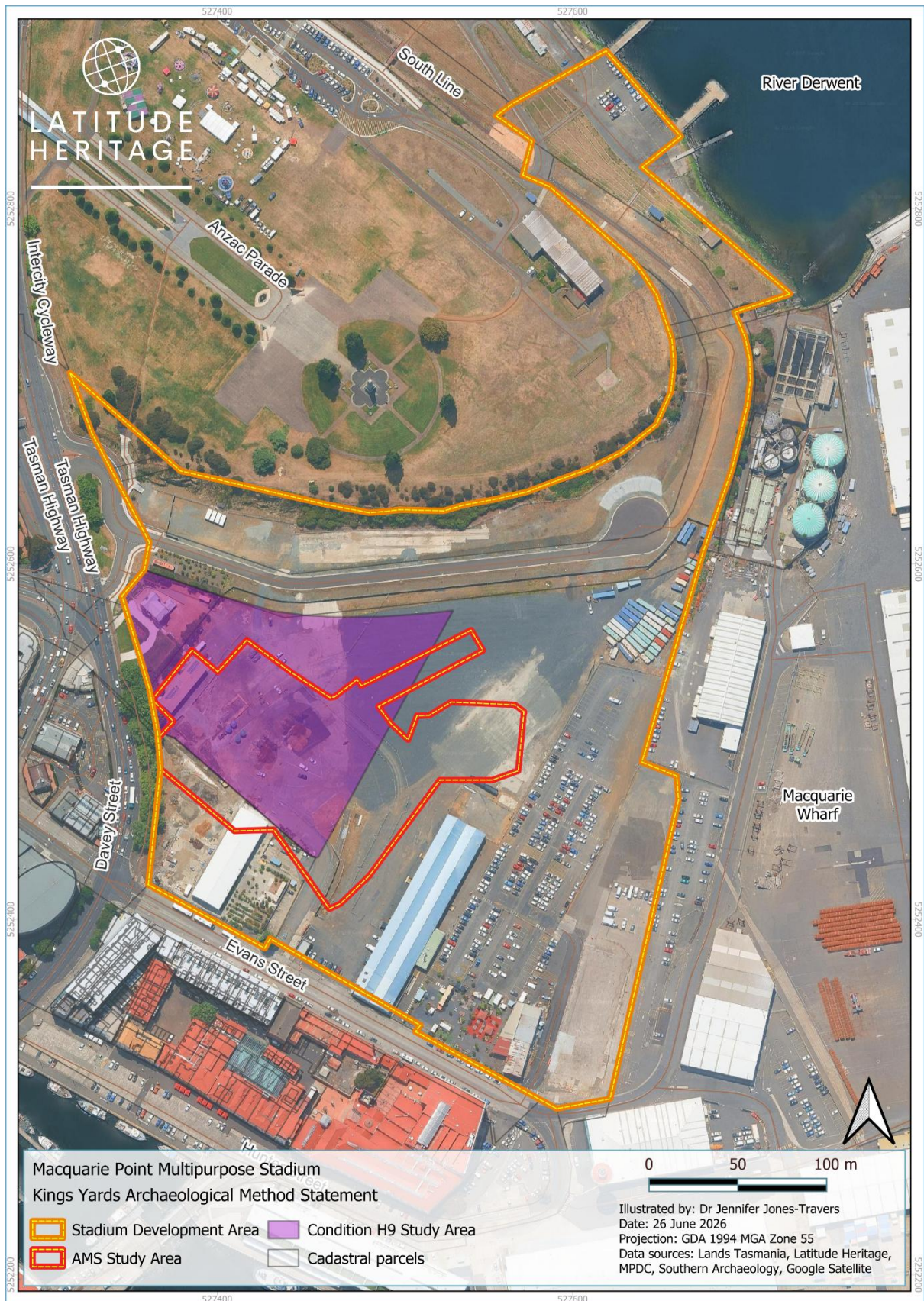


Figure 1-3. Locations of the condition H9 study area and AMS study area in the context of the stadium development area.

1.3 Legislative context

The *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025* (no. 49) (the Order) effectively supersedes legislative instruments typically used to manage heritage in Tasmania, including:

- *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (TAS) (HCH Act);
- *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* (TPS) under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (TAS) (LUPAA); and
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (TAS) (AH Act).

The statutory authorities to these acts were provided the opportunity to provide input into the Order and associated conditions as statutory advisors.

Part of the study area is listed as a place or precinct of archaeological potential (HOB-C6.4.13) on the Hobart Local Provisions Schedule of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* under Code C6.0 (Local Historic Heritage Code). The property at 2 Evans Street, which forms part of the study area under the Order, is registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR No. 2280, 'Royal Engineers Building and Stone Post') for its historical significance to the state of Tasmania.

Although the Order includes the potential for works within the curtilage for THR No. 2280, MPDC have identified that no current or future works are planned in that location. As such, it has been excluded from this AMS.

1.4 Relevant reports and investigations

This AMS has been prepared in accordance with the requirements detailed in the Tasmanian Heritage Council's (THC) (2014), *Practice Note 2: Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Process* ('Practice Note 2') in accordance with condition H11(a) of the Order.

It draws on the following reports prepared for the study area:

- Aboriginal Heritage Investigations. 2023. 'Phase 1 and Phase II Archaeological Excavation Report, Roundhouse Remediation Works, Macquarie Point'. Unpublished report prepared for the MPDC, April 2023.
- AMAC Group. 2025. 'Phase III Archaeological Investigation, Macquarie Point, Hobart, Tasmania—Volume 1, Main Report'. Unpublished report prepared for the MPDC, August 2025.
- Southern Archaeology. 2026a. 'Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium Project of State Significance—Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential'. Unpublished report prepared for MPDC, March 2026.

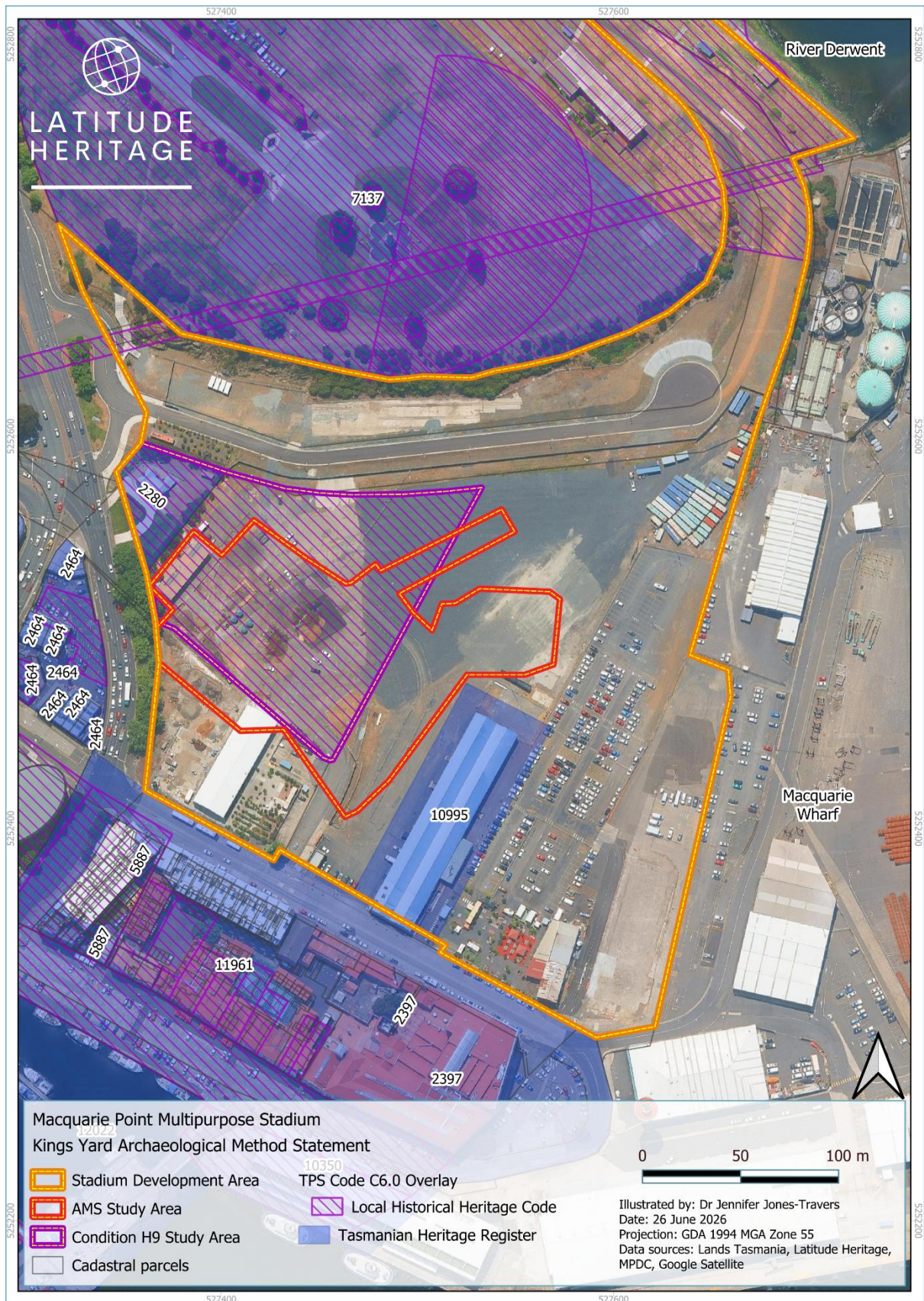


Figure 1-4. Heritage listings within and near the AMS study area.

1.5 Limitations

This AMS is subject to the following limitations:

1. Given the scale of the proposed development, there is no potential for in situ retention of historical archaeological heritage within the footprint of the stadium, concourse and construction buffer. Where identified, significant historical archaeological heritage will be subject to controlled or 'salvage' excavation in accordance with this AMS to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development.
2. This AMS focuses on historical archaeological heritage within the study area, as defined in conditions H11 of the Order.
3. Aboriginal heritage investigations will occur concurrently in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Order.
4. This AMS draws on the SoHAP prepared by Southern Archaeology (2026a) and has not involved additional historical research. The SoHAP should be referred to for detailed historical context and details around the assessment of historical archaeological potential and significance.
5. This AMS does not include the archaeological values of the 'Royal Engineers Building and Stone Post' (THR No. 2280, 2 Davey Street, Hobart), as works are not currently proposed in that location. MPDC have identified that archaeological mitigation is not required.

1.6 Authorship

This report was prepared by Dr Jennifer Jones-Travers (Director, Latitude Heritage) and reviewed by Christopher Clark (Principal Heritage Advisor, Latitude Heritage).

2 Historical context

The SoHAP prepared for the project (Southern Archaeology 2026a) and previous post-excavation reports (AHI 2023; AMAC Group 2025) provide substantial detail relating to the historical development of the study area. A succinct development summary for the AMS study area is presented in Table 2-1 below by temporal phase.

Table 2-1. Historical timeline for the Kings Yard study area on Macquarie Point, Hobart.

Date	Event
Time immemorial	The study area forms part of the traditional Country of the Muwinina people of the South East Nation. Archaeological and cultural evidence indicates a long period of Aboriginal occupation in the area, extending back thousands of years prior to European arrival. Following British invasion in 1803, Muwinina people experienced rapid and profound dispossession through displacement, violence and introduced disease. Despite these impacts, Aboriginal connections to the Nipaluna/Hobart continue, with enduring cultural significance and heritage values associated with the landscape.
Phase 1: Ephemeral use and Leonard Fosbrook's grant (1804-1814) (Southern 2026a:82-83)	
1804-1814	Development is likely focused on naturally high points of the study area and likely to include relatively ephemeral evidence of agricultural practices and ad hoc maritime use of the shoreline of mud flats and reefs to land and repair boats, etc.
January 1806	A 14-acre land grant is made to Assistant Commissary Leonard Fosbrook, which corresponds to the western portion of Macquarie Point. Fosbrook clears the land of coastal scrub and stone, building a cottage on his grant and cultivating the land, potentially before the grant being formally made.
1810s	The land is named Macquarie Point by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Aboriginal people continue to visit the town and surrounding shores, with huts, fires and gatherings of families recorded along the Derwent by Reverend Knopwood in the 1810s.
Phase 2: Edward Lord's residence and commercial use (1814-1821) (Southern 2026a:83)	
January 1814	Edward Lord purchases Fosbrook's land and the adjacent 24-acre grant made to George Guest in January 1814, rebuilding Fosbrook's cottage as a more substantial stone and brick residence with outbuildings and circular drive.
By 1819	Some of Lord's property was used for commercial tenancies, including the 'Europe Warehouse' operated by Captain John Howard.
1814-1821	Development from this phase was likely focused on the western portions of the pre-reclamation coastline.

Date	Event
Phase 3: Lumber Yard / Kings Yard (1821-1835) (Southern 2026a:83-85)	
1821	When Governor Macquarie named Macquarie Point in 1811, the initial intent was that it should be reserved for Government House. The land was formally acquired by the government in 1821 through a land trade with Lord, consolidating government control of the waterfront and freeing the site for institutional and industrial uses.
By 1826	Lord's house was repurposed as a school, with separate classrooms for boys and girls, additional rooms and a kitchen. A rear 'house', possibly a former store, was used as temporary accommodation. Accommodation was provided for female convicts due to overcrowding at the Female Factory in South Hobart, while military veterans were also temporarily housed on the site.
1826-1827	Between 1826 and 1827, the government Lumber Yard (also known as the Kings Yard or Queens Yard at various times) and Engineers' Office were relocated to Macquarie Point, which required reorganisation of the site. The lumber yard was constructed southeast of Lord's house in an area reportedly used as the garden. The yard served as principal works depot for the colony and housed a broad series of trades including blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet makers, sawyers, wheelwrights and others. The site has an industrial scale and diversity of production which included a jib and mainsail for a boat belonging to an Aboriginal person, possibly Wooraddy.
August 1827	Civil Engineer and Colonial Architect John Lee Archer arrives in Hobart and is granted Lord's former house for use as a residence and office.
By 1828	A major piece of maritime infrastructure is constructed in association with the lumber yard, a slipway connecting the lumber yard to the low water mark.
Phase 4: Royal Engineers, Engineers Yard and Slaughter Yards (1835-1872) (Southern 2026a:86-91)	
December 1835	Captain Roger Kelsall arrives and assumes control of the Kings Yard in January 1836, converting existing fabric to create the Engineers Yard. This sees the site's function from a convict works depot to military, ordnance and engineering depot. As part of this conversion, Lord's house is turned into a barracks and the former yard reconfigured.
1838	Commercial activities continue at the site, and the first full-rigged ship built in Tasmania, the <i>Maria Orr</i> , is built on the sandy beach at Macquarie Point (AHI 2023:39).
c.1840	A substantial stone jetty is constructed on the waterfront.
c.1854	Historical plans from 1854 and 1856 indicate that the earlier slipway was demolished and either reduced to a jetty or replaced by new works. The shoreline near the yards may have been formalised and straightened with a seawall or engineered edge around this time.

Date	Event
1858	In response to public health concerns, the government constructs a slaughter yard on Macquarie Point to replace the earlier slaughter facilities within the town boundaries. This work requires substantial reclamation beyond the 'Queens Yard', which is completed as part of a broader suite of changes to Sullivans Cove. As part of this, a seawall was constructed from dolerite and infilled with rubble, creating a low-lying reclaimed platform. The slaughter yard facilities include stone superintendent's house, large brick buildings with flagged floors used for butchering, stock and sale yards, and a dedicated jetty for landing animals near the Regatta Grandstand.
1864	The Engineers Yard is transferred to Southern Volunteers, with the site used for volunteer military drill functions until 1870, when they moved to Anglesea Barracks (AHI 2023:44).
Phase 5: Railway infrastructure (1872-1911) (Southern 2026a:91-92)	
1872	Railway infrastructure is developed, with early tracks and yards encroaching on reclaimed land as construction begins on the Hobart terminus, which is located on Macquarie Point.
1876	The full rail line opens, though functional difficulties exist around access and the constraints posed by existing land use.
1880s-1890s	Large seawalls are constructed to aid further reclamation activities, which use refuse to create new terrain. By 1891, the mudflats and Engineers' Jetty are entirely contained by the extended point.
1904	Septic tanks are installed on Macquarie Point in response to inadequate sanitation capacity, though they eventually fail and raw sewerage is discharged into the Derwent River.
Phase 6: Railway redevelopment (1911-2014) (Southern 2026a:91-92)	
December 1911	The Commonwealth transfers ownership of the old drill yard to the Tasmanian government to enable the construction of new railyards and a new railway station. The abandoned slaughter yards were possessed by the railway by this time. The site of the slaughter yards, septic tanks and municipal tip were to become the goods yard, while the old drill yard was to be redeveloped as the roundhouse (AHI 2023:52). While the drill yard was rapidly demolished, the barracks and associated outbuildings were still shown on plans from 1911, with the complex used for stores, carpenters and a mess room.
1913	Preparatory works for the new rail infrastructure is underway, but differences in levels between Macquarie Point, Liverpool Street and the wharves make it necessary to

Date	Event
	construct level ground at two heights. The Roundhouse is built on the higher ground, while the Goods Yards are built on lower ground (AHO 2023:52).
1915	Construction of the Roundhouse and Goods Shed (1914-1915) is complete, with the Goods Shed constructed on reclaimed land formerly used as a refuse tip.
June 2014	The Hobart rail freight yard and depot is closed permanently (THR Datasheet, 'Hobart Railway Goods Shed', ID 10995).

3 Historical archaeological context

This section establishes the study area's archaeological potential and significance, drawing on the SoHAP and previously archaeological investigations to define the study area's historical archaeological values.

3.1 Previous archaeological investigations

The study area and surrounds have been the subject of several phases of archaeological investigations. The findings from these works provide insight into the likelihood that significant historical archaeological features and deposits exist in areas previously unexcavated but adjacent.

The location of previous archaeological excavations is depicted in Figure 3-1 and discussed further below where reports or data were available.

3.1.1 Macquarie Point Test Excavations (Austral Tasmania, 2015)

Five test trenches 20m x 3m in size were excavated by Austral Tasmania in 2014 (reported on in 2015) within the AMS study area and around the current MPDC offices to the north.

Of these test trenches, historical archaeology was identified in test trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5. These remains were identified as being associated with the late-19th or early 20th century sewerage system for Lord's house (T1), a roadway adjacent to the Engineers Yard (T3), a wall relating to the Engineers Yard or earlier Lumber Yard (T4), and the footings of an outbuilding and brick yard area associated with Lord's House (T5) (AHI 2023:67).

The trenches with historical archaeological remains have since been archaeologically excavated or are located beyond the scope of works for the stadium.

3.1.2 Roundhouse Remediation Environmental Testing (Austral Tasmania, 2020)

Environmental test excavations around the former roundhouse site were archaeologically monitored by Austral Tasmania in 2020. A single long trench excavated during these works uncovered the remains of several maintenance bays associated with the roundhouse and demonstrated the high level of intactness of the turntable well (AHI 2023:67).

3.1.3 Roundhouse Remediation Works (Aboriginal Heritage Investigations, 2023)

Aboriginal Heritage Investigations (AHI) were engaged by MPDC to report on archaeological finds uncovered during Phase 1 and Phase 2 remediation works, completed in 2020 and 2021. This work involved the excavation of three trenches, with Trench 1 targeting archaeological evidence of the former Lumber Yard and yielding 6,596 artefacts. The recovered assemblage included 31 Aboriginal lithics (stone), 8 knapped glass (contact-period) artefacts, and 2,345 historical artefacts. A total of 4,212 shell fragments were recovered, and additional shell fragments were weighed.

Trench 1, within the former Lumber Yard, provided evidence of the 1915 Locomotive Depot and demolished Lumber Yard. Nineteenth and early twentieth-century artefacts were recovered from the Locomotive Depot demolition deposits, likely redeposited from elsewhere during demolition (AHI 2023:85). Deep footings and services associated with the Locomotive Depot were identified within the trench, some of which had truncated earlier evidence of the Lumber Yard. Disturbance associated with the Roundhouse was limited to its footprint, and a brick platform was identified abutting the Roundhouse wall. The trench location had been selected to avoid areas disturbed by the Locomotive

Depot. As a result, remaining features associated with railway infrastructure and use of the site was limited to services, drains, surfaces, superficial detritus and rail yard artefacts (AHI 2023:90). Deposits and features associated with the former Locomotive Depot were identified between 5.807m and 5.149m AHD (AHI 2023:86).

A structure associated with the Lumber Yard, a small chimney or stove base bonded to a brick wall [069], was identified continuing beyond the Trench 1 excavation area. A series of box drains and spoon drains, surfaces, structural postholes, a dolerite wall footing, and wheel ruts were identified in association with this phase of use, along with early landscape modifications prior to construction of the Lumber Yard (AHI 2023:98-108).

As mentioned above, Aboriginal material culture was recovered in Trench 1, including knapped glass contact-period artefacts. Culturally sterile soils, shell middens materials, littoral deposits, and earlier garden soils seem to have been sourced for use as levelling fill, likely in the 1820s during establishment of the Lumber Yard. (AHI 2023:140). Archaeological features and deposits associated with the Lumber Yard were identified between 5.599m and 4.686m AHD (AHI 2023:108).

Trench 2 was placed in the turntable well and provided evidence of construction, use and later modification of the turntable and its well. The turntable was recorded as measuring approximately 4.2m in diameter (AHI 2023:118). The base of excavations within Trench 2 ranged between 2.82m and 3.75m AHD (AHI 2023:120).

The final trench (Trench 3) was placed in an area identified as having the potential for a late nineteenth-century road. Below sequences of fill and later services, the nineteenth-century road surface was recorded upon a layer of crushed dolerite. The authors note that little additional information was gained with regard to the road, as it had been previously identified during another test excavation program (AHI 2023:134).

3.1.4 Phase III Archaeological Investigation, Macquarie Point (AMAC 2025)

Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC) was engaged by MPDC to complete archaeological investigation of two defined excavation areas, with Excavation Area 1 extending northeast of AHI's Trench 1 (excavated 2021) and Excavation Area 2 extending southeast of Trench 1, bounded by the footprint of the former roundhouse.

Area 1 provided evidence of a dolerite and sandstock brick footing representing the external wall of the Lumber Yard, as well as an internal sandstock brick wall and mortar surface. Area 1 is also located within the site of an early nineteenth-century garden which contained a dolerite surface, sandstock brick box and barrel drains, and several aligned postholes (AMAC 2025:153).

Area 2 provided archaeological evidence from the Rail Yards (1911-2014), Hobart Gas Company (1856-1978), and Lumber Yard, Engineers Yard and Drill Yard (1826-1911) phases. Archaeological evidence from the Lumber Yard and subsequent uses was more intact than those identified in Area 1, but twentieth-century development had significantly truncated overlying stratigraphic contexts.

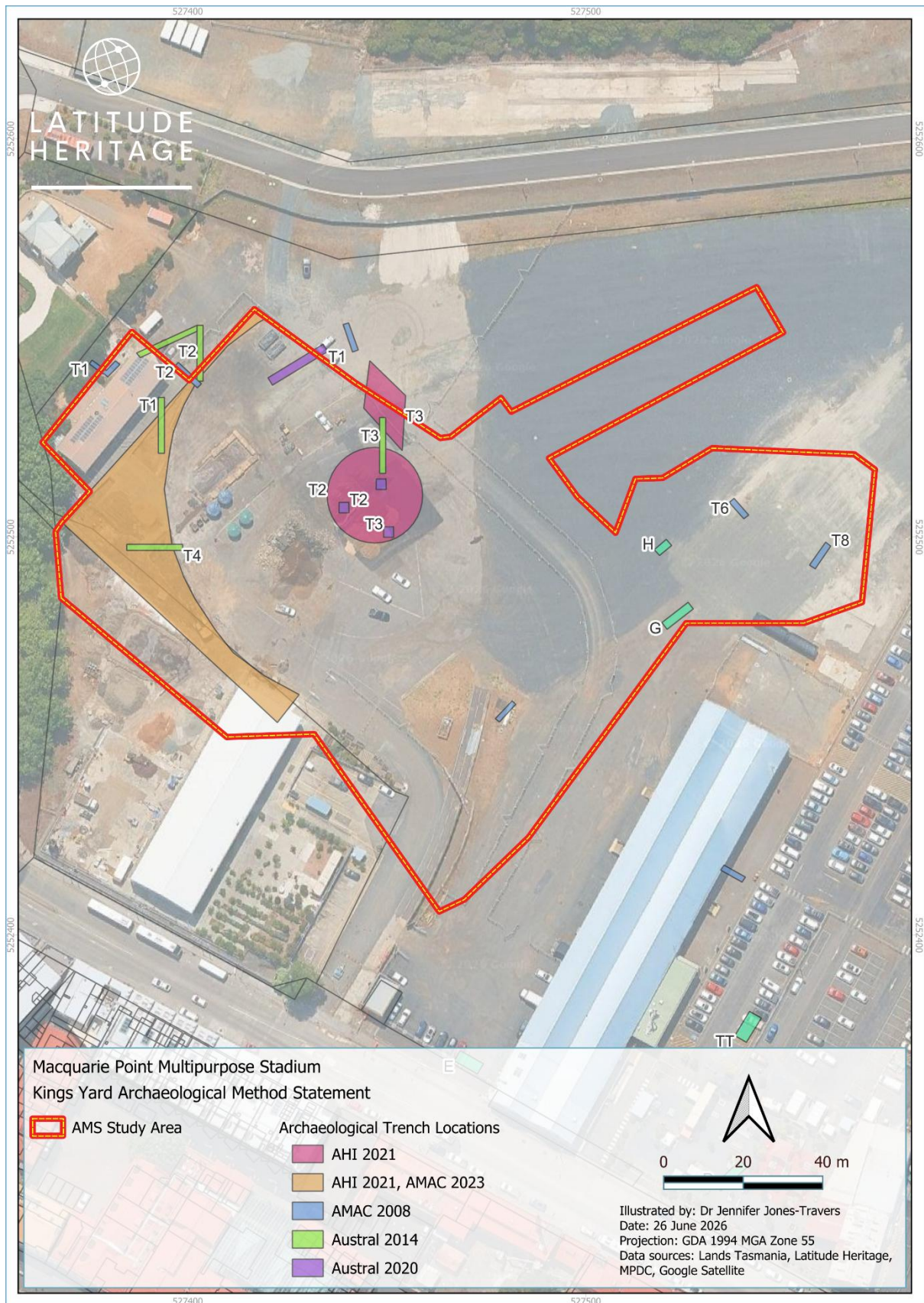


Figure 3-1. Location of previous archaeological investigations in and near the study area.

3.1.5 Discussion

The archaeological excavations completed by AHI (2023) and AMAC Group (2025) provide insight into the depth of historical archaeological features and deposits within the study area. In the trenches with available data, significant features and deposits were identified at depths between 5.959m and 4.686m. They will likely be deeper to the east towards the Derwent River, as historical drawings indicate a gentle slope leading down to the river from the Kings Yard (Southern 2026a:81).

The bulk excavation plan included in the 'Site Environmental Management Plan' (SEMP) notes that the final levels within the study area range between 4.8m AHD and 3.0m AHD (AECOM 2026: Appendix A, F3). These works will result in the complete removal of archaeological features and deposits within the study area and retention in situ will not be possible within the footprint of the stadium, concourse and construction buffer.

3.2 Statement of historical archaeological potential

The SoHAP establishes Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) Zones within the study area which define the assessed levels of historical archaeological potential (Southern 2026a:152). The SoHAP divides these broadly into zones of low-moderate and moderate-high potential for significant historical archaeological heritage, but also provides additional refinement within those divisions, including localised areas of moderate and high potential.

A summary of each defined PHAS, provided in the SoHAP, is provided in Table 3-1 below, while the designations at all levels are presented in Figure 3-2. The location of former structures identified in the SoHAP is presented in Figure 3-3.

Broadly, areas assessed in the SoHAP as having moderate-high archaeological potential are located within the bounds of the former Lumber Yard / Kings Yard / Engineers Yard, as well as outbuildings and yard spaces associated with Fosbrook's (c.1805) cottage and Lord's (c.1815) house (and later modifications). The areas assessed as having low-moderate archaeological potential relate to the Slaughter Yards, Slipway constructed for the Lumber Yard (c.1828) and the Engineers Jetty. These areas are also associated with the historical shoreline and may contain evidence of maritime activities, including ship building and repair, landing, minor jetties, and successive stages of reclamation.

Several areas have been subject to more extensive historical archaeological excavations between 2021 and 2023, and their research values have now been realised. As a result of these investigations, these areas are considered to have low residual historical archaeological potential.

Although not discussed in the SoHAP, the study area also has the potential for archaeological remains associated with the Roundhouse and other Phase 6 rail infrastructure, as demonstrated by monitoring of environmental testing by Austral Tasmania in 2020 and investigations by AHI in 2020-2021.

Table 3-1. PHAS Zones and levels of historical archaeological potential, drawn from project SoHAP (Southern Archaeology, 2026a).

PHAS Zone / Potential	Archaeological Potential
Low-Moderate	<i>Low to Medium PHAS Zone designated in this report noting that (like the above) some of this area will be heavily impacted by previous land filling, reclamation and industrial development meaning that some areas will be destroyed...</i> <i>Justification summary: Much of this area has unknown archaeological potential and, while much has been speculated on and some of these areas have been the subject of small-scale archaeological testing, there is still some potential for significant archaeology to be present in the area. It is also noted that this area is outside the Kings Yard covered within the State Order 2025 and that these areas contain potential archaeology considered to possibly be of less significance to understanding of the Tasmania's history more broadly. However, given the scale of the Slaughterhouse Superintendents House and the significance of the reef and engineer's wharf it would be prudent to rule this out prior to construction and complete removal with a larger formal excavation (Southern 2026a:153).</i>
Moderate	<i>There are two particular areas...identified within the wider area i.e., outside the Kings Yard area (the Low to Medium PHAS Zone [Figure 3-4]) that may be archaeologically sensitive. The following provide a brief overview of the reasoning for extra work in these areas:</i> <i>1) Uninvestigated areas: Only selected portions of the site have been archaeologically tested – archaeological testing in these areas has been limited. Extensive areas, particularly outside the zones excavated AMAC and AHI, remain unexplored and may hold unknown features of significance.</i> <i>2) Archaeological evidence of survival: Excavations by AHI (2023) and AMAC (2025) demonstrated that subsurface features survive despite two centuries of industrial change. The Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House and the Engineer's Wharf are considered to be of Medium archaeological significance.</i> <i>3) There is some likelihood of associated Aboriginal material in these areas and excavation here will contribute to further understanding the site from an Aboriginal perspective before destruction of any sub-surface layers.</i> <i>4) Portions of this area are within the TPS Archaeological Places Area (Southern 2026a:158).</i>

PHAS Zone / Potential	Archaeological Potential
Moderate-High	<i>A [Moderate] to High PHAS Zone designated in this report noting that some of this area will be heavily impacted by previous land filling, reclamation and industrial development meaning that some areas will be destroyed. This area includes the Kings Yard and Lords House areas.</i> <i>Justification summary: Some of this area has unknown archaeological potential and, while much has been speculated on and some of these areas have been the subject of small-scale and large-scale archaeological testing, there is still some potential for significant archaeology to be present in the area. AMAC, in particular, suggested that some of the southern and south-eastern areas still may have archaeological potential.</i> <i>Analysis of records also suggests that some areas were associated with offices, a bog house and other industrial activities and therefore may provide opportunities to further understand the site. Some areas are also within Lord's House complex and while this has been investigated to some degree investigation has been limited in the footprint of the store (Southern 2026a:153).</i>
High	<i>There are three particular areas...identified within the Kings Yard (the Medium to High PHAS Zone) that may be archaeologically sensitive. The following provide a brief overview of the reasoning for extra work in these areas:</i> <i>1) Uninvestigated areas: Only selected portions of the site have been archaeologically tested. Extensive areas, particularly outside the zones excavated by AHI (2023) and AMAC (2025), remain unexplored and may hold unknown features of significance.</i> <i>2) Archaeological evidence of survival: Excavations by AHI (2023) and AMAC (2025) demonstrated that subsurface features survive despite two centuries of industrial change. As pointed out by AMAC (2025), this is particularly high to the south and to the south-east of the Area Cleared Through Excavation where the Roundhouse may not have impacted sub-surface deposits.</i> <i>3) The areas identified by AMAC (2025) include 'rooms' identified with particular functions on early plans and these areas may contain archaeological evidence of associated with these activities. Additionally changes in building alignments indicated by plans may be found archaeologically such as the redesign or realignment of the Engineer's Yard in the 1830s.</i>

PHAS Zone / Potential	Archaeological Potential
	4) <i>While there is possibly low potential for evidence of Lord's Residence in the western area of the site, excavation was limited and any remains associated with this feature has high significance and should be ruled out prior to development works.</i> 5) <i>There is a high likelihood of associated Aboriginal material in these areas and excavation here will contribute to further understanding the site from an Aboriginal perspective before destruction of any sub-surface layers.</i> 6) <i>These areas are within the TPS Archaeological Places Area and the State Order 2025 Kings Yard High Archaeological Sensitivity Area (Southern 2026a:156).</i>

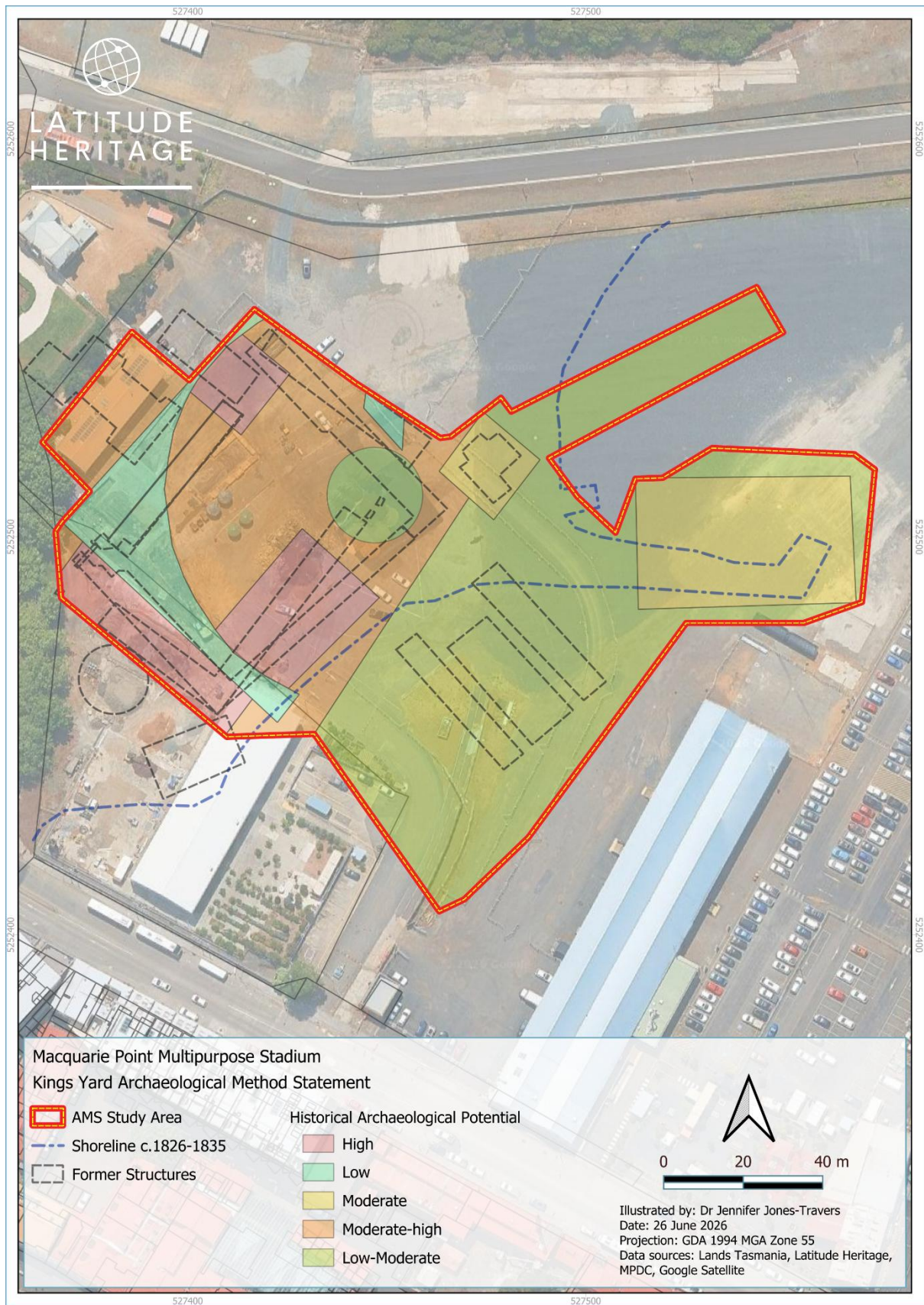


Figure 3-2. Assessed levels of historical archaeological potential, drawn from the SoHAP (Southern 2026a).

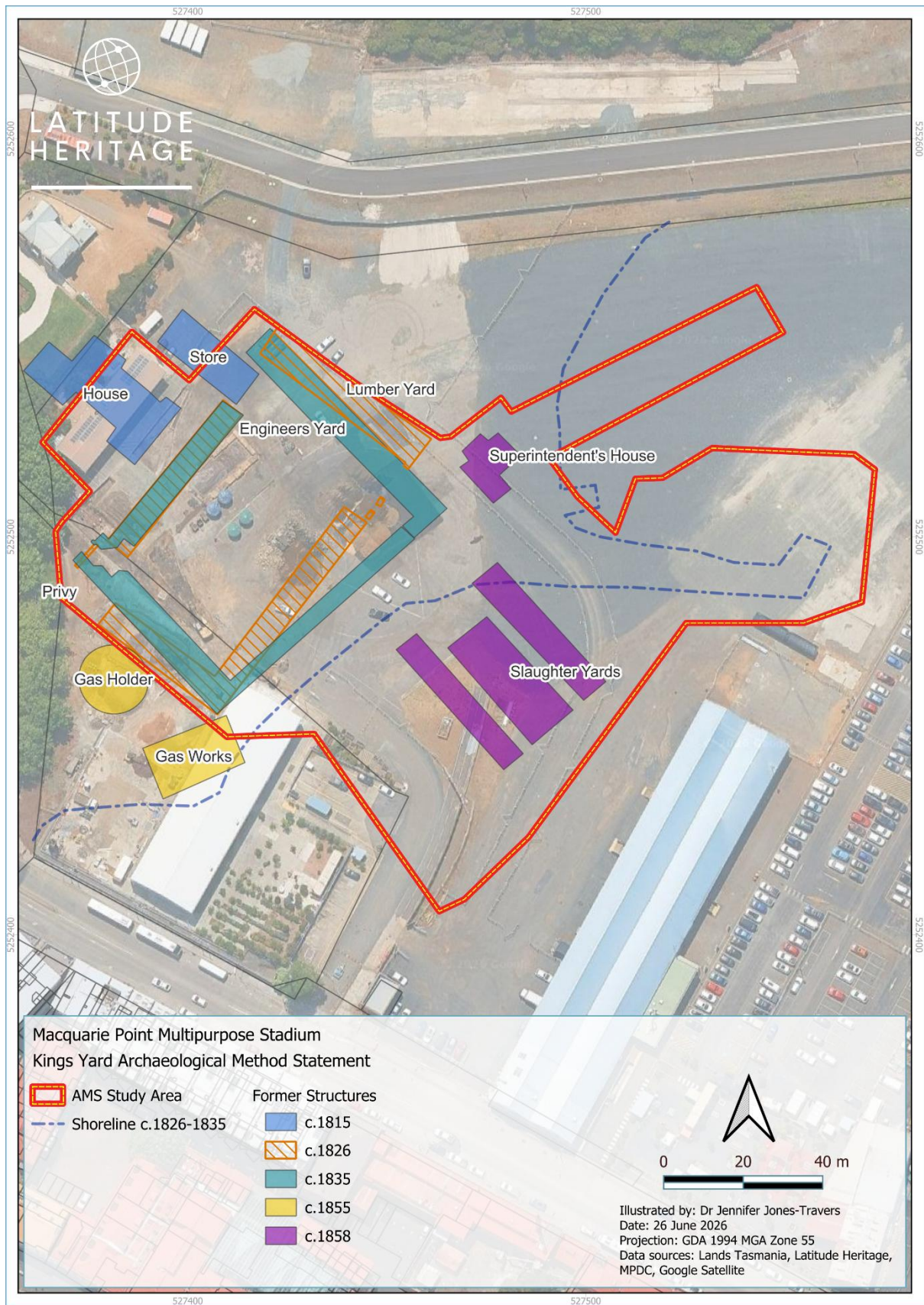


Figure 3-3. The location of former structures within the study area and approximate construction dates, drawn from the SoHAP (Southern 2026a).

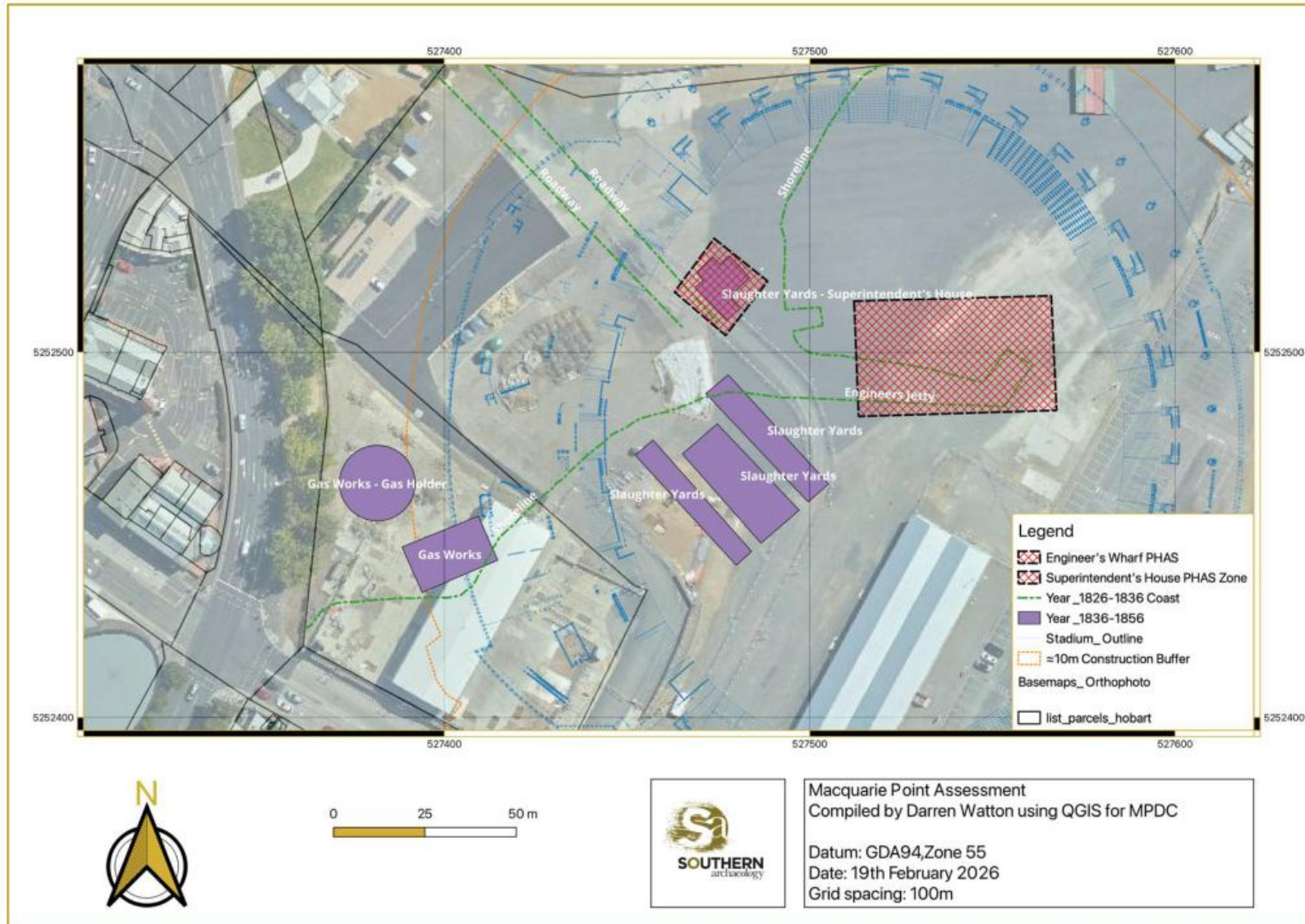


Figure 3-4. Areas of moderate archaeological potential identified within the low-moderate PHAS Zone. Source: Southern 2026a:159 (Figure 76)



Figure 3-5. Areas of high archaeological potential identified within the moderate-high potential PHAS Zone. Source: Southern 2026a:157 (Figure 75)

3.3 Statement of archaeological significance

The following statement of archaeological significance for the study area is reproduced from the project SoHAP (Southern Archaeology 2026a:169-170):

The study area at Macquarie Point forms part of a historically layered waterfront landscape that has evolved from Aboriginal cultural country of the Muwina people to early colonial farm, convict industrial yard, Royal Engineers depot, slaughterhouse complex and major railway terminus. While extensive twentieth-century reclamation and redevelopment have altered the original shoreline and removed portions of earlier fabric, this assessment concludes that defined areas within the study area retain moderate to high archaeological significance.

In particular, the southern and south-eastern portions of the former Kings Yard, the western area associated with Edward Lord's former residence, the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House precinct, and the zone of the Engineers Wharf and reef retain unrealised research potential. These areas have the capacity to yield information relating to convict industrial organisation, early maritime infrastructure, shoreline engineering, industrial reclamation and the transformation of Hobart's waterfront. The place is of State-level significance for its associations with convict labour, the Royal Engineers and early colonial administration, and of local to State-level significance for its role in nineteenth-century industrialisation and early twentieth-century railway expansion.

Although previous investigations have reduced archaeological sensitivity in parts of the site, survival is demonstrably variable rather than uniform. Given the scale of the proposed development and the depth of anticipated ground disturbance, there remains a substantive risk that significant archaeological remains may be encountered. A precautionary approach incorporating targeted excavation in high potential zones is therefore warranted to appropriately manage and realise the remaining cultural heritage values of the study area

3.3.1 Railway infrastructure

The SoHAP does not address the potential heritage significance attributable to archaeological evidence of the reorganisation of the railyards in Hobart, completed in 1915. Features associated with this phase of occupation and use were investigated and recorded by AHI (2023) and AMAC (2025). A full assessment of heritage significance is beyond the scope of this AMS, but the heritage values associated with the Roundhouse and related features are worth discussing.

As part of the 1915 reorganisation of the Hobart railyards, a 41-road locomotive Roundhouse, featuring an electric-powered central turntable and workshops for the new railyard, was constructed within the study area. A Goods Shed and Goods Yard were constructed to the southeast. AHI excavated the turntable well for the Roundhouse, and the post-excavation report notes that structural remains of the turntable well provided clear evidence of development and change, retaining a large amount of information regarding the techniques used during construction (AHI 2023:199).

The same report notes that the nearest point of comparison for the turntable well is the extant turntable at the Inveresk railway complex in Launceston (listed on the THR as 'Launceston Railway Workshops', ID 4400), while a turntable at UTAS Launceston was excavated by Austral Tasmania in 2021. As

compared to the earlier turntable at UTAS Launceston, the turntable well (and presumably the associated Roundhouse) at Macquarie Point is significant in terms of scale and sophistication, being more than four times larger (AHI 2023:203). The extant turntable at Inveresk, built in 1922 and capable of housing 44 engines, is similar in scale and structure to the one at Macquarie Point, and was demolished in 1993. The foundations of the Roundhouse were considered to be of sufficient heritage significance to be retained and interpreted within a carpark (Datasheet, THR ID 4400).

The report by AMAC (2025:335) notes that several features excavated in associated with the railyard phase hold heritage significance, including foundations of the Roundhouse and a concrete footing associated with a former 'washout tank', shown in a plan from 1915. The archaeological finds differed from the historical plans, indicating that some research value exists in documenting and examining the as-built structures and spaces within the railyards.

Neither excavation report directly addresses the heritage significance of the Roundhouse and associated early 20th-century railway infrastructure, but archaeological finds resulting from this phase of use are described and noted as holding heritage significance.

Under the heritage assessment criteria established under Section 16 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (TAS), archaeological features and deposits associated with the Roundhouse and early 20th-century railway infrastructure would be of local or state significance for their historical (criterion A) and research (criterion C) values, as well as their rarity (criterion B). These finds may also hold significance for their social values (criterion F), as the former railyards remain in living memory.

4 Research design

The Tasmanian Heritage Council's Practice Note 2 states the following:

As a rule, destruction or reduction of a significant historical archaeological site or feature will only be sanctioned by the Heritage Council if it can be demonstrated that:

- *there are no available alternatives to carrying out the work; and/or*
- *excavation or removal will contribute to our knowledge of the site and its social and cultural context, however broadly or narrowly defined (THC 2014:4).*

The research design established for an archaeological site establishes how archaeological investigations can contribute to our knowledge of the site and its social and cultural context. The research potential of any archaeological site should be considered in a broad context, as well as in local and site-specific contexts. Archaeological excavation of the site should consider physical evidence of its historical development and occupation within a thematic context.

This section considers where the study area's archaeological heritage has the potential to respond to key historical themes for Tasmania while also developing a range of research questions to guide archaeological investigations.

4.1 Historical themes

A series of key historical themes for Tasmania are presented in the Tasmanian Heritage Council's (2025:8) *Assessing Historic Heritage Significance in Application with the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. Table 4-1 below presents key themes which may be demonstrated by the study area's historical archaeological heritage.

Table 4-1. Key historical themes for Tasmania relevant to the study area.

Theme	Discussion
(i) <i>European colonisation, contact with Aboriginal peoples and evolving relationships</i>	Archaeological excavations within the study area have provided evidence of Aboriginal contact-period sites and interactions in the early 19th century. The study area has the potential to provide further information relating to interactions between Aboriginal and European groups, or their material culture. The study area is near the first settlement in Sullivans Cove, with the first cottage constructed on Macquarie Point by 1805 and the land granted in 1806.
(iii) <i>Defence of colony and state</i>	Lord's c.1815 house was used by c.1826 to temporarily house military veterans. When the Lumber Yard was converted to the Engineers Yard, its function shifted from convict works depot to military, ordnance and engineering depot.

Theme	Discussion
	The Engineers Yard was given to the Southern Volunteers for use as a drill yard from 1864 to 1870. It was used as a headquarters for several other volunteer militia which formed in response to a surge in military interest following the Indian mutinies and Crimean War (AHI 2023:44).
(v) <i>The convict experience</i>	A structure constructed by Lord c.1815 (potentially the store at the rear of the house) was used by 1826 to house convict women due to overcrowding at the Female Factory. The study area formed part of the Lumber Yard / Kings Yard and Engineers Office from c.1826 and served as a principal works depot for the colony, with convict labour providing a broad series of trades.
(vi) <i>Maritime communications and the maritime activity and industry (including whaling, sealing)</i>	The waterfront on Macquarie Point (which changed several times following reclamation episodes) included a slipway built for the Lumber Yard by c.1828 and a later jetty constructed for the Engineers Yard. The wide range of products manufactured in the Lumber Yard included sails and flags, and the yard produced a jib and mainsail for a boat belonging to an Aboriginal person, possibly Wooraddy (Southern 2026a:85). The first full-rigged ship built in Tasmania, the <i>Maria Orr</i>, was built on the sandy beach of Macquarie Point in 1838. In addition, given its proximity to Hunter Island, it may have been used intermittently to land and repair boats, or for temporary maritime infrastructure.
(x) <i>Developing centres for trade, governance, patterns of domestic life and health and welfare</i>	The study area contains several domestic components, including Fosbrook's c.1805 cottage, Lord's c.1815 house, and the Slaughteryard Superintendents Residence. The Engineers Yard and Engineers Office established and implemented civil works projects through the colony. The railyards at Hobart were a centre for trade in the colony and state, serving as a focal point for the movement of goods and people through the state and beyond (via the adjacent ports).
(xiv) <i>Education, spiritual and cultural life</i>	The house constructed by Lord c.1815 was repurposed by 1826 as a school, with separate classrooms for boys and girls, additional rooms and a kitchen.

4.2 Research questions

A series of research questions have been developed for the study area to guide historical archaeological excavations and the interrogation of the excavation results to yield new information.

4.2.1 Test excavation research questions

Test excavation research questions are generally simple in scope and are intended to develop an understanding of the site and inform further heritage management. The following research questions have been developed specifically for the test excavation stage of the investigations:

1. What archaeological features and deposits were identified across the study area? Are they dateable, and, if so, which historical phase can they be attributed to?
2. At what depth have significant historical archaeological features and deposits been identified across the study area?
3. What is the heritage significance of identified archaeological deposits and features?
4. Will significant archaeological heritage be impacted by the proposed works?
 - a. Can the proposed works be amended to avoid impacts to significant archaeological heritage?
 - b. What (if any) further mitigation is required in response to the proposed works?

4.2.2 Broad research questions

Broad research questions characterise the study area's archaeological heritage and provide the basis for more detailed or nuanced examinations of archaeological finds. Broad research questions for the study area include the following:

1. What is the nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits identified within the study area?
2. Are any of the features or deposits identified dateable? What dates or phases have been identified, and on what basis? Does this provide any evidence of changes to the site through time?
3. Were any sealed artefact deposits identified? If so, what insight do they provide into activities occurring at the study area or the lives of people living and working there? Do these change through time?
4. What observable or quantifiable similarities and differences exist between the site 'types' and phases archaeologically excavated? How do these similarities and differences change through time or by occupant?
5. What is the size and composition of the artefact assemblage recovered during archaeological investigations?

4.2.3 Site-specific research questions

1. Has further evidence of contact-period Aboriginal heritage been identified within the study area? What information does it provide about the lifeways of the Muwinina people following invasion?

2. What similarities and differences do archaeological features and artefacts from the Lumber Yard compare with other convict works depots excavated in Tasmania or NSW (or other parts of Australia)?
3. Can the archaeological features, deposits and artefact assemblage provide insight into the occupations and trades of people using the site?
4. Are there any clear distinctions between use of the site as part of the Lumber Yard, Engineers Yard and later Drill Yard? What changes occurred to enable these varied uses?
5. Does archaeological evidence of the former Slaughter Yards remain within the study area? What information can they provide in terms of health and hygiene practices, animal processing activities and areas, and animal welfare?
6. What information does the construction materials used and artefact assemblages in the study area provide regarding historical trade patterns and the movement of goods? Do access and trade patterns change with use of the site? What similarities and differences exist?
7. How has the shoreline of Macquarie Point been modified through time? How were these changes accomplished in terms of materials and construction techniques used?
8. Does any maritime infrastructure survive below reclamation fills within the study area? Do the archaeological remains indicate any types of activities or groups utilising this space?
9. How does the railyard infrastructure identified within the study area compare to similar features and deposits excavated or recorded in other railyards in southeastern Australia? Are similar construction processes and materials used, or is there evidence of local innovation?

5 Archaeological excavation

This section provides the archaeological strategy and methodology, which describe how archaeological excavations will be completed to respond to the research design developed in Section 4 of this report.

The archaeological strategy describes the types of investigations being completed and the rationale for the approaches proposed. The archaeological methodology provides the detail around how the strategy will be enacted on site and during post-excavation analysis and reporting.

The nominated Excavation Director is Dr. Jennifer Jones-Travers, supported by Site Directors / Area Supervisors and an Artefact Specialist nominated in Section 5.3.1 below.

5.1 Context significance

Key to the archaeological strategy and methodology is the understanding that the level of detail undertaken in archaeological excavation and recording must be commensurate to the heritage significance of the archaeological context being investigated. It must also be targeted to resolve research questions identified for the archaeological investigations. More detailed recording and hand-excavation is required to realise the research potential of highly significant archaeological features and deposits, while finds of lower significance can be subject to more cursory data capture.

A three-tier system will be used to determine the archaeological significance of all recorded archaeological contexts, being high, medium, and low (Table 5-1). This assessment is based on the research potential of the archaeological context: generally, the lower the research potential, the lower the context's archaeological significance. In-field significance assessment would be assigned by the Excavation Director and Site Director and, where appropriate, the Artefact Specialist.

The primary attributes which are taken into consideration when assigning significance are:

1. The context's likely temporal phase: Is the context suspected to be associated with the earlier phases of site use and occupation? Would further analysis provide information unavailable from other sources?
2. The integrity of the deposits: Is the deposit disturbed or truncated? Has this resulted in mixing of artefacts which may limit the research potential of future analysis?
3. The context's association: Was there development at the site which is associated with an important historical theme? Would the context yield new information associated with this theme?
4. The type of context: Is the context associated with an archaeological feature which inherently possess higher research potential (e.g., cess pits or underfloor deposits)?

Importantly, the significance assessment of artefact-bearing deposits will inform the detail of archaeological recording and artefact retention processes to be followed (see Section 5.3.7, below).

It should be noted that deposit significance may not be apparent at the time of excavation and may change as excavation proceeds and further information comes to light. Where there is doubt about which classification to use for a particular context, the higher rating will be used.

Table 5-1. Context significance criteria.

Significance	Examples of context characteristics
High	In situ deposits with a high research potential, such as cesspit fills, occupational deposits, sub-floor layers, some earlier or intact posthole fills and yard deposits. Architecture and associated building features (such as foundation trenches) associated with earlier phases of occupation
Medium	Moderately disturbed contexts or those with a questionable integrity but moderate remnant research potential, such as the more recent or intrusive fill of some postholes and trenches and earlier demolition deposits.
Low	Disturbed, imported fill or modern demolition contexts with limited research potential.

5.2 Archaeological strategy

Practice Note 2 provides guidelines for activities that may be undertaken as part of archaeological investigations, including:

- a. Combined archaeological testing and recording (see Parts 5-8)*
- b. Controlled archaeological excavation of archaeological features and deposits (see Parts 4 -8)*
- c. Monitoring of works to mitigate archaeological impacts and recover information before it is lost, as part of a wider program of archaeological works. Monitoring will only be approved as part of a project design where, depending upon the findings, budget and time exists to progress to a more detailed phase of investigation and analysis (see Parts 5-8) (THC 2014:6).*

Within the process chart included in Practice Note 2 (Figure 5-1), further investigation (non-invasive or test trenching) is required to inform on final archaeological mitigation requirements (controlled excavation and/or monitoring). This approach will be implemented to ensure that test excavation properly informs on further archaeological mitigation requirements within the study area.

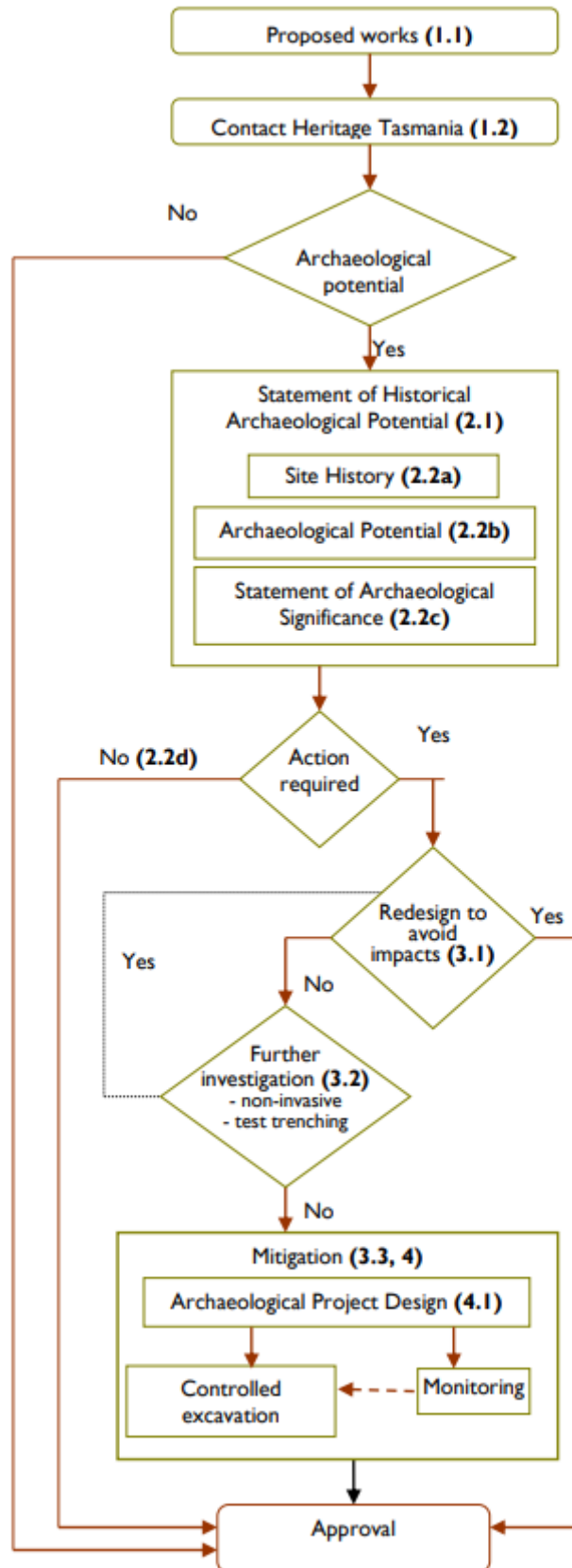


Figure 5-1. 'Process Chart' (Figure 1) from Practice Note 2. Source: THC 2014:5

5.2.1 Staging

For pre-construction archaeological excavation of the Kings Yards and Engineers Building, works will be staged as follows:

1. Archaeological monitoring of fill removal to the interface with historical deposits sealed below. As the depth of fill is understood, the Excavation Director may allow for the mechanical excavator operator to remove agreed-upon levels of introduced fill without direct supervision.

A small number of test trenches may be placed during this stage to confirm the depth of introduced fill to enable some fill removal to occur with limited archaeological supervision.
2. Test excavation completed, with archaeological test trenches placed across identified areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area.
3. The remainder of ground disturbing works occur under one of three archaeological mitigation strategies (controlled or 'salvage' excavation, monitoring or excavation without the archaeologist on site) triggered by the findings of the test excavation program.

The strategies to be enacted for each of these stages and forms of archaeological investigation are detailed below.

5.2.2 Test excavation

Test excavation will be completed across areas with archaeological potential as overlying modern fill deposits are removed from the site. The study area has been subject to several stages of previous investigations, so test trenches will focus on areas not previously investigated where possible. Proactive management of archaeological heritage in these instances benefits the broader works program for several reasons:

- It ensures that sufficient time is allowed for archaeological recording to an accepted standard.
- Understanding the quantum of archaeological features and deposits which would be impacted ensures that contractors are not unnecessarily delayed by having to wait for archaeological recording to occur prior to progressing their work.
- It allows for ground-truthing of the archaeological assessment and refining the proposed mitigation approach (salvage excavation, monitoring or work under an 'unanticipated discovery plan').
- The findings of the test excavation can be used to make minor amendments to the proposed design, avoiding or reducing impacts to archaeological features and deposits (similarly reducing or eliminating associated mitigation requirements). We note that this is not feasible within the footprint of the proposed stadium given that final levels are approximately 2m below previously recorded archaeological deposits.

Test excavation is recommended for 10 locations within the study area. Details of the proposed test trenches are provided in Table 5-2, while indicative locations are shown in Figure 5-2. All trenches are proposed for excavation will serve to inform on the intactness and integrity of subsurface deposits, and by extension proposed mitigation. Trench locations and sizes are indicative and may change in response to site conditions and the requirements of the pre-construction bulk earthworks program.

Test excavations must be supervised by the Excavation Director or a Site Director, or other suitably qualified historical archaeologist, subject to approval by the Excavation Director.

Table 5-2. Proposed test trench placement and rationale.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Assessed potential	Rationale
TT1	NE-SW	7m x 3m (21m ²)	High	Determine whether evidence of the Store associated with Lord's House (c.1815), the Lumber Yard and the Engineers Yard survive beneath the Roundhouse.
TT2	NE-SW	7m x 3m (21m ²)	Moderate-High	Assess the intactness and integrity of archaeological remains within the Lumber Yard and Engineers Yard in an area not previously investigated.
TT3	NW-SE	14m x 2m (28m ²)	Moderate	Identify whether evidence of the Slaughter Yard Superintendent's Residence survives.
TT4	NW-SE	12m x 4m (48m ²)	Low-Moderate	Investigate the former shoreline and secondary feature to the north of the Engineers Jetty.
TT5	NE-SW	20m x 2m (40m ²)	Low-Moderate	Investigate the location of the former Engineers Jetty.
TT6	NE-SW	7m x 3m (21m ²)	Low-Moderate	Determine whether evidence of the former shoreline and Slaughter Yards remain within the study area.
TT7	NE-SW	7m x 3m (21m ²)	Low-Moderate	Investigate the location of a Slaughter Yard structure and reclaimed land in an area not previously investigated.
TT8	NW-SE	15m x 2m (30m ²)	High	Assess the intactness and integrity of archaeological remains within the Lumber Yard and Engineers Yard in an area not previously investigated.
TT9	NE-SW	7m x 3m (21m ²)	High	Assess the intactness and integrity of archaeological remains within the Lumber Yard and Engineers Yard in an area not previously investigated.
TT10	NW-SE	14m x 2m (28m ²)	Low-Moderate	Determine whether evidence of the former Lumber Yard slipway survives within the study area.
Total area tested		279m ²	-	-

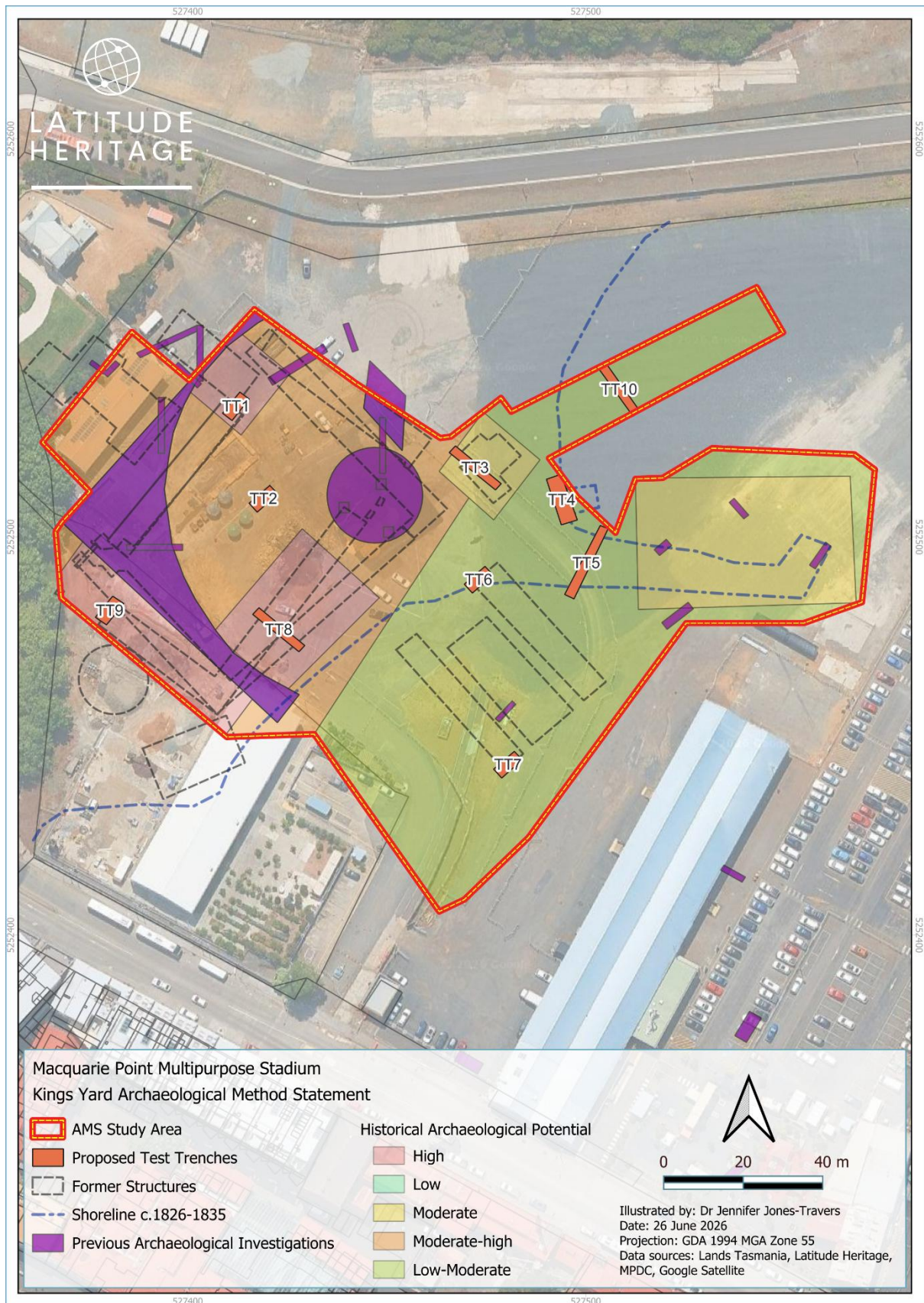


Figure 5-2. Proposed test trench locations to assess subsurface conditions.

Archaeological test excavations will be completed using the following strategy:

1. Archaeological excavation and recording will be completed in accordance with the methodology presented in Section 5.3.6 below. During test excavation, only overlying fills or demolition deposits would be removed, with significant features and deposits retained *in situ*.
2. If significant deposits or features are identified and the area cannot be immediately archaeological excavated, the excavation trench should be lined with geofabric and backfilled.

The results from test excavations will trigger one of three archaeological mitigation strategies:

1. Controlled ('salvage') excavation will be required where the test trenches demonstrate the potential for significant and relatively intact archaeological features and deposits, or multiple, overlying occupation phases.
2. Archaeological monitoring will be required where test trenches demonstrate that archaeological features and deposits have been substantially disturbed and truncated, or finds are highly dispersed and localised.
3. Works under the Historical Archaeological Unexpected Discovery Plan (UDP) allows ground disturbing work to occur in defined areas without the archaeologist on site. Works can proceed under the UDP in areas found during testing to be unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological heritage. Clear guidance must be provided by the archaeologist prior to works occurring under the UDP.

Please note that the initially identified approaches may change in response to site conditions during archaeological investigations. Extensive finds during monitoring may trigger the need for localised salvage excavation, but if limited finds are made during archaeological monitoring the Excavation Director may recommend that works occur under the UDP without archaeological supervision.

Similarly, finds reported under the UDP may require further archaeological investigation and recording.

5.2.3 Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is generally recommended for areas where:

- Test excavations have demonstrated that historical archaeological features and deposits are likely dispersed or localised (as a result of later disturbance or the nature of the site type, such as homestead landscapes).
- Areas of moderate or high archaeological potential where the works are localised and likely to represent only a limited impact to identified historical archaeological features and deposits (such as service trenching or pad footing excavation).
- Works are monitored by the archaeologist to ensure that underlying archaeological heritage is not inadvertently impacted by other contractors (such as bulk removal of fill overlying intact deposits).

Archaeological monitoring will be completed using the following strategy:

1. Excavation and recording will be completed in accordance with the methodology presented in Section 5.3 below.
2. The mechanical excavator will be under the effective control of the archaeologist, who would control the pace of excavation and have the authority to halt works to inspect potential finds.

3. Archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and removed as works progress. Sufficient time must be given to the archaeologist to complete this work to an acceptable standard. If extensive finds are identified, controlled excavation may be required. In this instance, the works being monitored would be redirected and could progress outside the nominated controlled excavation area (with archaeological mitigation, if required).
4. If the Excavation Director determines that the surrounding areas are unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological features and deposits, they may inform the contractor to proceed with excavation works under the 'unanticipated discovery plan' (UDP), to be delivered as a heritage induction prior to works commencing.

5.2.3.1 Archaeological monitoring of slab removal and demolition of 8A Evans Street

The extant building at 8A Evans Street, Hobart (the current MPDC offices) will be demolished as part of the proposed development. Demolition to the ground slab can occur without archaeological supervision, but removal of the slab and any ground disturbance below (including demolition of footings, services, etc.) must be archaeologically monitored.

As with the pre-construction program of monitoring, archaeological monitoring of slab removal for 8A Evans Street will be completed using the following strategy:

1. Excavation and recording will be completed in accordance with the methodology presented in Section 5.3 below.
2. The mechanical excavator will be under the effective control of the archaeologist, who would control the pace of excavation and have the authority to halt works to inspect potential finds.
3. Archaeological features and deposits will be recorded as works progress. This part of the site has the potential for archaeological heritage associated with Fosbrook's (c.1805) cottage and Lord's (c.1815) residence. MPDC's policy is to conserve archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase in situ wherever possible. Archaeological features and deposits from later (post-1821) phases may be recorded and removed.
4. Sufficient time must be given to the archaeologist to complete this work to an acceptable standard. If extensive finds are identified, controlled excavation may be required.
5. Retention in situ may be required by MPDC for intact evidence associated with the earliest colonial occupation phases (pre-1821). If potential finds associated with pre-1821 colonial occupation is identified, MPDC must be notified and approval given before any further archaeological investigations occur.

5.2.4 Controlled ('salvage' or 'open area') excavation

Controlled excavation is recommended for areas where works will result in partial to complete removal of significant historical archaeological features and deposits. The requirement for controlled or 'salvage' excavation will be informed by the results of test excavations completed within the study area and the findings of previous archaeological investigations.

Controlled excavation would be completed using the following strategy:

1. Excavation and recording will be completed in accordance with the methodology presented in Section 5.3 below.

2. Mechanical excavation will be directed by the archaeologist, who would control the pace of excavation and have the authority to halt works to inspect potential finds.
3. Archaeological features and deposits will be investigated and recorded prior to works commencing.

Areas subject to controlled excavations will be assigned distinct 'open area' numbers to assist with data control and post-excavation reporting of finds.

5.3 Archaeological methodology

The following archaeology methodology will be enacted within the study area:

5.3.1 Team

The nominated Excavation Director for the project is Dr Jennifer Jones-Travers (Director, Latitude Heritage), who will oversee delivery of the archaeological excavation and provide oversight of all processes enacted. Nikol Ignatovic (Senior Archaeologist, Latitude Heritage), Alistair Hobbs (Principal Heritage Advisor, Latitude Heritage) and Christopher Clark (Principal Heritage Advisor, Latitude Heritage) will serve as Site Directors and/or Area Supervisors over the course of the project. They will lead the excavation team, implement this AMS and provide key input into project delivery and reporting. Having multiple Site Directors and Area Supervisors provides opportunities to establish multiple teams working concurrently. They will be supported by Kane Winchester (Heritage Advisor, Latitude Heritage) and other archaeologists engaged by Latitude Heritage.

An Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO), Caleb Pedder and/or Colin Hughes (or other AHO, depending on availability), will be engaged to work alongside the historical heritage team as excavations within the study area reach contact and pre-contact period deposits.

Generally, the excavation team will include the Excavation Director (on a part-time basis), Site Director(s) and a number of field archaeologists appropriate to the size of the excavation area. One of the archaeologists will be the nominated site planner, preparing scaled plans of finds. An Artefact Specialist will also be nominated by the Excavation Director during the excavation program to manage the recovered assemblage.

5.3.2 Site establishment

- Spoil management and plant movement requirements will be negotiated with the proponent prior to works commencing.
- The archaeological works area will be defined and enclosed with 1.8m moveable fencing panels. Exclusion zones will be established around controlled excavation areas to reduce the risk of accidental ingress by unauthorised personnel or plant.
- Where excavations proceed beyond 1.5m in depth, benching or shoring of the excavation area walls will be implemented.
- A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) prepared by Latitude Heritage will be implemented for the archaeological excavations, identifying any high-risk work and the controls to be put in place to prevent workplace incidents or injuries.
- Daily toolbox meetings will be completed with staff completing bulk earthworks to enable clear communication of work plans, locations, and to negotiate access or plant movement through

the study area. This also provides opportunities to discuss identified hazards, any incidents or near misses, and general issues relating to the works being carried out.

5.3.3 Contamination management

- A Site Environment Management Plan (SEMP) has been prepared for the entirety of the Macquarie Point development (AECOM 2026). The guidance provided in the SEMP must be adhered to by all project personnel to mitigate the risk of harm from contamination.
- An environmental consultant and remediation consultant will provide detailed technical advice on contamination within the work area and confirm PPE requirements for work completed while on site.¹
- At a minimum, all personnel will wear full coverage clothing (long sleeve shirts and trousers), hard hat, protective gloves, steel-toed boots and safety glasses (AECOM 2026:32).
- Dust masks will be worn during excavation in areas of notable soil contamination identified in Section 3.2.3 and Figure 5 of the SEMP (AECOM 2026:32).
- Breathing protection and further protection such as disposable coveralls will be worn for work near NAPL or the former gasworks area (AECOM 2026:32).
- A first aid kit with eye wash will be accessible by the excavation team during works (AECOM 2026:33).

5.3.4 Excavation

- Excavations will occur through a combination of mechanical and manual excavations. A mechanical excavator will be used to remove fill deposits, modern features of low significance and to assist with investigating archaeological features.
- Mechanical excavation will be completed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bucket unless compacted modern fills or hard surfaces are encountered. A toothed bucket will be used to break up hard surfaces or loosen compacted modern fills.
- Larger (15t to 35t) mechanical excavators can be used for bulk fill removal, but smaller (3t to 10t) excavators must be used for excavation nearer the interface with archaeological deposits.
- Mechanical excavation will be under the archaeologist's direction and supervision.
- Where significant historical archaeological remains are encountered, mechanical excavation is not feasible, and/or as required by the Excavation Director / Site Director, manual excavation by suitably qualified historical archaeologists will occur where required and warranted. Hand tools such as pointing trowels, picks, shovels, hoes, crowbars, brushes, and coal pans will be used in manual excavation, either for cleaning excavated areas or revealing exposed features or deposits.
- Significant archaeological remains will be cleaned and exposed by hand to enable detailed recording prior to recovery and removal.

¹ 'Macquarie Point Bulk Earthworks – Archaeological Works – Responsibility Matrix', SPB-MPDC-MP-MP-06, provided by Hazell Bros to Latitude Heritage on 19 May 2026.

- Samples will be taken to enable scientific analysis in the post-excavation phase, including (but not limited to) timber samples for species identification and soil deposits for pollen and palaeobotanical analysis.
- Artefacts will be collected by archaeological context in buckets, trays or bags labelled with their contextual data (including location, excavation area/trench/square, date, excavator and any other relevant data).
- Artefacts will be cleaned and sorted on site by the Artefact Specialist wherever possible. Significant artefacts requiring conservation will be stabilised by the Artefact Specialist and a conservator contacted where warranted or required.
- If highly intact, State-significant deposits with exceptional research values are identified, the Excavation Director may establish a series of 1m x 1m grids to enable excavation by square and spit to add additional spatial control to data recovery.
- If highly intact, State or nationally significant archaeological features are identified, they will be exposed, cleaned and recorded. At this stage, discussions between the proponent, Excavation Director and Heritage Tasmania should occur to determine whether it is appropriate to remove the highly significant features or whether other appropriate mitigation measures can be introduced.
- In the event that structural fabric or significant deposits are not located, excavation will cease when the depth of impact or culturally sterile/natural deposits are identified.

5.3.5 Sieving

Sieving of soil deposits for artefacts is proposed only for high significance (State-significant) contexts where sieving would substantially add to the research outcomes for the project. Types of high-significance deposits proposed for sieving include:

- Sealed and secure early (pre-1830) occupation deposits, such as underfloor deposits or hearth deposits, with high quantities of small finds likely to be lost otherwise.
- Deposits with the potential for contact-period Aboriginal heritage or mixed Aboriginal and historical heritage deposits (at the request of the Aboriginal Heritage Officer).
- Other rare or unusual sealed deposit 'types' with high research values and archaeological significance.

If required, sieving may adopt a mixture of dry and wet sieving using stationary or mechanical sieves fitted with 5mm mesh. Alternate mesh sizes may be required if standard 5mm mesh is not appropriate to the type of deposit or archaeological materials.

Any wet sieving will use self-contained sieves which capture wastewater and soils.

5.3.6 Archaeological recording

Once exposed, archaeological remains will be recorded in accordance with archaeological best practice:

- All archaeological features and deposits will be allocated a unique context number and recorded in detail on pro-forma context sheets. This will be supplemented by preparation of a Harris Matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits.

- At a minimum, the site archive will include a context register, context sheets, photograph register, and site plan. Additional forms may also be included in the archive, at the discretion of the Excavation and Site Director, including a section register, sample register, special finds register, monitoring forms, test trench sheets level recording sheets, and Excavation and/or Site Directors' journals.
- If samples are taken (environmental samples or building materials), they will be recorded on a sample register, which will be added to the project documentation.
- A pro-forma 'monitoring form' will be completed for each day of archaeological monitoring to ensure that all works within the study area, and associated archaeological finds, are properly captured.
- The details for each test trench will be recorded on a pro-forma 'trench sheet' to ensure that key findings and associated records (contexts, photographs, etc) are captured to inform on further archaeological requirements for the surrounding areas.
- The elevations of archaeological deposits and features will be recorded at Australian Height Datum (AHD) on level recording sheets and respective context forms. These would be keyed into the master site plan.
- The location of open excavation areas, test trenches, key architectural features and finds made during monitoring will be recorded using a centimetre-accurate RTK device to enable later integration of all finds made across the study area.
- Significant archaeological remains will be recorded through measured drawings including relative levels. Plans will typically be prepared at 1:20 scale, though the final scale will be determined by the Excavation Director in response to site conditions. Other archaeological features may be mapped using survey equipment (i.e. RTK or similar), for input directly into GIS software. The need for detailed planning would be at the discretion of the Excavation and Site Director.
- Individual plans for open excavation areas, trenches and dispersed, significant finds will be keyed into the master site plan using coordinates established by the RTK.
- Scaled section drawings will be prepared, depicting the interactions between key features and deposits within the study area. High-detail photographic and/or photogrammetry may also be undertaken as complementary and/or a drawing substitute, at the discretion of the Excavation and Site Director.
- Photographic recording of all archaeological features and phases of on-site works will be undertaken, using a scale bar and north arrow. Key features will be subject to photogrammetry or handheld recording via LiDAR.
- Any artefacts recovered during the investigations will be managed in accordance with Section 5.3.7 below.

5.3.7 Artefact management

Artefact management will be overseen by the Excavation Director and Artefact Specialist. On completion of all archaeological works at the site, the artefact assemblage will be processed and catalogued according to Heritage Victoria's (2015) *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites* or the 'Early Archaeology of the Modern City' project (La Trobe

University). This will ensure that the project provides a standard output and the resulting assemblage can be subject to comparative analysis with others across southeastern Australia.

During fieldwork

- In the field, artefacts will be placed in plastic bags or tubs, labelled with the site name and number, trench or excavation area details, context number, grid square and/or spit if used, the date excavated, suspected significance (in accordance with Section 5.1 above) and the excavator's initials.
- The recorder will note the nature of recovered artefacts from the context and list any special find numbers allocated. The suspected requirement for conservation will also be noted on the context sheet.
- The Artefact Specialist will clean, sort, and count artefacts in the field, collating finds to create an Artefact Inventory.
- The Artefact Specialist will also triage significant finds that may require conservation and ensure that all contextual data remains connected to the artefacts.

Post-excavation

- During post-excavation processing, any work to clean, sort and count artefacts not completed in the field will be undertaken in a laboratory or appropriate workspace.
- Recovered artefacts will be catalogued using the template and standards established by Heritage Victoria or the 'Early Archaeology of the Modern City' project (La Trobe University). The level of detail recorded in the catalogue will be completed in accordance with context significance (Section 5.1) and the 'Artefact retention policy' (Section 5.3.7.1).
- All retained artefacts will be stored in transparent polyethylene zip-loc bags with labels on acid-free card, completed in waterproof, archival ink. The artefacts will be stored in corflute boxes in a secure location prior to return to the proponent on completion of the project.
- Following the above processing and cataloguing, the assemblage will be subject to analysis which will supplement the post-excavation report.
- Following artefact analysis and post-excavation reporting (as per Section 5.4) storage of the recovered assemblage must be negotiated between the proponent, Excavation Director and Heritage Tasmania. An appropriate storage facility must be identified during this process, with any associated costs to be borne by the proponent. The assemblage must be appropriately packaged for long-term storage as advised by the storage facility, including placement in corflute boxes with clear labelling. The assemblage must be transferred to storage within twelve months of the completion of archaeological excavations.

5.3.7.1 Artefact retention policy

The following materials will not be collected during archaeological investigations:

1. Items manufactured in the last 75 years, except where those items are unique, significant or add to the understanding and interpretation of the site. If the archaeologist is unsure of an object's phasing, the artefact will be retained for assessment by the Artefact Specialist.

2. Architectural and building materials (e.g., bricks, window glass, dressed stone, building timber, mortar, plaster). The Excavation and Site Director and Artefact Specialist may retain a sample or photograph the building materials.
3. Hazardous materials (i.e. objects which may be contaminated, the handling of which may pose a risk to health and safety).

Artefacts discarded on site will be noted on the excavation context sheets and included in the artefact catalogue. These artefacts typically have limited potential to address the research questions, are logistically difficult to retain, and may present health and safety risks.

As stated above in Section 5.1, all recorded archaeological contexts will be assigned significance (high, medium, or low). Retained artefacts will be managed in accordance with the significance of the associated context (Table 5-3). All retained artefacts will be added to the Artefact Inventory prepared by the Artefact Specialist, which counts finds by material type and context.

Table 5-3. Proposed artefact management as informed by context significance.

Context significance	Guidelines for artefact management
High	All materials will be collected, bagged, labelled, and information will be entered in the Artefact Inventory. All artefacts will be catalogued. Non-diagnostic ² metal may be discarded. A photograph will be taken of discarded materials, and it will be noted in the artefact catalogue.
Medium	All materials will be collected, bagged, labelled, and information will be entered in the Artefact Inventory. All artefacts will be catalogued. Non-diagnostic ² artefacts may be discarded and not retained as part of the assemblage. A photograph will be taken of discarded materials, and it will be noted in the artefact catalogue.
Low	All artefacts will be recorded on context sheets and entered on the Artefact Inventory but not necessarily catalogued. Non-diagnostic ² and some diagnostic artefacts may be discarded and not kept as part of the assemblage. Artefacts of individual significance may be retained at the discretion of the Artefact Specialist. A photograph will be taken of discarded materials, and it will be noted in the artefact catalogue.

² *Diagnostic artefacts are those that provide information about their age, function, or place of manufacture. They have the potential to assist in explaining the nature of the deposits, dating the deposits, or understanding the depositional history.*

5.3.7.2 Sampling and discard

Sampling and/or discard of artefacts may be justified when:

1. The archaeological contexts lack integrity;
2. An excessive quantity of redundant materials has been collected; and
3. A large quantity of a class of artefacts means it can be represented in a sample.

If the Excavation / Site Director and Artefact Specialist believe sampling may be warranted, a proposal for sampling will be developed and implemented.

Selective discard of artefacts on completion of the project will be based on the artefact retention policy above (Section 5.3.7.1) and significance of associated archaeological contexts. It will also be informed by the overall site and assemblage significance, the context significance framework, and the size and diversity of the assemblage.

Material proposed for discard may also be provided to universities or other educational institutions for teaching purposes. Any such proposal would require agreement from the proponent, the Excavation Director, and Heritage Tasmania.

5.4 Post-excavation reporting

Practice Note 2 requires the preparation of a final report and project archive to be provided to the THC following archaeological investigations. The requirements for both deliverables are as follows:

(1) A final report which presents the findings of the excavation in a comprehensive and systematic framework. This report is to be a definitive and succinct document that will cross reference to the project archive. It will provide a base for more detailed analysis and interpretation by the archaeological community, and provide a reference for future work in the area. The final report should contain, but not be limited to:

- *A plain English abstract which can act as a stand alone site overview*
- *Introduction and background*
- *The excavation process and descriptions of methods used*
- *A description of stratigraphic sequences across the excavated areas*
- *An outline response to the Research Design*
- *A summary of excavation results taking into account the analysis of artefacts (comparing fabric type, functional attributes, usage, chronology, distribution and associations), and*
- *A synthesis of findings and interpretation in the wider context and in light of relevant themes.*

(2) A project archive containing:

- *Copies of final excavation records (trench notebooks, context sheets etc)*

- *Plans and Section drawings*
- *Photographs of the excavation*
- *Selected artefact drawings and / or photographs*
- *Notes pertaining to site interpretation and analysis*
- *Artefacts catalogue*
- *Other relevant primary material*
- *Appropriate digital copies of documentation, and*
- *An index of all material provided (THC 2014:8).*

This work would commence once archaeological investigations cease. The final report and archive should be provided to the THC within 12 months for endorsement. As noted in Practice Note 2, the report must allow for the THC to have unrestricted rights to use the project results, data and records in perpetuity (THC 2014:9).

5.5 Community engagement

Significant archaeological remains and information recovered during the excavation should be considered for inclusion in site interpretation.

Given that the study area is in the Hobart CBD, there is also an option for the proponent to undertake some form of interpretation or public outreach during archaeological investigations. Potential options may include:

- interpretive panels on fencing or site hoarding;
- short public talks about the site;
- ‘ask an archaeologist’ sessions on set days and times, where the archaeologists can present new findings and artefacts;
- media updates;
- blog-style posts sharing interesting finds and artefacts; and
- temporary displays of finds on the site or in the MPDC offices.

Interpretation or public outreach options will be determined by the proponent.

6 Conclusion

The study area represents a highly complex, stratified archaeological landscape reflecting more than two centuries of intensive and varied land use overlying thousands of years of Aboriginal use. Historical and archaeological evidence demonstrates that the study has moderate to high potential for state-significant historical archaeological remains across defined PHAS zones.

Historical research carried out for the project SoHAP (Southern 2026a) indicates that historical use and occupation of the study area can be categorised into six occupation phases:

- Phase 1: Ephemeral use and Leonard Fosbrook's grant (1804-1814)
- Phase 2: Edward Lord's residence and commercial use (1814-1821)
- Phase 3: Lumber Yard / Kings Yard (1821-1835)
- Phase 4: Royal Engineers, Engineers Yard and Slaughter Yards
- Phase 5: Railway infrastructure (1872-1911)
- Phase 6: Railway redevelopment (1911-2014)

Previous investigations (including AHI 2023 and AMAC 2025) confirm that historical archaeological evidence associated with these phases remains in-situ at varying levels of intactness within the study area.

The study area is therefore assessed as having the potential to contain highly significant archaeological remains of state significance, the investigation and analysis of which may provide insights not available through other sources, particularly in relation to convict industrial systems, colonial administration, maritime activity, and the evolution of Hobart's waterfront.

Given that the proposed activity will involve bulk excavation to levels below known archaeological horizons, it will result in the complete or substantial removal of archaeological deposits within the study area. Avoidance of impact is therefore not feasible in most areas, and archaeological excavation is required as mitigation in accordance with Section 8 and Schedule 4 of the *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025* (no. 49).

This AMS has been prepared in response to the requirements of condition H11 of the Order and the proposed works. It establishes a staged, risk-based and research-driven framework for archaeological management that aligns with the THC's (2014) Practice Note 2 and the requirements of the Order. It has been developed based primarily on Southern Archaeology's (2026a) SoHAP, which provides the historical context and assessment of archaeological potential used to inform the archaeological investigation strategy and research questions.

The methodology outlined in this AMS is designed to guide best-practice field investigations while ensuring flexibility and efficiency in the delivery of the archaeological excavation program.

6.1 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this AMS, the following recommendations are made to guide the management of historical archaeological heritage and to satisfy requirements of the Order, for the Macquarie Point stadium development.

6.1.1 Recommendation 1: Submission of AMS to Heritage Tasmania

As required by condition H11 of the Order, this AMS must be submitted to Heritage Tasmania prior to the commencement of any archaeological investigation or ground disturbing works.

6.1.2 Recommendation 2: Implementation of this AMS

Once accepted by Heritage Tasmania, this Archaeological Method Statement must be fully implemented for the proposed works, with archaeological mitigation undertaken in accordance with:

- The research design included in Section 4;
- Staged archaeological strategy outlined in Section 5.2, including test excavation, monitoring and controlled excavation as required; and
- The archaeological methodology prescribed in Section 5.3.

Implementation of the AMS will ensure that archaeological resources within the study area are appropriately identified, recorded and analysed prior to impact, in compliance with the requirements of the *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025 (no. 49)* and THC's (2014) Practice Note 2.

6.1.3 Recommendation 3: Staged Archaeological Investigations

Elaborating on Recommendation 2, archaeological mitigation for the proposed works should be implemented in a staged manner in accordance with the strategy outlined in Section 5.2 of this AMS.

This should include:

- 1 archaeological monitoring of fill removal to identify the interface with underlying historical deposits;
- 2 targeted test excavation across areas of archaeological sensitivity to confirm the presence, extent and integrity of archaeological remains; and
- 3 implementation of appropriate mitigation measures (controlled excavation, monitoring or works under the Unexpected Discovery Plan) informed by the results of the test excavation program.

A staged approach will ensure that archaeological investigations are undertaken in a systematic and efficient manner, allowing mitigation strategies to be refined in response to site conditions while minimising risk to the overall construction program.

6.1.4 Recommendation 4: Compliance with Aboriginal heritage requirements

All historical archaeological excavations must be undertaken in accordance with the Aboriginal heritage requirements of the Order.

This includes compliance with the endorsed Unexpected Discovery Plan (UDP), which should be implemented and communicated to all personnel, with clear procedures for the identification, notification and management of unanticipated Aboriginal archaeological finds.

This also establishes the requirement for Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) involvement in monitoring topsoil excavation in the 'defined Aboriginal heritage area', recording of finds and liaison with AHT.

6.1.5 Recommendation 5: Interpretation and Community Engagement

Given the location of the study area within the Hobart CBD, there is a strong opportunity for the proponent to undertake interpretation and public outreach during archaeological investigations.

It is recommended that the proponent consider implementing appropriate community engagement and interpretation initiatives, including those outlined in Section 5.5 of this report.

7 References

AMAC Group. 2025. 'Phase III Archaeological Investigation, Macquarie Point, Hobart, Tasmania—Volume 1, Main Report'. Unpublished report prepared for the MPDC, August 2025.

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