

Document Review and Endorsement Form

This form has been developed to support implementation of the following documents:

- MPDC Document Approvals Procedure (Doc No.: GD-060)
- Project Instruction Manual (Doc No.: MPMS-CAP-MP-PM-01-1.1.15 Project Instruction Manual)

This form must be used to confirm MPDC review and endorsement of consultant and/or contractor prepared documents that will be incorporated into the MPDC Project Document Management System for use by MPDC and its Contractors and Consultants.

Document Information					
Document Title:	Macquarie Point Mul/purpose Stadium Project of State Significance – Stadium Development: Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAP) – Kings Yard				
Contractor Doc. No.:	MacPtKY100			Revision	Date
Organisation:	Southern Archaeology			1	10/07/2026
Document Purpose:	This report identifies archaeological potential across the Stadium footprint based on statutory requirements, historical mapping, previous investigations and updated sensitivity analysis				
Prepared by:	Organisation	Name	Position Title	Date	Initials / Signature
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Endorsed by:	MPDC	James Puustinen	Project Manager	10/07/2026	JP
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Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium
Project of State Significance – Stadium Development Statement of Historical Archaeological
Potential (SoHAP)



Figure 1: Section of the 1828 Hobart 9 plan of showing the study area. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: AF394-1-169 accessed 2024.



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Version: Date: 10th July 2026

1 Document control

Table 1: Quality assurance table.

Item	Comment
Version	Version 1
Reason for review	Ensure standards of reporting met and approved
Status	Draft
Prepared by	Darren Watton Principal Archaeologist Southern Archaeology
Reviewed and recommended by	James Puustinen (MPDC) Darren Watton, Sam Diprose-Adams, Miranda Kinrade and John Dent on behalf of Southern Archaeology.
Authorised by	Darren Watton (Southern Archaeology) James Puustinen (MPDC).
Reviews	Issued to John Dent and Sam Diprose-Adams for review and editing and review 3 rd March 2026. Received and edits made. Issued to Miranda Kinrade 7 th March 2026. Issued to James Puustinen for editing and review 7 th March 2026. Removed Aboriginal Heritage Methodology to Appendix 7, updated Trench 3 maps and put all appendices into separate document as per AHT request. Returned to James Puustinen for review 16 th May 2026 – resent 18 th May 2026. Sent to John Dent 7 th July for review. Returned and changes made 8 th July 2026. Resent to James Puustinen for review 8 th July 2026 with AMS removed. Heritage Tasmania comments addressed or noted. Received from James Puustinen 8 th July 2026 – updates completed and resent to James Puustinen 9 th July 2026. Returned as Final PDF 10 th July 2026.
Issue Date	TBA – Heritage Tasmania

2 Cultural sensitivity notices and acknowledgements

2.1 Cultural Sensitivity Notice

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain names, images, and references to deceased persons. Some content may also include historical descriptions, artwork, or documents that reflect the language and attitudes of the time in which they were created. These references are included for historical accuracy but may be distressing to some readers.

We acknowledge and pay respect to the traditional custodians of the land, their Elders past and present, and the ongoing cultural and spiritual connections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to Country.

2.2 Acknowledgment of Traditional Owners

Southern Archaeology acknowledges the sovereignty of Lutruwita's traditional owners (the Tasmanian Aboriginal people, the Palawa Kani or sometimes just Palawa or Pakana – all variations are used in this report). We appreciate being provided permission to work on traditional lands and thank the Aboriginal community. For this report Southern Archaeology worked on the traditional lands of the Muwinina clan (part of South-East Nation). This area is known as Nipaluna (Hobart) and Timtumili Minanya (the

Derwent River) with Kunanyi (Mount Wellington) also sitting prominently within this country. This is and always was an important and spiritual place for Aboriginal people of Lutruwita (Tasmania).¹

2.3 Acknowledgement of contributors to this work

The contributors to this work are:

- Darren Watton – Principal Archaeologist (Southern Archaeology).
- Colin Hughes - Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO).
- John Dent – Southern Archaeology (editing and review).
- Sam Diprose-Adams – Southern Archaeology (editing and review).

The contact for this work is James Puustinen from the Macquarie Point Development Corporation (MPDC - hereafter the Proponent). Southern Archaeology would like to thank James for his time, support, and assistance.

Southern Archaeology acknowledge Heritage Tasmania and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for their methodology advice, reporting support and the preparation and supply of information, reports and Aboriginal heritage site cards relevant to the study area.

¹ Sam Beattie pers comm., 2024.

3 Important note on this report

It has been raised by Heritage Tasmania on review of this report that it extends beyond the scope of the Order. As a consequence, the report has been updated and significantly reduced from the original to address Heritage Tasmania's requirements.

This report addresses matters required by the Order and the spatially defined boundaries of the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard and the Goods Shed. However, MPDC has directed work in addition to those addressing the conditions of the Order. These directions include:

- An archaeological zoning and assessment for the entire Project land to assist with ongoing archaeological management.
- The excavation of trenches to address the archaeological potential of the Kings Yard. The 2024 excavations demonstrated this area to have high potential to the south west of the listing boundaries.
- The excavation of a trench to investigate the Engineers Jetty and obtain a representative cross section of its construction methodology and materials.
- An Unanticipated Discovery Plan that applies to a spatially defined area of land and will assist the contractor manage finds made when the archaeologist is not present on site. The UDP adopts a cautious approach of requiring archaeological oversight of these finds to ensure that the significance of the find determines its management.

Notwithstanding this, Southern Archaeology's stands by their approach to provide comprehensive, well-researched and carefully considered heritage assessments that identify and evaluate all reasonably foreseeable archaeological values, constraints and project risks, irrespective of report length or statutory minimum requirements. Our methodology is founded on the principle that heritage assessments should not only satisfy regulatory obligations but also provide clients with a practical framework for informed decision-making throughout the life of a project.

Where appropriate, Southern Archaeology adopts a precautionary and risk-based approach that seeks to identify potential heritage issues at the earliest possible stage, including archaeological sensitivities that may not be immediately apparent from previous investigations or existing records. By thoroughly evaluating these risks during the planning phase, clients are better positioned to incorporate appropriate avoidance, mitigation and management measures into project design and construction methodologies.

This approach provides greater certainty for both the client and regulatory authorities by reducing the likelihood of unexpected archaeological discoveries, project delays and inadvertent impacts to heritage values during construction, while supporting the long-term protection and appropriate management of Tasmania's cultural heritage.

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4 Executive Summary

4.1 Introduction

Macquarie Point is one of the most historically significant locations for colonial Tasmania. The site contributes to the story of Tasmania's growth from a small camp to the colonial capital of Van Diemen's Land, and now Tasmania. The history is layered with Aboriginal, colonial, industrial, and more recent history and heritage present. This report identifies archaeological potential across the Stadium footprint based on statutory requirements, historical mapping, previous investigations and updated sensitivity analysis as per the requirements of the client (MPDC) – see note above in **Section 3**. This approach seeks to balance the scale and program of the Stadium development with the need to ensure that any surviving significant archaeology is identified, appropriately investigated and recorded before impact, thereby supporting responsible project delivery. A conservative approach to heritage is adopted.

The report builds upon more than two decades of archaeological assessment and excavation across the site, including recent remediation-phase investigations that have confirmed the presence of significant Aboriginal and early colonial archaeological material alongside substantial nineteenth and twentieth century industrial remains. Macquarie Point is a layered historical and cultural landscape. While large portions of the site have been heavily disturbed through nineteenth century convict construction, railway infrastructure, land reclamation and twentieth century industrial development, recent excavations have demonstrated that intact or redeposited archaeological material survives in key areas. In particular, the recovery of Aboriginal cultural material extending from the early Holocene into the early colonial period has reinforced the importance of the site within both Aboriginal and historical heritage frameworks. The findings also highlight that archaeological potential remains in selected zones, including areas associated with the Kings Yard and adjacent early structures, and that future construction works carry a real risk of encountering significant subsurface heritage.

Under the Order, the Stadium project includes the stadium structure, relocation of the Goods Shed, concourse and plaza areas, and associated infrastructure works across defined Project land parcels. Condition H10 of the *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025* specifically requires the preparation of a Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential in respect of the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard, identified in Certificates of Title Volume 20452 Folio 2 and Volume 179192 Folio 3, and recognised as an area of archaeological potential under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. Where archaeological values may be affected and avoidance is not possible, an Archaeological Method Statement must be prepared in accordance with Practice Note No. 2: Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Process.²

While this report specifically addresses the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard precinct as defined under Condition H10, it also considers the broader Stadium development footprint at the request of the client MPDC - see note above in **Section 3**. The area identified under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme as having archaeological potential extends beyond the H10 land parcels, and updated analysis undertaken for this report has reviewed historic shoreline reclamation, early mapping, previous excavation results and current design overlays to refine areas of archaeological sensitivity. Accordingly, as a matter of

² Heritage Council, 19 November 2014.

prudence and best practice, this assessment evaluates archaeological potential across the wider development area to ensure a comprehensive risk framework for the integrated assessment process.

Importantly, an AMS has not been included as this will be completed by the excavating archaeologist.

4.2 Limitations and constraints

The limitations and constraints outlined below (**Table 2**) reflect the complex and layered nature of Macquarie Point, where extensive historical disturbance coexists with demonstrated areas of surviving archaeological significance. While large portions of the site have been truncated through industrial development, remediation and rail infrastructure, recent investigations confirm that intact or redeposited Aboriginal and early colonial deposits remain in selected zones. The scale and pace of the Stadium development, combined with safety, access and statutory requirements, necessitate a carefully staged and conservative archaeological approach. These constraints should directly inform the methodology and should integrate targeted pre-construction excavation with monitoring during works to ensure that any remaining significant archaeology is appropriately identified, recorded and managed prior to impact.

As a special requirement, this SoHAP goes beyond the specific requirements of the Order at the request of the client the note above in **Section 3** above should also be considered.

The following is a summary of the limitations and constraints associated with this work (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Limitations and constraints summary.

Category	Limitation / Constraint	Implication for Project	Management Response
Previous Disturbance	Extensive nineteenth and twentieth century industrial activity, rail infrastructure, reclamation and remediation works have heavily altered the site.	Original soil profiles and archaeological deposits may be truncated, redeposited or absent in some areas.	Sensitivity mapping used to target areas of higher potential; staged excavation and monitoring approach adopted.
Incomplete Historical Record	Historical plans and documentary sources are variable in accuracy and coverage.	Precise locations of some early structures or features may differ from mapped predictions.	Ground-truthing through controlled excavation; flexible methodology allowing refinement as works progress.
Later Reporting Updates	Some earlier assessments did not incorporate the most recent excavation findings (e.g. updated interpretations of Kings Yard and Aboriginal material distribution).	Archaeological potential in some zones may be higher than previously assumed.	Adoption of a precautionary and conservative management strategy including provision for targeted excavation.
Disturbance from Remediation	Contaminated land remediation has altered stratigraphy in parts of the development footprint.	Stratigraphic integrity may be reduced; deposits may be mixed or partially removed.	Archaeological supervision during disturbance; detailed recording of stratigraphic relationships where intact.
Construction Program	Large-scale, staged construction in a dynamic and safety-sensitive environment.	Limited time and space for detailed excavation if significant archaeology is encountered unexpectedly.	Pre-construction archaeological works in higher sensitivity areas; integration of archaeology into program planning.
Safety and Access	Active construction environment, plant movement, exclusion zones and changing site conditions.	Constraints on excavation layout, recording access and extended open-area exposure.	Pre-works excavation strategy for identified sensitive areas; use of staged grid systems, defined work zones, SWMS compliance and coordination with principal contractors.
Heritage Management Compliance	Presence of colonial and Aboriginal cultural material, including contact-period artefacts,	Additional approvals and consultation may be required;	Inclusion of AHOs in archaeological works; compliance with Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 and Historic Cultural Heritage Act

	requiring statutory compliance and consultation.	potential delays if significant finds occur.	1995; consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania and community groups; permit pathways identified. Inclusion of Aboriginal heritage management methodology.
Built Heritage Interfaces	Extant built heritage elements and conserved structures adjacent to the development footprint.	Archaeological works must avoid damage to standing heritage fabric.	Clear delineation of exclusion zones; coordination with heritage conservation plans.
Environmental Conditions	Variable groundwater levels, reclaimed land and deep fills.	Excavation depth may be limited; potential instability of deep sections.	Engineering input where required; controlled excavation depths; use of stepped or baulked methodologies.
Soil Contamination	Known and potential contamination including hydrocarbons, heavy metals, asbestos, soil vapours and contaminated groundwater associated with former industrial use.	Health and safety risks to personnel; restrictions on excavation depth and duration; potential limits on accessing deeper deposits; increased time and cost for handling contaminated material.	Implementation of Site Environment Management Plan (SEMP); use of PPE and exclusion zones; contamination monitoring; coordination with environmental specialists; controlled excavation and recording strategies within safe limits.
Areas Previously Cleared	Some areas have been subject to open-area excavation and are considered archaeologically resolved.	Limited remaining archaeological potential in these zones.	No further excavation proposed in cleared areas unless new evidence emerges.

4.3 Background summary

4.3.1 General site information

This report relates specifically to the study or Project Area extent including (*State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025* – see **Figure 2** below):

Project land means the areas of land as specified in the following Folios of the Register kept under section 33 of the Land Titles Act 1980:

- (a) Volume 13583, Folio 1;
- (b) Volume 20452, Folio 2;
- (c) Volume 45404, Folio 1;
- (d) Volume 129483, Folio 6;
- (e) Volume 179192, Folio 2;
- (f) Volume 179192, Folio 3;
- (g) Volume 179192, Folio 4;

The study (or Project) area includes:

- Portions of the Hobart Town Rivulet location.
- The original foreshore (which includes archaeological remains from the original Hobart Town settlement).
- Parts of the Derwent River now developed as TasPorts.
- Areas developed as the historical Hobart Railway Station and terminus.
- The Engineers Building and Stone Post listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR Datasheet No. 2280) which is not addressed in this report in detail as it is adjacent to but just outside the study area and development extent (i.e., it will not be directly

impacted by this development and is considered an exclusion zone in terms of extensive development).

- The Goods Shed which is also listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR Datasheet No. 10995) which is subject to a separate SoHAP and AMS for this project as per requirements of the *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025*.

The extent of the site is shown below in **Figure 2**.

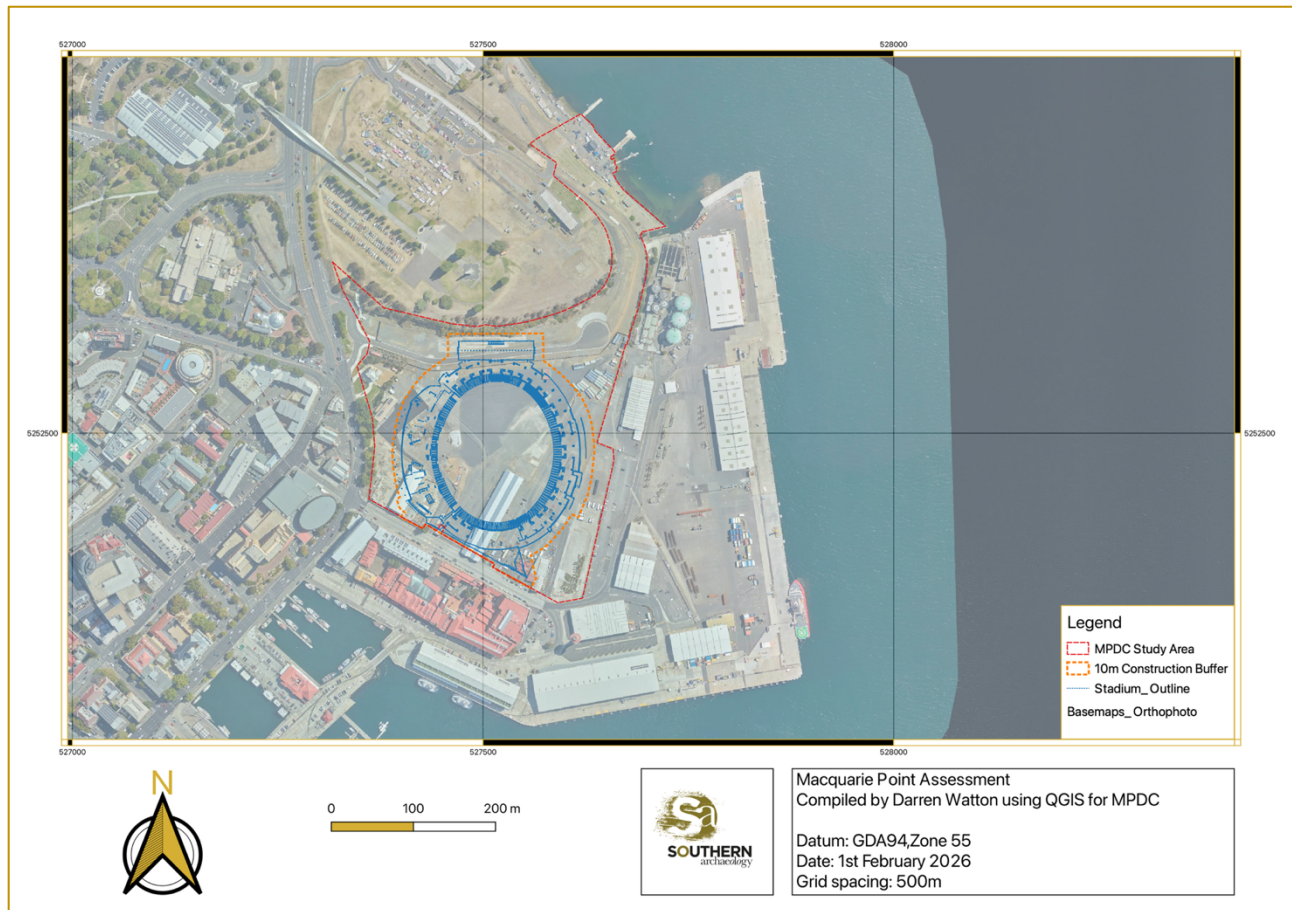


Figure 2: Development extent. Source: Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 and based upon data supplied by MPDC 2026.

4.3.2 State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025 summary

The *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025* establishes a statutory framework for managing historical archaeology across the Macquarie Point Stadium project area. The Project includes construction of the Stadium, relocation of the Goods Shed, development of a surrounding concourse and plaza, and all associated works such as access, parking, landscaping and signage, across a defined group of land titles (see above) within the Macquarie Point Precinct.

The Order requires that historical archaeological values are formally identified, assessed and managed as part of the Heritage Conservation Management Plan (HCMP) for the Project. A core requirement is the preparation of a Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAP), prepared in accordance

with the Heritage Council - approved *Practice Note Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Process* (2014). This statement must assess the likelihood, nature and significance of archaeological remains that may be present within the Project land and consider how proposed works may affect those values.

It is Southern Archaeology's opinion that additional and more targeted archaeological assessment is specifically required for areas associated with the Royal Engineers Building (now identified by the Corporation as an area where conservation of archaeological values is to be pursued as a first principle over disturbance - see **Figure 3** below) and Kings Yard, which are recognised within the planning scheme as having archaeological potential. A Statements of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAP) and an associated Archaeological Method Statement (AMS – to be prepared separately by the excavating archaeologist – see below) must be prepared for the Kings Yard areas, reflecting its heightened sensitivity and heritage status.

This is addressed in more detail in **Section 5.4**.

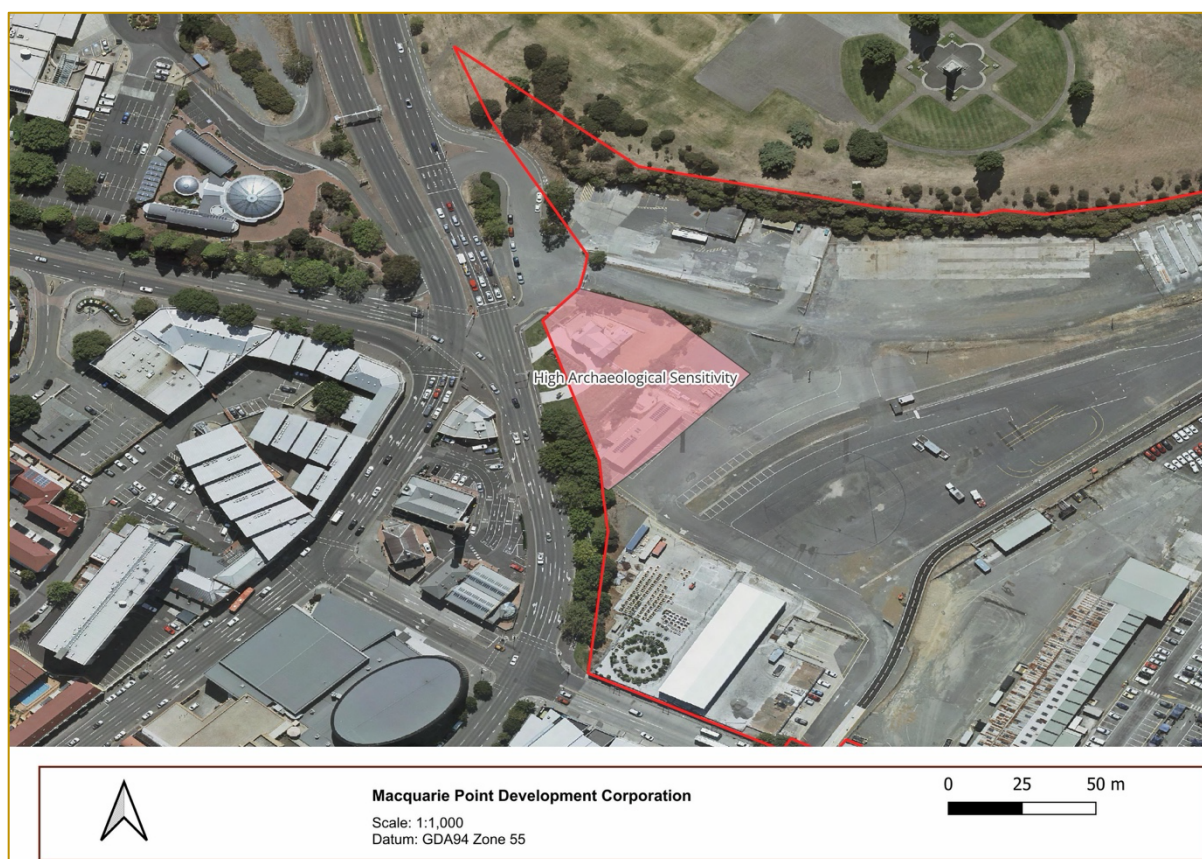


Figure 3: The high sensitivity area associated with the Engineer's Building and Kings Yard. Source: MPDC 2026.

Where archaeological assessments identify that culturally significant archaeological values may be impacted and cannot reasonably be avoided, the Order requires preparation of a detailed Archaeological Method Statement (AMS). This document must set out how archaeological values will be managed, investigated and mitigated, and must be prepared and implemented in accordance with the later stages of the Heritage Council's Practice Note (2014). The Method Statement must be submitted to

Heritage Tasmania prior to the commencement of relevant ground-disturbing works. An AMS was prepared for this project by Southern Archaeology at the request of the client but has been removed as this will now be prepared by the excavating archaeologist.

If archaeological investigation or mitigation is recommended, all required archaeological processes must be completed in accordance with the Method Statement before excavation or construction proceeds within affected areas.

The HCMP must also include clear policies for the management of artefacts and *in situ* archaeological deposits. This includes procedures for recovery, recording, cataloguing, protection, conservation, temporary storage and long-term management of archaeological material, ensuring that archaeological values are responsibly managed throughout construction and beyond.

Overall, the Order embeds historical archaeology as a mandatory and structured component of project planning and delivery, ensuring that archaeological risks are identified early, managed systematically, and addressed in parallel with construction timelines for the Macquarie Point Stadium development.

4.4 The structure of this report

This report is divided into two key parts as follows:

1. The Executive summary which presents the key outcomes of this report (**Section 4**).
2. The SHAP in relation to the study area (**Sections 513**). This includes the location and project description, background history and information, assessments of any Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) Zones, assessments of disturbance, potential and significance, key legislation and approvals considerations, an assessment of the impact to archaeological remains at the place and other relevant information. This also includes an Archaeological Impact Statement (**Section 12**) and the key recommendations for the site (see **Section 13**).

4.5 Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SHAP)

This report is provided as a Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAP also referred to as a SHAP or SoAP). Sometimes this is accompanied by an Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) if further archaeological work is recommended in the SoHAP, or the AMS may be provided separately. An AMS has not been provided in this instance but will be required to be prepared by the excavating archaeologist as further archaeological work is recommended within the SoHAP (see recommendations below).

Ordinarily a SoHAP (and sometimes with an accompanying AMS) is written in response to a THR listed property being located within a potential area of impact from a proposed development. This property has some elements that are listed on the THR (Datasheet Id., 2280 – Royal Engineers Building and Stone Post and Datasheet Id., 10995 – Hobart Railway Goods Shed both outside the scope of this report) and some that are not but due to the potential sensitivity of the site, this SoHAP and associated AMS covers the whole study area where impact may occur.

4.6 Assessment of significance

4.6.1 Overview

The following is a summary of the assessment of archaeological potential, disturbance and archaeological significance for the study area followed by a significance statement for the study area. For the full assessment see **Section 11**.

4.6.2 Summary archaeological potential, disturbance and significance

The following (**Table 3**) is an updated summary of the archaeological potential, disturbance, and significance for the study area based upon this report.

Table 3: Archaeological and Aboriginal potential, disturbance, and significance for the study area.

Item	Rating	Summary main points/recommendations
Macquarie Point		
Disturbance	Medium to High	Intense industrial development, reclamation and change. Most areas have high disturbance, but isolated areas may retain archaeological deposits of significance.
Potential	Medium to high	Many areas not investigated or not investigated to a high degree (i.e., archaeological investigation limited). Previous works showed possible high potential in some areas namely the south and south-eastern portions of the Kings Yard.
Significance	High at state level.	Layered and important site in the history of Tasmania.

4.6.3 Significance statement

The study area at Macquarie Point forms part of a historically layered waterfront landscape that has evolved from Aboriginal cultural country of the Muwinina 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.

4.7 Archaeological Impact Statement

The proposed Stadium development will involve extensive bulk excavation, piling and services installation across the former Kings Yard and reclaimed waterfront at Macquarie Point. Although parts of the site have been previously disturbed, the scale and depth of the proposed works will extend into areas that remain untested or only partially tested archaeologically. In particular, the southern and south-eastern portions of the Kings Yard, the western area associated with Edward Lord's former residence, the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House precinct, and the Engineers Wharf and reef zone retain moderate to high archaeological potential.

The project therefore carries a moderate to high risk of impacting intact subsurface remains associated with convict industry, Royal Engineers occupation, nineteenth-century industrial reclamation and early maritime infrastructure. Given the size and complexity of the development, unexpected discoveries during construction could result in significant program delays if not proactively managed.

To mitigate this risk, a precautionary approach is recommended, incorporating targeted pre-construction excavation in defined high-sensitivity zones (PHAS Zones), together with archaeological and Aboriginal heritage monitoring during initial ground disturbance. Clear stop-work procedures and the capacity for rapid response will be essential. However, these controls are considered appropriate only once all reasonable opportunities for avoidance and impact minimisation have been exhausted.

4.8 Potential Historical Archaeology Sensitivity (PHAS) Zone summary

4.8.1 Overview

Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) zones are zones where there is heightened sensitivity for archaeological remains associated with a particular place or feature. For a more detailed overview of the PHAS Zones designated within the study area see **Section 9**.

4.8.2 PHAS Zones at the study area

A structured Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) framework has been developed for the study area to guide heritage risk management for the proposed development. PHAS Zones identify areas where subsurface archaeological remains are likely to survive, based on archival research, historic mapping, overlays, previous excavation results, field observation and professional archaeological judgement. At Macquarie Point, this process reflects the exceptional complexity of the site, which encompasses Aboriginal occupation spanning millennia and layered European activity from 1804 onwards, including the Lumber Yard, Royal Engineers Yard, Slaughter Yards, maritime works and railway infrastructure.

Three tiers of sensitivity have been designated. A previously identified Very High PHAS Zone (as defined by AHI 2023) is treated as a no-go area for major subsurface works, with the exception of the demolition

of the office building at 8A Evans Street, where the removal of the slab and any ground disturbances below must be archaeologically monitored, and where potential is proven, excavated in accordance with the AMS. A Medium to High PHAS Zone, centred on the Kings Yard and Lord's House areas, identifies land with demonstrable but variably tested archaeological potential. Within this zone, specific high-sensitivity areas in the southern and south-eastern Kings Yard and western Lord's House precinct are recommended for targeted archaeological test excavation prior to development. These areas are supported by excavation evidence (AHI 2023 and AMAC 2025) demonstrating survival of subsurface features and by documentary records indicating associated structures, industrial rooms and yard realignments.

A broader Low to Medium PHAS Zone applies to surrounding reclaimed and industrial land outside the core Kings Yard, including the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House area and the Engineers Wharf and reef zone. Although more heavily modified, these areas retain moderate archaeological potential and are recommended for further investigation where practicable. Areas outside these zones are considered to have negligible to low sensitivity and will be managed under Unanticipated Discovery Protocols developed in the AMS.

Overall, the PHAS framework provides a practical and precautionary tool for integrating archaeology into project planning. It enables targeted excavation in high-risk areas, monitoring in moderate-risk areas, and streamlined management elsewhere, while recognising the intertwined Aboriginal and European histories that give the place enduring cultural significance (see also the Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026).

The location of the PHAS Zones is shown below in **Figure 4**.

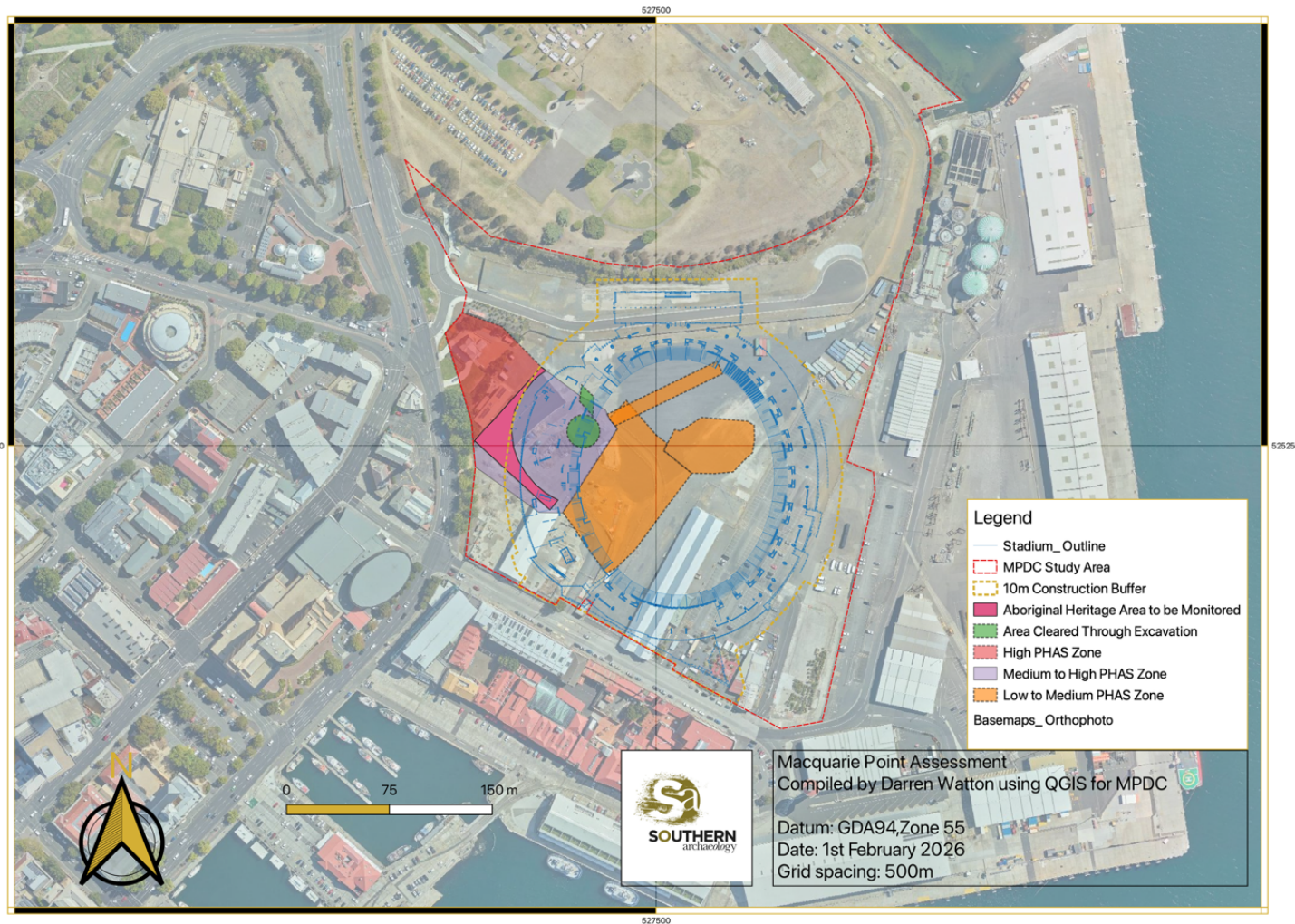


Figure 4: Location of the PHAS Zones associated with the site. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

4.9 Recommendations summary

The following recommendations have been developed to guide the management of historical within the study area during the proposed Macquarie Point Stadium development. These recommendations are based on the results of the historical research, archaeological assessment and predictive modelling undertaken for the site, and are intended to ensure that any surviving archaeological resources are appropriately identified, managed and recorded.

In summary, the recommendations establish a framework for archaeological management during construction, including the protection of areas of high archaeological potential, targeted archaeological excavation within key areas of the site, and archaeological monitoring in zones where ground disturbance may occur. They also outline the requirements for artefact recovery and recording, spatial documentation of archaeological features, and procedures for responding to unanticipated discoveries. In addition, the recommendations emphasise the importance of heritage inductions for project personnel and contractors and opportunities for interpretation and public dissemination of archaeological results where significant remains are identified.

Together, these measures provide a structured approach to managing the archaeological potential of the site while allowing the proposed development to proceed in a manner that recognises and appropriately responds to the cultural heritage values of the Macquarie Point precinct.

The following is a summary of the recommendations – for the full recommendations see **Section 13** of this report.

Table 4 Summarises the recommendations made in this report.

Table 4: Summary of recommendations and protocols for the study area.

Recommendation	Topic	Summary of Recommendation
1	Archaeological management framework	All archaeological works associated with the Stadium development should operate under a staged archaeological management framework overseen by the project archaeologist, coordinating excavation, monitoring, consultation and reporting during construction.
2	High PHAS exclusion zone	The Royal Engineers Building area (2 Davey Street Hobart, THR 2280) is to remain an exclusion zone for all sub-surface works. Any proposed works within this zone must first be reviewed by Heritage Tasmania, a qualified archaeologist and an Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO).
3	Archaeological Method Statement and reporting	All archaeological works must follow an Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) prepared by an archaeologist and be undertaken by qualified archaeologists with results documented in a comprehensive final archaeological report.
4	Targeted archaeological investigations	Controlled archaeological excavation consisting of test trenches and archaeological monitoring within the Medium to High PHAS zone is recommended to investigate the Kings Yard and associated historic features.
5	Artefact recovery and curation	All artefacts recovered during archaeological works should be managed according to accepted archaeological standards, with consultation regarding long-term storage arrangements.
6	Spatial recording and GIS	Archaeological features, excavation areas and significant finds should be recorded using survey-grade spatial recording and incorporated into a GIS dataset to support analysis and long-term site management.
7	Expansion of excavation	Where significant archaeological remains are encountered, excavation areas may be expanded in consultation with the project archaeologist, MPDC and Heritage Tasmania.
8	Unanticipated discovery protocols	Unanticipated Discovery Protocols for European heritage, Aboriginal heritage and human remains must be implemented during works, including immediate cessation of works, establishment of a buffer zone and notification of relevant authorities.
9	Heritage inductions and awareness	Heritage inductions are required for MPDC personnel and contractors prior to works, including cultural awareness, heritage protocols and procedures for reporting discoveries.
10	Interpretation of archaeological results	Opportunities should be considered for interpretation and public dissemination of significant archaeological findings through displays, digital interpretation or incorporation into the stadium precinct.

Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAP)

The following image (**Figure 5**) shows the extent of the Engineers Yard based upon a c1827 plan. It provides a key to the functions of each area within the yard.

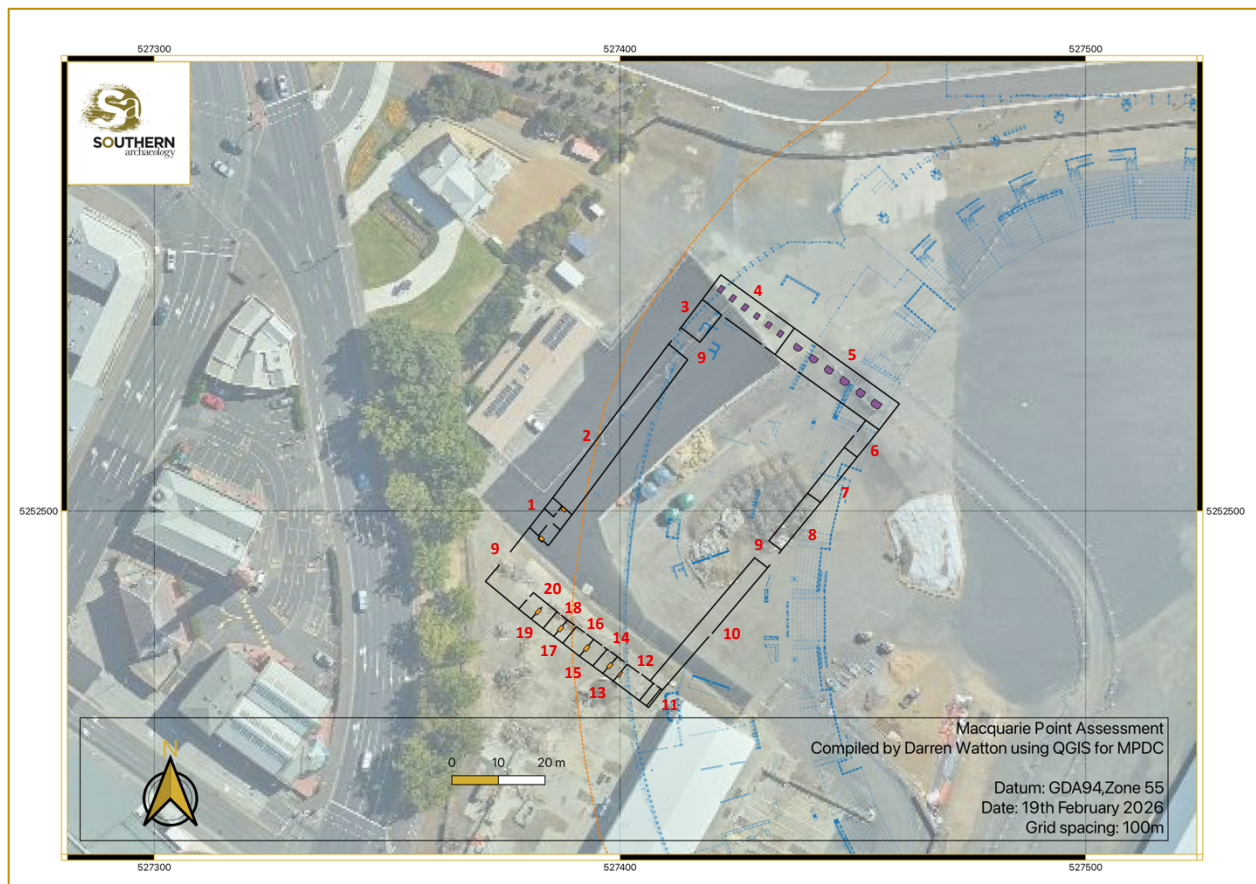


Figure 5: Location of Engineers Yard based upon c1827 plan. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 and TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: PWD266-1-708 accessed 2026.

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 - Turners Shop | 11- Bog House |
| 2 - Carpenters Shop | 12 – Cooperage |
| 3 - Engineers Office | 13 – Bag Maker |
| 4 - Nailors Shop with forge | 14 – Tin Smiths Shop |
| 5 - Blacksmiths Shop with forges | 15 – Painters, Glaziers and Plumbers Shop |
| 6 - Armourers | 16 – Sadler and Harness Maker |
| 7 - Wheelwrights Shop | 17 – Overseer of Yards Office |
| 8 - Sawyers Shades (open structure) | 18 – Mason, Bricklayers and Quarry Store |
| 9 - Gateway | 19 and 20 – Gate Keepers Rooms |
| 10 - Sawyers Shades (pen structure) | |

5 Introduction

5.1 Overview

Southern Archaeology have been engaged to provide Statements of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAPs) reports as per the Guidelines – Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium Project of State Significance (Tasmanian Planning Commission February 2024 – hereafter also known as the Document). The first SoHAP relates to the Engineers and Kings Yard, and the wider Stadium activity extent and the second pair relates to the Hobart Railway Goods Shed (THR Listing Datasheet No. Id., 10995). This report relates to the Engineers and Kings Yard and wider Stadium project extent only – see note in **Section 3** above.

The following is taken from the Document as an outline for the requirements of this report:

Introduction

A proposal by the Crown in Right of Tasmania for the development of a multipurpose stadium at Macquarie Point has been declared a Project of State significance, by order (the order) of the Governor. The order was approved by both Houses of the Tasmanian Parliament on 8 November 2023 and took effect on 9 November 2023.

Under the Order, the proposal for a stadium to be developed includes:

- a. A stadium that is suitable for a range of entertainment, sporting, cultural, corporate and community uses.*
- b. The related infrastructure and services necessary to support the stadium and its operations.*
- c. A public concourse adjacent to the stadium.*
- d. Any other facility or thing necessary, or convenient, for the implementation of the project.*

A Ministerial Direction from the Premier dated 16 October 2023 (Appendix A) directs the Tasmanian Planning Commission (the Commission) to undertake an integrated assessment of the Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium project (the proposed project), in accordance with the State Policies and Projects Act 1993 (the Act).

The Proponent of the proposed project is the Crown in Right of Tasmania. The Premier has advised that the Macquarie Point Development Corporation will be responsible for progressing the project. Where the guidelines refer to the Proponent it is referring to the Crown in Right of Tasmania.

Background

The Commission must undertake an integrated assessment of the proposed project in accordance with Part 3 of the State Policies and Projects Act. The Act specifies that the integrated assessment by the Commission must:

- a. Seek to further the objectives set out in Schedule 1 of the Act.*
- b. Be undertaken in accordance with State Policies, and,*
- c. Take into consideration the matters set out in any representations made following public*

exhibition of the draft integrated assessment report.

The Ministerial Direction requires the Commission to comply with the following requirements (subject to the terms of the Act):

1. *The integrated assessment is to address the environmental, social, economic and community impacts of the proposed project.*
2. *As part of the integrated assessment, the Commission is to specifically consider the extent to which the proposed project:*
 - *Is consistent with and supports the urban renewal of the Macquarie Point site (as defined in the Macquarie Point Development Corporation Act 2012) as provided for in the Mac Point Precinct Plan prepared by the Macquarie Point Development Corporation established under section 5 of that Act.*
 - *Impacts on the surrounding area and uses, and,*
 - *Could generate social, economic, and cultural benefits to the region and the State of Tasmania.*

The order supplants the approval processes otherwise required by legislation concerning the use and development relevant to the proposed project under the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania, specifically:

- *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.*
- *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994.*
- *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.*

Section 20(2B) of the Act empowers the Commission to prepare and publicly exhibit guidelines to be followed in the preparation of reports to be presented to the Commission for the purposes of the integrated assessment. The reports will inform the Commission's integrated assessment.

The Ministerial Direction requires the Commission to prepare guidelines within four months of the Commission receiving the direction. In this document those guidelines are called 'the final guidelines.'

Specifically, a requirement has been identified in the report for two SoHAPs (and AMS reports). This is outlined as follows:

State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025
Historical Archaeology

Project means the use and development of Project land for –

- (a) the Stadium; and*
- (b) the relocation of the Goods Shed within Project land; and*
- (c) a concourse and plaza surrounding the Stadium; and*
- (d) associated works including, but not limited to, access, parking, landscaping and signage.*

Project land means the areas of land as specified in the following Folios of the Register kept under section 33 of the Land Titles Act 1980:

- (a) Volume 13583, Folio 1;*
- (b) Volume 20452, Folio 2;*
- (c) Volume 45404, Folio 1;*
- (d) Volume 129483, Folio 6;*

- (e) Volume 179192, Folio 2;
- (f) Volume 179192, Folio 3;
- (g) Volume 179192, Folio 4;
- (h) Volume 210801, Folio 1;

10. H9

The Heritage Conservation Management Plan must include a Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential prepared 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.

11. H10

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.

12. H11

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.*

13. H12

If an Archaeological Method Statement is prepared in accordance with condition H11 and recommends an archaeological process to be undertaken, the archaeological process must be

completed in Archaeological accordance with the Method Statement before excavation work on Project land commences.

14. H13

The Heritage Conservation Management Plan must include policies for the management of artefacts and in situ archaeological deposits, including recovering, recording, cataloguing, protecting, conserving, temporary storage and long-term management.

5.2 This report

This report provides the SoHAP as per Section H10 of the Policies and Project (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025 (see above).

This report has been prepared to satisfy Condition H10 of the State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025. Condition H10 requires the preparation of a Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SHAP) for the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard, being land identified in Certificate of Title Volume 20452 Folio 2 and Volume 179192 Folio 3 and recognised as an area of archaeological potential under the applicable planning scheme. The SHAP is to be prepared in accordance with Part 2 of Practice Note No. 2: Managing Historical Archaeological Significance in the Works Process (19 November 2014). Where impact cannot be avoided, an Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) is also required.

In practical terms, this report addresses the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard precinct as defined under Condition H10. However, the Royal Engineers Building area has been designated within the current project layout as a high-sensitivity archaeological zone and ground disturbances are to be avoided or minimised as far as practicable. That exclusion area, as defined by MPDC, is shown in **Figure 6** below.

Accordingly, while the report formally responds to H10 in respect of both the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard, the primary focus of archaeological impact assessment and management relates to the Kings Yard and the broader Stadium construction footprint at the request of the client MPDC - see **Section 0** of this report. The relocation of the Goods Shed is excluded from this document and is addressed in a separate report.

It is also noted that the project's defined exclusion zone does not precisely align with the broader area of archaeological potential identified under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS), shown in **Figure 7**. The TPS mapping encompasses a wider area than the H10 land parcels. For this reason, this report has reviewed all available historical mapping, previous archaeological investigations, shoreline reclamation data and current design overlays to reassess archaeological sensitivity across the site. This has resulted in the identification of refined and, in some areas, expanded zones of archaeological potential that inform the recommendations.

Therefore, while this report is prepared to meet the specific statutory requirements of Condition H10, it also, as a matter of due diligence and best practice, considers the wider Stadium development area (excluding the Goods Shed relocation) and assesses archaeological potential across the broader site to ensure that risk is comprehensively understood and appropriately managed – see **Section 3**.



Figure 6: The high sensitivity area associated with the Engineer's Building and Kings Yard. Source: MPDC 2026.

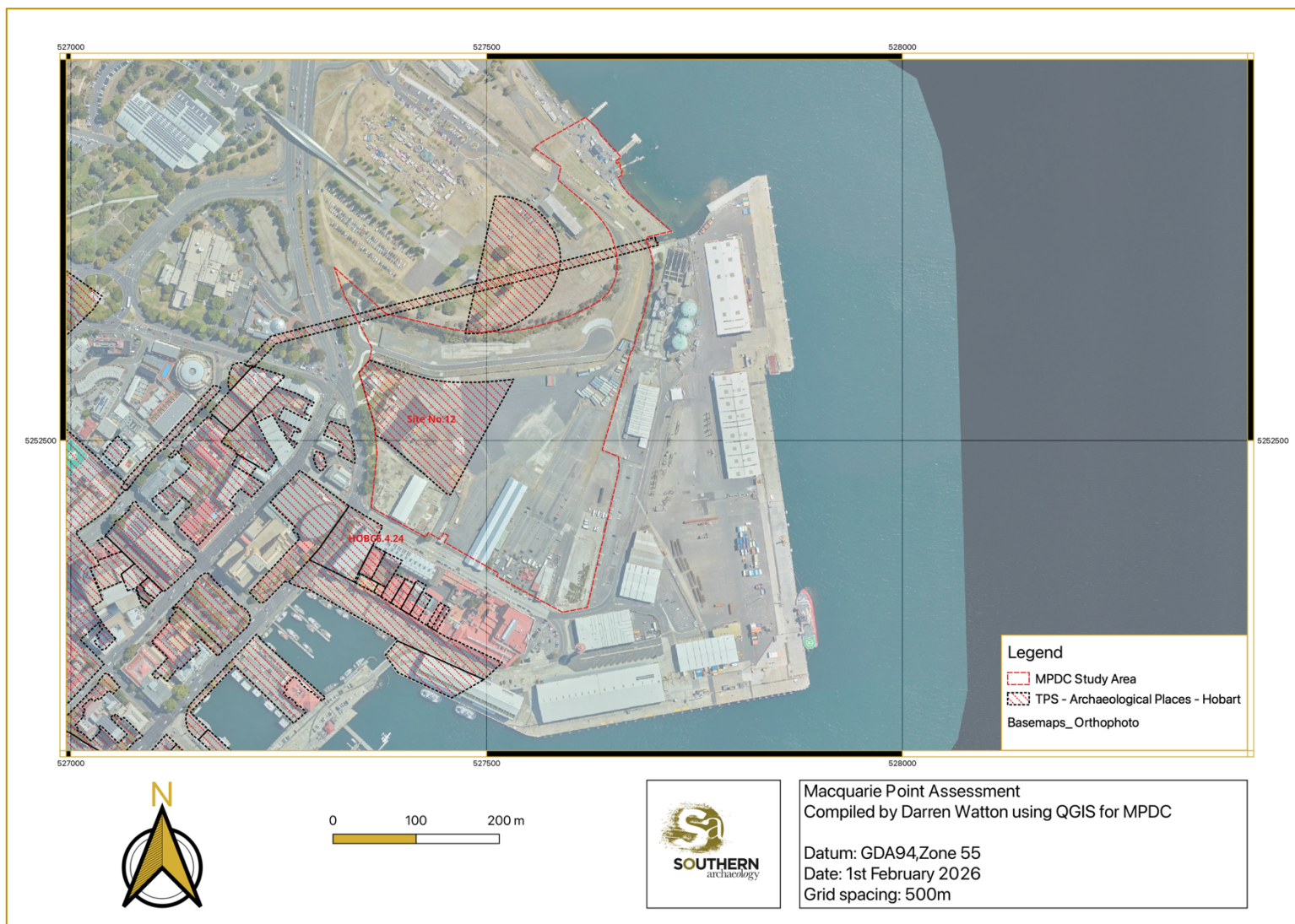


Figure 7: Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS) Archaeological Places – Hobart. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 using shapefiles supplied by MPDC 2026.

5.3 Location and development activity summary

5.3.1 Location summary

The study area is located at Macquarie Point Hobart and is well defined within many recent reports. **Figure 8** shows the study area for the Macquarie Point Stadium Development. The approximate location of the Kings Yard is also defined in **Figure 8** below.

One of the outcomes from this report is in relation to the to the location of the original coast prior to c1900. This has been addressed in detail in the overlays section of this report (**Section 8**). Estimates based upon overlays of old maps, previous overlay attempts, previous archaeological work, background research and field observations, **Figure 9** shows the location of the indicative original coast, the reclaimed land areas related to the study area and a section of undefined area. This is important in understanding the location of early occupation may be located at the study area.

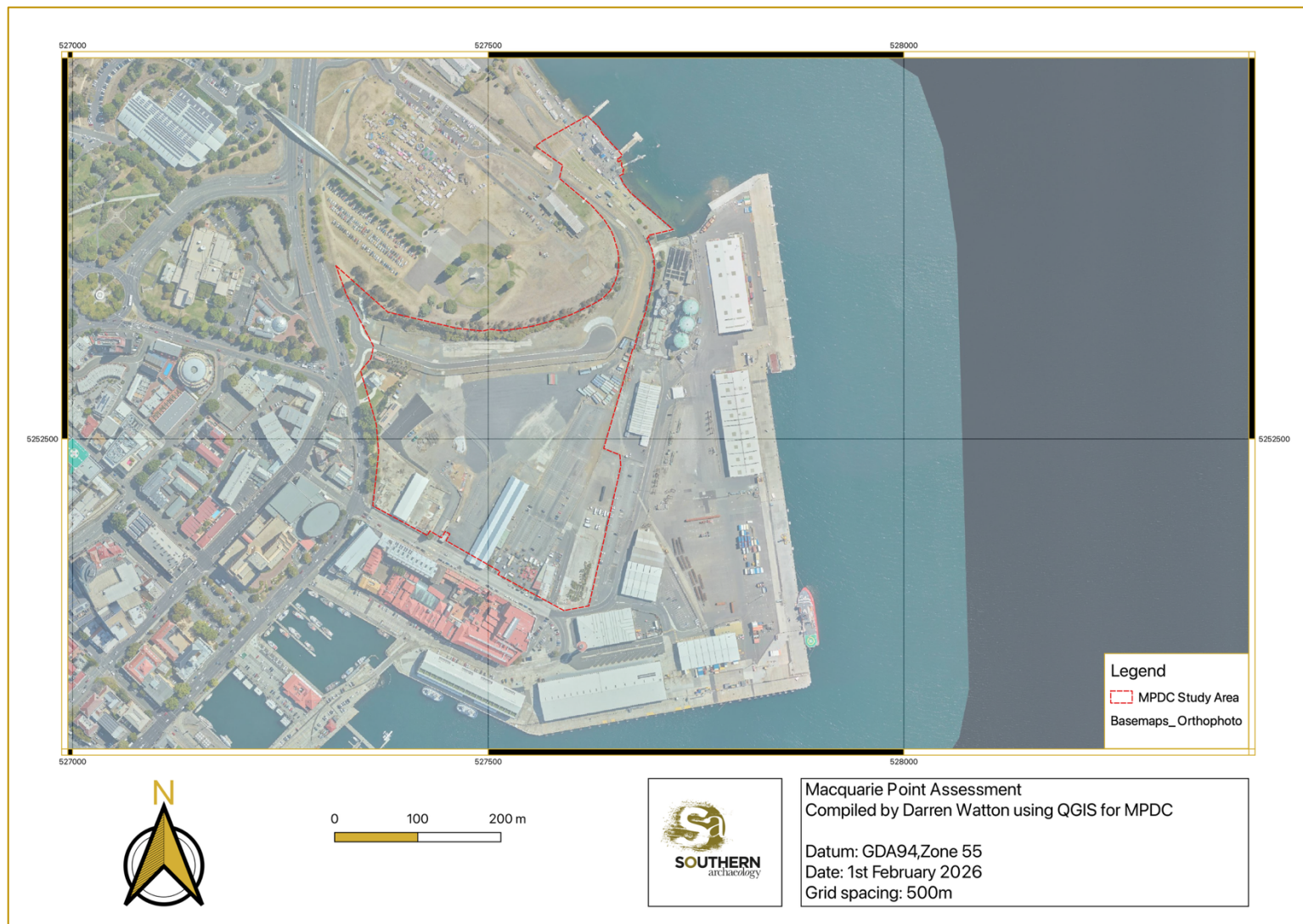


Figure 8: Macquarie Point Stadium Development study area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 based upon the study area extent supplied by MPDC 2026.

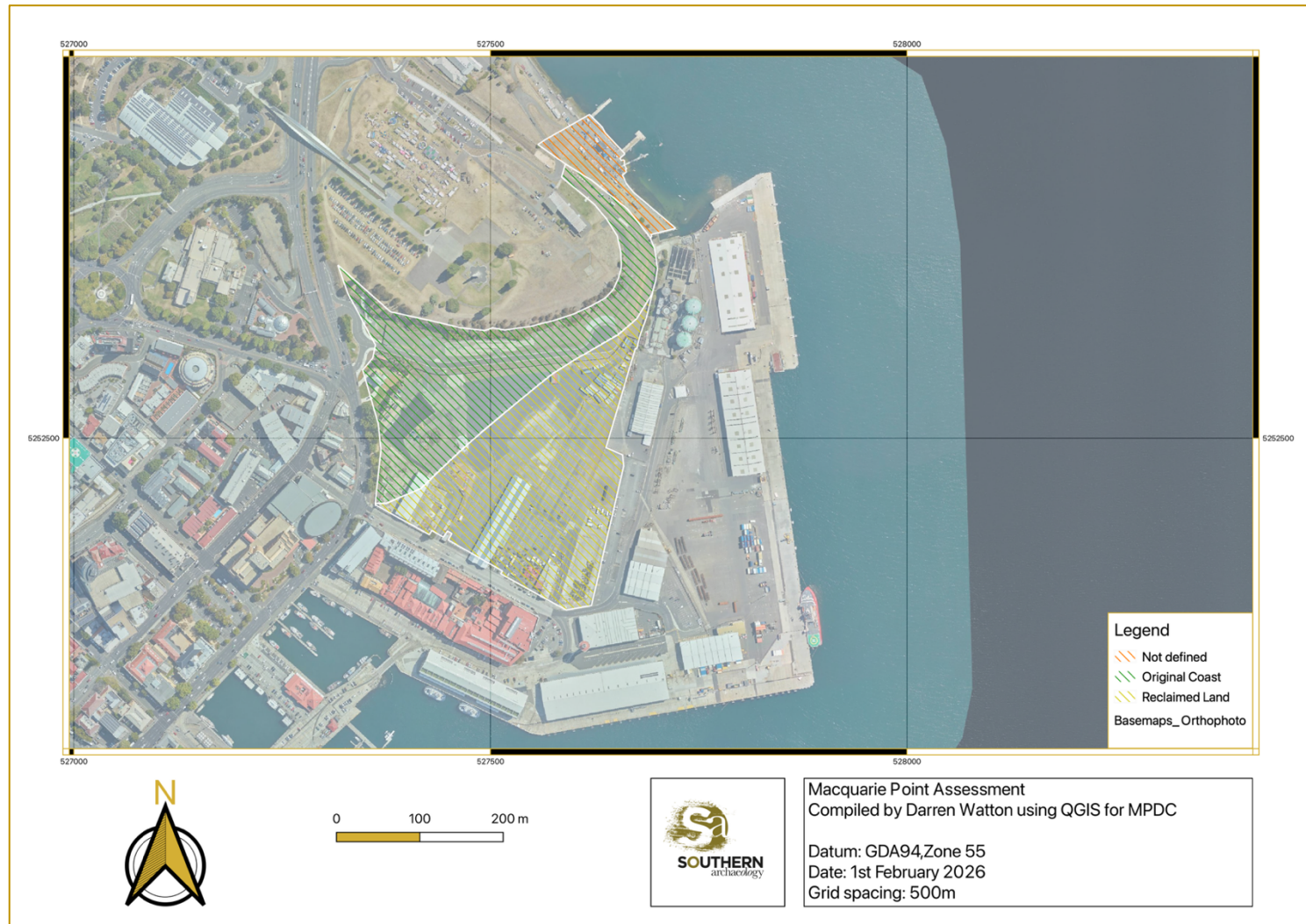


Figure 9: Location of various areas specific to this development such as the area identified as reclaimed land, the original coast area and the not defined area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 and based upon overlays in this report. Please note that the original coast is indicative based upon the most up to date information – the exact location of the original coast is still largely unknown.

5.4 Project activity

5.4.1 Overview

The Macquarie Point Multi-Use Stadium Development is a major development. It has been classed as a Project of State Significance (PoSS). An overview of the development and the PoSS is provided at:

< https://www.planning.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/781293/Macquarie-Point-Multipurpose-Stadium-Summary-Report-September-2024.PDF >

A short summary of this document is provided in the text box in below (**Figure 11**).

The study area and Precinct Plan as defined by the PoSS is provided below in **Figure 10** (it is noted that this plan was completed in 2024 and may be subject to change). The stadium itself encompasses about 58,000m² and the carpark area about 8,100m².

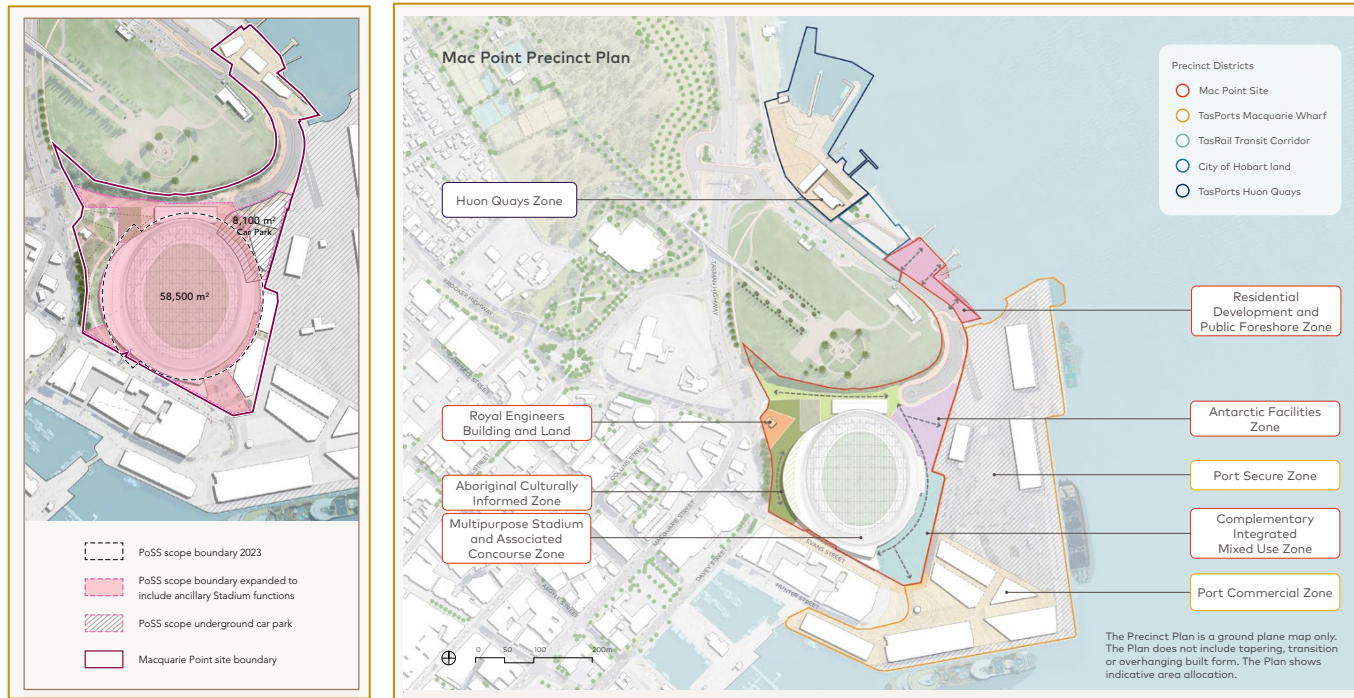


Figure 10: Detail of the study area and Precinct Plan as defined by the PoSS guidelines. Source: Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium Summary Report 2024.

The Macquarie Point Multi-Use Stadium Summary Report September 2024

The Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium Project proposes the development of a roofed, all-weather stadium within the Macquarie Point precinct, immediately west of Hobart's CBD. The project has been declared a Project of State Significance (PoSS) and is being assessed under bespoke guidelines prepared by the Tasmania Planning Commission. The stadium is intended to act as a foundation element for the broader redevelopment and activation of Macquarie Point as a mixed-use precinct incorporating sport, culture, events and public open space.

The proposed stadium has a seated capacity of approximately 23,000, with provision for additional standing capacity and larger configurations for major concert events. It is designed as a multi-use facility capable of hosting AFL, cricket and other sporting codes, as well as concerts and non-sporting events. Key design elements include a fixed transparent roof structure spanning the full oval, a continuous internal concourse, integrated public spaces and surrounding arrival plazas. The project scope also includes associated infrastructure such as an underground car park, external concourse areas and the relocation and integration of the former Hobart Railway Goods Shed.

The summary report documents the design, siting and staging of the project, and outlines the outcomes of detailed technical investigations addressing transport and access, environmental impacts, geotechnical conditions, Aboriginal and historic heritage, and land use compatibility. Construction is proposed to commence following approvals, with staged works extending through to completion and commissioning prior to the stadium becoming operational. Overall, the project is presented as a major piece of civic infrastructure intended to support Tasmania's entry into the AFL competition and contribute to long-term economic, social and cultural outcomes for Hobart and the state.

Figure 11: The Macquarie Point Multi-Use Stadium Summary Report September 2024.

The Macquarie Point Multi-Use Stadium Development will have a lasting and significant impact on the study area. Much of the area to be developed is significantly disturbed with much of the area also reclaimed land (see **Figure 9** above). Reclaimed land in this report is defined as follows:

Reclaimed land refers to areas that were originally part of a natural waterbody, foreshore, tidal flat or wetland and have been artificially created or extended through deliberate human activity, typically by infilling, land raising or shoreline modification, to form new usable ground. In the context of this project, reclaimed land comprises ground formed after European settlement through successive episodes of foreshore infill and modification, resulting in land that did not exist in its present form prior to these works and which has a fundamentally altered stratigraphic and geomorphological context.

However, much of the area is also part of the original Macquarie Point foreshore and as such will be impacted by some parts of the development including by the stadium itself, its outbuildings and ancillary buildings, roads and carparks, services and utility installations, landscaping, signage, reshaping and other associated works (see **Figure 9** above). These areas have been identified as also potentially containing historic and Aboriginal material remains.

It should also be noted that much of the specific development construction methodology is still to be developed and cannot at this point be fully defined.

Figure 12 shows the study area and includes the footprint of the Stadium. This is the most up to date imagery of the expected stadium footprint and also includes a 10m construction buffer area around the stadium area.

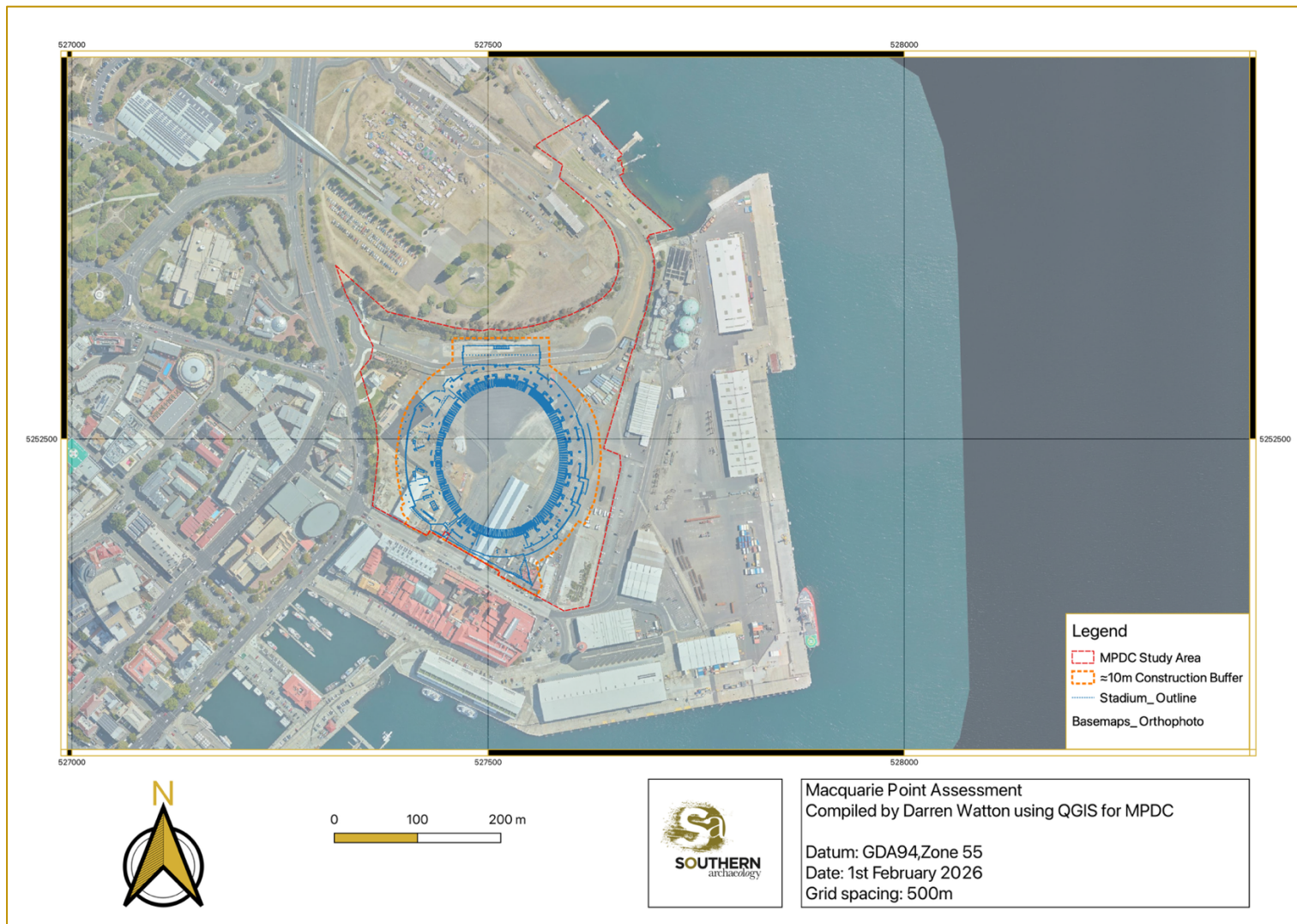


Figure 12: The study area with the main elements of the stadium development including the 10m construction buffer for the stadium proper. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 and based upon shapefiles provided by MPDC 2026.

5.4.2 Project construction summary

Appendix A – Technical Specification: Bulk Excavation for Future Development (Stage 1 and Stage 2) sets out the scope, methodology and management framework for large-scale bulk excavation works proposed at Macquarie Point to facilitate future redevelopment. The specification defines excavation extents, staging, contamination management requirements and construction controls to ensure the works are undertaken in a safe, compliant and coordinated manner.

The document outlines a staged excavation program comprising Stage 1, covering the western and northern portions of the site, and Stage 2, covering the eastern and southern areas, along with a discrete northern area identified as containing asbestos-impacted material. Excavation is generally proposed to a final design level of approximately +2.4 m AHD, with localised deeper excavation in some areas followed by placement of engineered fill where required. The anticipated excavation volumes are substantial and consist predominantly of historical fill material, with smaller quantities of weathered dolerite. Excavation of intact dolerite bedrock is excluded from the scope and addressed separately.

A key focus of the specification is the management of contaminated soils resulting from historical industrial use and land reclamation. Excavated materials are to be classified in accordance with relevant environmental guidelines, with most material anticipated to be low-level contaminated fill suitable for transport to approved waste facilities. Soils of unknown or higher contamination status, including potential acid sulphate soils and asbestos-impacted material, are required to be stockpiled, sampled and assessed prior to treatment or off-site disposal. Specific areas of known or suspected contamination are identified as requiring heightened management and monitoring.

The specification also details construction, environmental and safety requirements, including protection of existing infrastructure and heritage elements, dust and vapour suppression, groundwater management and work health and safety controls. Archaeological and Aboriginal heritage considerations are incorporated through requirements for adherence to approved archaeological methodologies, implementation of an Unanticipated Discovery Plan and monitoring during ground-disturbing works in areas of known or potential heritage sensitivity.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive technical framework to guide bulk excavation works at Macquarie Point, ensuring that large-scale earthworks are undertaken in a controlled and staged manner while addressing contamination risks, protecting heritage values and supporting the future development of the site.

5.4.3 Project impact summary

The proposed bulk excavation works will result in widespread ground disturbance across the Macquarie Point site, primarily within two defined excavation stages and several locally sensitive areas. Stage 1 excavation will affect the western and northern portions of the site and represents the largest area of impact, involving extensive removal of historical fill to a uniform reduced level. Stage 2 excavation will affect the eastern and southern portions of the site and will similarly involve large-scale stripping of fill, albeit across a smaller footprint. In both stages, excavation will predominantly impact anthropogenic deposits associated with nineteenth- and twentieth-century reclamation, industrial activity and infrastructure works, rather than intact natural landforms.

Excavation impacts will extend vertically to approximately +2.4 m AHD across most of the site, with localised deeper excavations required in discrete zones to accommodate future development levels and services. These deeper excavations have the potential to intersect earlier reclamation sequences and buried foreshore deposits, particularly in southern areas of the site where former mudflats and estuarine environments were infilled. While intact archaeological deposits are considered unlikely across much of the footprint due to prior disturbance, these zones remain sensitive due to the possibility of surviving fragmentary historical features or redeposited Aboriginal cultural material.

A discrete northern area identified as containing asbestos-impacted material will be subject to targeted excavation and remediation works, representing a separate but significant impact area. Excavation in this zone will be tightly controlled due to contamination risk and will involve removal, segregation and disposal of impacted soils rather than conventional bulk earthworks.

Across all stages, excavation activities will result in the removal of remaining garden soils, fill layers and truncated cultural deposits associated with the former Lumber Yard, Engineer's Office precinct and later industrial phases. While the majority of intact archaeological resources within previously excavated areas have already been removed, recorded and reburied, the proposed works have the potential to impact unexcavated areas adjacent to earlier investigations, including locations associated with deep reclamation fills, residual structural remains and areas of unresolved archaeological sensitivity.

Overall, the principal impact of the bulk excavation works will be the further removal of historically disturbed fill across the site, with limited but targeted risk to residual historical and Aboriginal archaeological material in discrete locations. These impacts reinforce the need for archaeological monitoring, implementation of unanticipated discovery procedures and careful management of identified sensitive areas during all ground-disturbing works.



Figure 13: Proposed bulk excavation stages in the future works. Source: Appendix A – Technical Specification: AECOM Bulk Excavation for Future Development (Stage 1 and Stage 2) document accessed 2026.

6 Site history

6.1 Introduction

Much work has already been done at this site, and the general history of the area is well documented. Therefore, this section will not provide a detailed history of the site although an expanded and consolidated history of the site is provided in **Appendix 5**. The Overlays Section provides some extra context and images related to the history of the study area.

6.2 Overview

The Macquarie Point foreshore and wider study area has been profoundly reshaped over the past 200 years, with reclamation and industrial development now obscuring most of the original coastline, tidal flats and drainage patterns.

Before 1803, Aboriginal occupation in and around the study area is understood to have focused on the Derwent estuary foreshore, including rock shelves, reefs, small beaches and productive intertidal zones. Although these landforms are now largely buried or removed, the broader precinct (including the Domain, Botanical Gardens and the Derwent foreshore) contains extensive and often remarkably intact archaeological evidence, with more than 40 recorded sites in the immediate vicinity (commonly middens and artefact scatters, some substantial).³ This supports the interpretation of the area as a well-established cultural landscape used for extended camping, gathering and resource collection, with ongoing cultural value that remains irrespective of later physical change. Early accounts also document canoe use on the Derwent and highlight the speed and scale of environmental change once settlement began, with Wooraddy later describing the first arrival, rapid land clearing and the steady increase of ships and settlement activity after 1803.

From 1803, Hobart's first European settlement was established at Risdon Cove and then moved to Sullivan's Cove and the Hobart Rivulet, taking advantage of fresh water, deep-water anchorage, and the utility of Hunter Island as a tidal landing and storage point. Early images depict dense woodland down to the foreshore, narrow beaches and low cliffs, and a small islet connected by a sand spit at low tide. Within a short period, clearing and small-scale development began along the northern foreshore, including early grants and cottages (notably Leonard Fosbrook's and later holdings consolidated by Edward Lord), wharf structures, and localised ground disturbance that impacted near-shore Aboriginal deposits.⁴ By the 1810s–1820s, the government progressively acquired land for public, farming and industrial uses, while the town expanded rapidly. A major turning point occurred in 1825 with the "New Cut", which redirected the mouth of the Hobart Rivulet and enabled increased reclamation and modification around Hunter Island and the foreshore.

Figure 14 is one of the earliest sketches (c1805) showing the first historical developments at 'The Camp', later Hobart Town. The study area (and Fosbrook's Cottage, one of the first houses on Macquarie Point) is located to the right of the image.

³ Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026.

⁴ Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026.

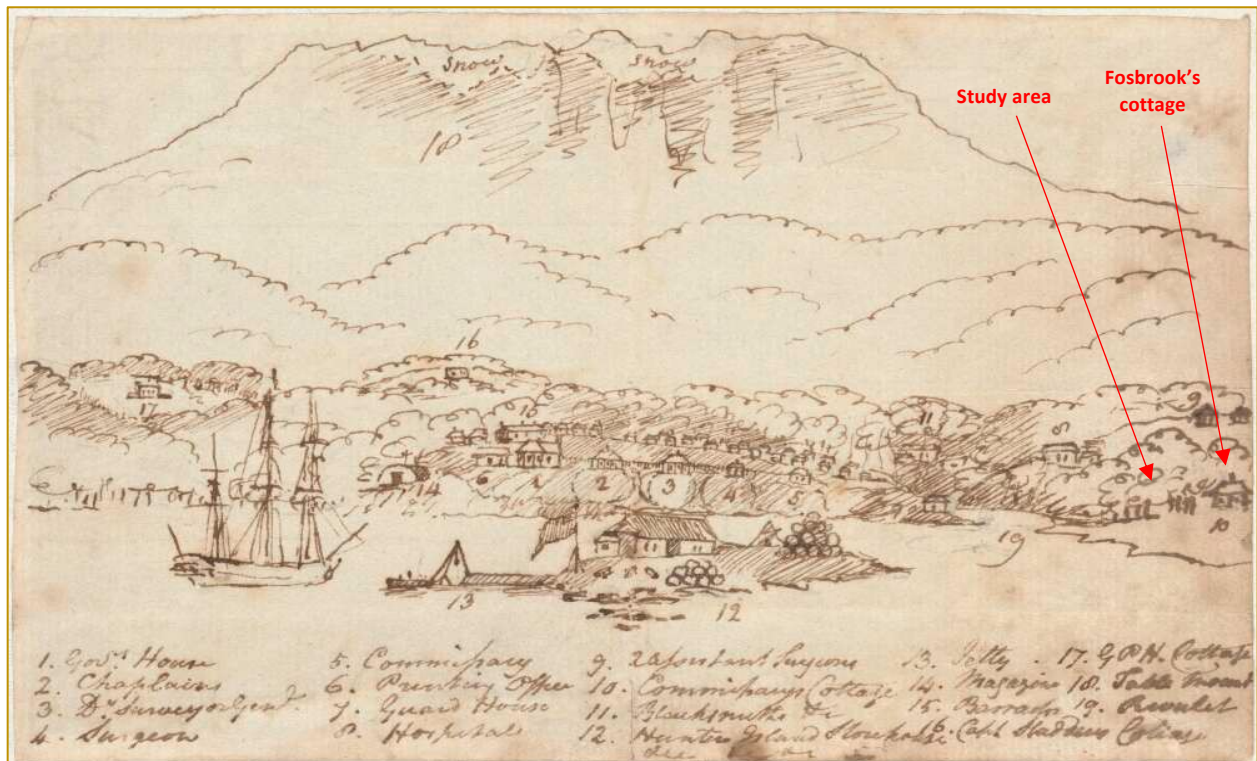


Figure 14: c1805 drawing of Hobart probably by George Prideaux Harris. Source: National Library of Australia Ref: 135224422 accessed 2024.

By the late 1820s through to the mid-1800s, Macquarie Point became a major government works precinct. The lumber yard (also known historically as the King's Yard/Queen's Yard/Engineer's Yard) developed into a prominent depot supporting civil and military works, with jetties, slipways, workshops and extensive infrastructure (walls, drains and yard surfaces), some of which has been confirmed in recent archaeological excavations (see below). Across the 1850s-1870s, the area transitioned further toward heavy industry and port functions, including gasworks development, slaughter yards and associated jetties and land reclamation, followed by the construction of railway infrastructure from the early 1870s and opening by 1876. Early photographs from the late 1850s and 1860 capture the foreshore shortly before the most extensive infilling, showing a gently sloping, muddy tidal shoreline that contrasts strongly with the present landform. **Figure 15** is a painting by George Evans done in the 1810s showing the study area.



Figure 15: GW Evans c1810s image of the study area. Source: Stone and Tyson 1978.

From the 1880s–1890s, the scale of change accelerated dramatically with construction of a large seawall, a basin and widespread reclamation using refuse and fill, alongside major port and rail expansion. By the mid-1890s the original mudflats, reefs and earlier jetties were largely buried, and the precinct began to resemble the industrial shoreline footprint that has continued to evolve into the 20th century. Subsequent phases included diversion of the Hobart Rivulet through engineered channels and tunnels, further port works (including Victoria Dock and later wharf complexes), and substantial mid-20th-century reclamation that created the hard-edged contemporary landscape of concrete, asphalt and industrial surfaces.

The key conclusion for the stadium project context is that Macquarie Point is an intensely modified historical landscape in which the original foreshore is largely hidden, but not necessarily absent. Archaeological evidence indicates that original ground surfaces may survive at depth in some locations beneath fill, while other areas (particularly associated with railway cutting and filling) may have experienced significant truncation. As a result, understanding and managing heritage values requires looking beyond the present-day surface, integrating early landscape evidence, subsurface potential, and the enduring cultural landscape values and connections that persist despite physical transformation.

7 Previous historical work and excavations

7.1 Overview

The area has been extensively studied, excavated and assessed to date. However, despite extensive work, much of the area remains unknown in terms of Historical and Aboriginal archaeological potential.

The key most recent reports for this area include:

- AMAC 2008, Archaeological Test Excavation Report, New Hobart Royal Hospital Redevelopment Site Hobart Tasmania: Volume 1, Unpublished Report for The Department of Health and Human Services.
- Austral 2015, Macquarie Point Historical Archaeological Test Excavations, Unpublished Report for MPDC.
- Austral 2016, Macquarie Point Seawall and Archaeological Refuse Deposit Investigation, Unpublished Report for MPDC.
- AHI 2021, Final Archaeological Acquittal Report, Roundhouse Remediation Works Macquarie Point, Unpublished Report for MPDC.
- AHI 2023, Phase 1 and Phase 2 Archaeological Excavations, Unpublished Report for MPDC.
- The AMAC 2023/2024, Phase 3 archaeological investigations, Unpublished Report for MPDC.
- The AHI 2024, Archaeological Sensitivity Report, Unpublished Report for MPDC.
- The Southern Archaeology 2025, Cultural Landscape Values Assessment, Unpublished Report
- The Southern Archaeology 2026, Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report.

7.2 Past work summary and discussion

7.2.1 Overview

Reports prior to 2020 were essentially test excavations that provided small scale investigations of key areas and background information on the history and likelihood of surviving archaeological material based upon overlays and excavation results. These reports informed later larger scale investigations that occurred in response to large scale developments at the site such as the Stadium project.

The most relevant of these reports are the AMAC (2008) report, the Austral (2015) report and the Austral (2016) report. These, however, were all related to relatively small-scale excavations which, while useful and informative, often did not provide a broad scale understanding of the area or have sufficient scope to address all the archaeological potential associated with the scale of a development like the Stadium. They were, however, important in informing later excavations and management of the area as stated in the AHI 2021 report. They also provide broad-scale information on what might be expected within specific areas such as around the seawalls and the Engineers Jetty especially in relation to refuse deposits in the case of the Austral (2016) report.

The AHI 2021 Acquittal Report summarised the results of excavations of the roundhouse and updated sensitivity mapping for the site. These excavations were aimed at providing remediation options for the roundhouse site especially in relation to a planned carpark and removal or *in situ* treatment of contaminated soil. The report states that:

There has been a range of heritage assessments and two phases of archaeological test excavations, in 2008 and 2014, at Macquarie Point, with additional archaeological monitoring works in 2015 and 2020. Together these works created a detailed picture of archaeological

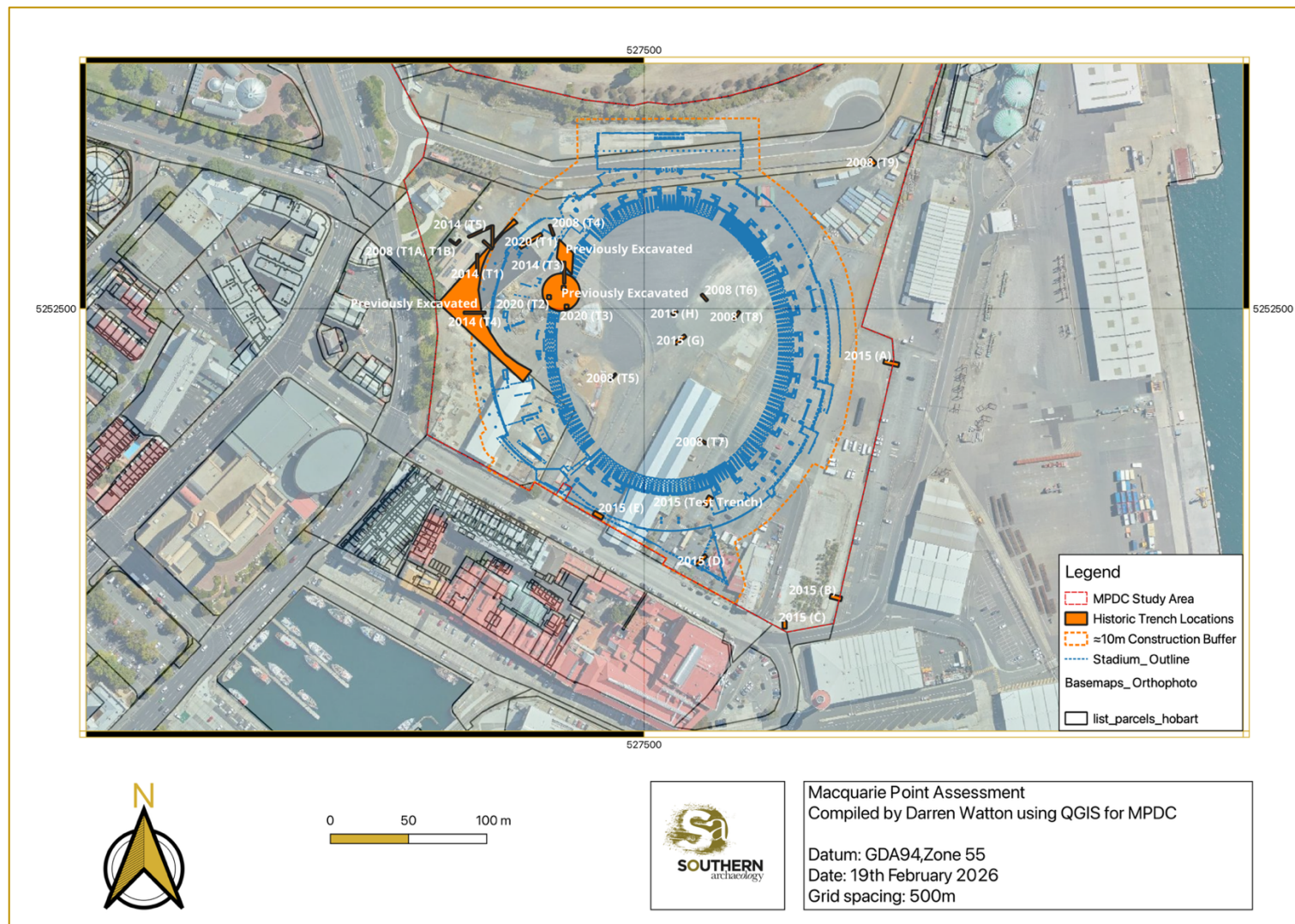
sensitivity across the site and directly contributed to the planning constraints governing the management of archaeological heritage at Macquarie Point.⁵

The AHI 2023 report built upon this and provided further excavation detail for the area to the south-west of the roundhouse extent and within the Kings Yard. These two reports became the basis for the understanding of the area on a more significant scale and lead to the Phase 3 excavations undertaken by AMAC 2025 (see further on).

The Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological investigations undertaken by Aboriginal Heritage Investigations (AHI) in 2021 and 2023, the subsequent Phase 3 salvage excavations completed by AMAC in late 2023 and 2024, and, to a lesser degree, the Southern Archaeology Cultural and Landscape Values Assessment (2025) and the Southern Archaeology Macquarie Point Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (2026), together form the core evidence base informing this assessment. Collectively, these studies confirm that Macquarie Point represents a complex, multi-layered heritage and cultural landscape that has been extensively modified by early nineteenth-century use, foreshore reclamation and late nineteenth-century and twentieth-century industrial development yet continues to retain significant Aboriginal and historical values.

The collective archaeological test excavation locations to date are shown below in **Figure 16**.

⁵ AHI 2021.



Substantial historical archaeological remains have been documented, particularly associated with the convict-era Lumber Yard, Lord's House and later Engineer's Office, including structural elements, yard surfaces, drains and garden deposits. Recent AHI sensitivity assessment (2021) confirms that although much of the stadium footprint is of low archaeological sensitivity due to disturbance and prior excavation, moderate to high potential remains in discrete unexcavated areas beyond the Phase I–III footprint, including areas associated with the southeast portion of the Lumber Yard, Lord's House complex, adjacent garden deposits and reclaimed foreshore zones. This has been supported by recent AMAC investigations.

The 2025 Cultural and Landscape Values Assessment and the 2026 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment report broadens this understanding by identifying Macquarie Point as part of a wider Aboriginal cultural landscape with enduring tangible, intangible and contemporary values that persist despite urbanisation, and emphasises that meaningful recognition of these values requires Aboriginal-led assessment, consultation and governance.

These studies support a management approach focused on targeted assessment and monitoring, integration of archaeological interpretation, and ongoing Aboriginal engagement and stewardship across the life of the project, rather than further large-scale excavation.

7.3 Discussion

Overall, the collective body of archaeological and cultural heritage work undertaken at Macquarie Point demonstrate that the site has been subject to extensive investigation, excavation and assessment, yet remains a complex and partially unresolved historical and cultural landscape.

The Austral 2016 Seawall and Archaeological Refuse Deposit Report, the Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigations by Aboriginal Heritage Investigations (AHI) in 2023, the Phase 3 salvage excavations undertaken by AMAC in late 2023 and 2024, the subsequent AHI Archaeological Sensitivity Report (2024), and the Southern Archaeology Cultural and Landscape Values Assessment (2025) and Southern Archaeology Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (AHAR), together establish a robust evidence base confirming both the scale of historical disturbance and the persistence of significant Aboriginal and historical heritage values. While much of the proposed stadium footprint has been heavily modified by nineteenth- and twentieth-century development, refuse deposits, reclamation and infrastructure works, these studies collectively demonstrate that archaeological potential has not been uniformly exhausted across the broader site.

Archaeological investigations confirm that intact pre-colonisation Aboriginal occupation deposits have not survived well within the excavated areas; however, redeposited Aboriginal cultural material has been consistently identified within historical contexts, reflecting the reworking of earlier estuarine and foreshore deposits during reclamation, landscaping and garden formation. In other areas of the site, there has been *in situ* remnants of Aboriginal sites identified suggesting some caution over many areas within the Macquarie Point Stadium footprint while in other areas of the site the propensity for Aboriginal material can be almost entirely ruled out. For example, this is likely in the area to the west where seawall construction, refuse depositing and major reclamation have occurred (see below).

Although the scientific value of this material is constrained by disturbance, its cultural significance remains high and reinforces the interpretation of Macquarie Point as part of a broader Aboriginal cultural landscape associated with the Derwent estuary. This understanding is strengthened by the 2025 Cultural and Landscape Values Assessment, which demonstrates that Aboriginal cultural values at Macquarie Point extend well beyond discrete artefacts or sites, encompassing enduring tangible, intangible and contemporary connections to Country that persist despite urbanisation. These findings underscore the need for Aboriginal-led engagement, governance and stewardship as an integral component of any future works.

In the western areas the original foreshore was likely estuarine and mudflat areas further limiting the likelihood of any *in situ* Aboriginal or historical artefacts. The exceptions here (considered in this report) are:

- The area where the original Engineers Jetty (and reef) were located which was identified in the Austral 2016 report as being identifiable archaeologically and of historical interest. This area is outside the sanitary depot and refuse deposit area although has still been subject to extensive reclamation, and,
- The Slaughterhouse Superintendents House which has not been fully investigated in the past, was a significant (early – mid 1800s) structure and has been identified in this report as having archaeological potential and of historical interest. This area is also outside the sanitary depot and refuse deposit area but likewise, has still been subject to extensive reclamation.

It is also possible that some further archaeological work in these two areas (if completed prior to the development) will assist in understanding the area more broadly in terms of archaeological potential and assist in informing the difficulties in archaeologically managing the refuse deposit area identified in the Austral 2016 report.

From a historical archaeological perspective, the Phase III AMAC excavations (and the previous AHI investigations) confirmed the survival of substantial early nineteenth-century remains associated with the convict-era Lumber Yard, Lord's House and later Engineer's Office, including structural elements, yard surfaces, drainage infrastructure and garden deposits in the eastern area of the site. While large portions of the site have been truncated, the combined Phase I–III results demonstrate that moderate to high archaeological potential remains in discrete, largely unexcavated areas beyond the main excavation footprint. Three such areas are the area to the south and the area to the south-east of the Area 2 and the area to the west of Area 1 which includes the Royal Engineer's Building and likely further remains of the Engineer's Yard and Lord's House identified in the AMAC excavations and confirmed by research in this report. The latter area (2 Davey Street) now forms part of an area where archaeological conservation is prioritised and can be seen below in the 1857 photograph in **Figure 17** below.

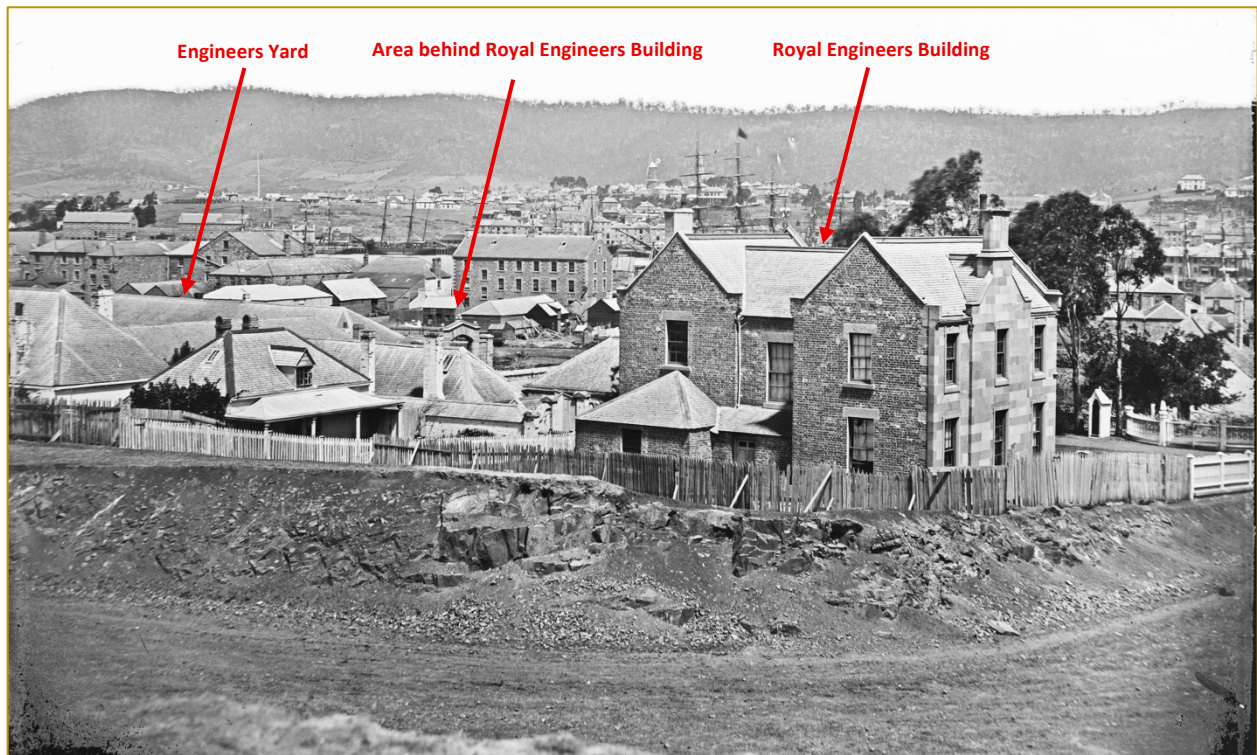


Figure 17: 1857 photograph by J Sharp showing the Royal Engineer's Building and the area to the east of it which includes an array of buildings on the site. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: NS1013-1-926 accessed 2026.

The southeast wing of the former Lumber Yard and southeast boundary wall beneath the Round House and the deep reclamation fills in the southern portion of Area 2, and land associated with the Lord's House complex and garden deposits near 8a Evans Street. In addition, areas outside the Phase I–III footprint and zones surrounding AH13901 retain somewhat unresolved potential for both historical and Aboriginal archaeological material.

Importantly, AMAC and AHI conclude that the level of existing disturbance and the extent of previous excavation do not justify further large-scale archaeological excavation across the site as a whole. Instead, it is recommended future work should be focused, proportionate and targeted. While AHI has said that this should not include further excavation but should instead rely upon monitoring and an Unanticipated Discovery Protocol this will not provide an adequate understanding and fully realise the potential of the site from a heritage perspective. In summary, The AHI (2024) assessment did not incorporate the later AMAC (2025) findings, which indicate that significant archaeology may still survive, particularly along the southern and south-eastern margins of the Kings Yard. Nor did it fully consider the practical implications of encountering substantial heritage during large-scale construction, including time, cost, safety and documentation constraints. Given the scale of the development and the likelihood of irreversible impacts, a more conservative approach is warranted, combining targeted archaeological excavation with ongoing monitoring to ensure that surviving significant deposits are properly managed before destruction.

Therefore, further archaeological work should include site-specific and targeted archaeological excavation where impacts cannot be avoided, close archaeological monitoring in identified low to medium sensitivity areas, and the implementation of a comprehensive Unanticipated Discovery

(watching brief) Protocol for all ground-disturbing works. All works should be completed in conjunction with Aboriginal heritage considerations and AHO oversight. These measures are considered appropriate and consistent with the State Order 2025, the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* and the Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium Guidelines.

In summary, the key areas requiring attention in this report and in future stages of the project are not the extensively disturbed portions of the stadium footprint, but rather the discrete zones where archaeological potential remains and where Aboriginal cultural values continue to be expressed. Addressing these areas through targeted excavation, monitoring, Aboriginal-led consultation and interpretation will ensure that both Aboriginal and historical heritage values are appropriately managed, recognised and integrated into the ongoing redevelopment of Macquarie Point, while avoiding unnecessary or disproportionate archaeological intervention.

8 Overlays

8.1 Plans used in overlays

An overview of the plans used in the overlays is referenced in this report. The following text box overviews the use of overlays.

Special note on overlays

Southern Archaeology uses QGIS software for all overlays and GIS work. This is the most updated version at the time of writing this report. Datum relates to GDA94, Zone 55. Maps and development plans have been provided by MPDC.

There are considerations (limitations and constraints) in relation to the use of overlays and historic plans.

Early plans can be difficult to overlay and rely upon various georeferenced points that are consistent with known points in modern times. The main points, in order of preference, used in overlays are:

1. Common boundaries – these are the most accurate especially if correctly surveyed on old plans.
2. Coastal or other known landscape features – these may, however, vary over time.
3. Common houses and other structures – these may, however, vary over time and may not have been correctly surveyed at the time being placed as a general feature for identification by the surveyor on old plans.
4. Other features such as fences and wells etc as may appear on plans.

It must also be remembered that survey conditions in the 1800s were not always ideal and mistakes were made (as they can be today). For this reason, overlays are treated as a guide only (albeit often a very good guide).

Figure 18: Summary of the use of overlays.

8.2 The overlays

8.2.1 Overview

The following overlays show the various phases of development of the area. Overlays are based upon previous work commissioned by MPDC and others and Southern Archaeology's assessment of the site and background research of the place.

Four distinct overlay series have been developed for the study area:

1. Mapping showing the original coastline. This informs the historic development of the area as well as informing understanding of the key areas where significant archaeological material may be located and where reclaimed areas may have disrupted or overlaid earlier surfaces. A map of the original coastlines is provided below in **Figure 19**.
2. A series of maps showing the historic phases of development at the site. These are based upon a number of historic maps, background research and subsequent archaeological works at the site.

3. A map showing where work has occurred and where archaeologically sensitive areas may still exist based upon background research and previous archaeological works and conclusions regarding the study area.
4. A map showing where the major refuse deposit areas are likely located based upon the Austral 2016 report, the 1909 Hobart Plan and background analysis.

These maps will in turn inform the recommendations made in this report and the AMS prepared by the excavating archaeologist.

8.2.2 Mapping the original coast

The location of the original coast and the subsequent developments and land reclamation activities at the site have been the subject of much mapping over previous decades. Understanding the location of these changes is important as it assists in knowing the extent of heritage at the site and the levels of filling and disturbance that have occurred. As such, many archaeological excavations, contamination studies, soil profile analysis, bore hole testing and test pitting programs in the area have been devoted to understanding this critical element of the study area – if we know where the original coastlines and subsequent changes to the coastlines were, we can understand where the earliest buildings were or where *in situ* Aboriginal sites may be located. This is no less the case for the stadium development.

Over the years this has been fine-tuned through studies to a point where a good general understanding of this has now been achieved (see **Figure 19 and Figure 20** below). This, however, does not prevent there being occasional accidental and unanticipated changes to this understanding. For example, more recently the unanticipated discovery of *in situ* midden material by Southern Archaeology (2026) in the northern part of the study area during works for TasWater has resulted in an extension to the midden and associated artefact scatter (AH14278) about 17m east of the mapped 1814-1815 original coastline suggesting the coastline was slightly further out than originally thought (see **Figure 19** below). The reasons for this discrepancy are probably as simple as inaccuracies in historical maps used to predict the extent of Macquarie Point in this area and suggests caution when relying on mapping alone. Early surveyors often estimated extents of water courses, geographical features, coasts and even buildings especially if they were not critical to the overall understanding of the place opting to only survey the specific feature or building, they were concerned with for the survey or the grant they were assigned to detail.

Having said this, while some surprises may occur archaeological investigations have shown the location of the coast and the buildings in the Kings Yard area to be very accurate. In this area at least, overlays can be relied upon.

By 1826 changes to the coastline were beginning to occur, with a natural reef to the west and in the bay being utilised for a jetty (the engineers jetty – see **Figure 19** below) eventually replacing a slipway that ran from the Lumber Yard into the bay to the north (see next section).

Figure 19 and Figure 20 below show the current mapping of the changes to the Macquarie Point foreshore.

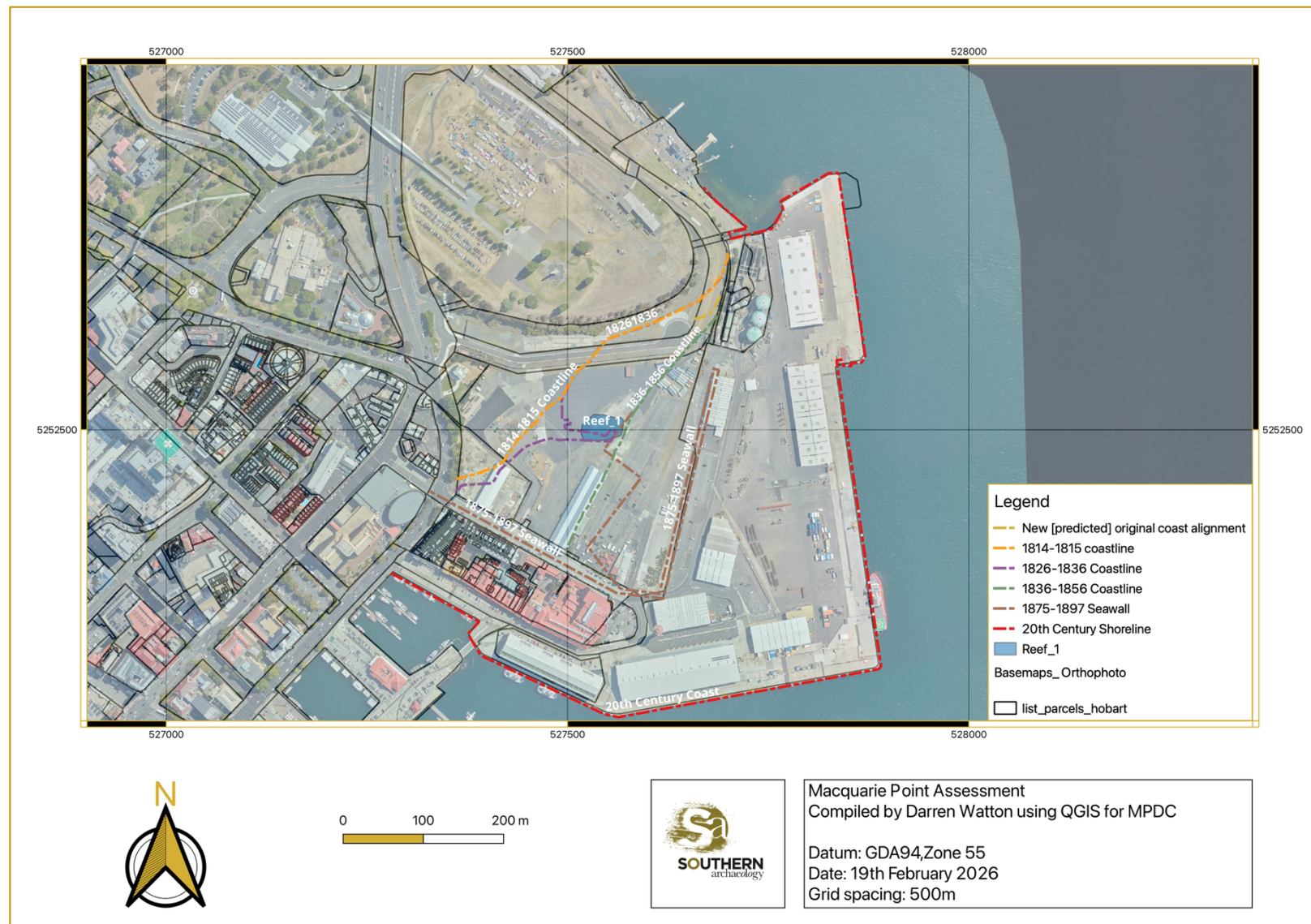


Figure 19: Historic shorelines at the study area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS and datum supplied by MPDC 2026.

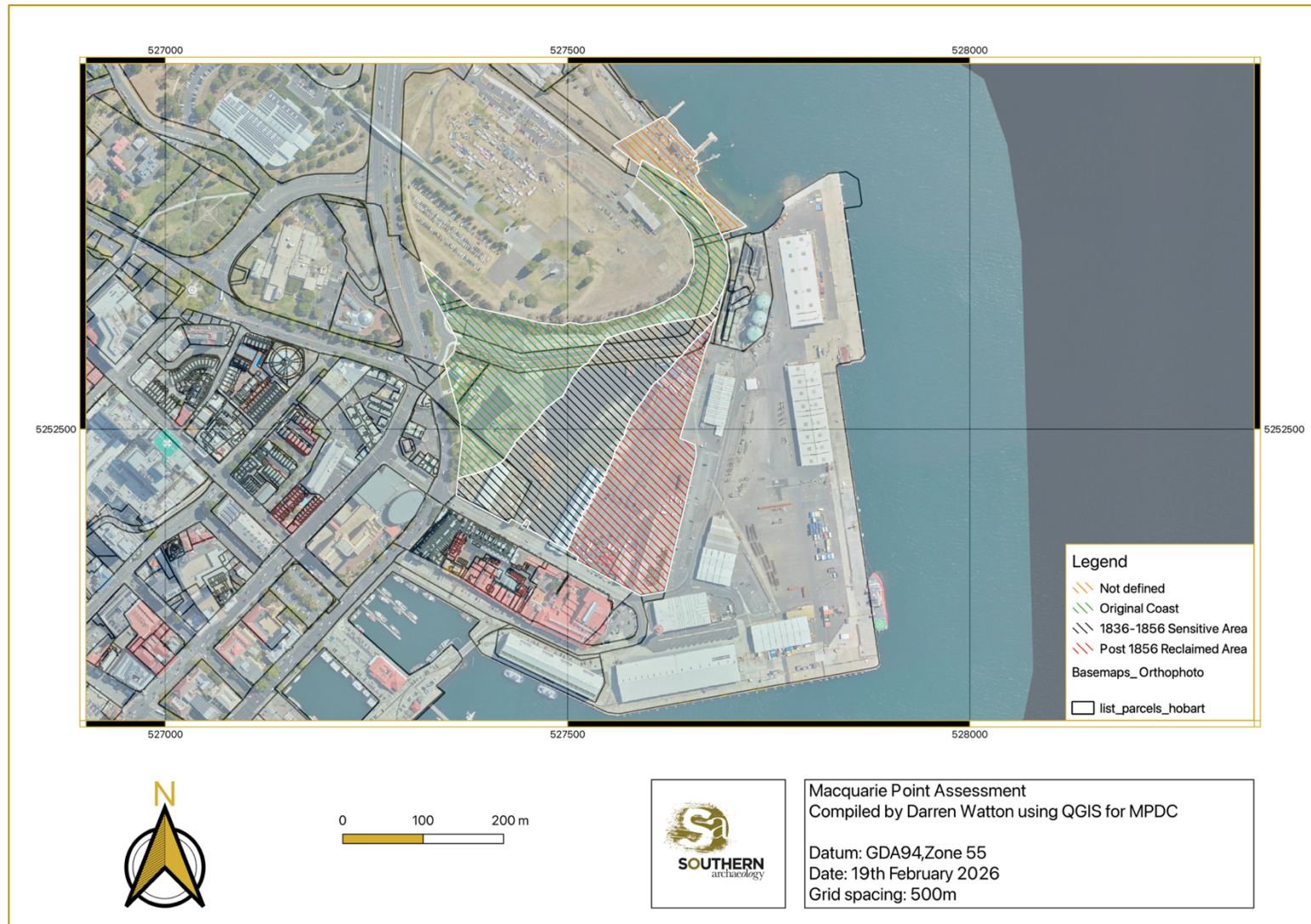


Figure 20: Original coast (green), 1836 to 1856 sensitive area and reclaimed area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3 Historical phases

8.2.3.1 Overview

The following overlays show each of the historical developments at the study area based upon background research, previous works and historical maps. These represent the most up to date and considered mapping of the area and will be used in sensitivity mapping and trench plans later in this report. Each map documents the developments relative to the stadium footprint with a ≈10m construction buffer.

Figure 21 is a painting dating to c1825 by Augustus Earle showing the original Macquarie Point foreshore.



Figure 21: Augustus Earle painting dating to the c1825. Source: State Library of New South Wales Ref: FL19868805 accessed 2024.

8.2.3.2 1804 to 1815 mapping

Figure 26 shows the area in c1814 to 1815 relative to the stadium development. In this early phase the area is dominated by Edward Lord's House and Store (previously Leonard Fosbrook and George Guest's land - see **Figure 23** below).

Lord constructed a substantial brick and sandstone residence at Macquarie Point in 1815, likely incorporating the earlier Fosbrook cottage within its fabric, as suggested by irregular building layout and later architectural evidence indicating modification and extension (see **Figure 22** below for an overview

of the main points).⁶ The layout of this is shown in the c1820s plan of Lord's Residence below in **Figure 25**.

A plan by Lieutenant Jefferies in 1817 shows three buildings on Macquarie Point which are likely Collin's Cottage (to the left – this is located outside the study area) and either Fosbrook's Cottage or Lord's Residence (to the far right see **Figure 24** below). The property included associated outbuildings such as a large store (see the c1825 Augustus Earle watercolour in **Figure 21** above) and stables, with the surrounding area - now part of the study area – possibly functioning as a managed garden and transitional space between the residence and foreshore. While possibly not intensively built upon, its proximity to key structures and its potential association with the earliest occupation of the site means it retains medium to high archaeological potential, particularly within the Medium to High PHAS Zone, where subsurface remains associated with early occupation, boundary features, or service activities may survive. As such, targeted trenching is recommended to investigate this area and assess the presence and extent of archaeological deposits linked to both Fosbrook's original cottage and Lord's subsequent development.

Fosbrook's/Lord's Residence

There is strong circumstantial evidence to suggest that Lord's House may have incorporated the earlier cottage associated with Fosbrook rather than replacing it completely. The irregularity of the building layout (see **Figure 25** below), which lacks the symmetry typically expected of a gentleman's residence of this period, points to the likelihood that an earlier structure was retained and integrated into the later construction. This interpretation is further supported by a late 1820s floor plan (see **Figure 25** below) of the Royal Engineers Office (which later occupied the building), where several architectural anomalies are evident. These include a chimney positioned in a manner that intrudes into an internal room and the presence of dual internal staircases, both of which imply phases of modification, extension, or adaptation. Taken together, this evidence suggests that Fosbrook's original cottage was most likely subsumed within Lord's House, forming part of a more complex and evolving building footprint rather than being entirely removed.

Figure 22: Fosbrook's/ Lord's Residence – the evidence for the overlap between these two buildings. Based upon information from AMAC 2025.

Regarding, Fosbrook's Cottage itself (and that part of Lord's Residence), this is outside the Medium to High PHAS area (≈20m to the west) and is within the High Archaeological Sensitivity. It is partly covered by the extant building at 8A Evans Street which will be demolished as part of the Stadium development, with archaeological monitoring of the removal of the slab and ground disturbances, and where necessary, excavation of features. The focus remains on conserving in situ pre-1821 archaeology in this area. See the AMS for further details. It is not expected that substantial features associated with the residence itself will be impacted by the development but there is some possibility that the store and potentially other features (unknown structures, gardens and landscaping) and material (artefacts) may be recorded that are associated with the period.

It is noted that the Stadium development and the 10m buffer interact with the western extent of the Lord/Fosbrook complex in the overlay in **Figure 26** below. It is also notable that previous excavations did not locate wall features associated with this building and concluded that these had been destroyed by

⁶ AMAC 2025.

the roundhouse construction. Early artefacts and garden and landscaping material were identified that may be associated with this period.

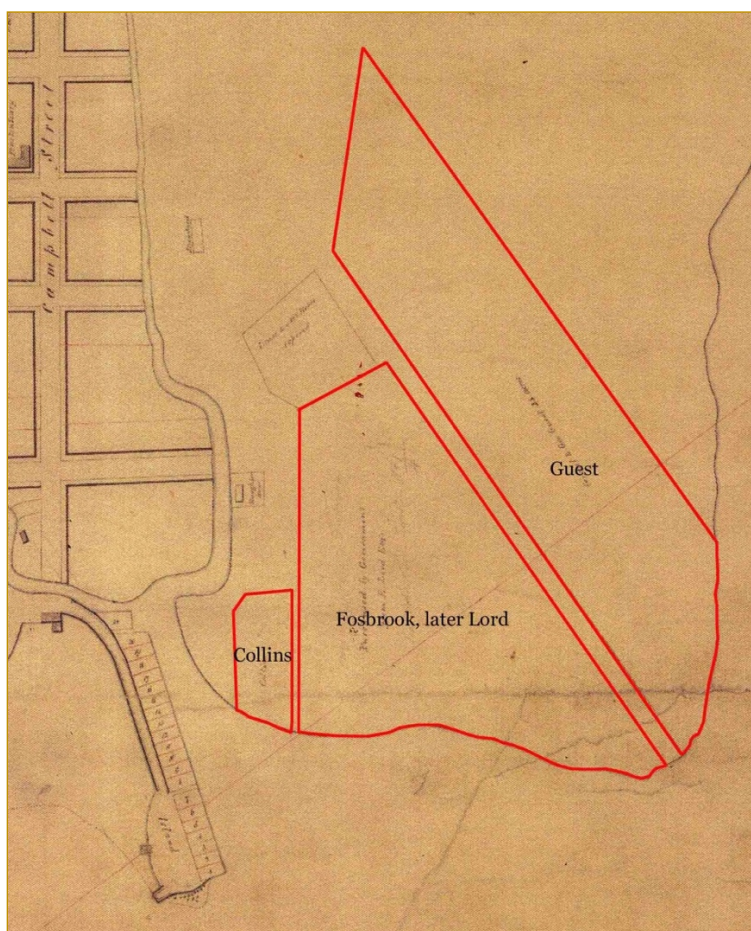


Figure 23: The grants at the study in 1824. Source: Austral 2013.

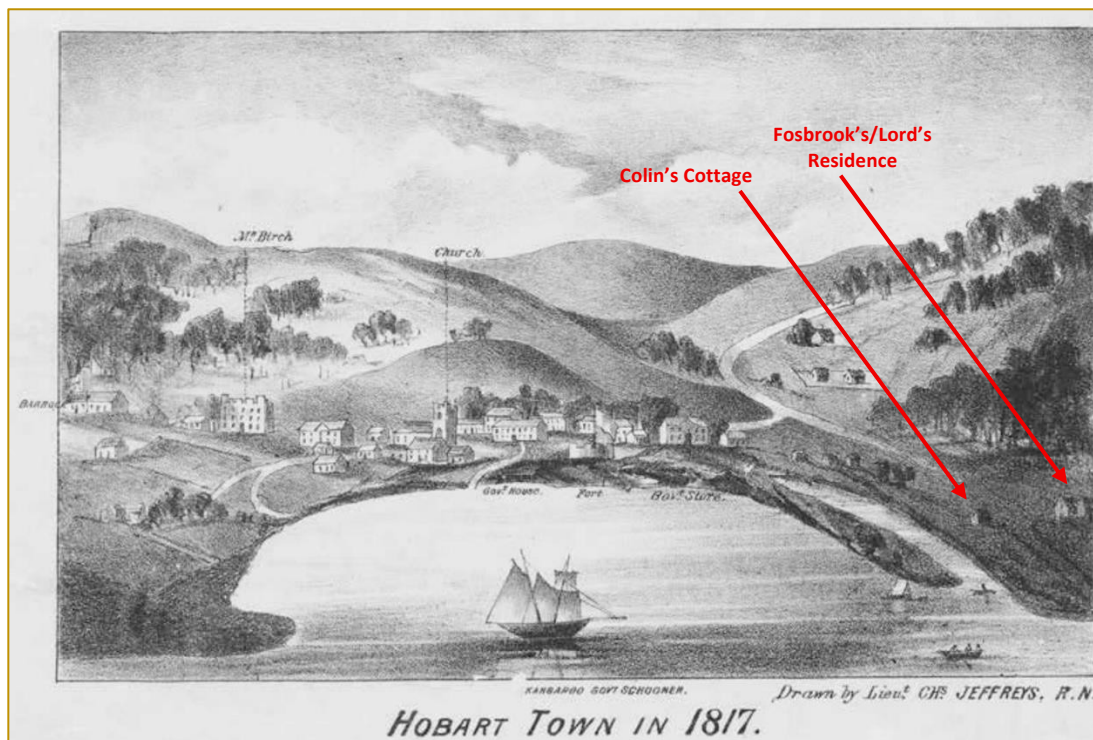


Figure 24: 1817 plan showing two buildings at the study area either Fosbrook's House or Lords new residence. Source: AMAC 2025 from TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: PH30-1-2653 accessed 2026.

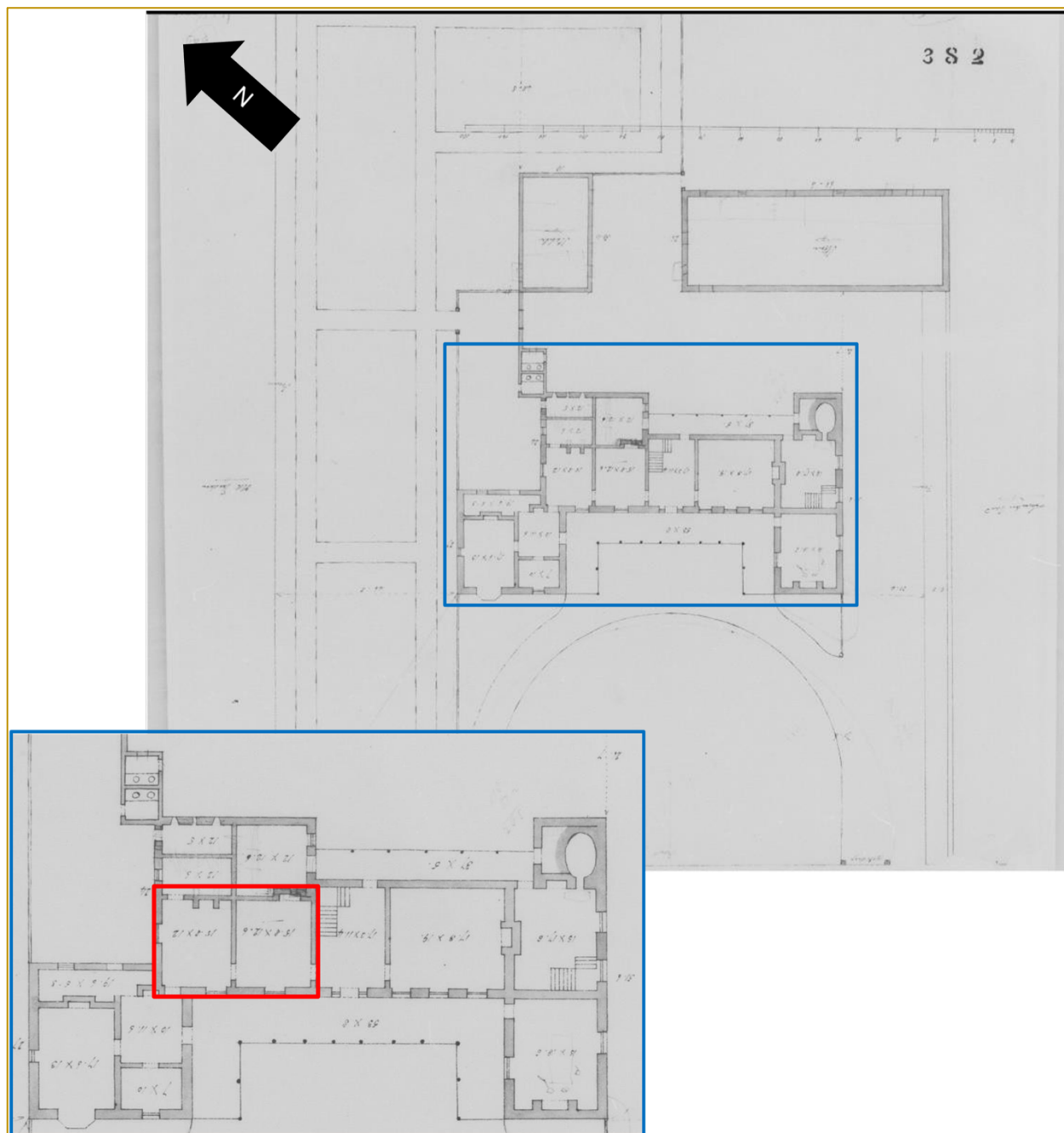


Figure 25: c1820s plan showing possible location of Fosbrook's original pre-1815 cottage. Source: AMAC 2025, p62 and based on plan (possibly by J. L. Archer) from TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: PWD266/1/711.

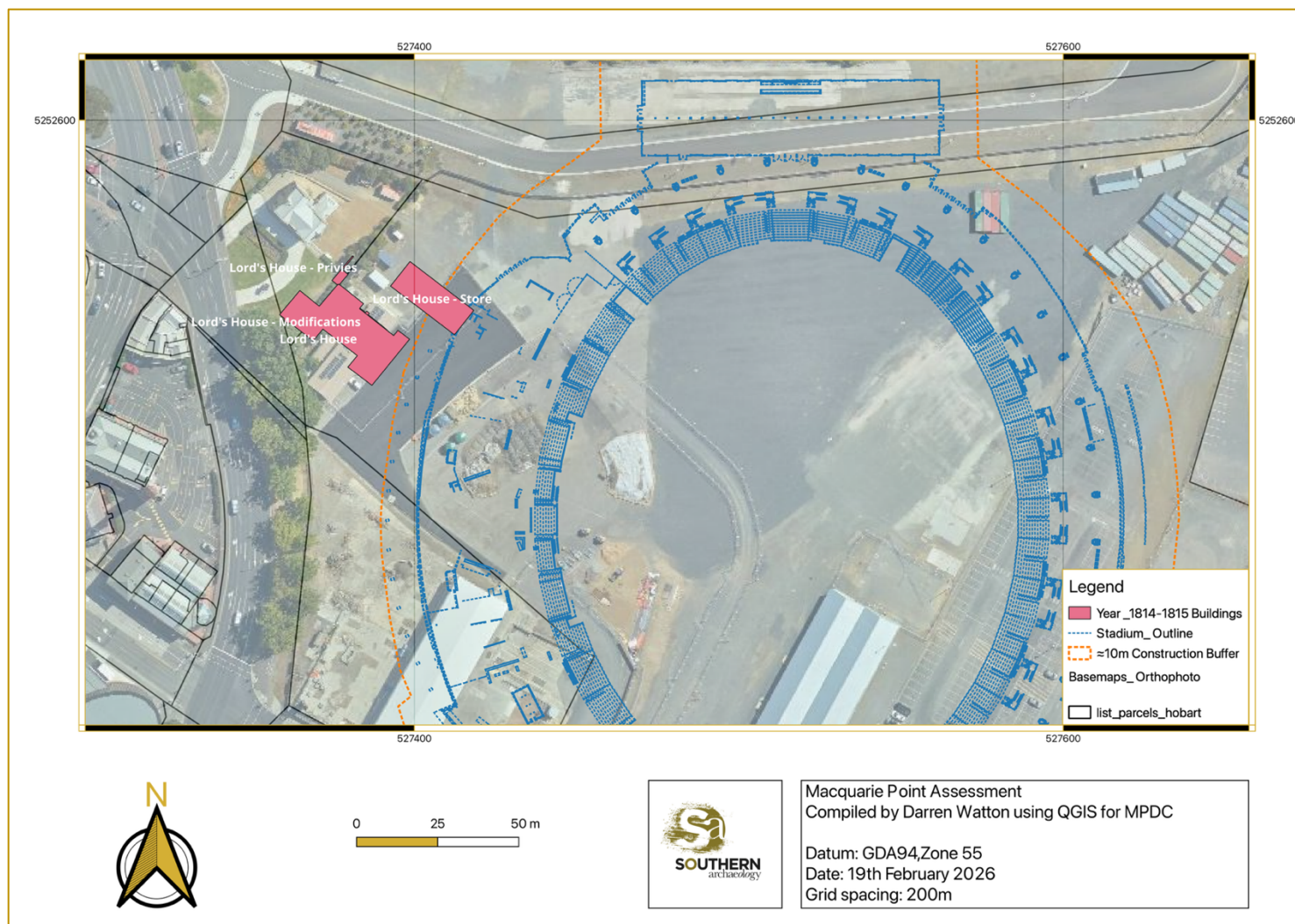


Figure 26: c1814 to 1815 showing the location of Lord's House relative to the stadium development. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3.3 c1826 to 1827 – Lumber Yard

By 1826 the area had come completely under government control (they had acquired Lord's holding in 1821 being used as a school, housing for military veterans and housing for female convicts in the interim), and a Lumber Yard (it was previously located to the west) was built on the site. This is shown in **Figure 31** below relative to the stadium development. This included a series of specialty yards and a slipway for loading timber – see the map in **Figure 27** below).

This period was a period of constant change and there are several plans of the yard in the coming period which show additions and changes to the use of the building areas. AHI (2024) suggests that:

*Confusion exists over the Lumber Yard. A series of annotated floor plans were prepared of this complex. None are dated, and all slightly differ in the depiction of the site, arrangement of buildings and functions. Three of these plans have been reproduced below [two of the three are reproduced below in **Figure 28** and **Figure 29**], given the lack of certainty as to which one actually depicts the Lumber Yard as constructed.*

Known at various times as the Lumber Yard, King's Yard and Queen's Yard, the place was far more than a location for the storage of timber, as indicated by the range of different trades shown on the figures above. Indeed, it was the government's principal works depot in the colony.

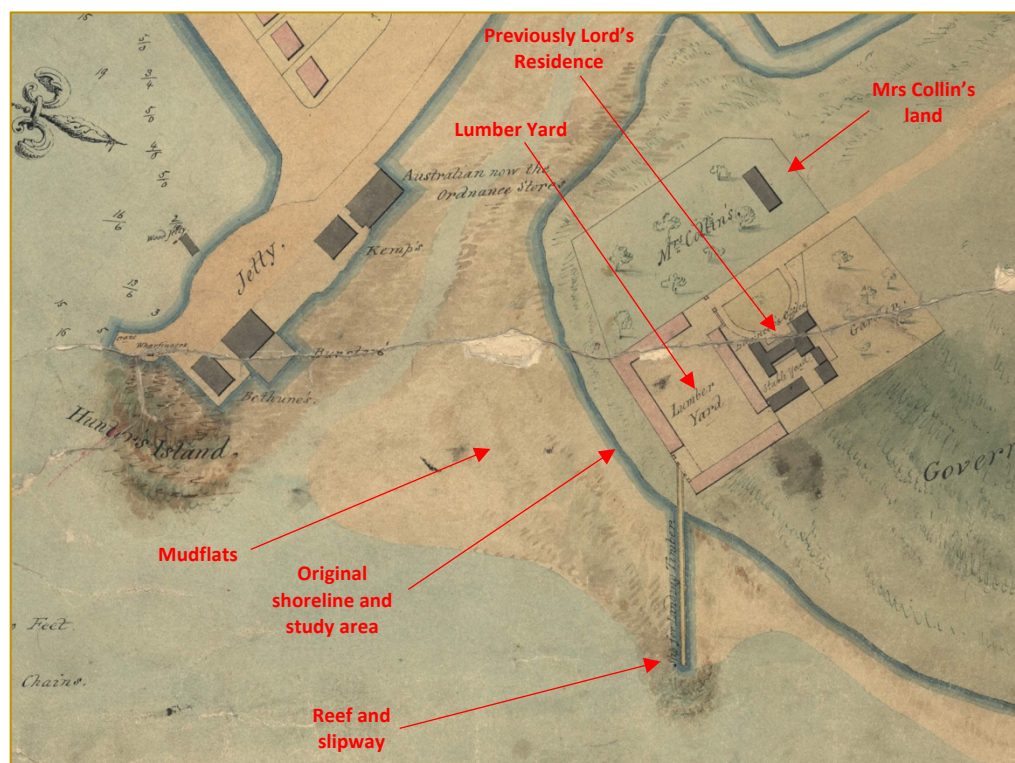


Figure 27: Section of surveyor John Lee Archer's 1828 plan of Hobart. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: AF394-1-169 accessed 2024.

Figure 28: c1826 plan showing the Lumber Yard. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: PWD266-1-707(1) accessed 2026.

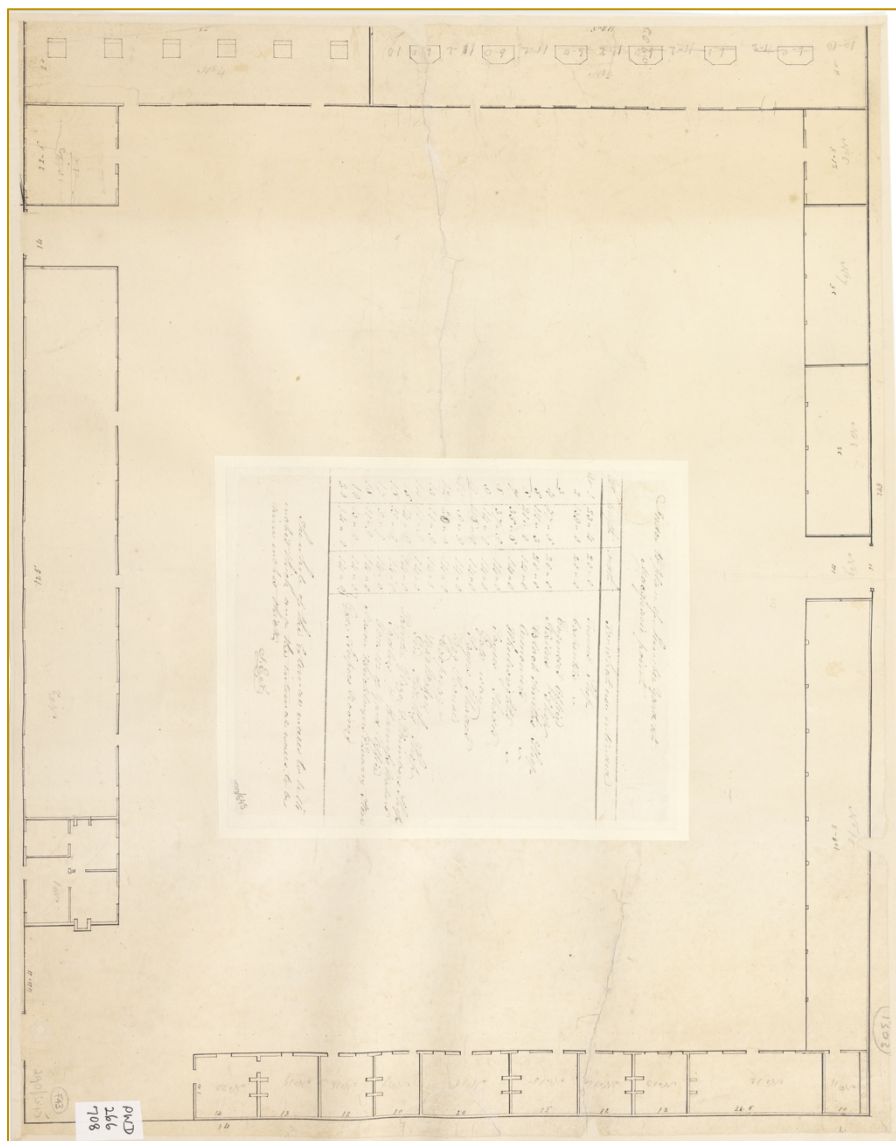


Figure 29: c1827 Lumber Yard Plan. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: PWD266-1-708 accessed 2026.

It is noted that while there are areas of this that have been impacted by the roundhouse and that some areas have been excavated archaeologically, there are also areas (such as in the south and south-east) that will be impacted by the development and have not been previously excavated. This includes areas described in an early plan as being the boghouse, cooperage, bag maker, tin smith, painter, bricklayer and offices (including the gatekeeper's rooms). The image at the beginning of this report in **Figure 5** shows a c1827 plan overlay with the location of the individual room annotated.

If evidence of these separate rooms exist, they may represent some of the most interesting of the yard complex and are located on the southern side of the complex. In fact, the contents of the Bog House (a privy and shown in this location on several early plans) may reveal much about this early period. A key outcome of further work may actually be in determining if any of these rooms can be identified.

On the south-eastern side at least one plan suggests these were open fronted sawyers areas in the early period. Excavations by AMAC (2025) identified post holes probably associated with the sawyers area but did not extend far into the southern area. Based upon results of the excavation there is a strong likelihood of features and artefacts in the southern area more generally.

The Lumber Yard operated until 1835 when it was taken over by the Royal Engineers. Lord's House became the barracks.

The painting below in **Figure 30** by George Evans completed in c1826 shows the foreshore at this time. This is similar to the image by Augustus Earle done in c1825 in **Figure 21** above.



Figure 30: Evan's c1826 painting of the study area. Source: State Library of New South Wales Ref: FL3144061 accessed 2024.

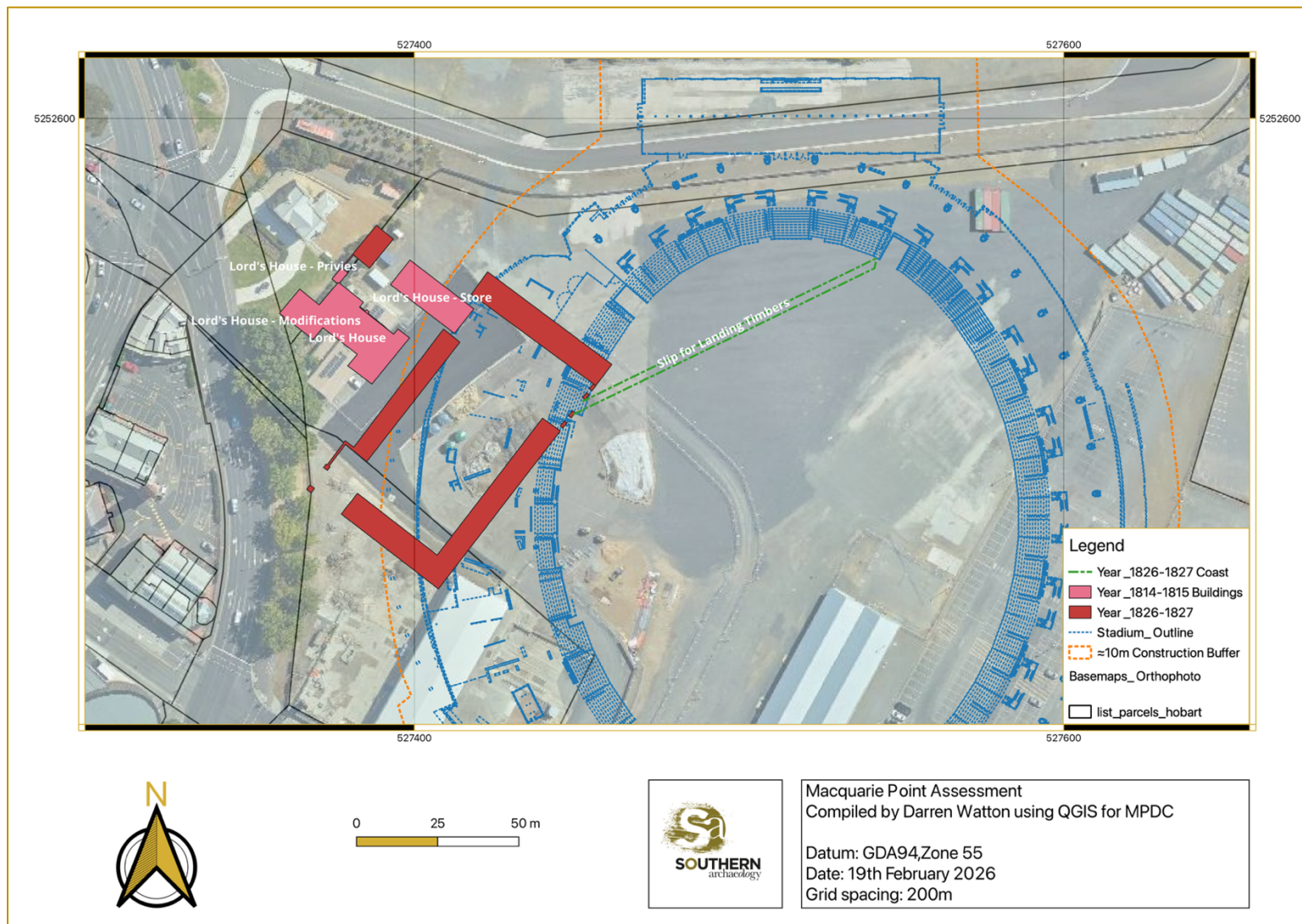


Figure 31: c1826 to 1827 Lumber Yard development and slipway. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3.4 1826 to 1858 – Lumber Yard to Engineer’s Yard/Drill Grounds

By 1836, there had been some changes to the area with additions to the Engineer’s Yard – see the plan in **Figure 32** and **Figure 33** below. Overlays suggests a variation in the wall alignments to the west reminiscent of yard upgrades, remodelling and realigning noted in this period.⁷ Notable changes in this period also include the reclamation of the reef and the building of the engineers wharf to the west which ultimately replaced the slipway. A road was also installed to the north.

The footprint of the Engineer Yard at this point is shown in **Figure 34** below.



Figure 32: Section of 1872 plan of the Engineers Yard. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: PWD266-1-714(1).jpg accessed 2026.

⁷ AMAC 2025, AHI 2024.

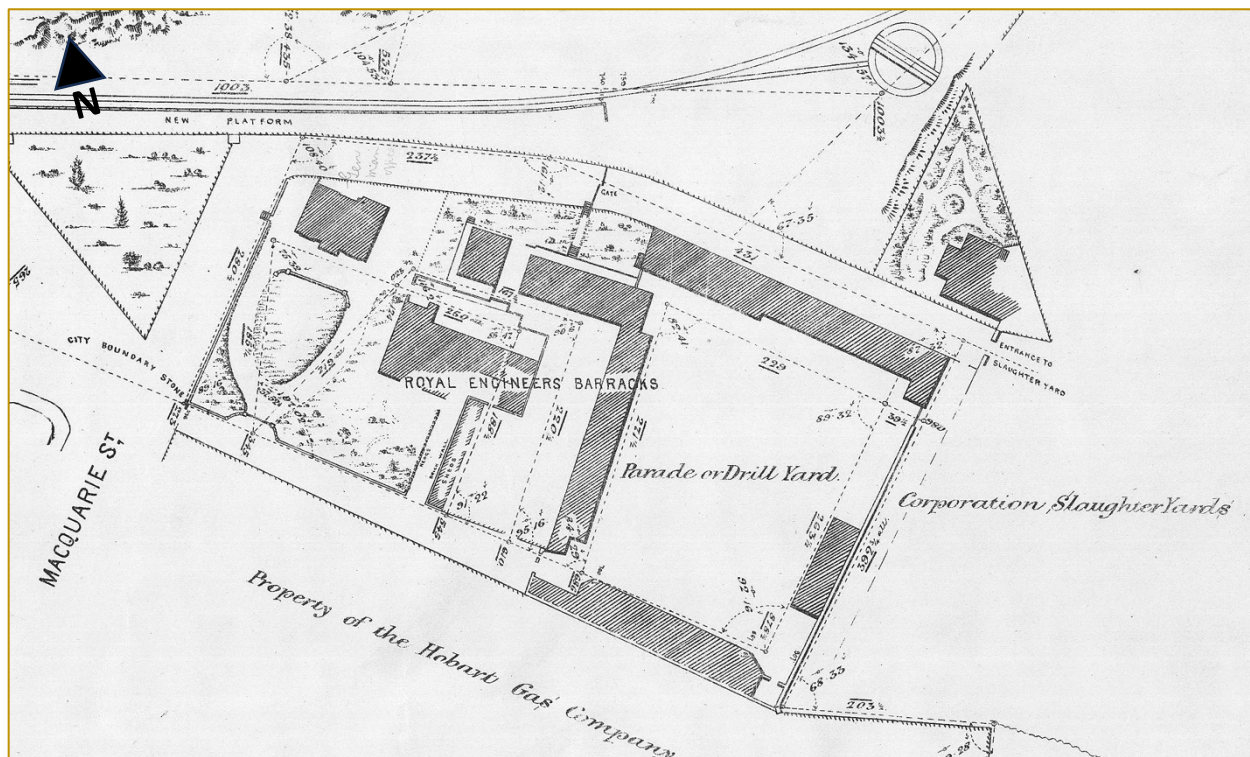


Figure 33: Section of 1891 plan showing the Engineers Drill Yard and the location of the Slaughter Yards. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: AF394-1-119(1).jpg

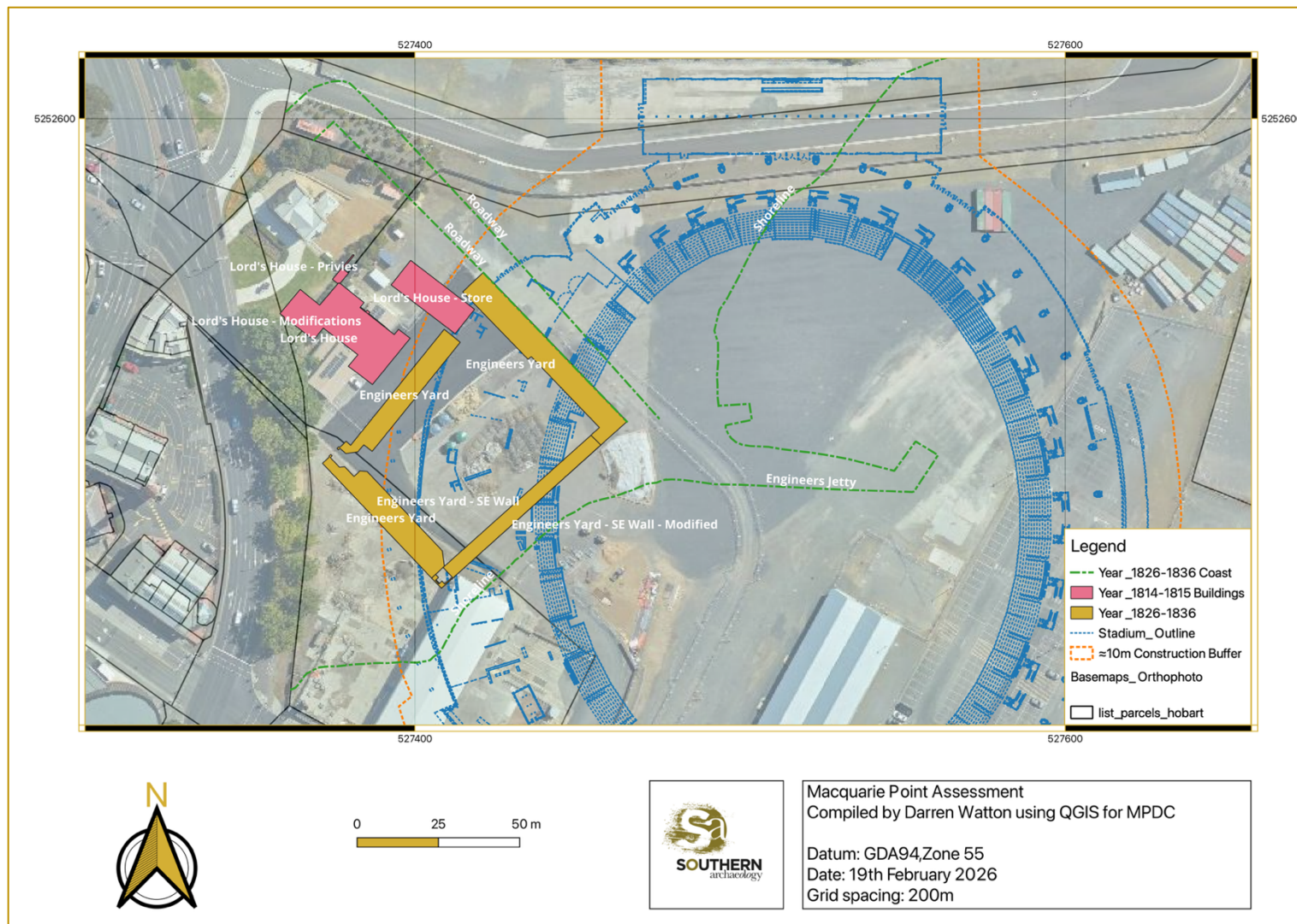


Figure 34: 1826 to 1836 Engineer's yard relative to the stadium development. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3.5 1858 to 1872 – The Slaughter Yards

In 1858 the Slaughter Yards were developed to the west of the Engineers Yard (see the plan in **Figure 33** and **Figure 33** above). Gas works were also developed to the south and the Engineers Yards (including Lord's House - see the plan in **Figure 33** above) was also changed and expanded. These developments are shown in **Figure 35** below relative to the stadium development. Notably the coastline is moved to a new location almost 100m to the west of the original 1815 coastline with the engineers wharf and the reef now filled. This filling and reclaiming of the mudflats is some of the most dramatic changes to the area so far and is one of the first of many major reclamation programs for the site.

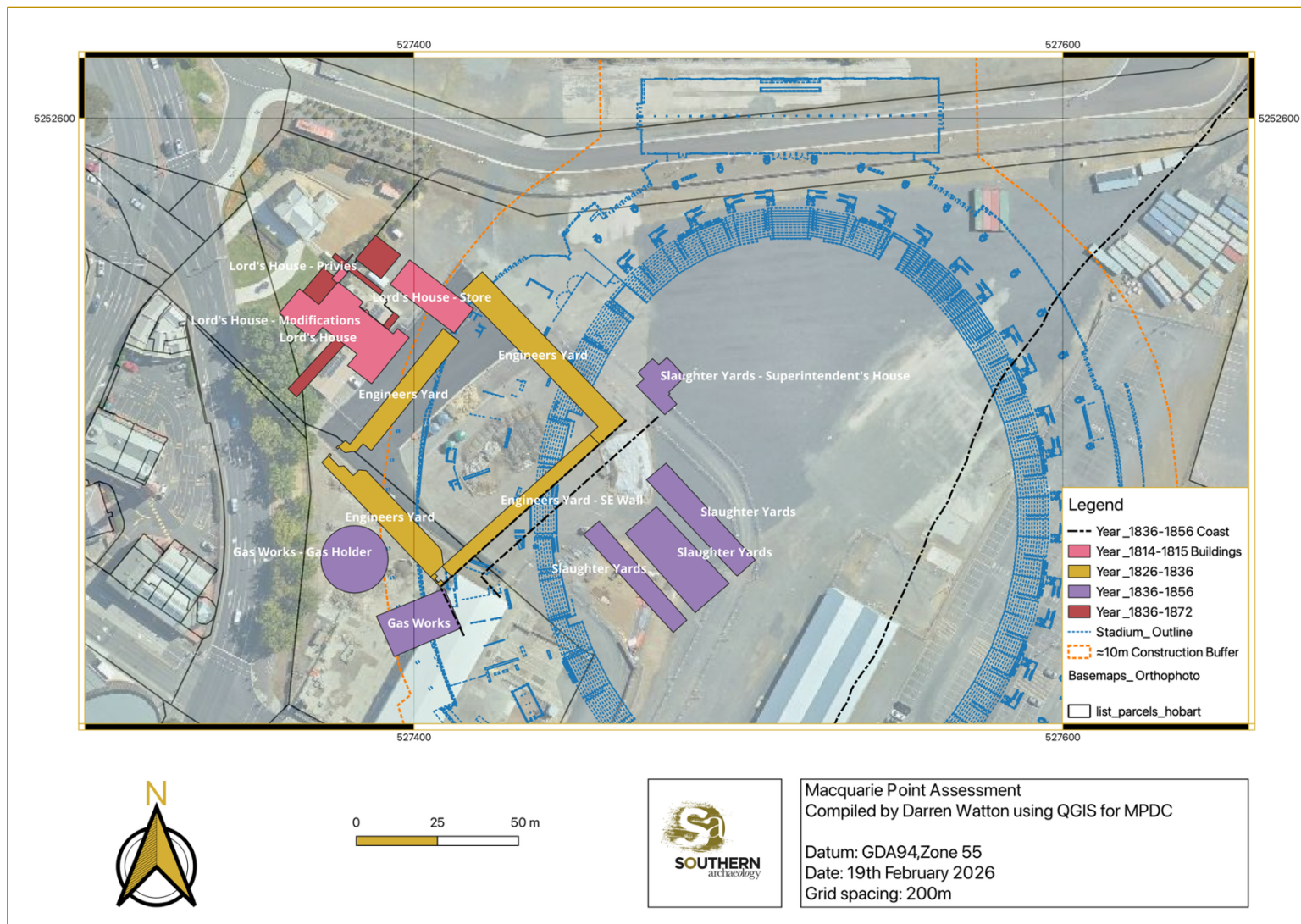
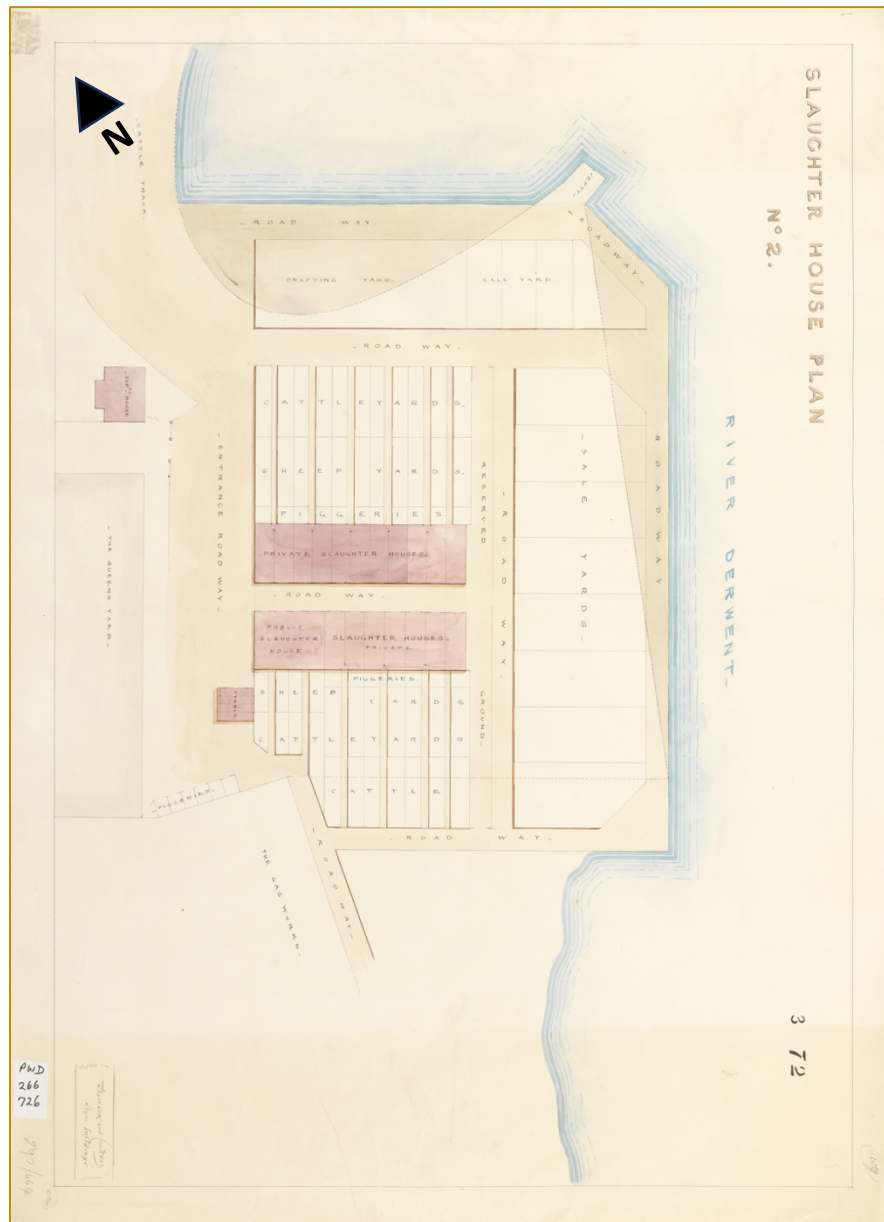


Figure 35: 1836 to 1872 Slaughter Yard and Engineers Yard complex development relative to the stadium development. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

The period between 1872 and 1897 saw expansion of the Gas Works and the Slaughter Yards – see **Figure 36** below). This is shown below in **Figure 37** relative to the stadium. A major change in this period was the addition of the seawall to the west and changes to the shoreline and there were many other changes to the area as the railway started to encroach. By 1897 much of the infrastructure was being demolished and significantly a large railway roundhouse and good shed were built on the site. This replaced the Slaughter yards and the Engineers Yard by the early 1900s. This is illustrated (relative to the stadium development) in **Figure 38** below.



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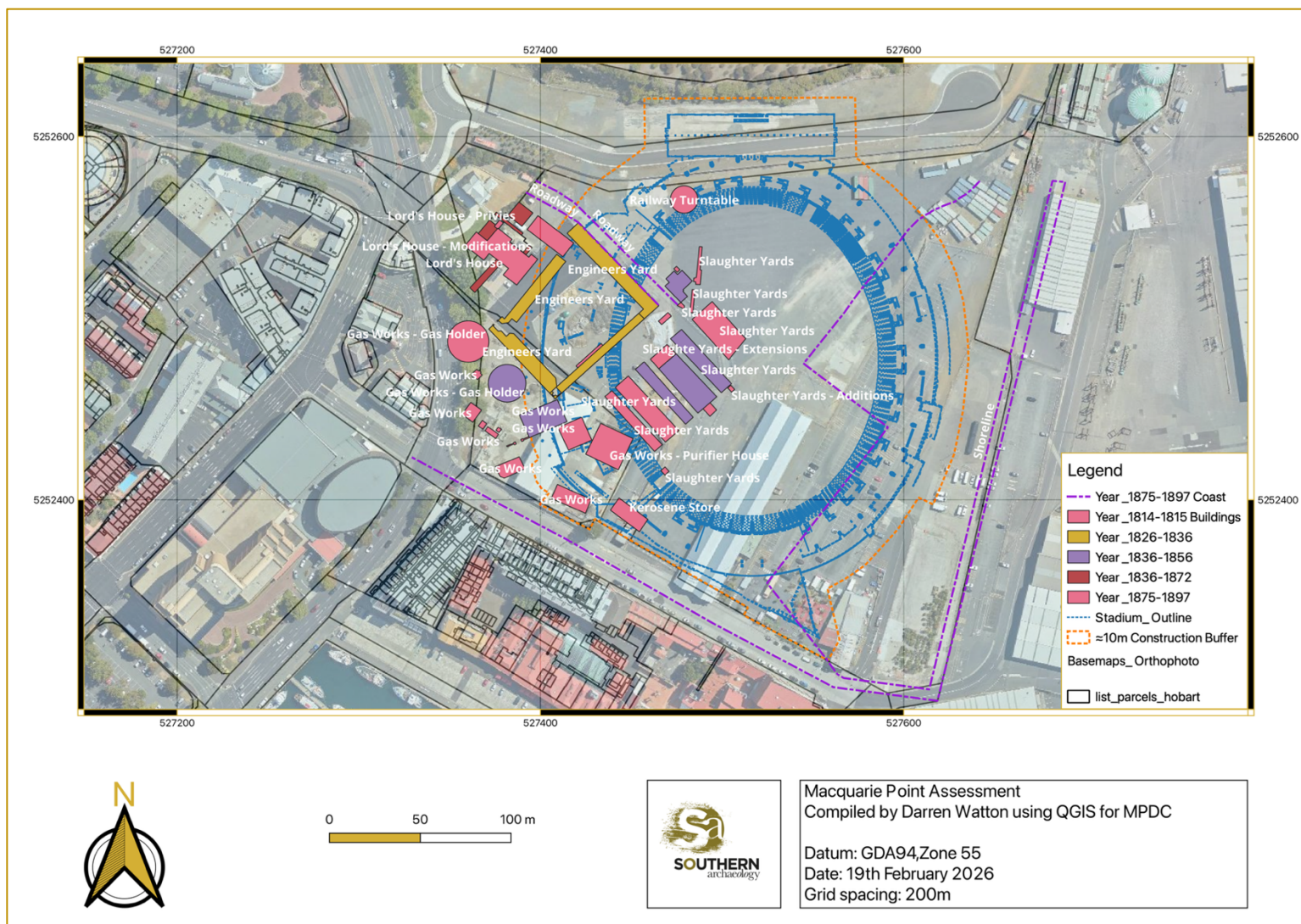


Figure 37: 1872 to 1897 developments at the study area – expansion of the Slaughter Yards and Gas Works. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

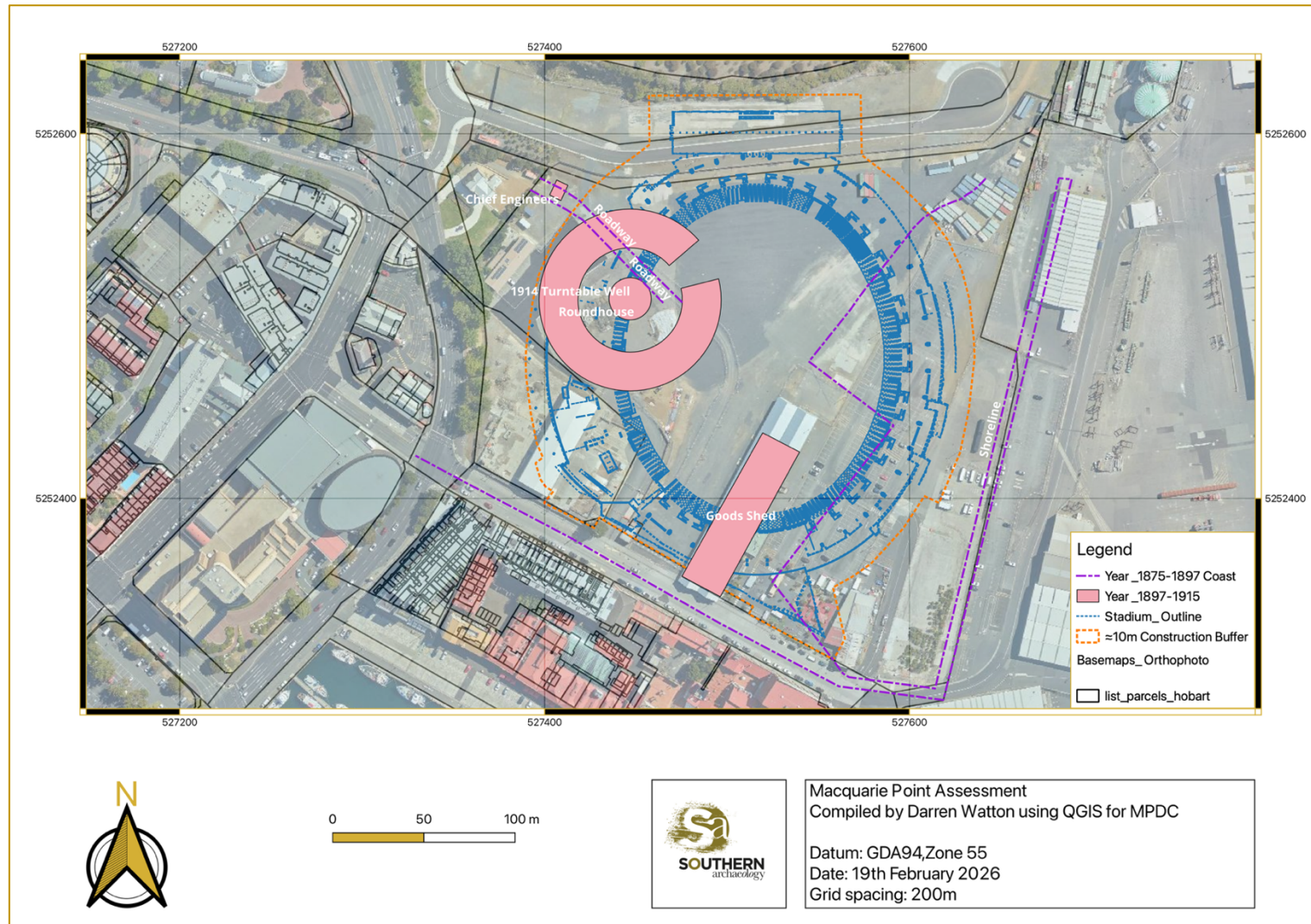
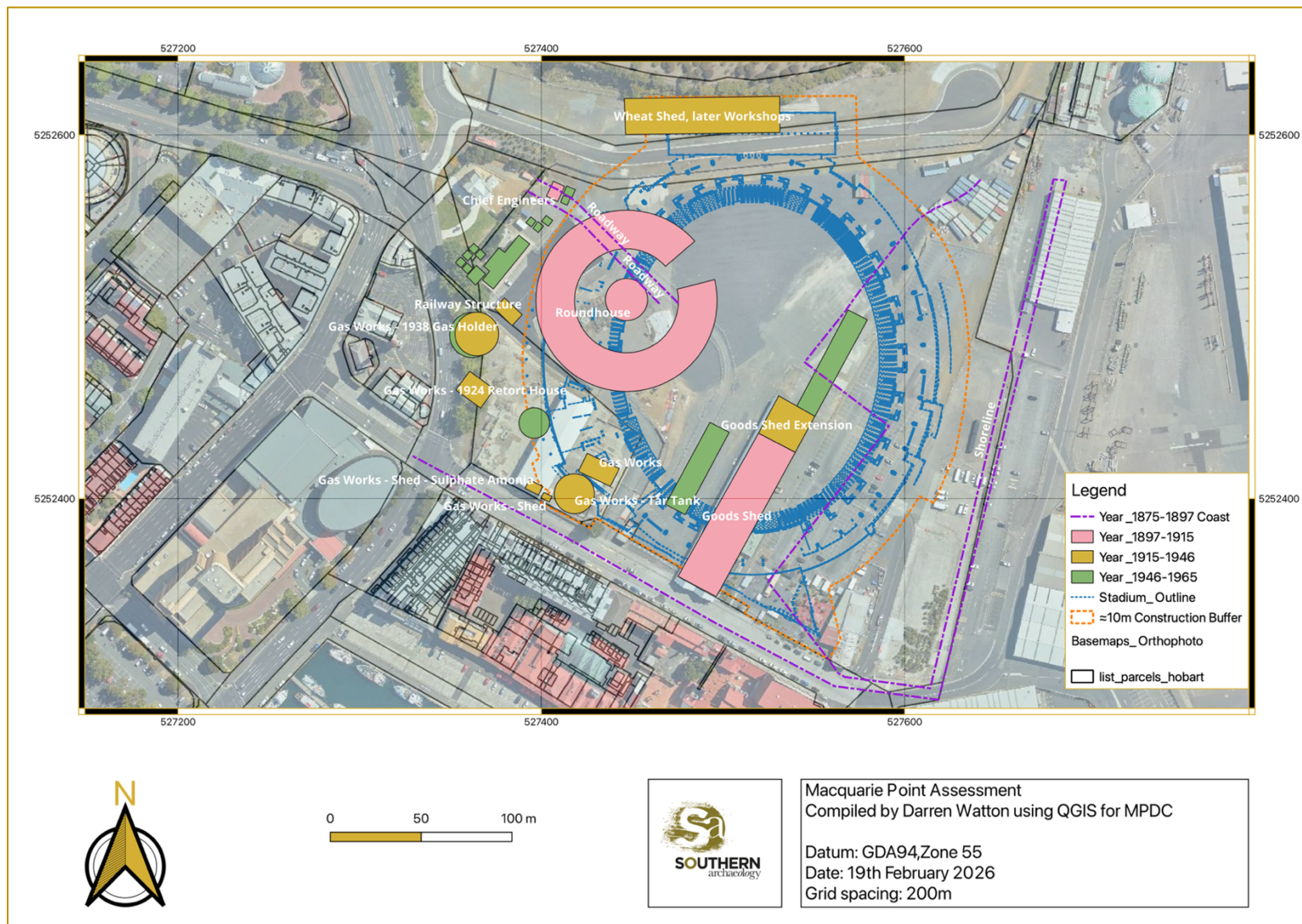


Figure 38: Development of the Roundhouse and the Goods Shed relative to the Stadium development. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3.7 1897 to 1965 – Railway expansion

Between 1897 and 1965 there was expansion of the railway developments on the site – for some of these see **Figure 33** above. These, like the Roundhouse before, had serious impacts on the area resulting the destruction of much historic infrastructure, filling and reclamation.



8.2.3.8 1965 to 2016 – Redevelopment and disappearance of the Railway and Gas Works

Between 1965 and 2016 the area changes dramatically. The railway and gasworks have disappeared, and a large cold store built on the site. **Figure 40** shows the developments at the site relative to the stadium development.



Figure 40: 1965 to 2026 developments at the site relative to the stadium development. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.4 Conclusions regarding overlays and imagery

The overlays completed above emphasise the changes that have occurred in the area in the last 200 years or so. In terms of Aboriginal cultural and landscape values there is little to be seen of the original landscape at the surface (except to the north at the Regatta Grounds – AH14278 for example) which has been much altered since European settlement.⁸ Much of the original landscape is now covered and confined to the northern half of the area where the stadium development will also encompass a large area of reclaimed and disturbed areas.

However, Aboriginal material was uncovered within the lower deposits associated with the earliest foreshore along with substantial evidence of the earliest European occupation areas at the site. Here substantial archaeological work has been done which confirmed potential features and artefacts associated with the Kings Yard (Lumber and Engineer's Yards) and Lord's Residence as well as later features and artefacts associated with the railway period (essentially the Roundhouse and Turntable). There are also several key areas identified that may contain archaeology outside the Kings Yard (such as the Engineer's Wharf, the Slaughterhouse Yards, the Lumber Yard Slipway and the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House) not covered within the current Order for the site. While some of these areas have been addressed to some extent by small test pit excavations and conclusions made that they are potentially largely destroyed, there remains some doubt and some potential that some evidence of these may be found during the stadium works complicating what should be done in terms of how to deal with them if they arise. As previously mentioned, these buildings and structures may be of interest such as the Slaughterhouse Superintendents House and the reef and Engineer's Wharf.

⁸ see the Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026.

9 Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) Zones

9.1 Introduction

As part of the historical assessment process, archaeologists may identify areas within a study area that have the potential to contain subsurface remains of past human activity. These areas are referred to as Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) Zones.

PHAS Zones are identified through a predictive and interpretive process that draws on a range of background research, documentary, visual, and observational sources. These include archival research, historic mapping and plans, aerial imagery, photographic records, oral history, and field observation. Professional archaeological judgement also plays a key role in recognising patterns of past occupation and landscape modification that may not be immediately visible on the ground.

Designation of PHAS Zones is based on multiple lines of evidence, such as:

- Historical documents including land titles, parish maps, estate plans, and early survey records.
- Comparisons between historic and current aerial photography or map overlays to identify changes in land use.
- Photographs, drawings or other imagery that depict past structures, gardens, roads and tracks, or other features.
- Oral histories and recollections from residents, descendants, or community stakeholders.
- Physical indicators in the landscape such as mature introduced trees, ground depressions, terracing, or soil discolouration.
- Past archaeological reports and excavations.
- Professional knowledge of regional land use patterns, settlement history, and the typical archaeological footprint of past activities.

PHAS Zones assist in identifying areas where buried archaeological deposits may survive. These may include structural remains, postholes, artefact scatters, refuse pits, fence alignments, or other evidence of historical activity. Not all PHAS Zones will necessarily contain intact archaeology, but they represent areas where the likelihood is sufficient to warrant further consideration before disturbance occurs.

The primary purpose of PHAS designation is to guide archaeological risk management. These zones support informed planning decisions, help avoid or mitigate damage to heritage values, and can trigger requirements for further archaeological investigation, monitoring, or conservation action under relevant legislative frameworks.

PHAS Zones are therefore a practical tool for heritage management. They help integrate archaeological considerations into the planning and development process and ensure that places of potential historical value are appropriately acknowledged, protected, and, where necessary, investigated.

It is also worth noting that these PHAS Zones broadly agree and consider the Potential Areas of Sensitivity identified in the Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026.

9.2 PHAS Zones at the study area

9.2.1 Introduction

Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) Zones are a management tool used to identify areas where subsurface archaeological material is likely to survive. At Macquarie Point, the identification of PHAS Zones must consider the exceptional historical and cultural significance of the site. This is the location of Aboriginal occupation (a place of enduring Aboriginal cultural value) stretching back many millennia and the site of Tasmania's first European settlement in 1804.

The place has a complex history and has been the site of many changes over the years as detailed above in the Overlays section. It has also been the subject of much archaeological work. Therefore, it is a place that requires special consideration and the following PHAS analysis reflects all these complexities.

The following PHAS Zone analysis provides:

1. An overall PHAS analysis which identifies areas where potential sensitivity is low to high (areas outside these areas are considered negligible to low and can be subject to the UDP - they are also outside the Kings Yard area).

Areas within the Medium to High PHAS Zone identified in **Figure 41** below are subject to either archaeological monitoring and/or archaeological test pitting excavation as detailed further on this section. Areas designated Low to Medium PHAS (see **Figure 41** below) are subject to the Unanticipated Discovery Protocol (UDP) outlined in Part 2 (the AMS) of this document (with the exception of two areas which have been identified as for further archaeological excavation – see below).

2. Area specific PHAS Zones which identify places where further archaeological excavation are recommended within the Medium to High PHAS Zone (i.e., within the Kings Yard – see **Figure 43** further on). These areas are considered particularly sensitive or have heightened potential for archaeological remains which may add to the understanding of the site. These areas will be subject to mandatory archaeological test trenches as outlined in the recommendations in **Section 13**.
3. Areas of interest within the Low to Medium PHAS Zone which may contain significant archaeology such as evidence of the Slaughter Yard Superintendents House and the Engineers Wharf and reef – see **Figure 44**. These areas will be subject to mandatory archaeological test trenches as outlined in the recommendations in **Section 13**.

The following two sections will outline the PHAS Zones and provide justification for their designation.

5.15.2 Wider PHAS Zone designation

Three areas have been particularly identified as having some potential for archaeological material:

1. Very High PHAS Zone originally designated by AHI (2023) and now largely a no-go zone for the extensive sub-surface works associated with the stadium development (with the exception of the demolition of 8A Evans Street) (see **Figure 41** and **Figure 42** below).
2. A Medium 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 (see **Figure 41** and **Figure 42** below). This area includes the Kings Yard and Lord's House areas.

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.

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.

3. 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 (see **Figure 41** below).

Justification summary: Like the above, 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.

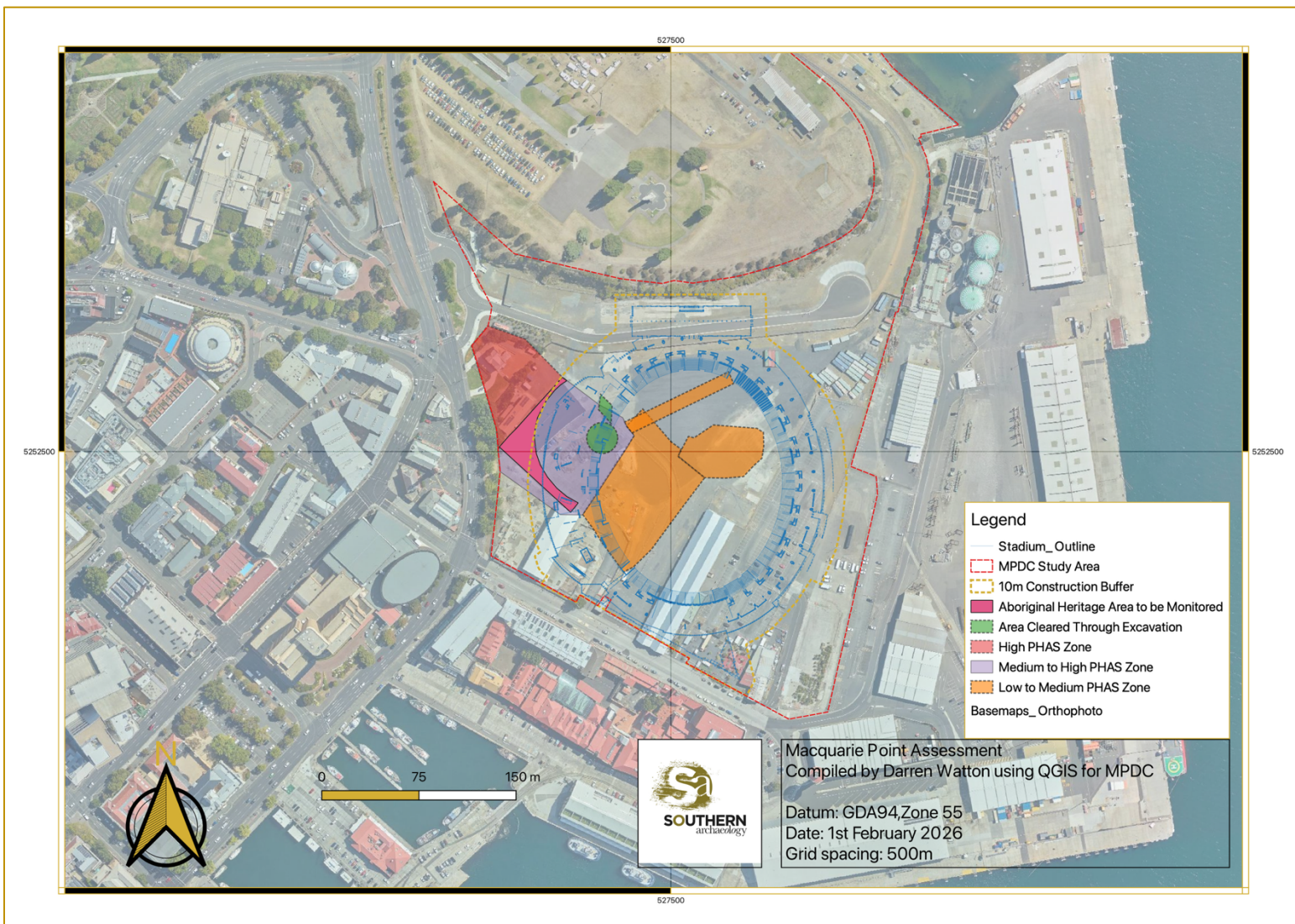


Figure 41: Location of the PHAS Zones associated with the site. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

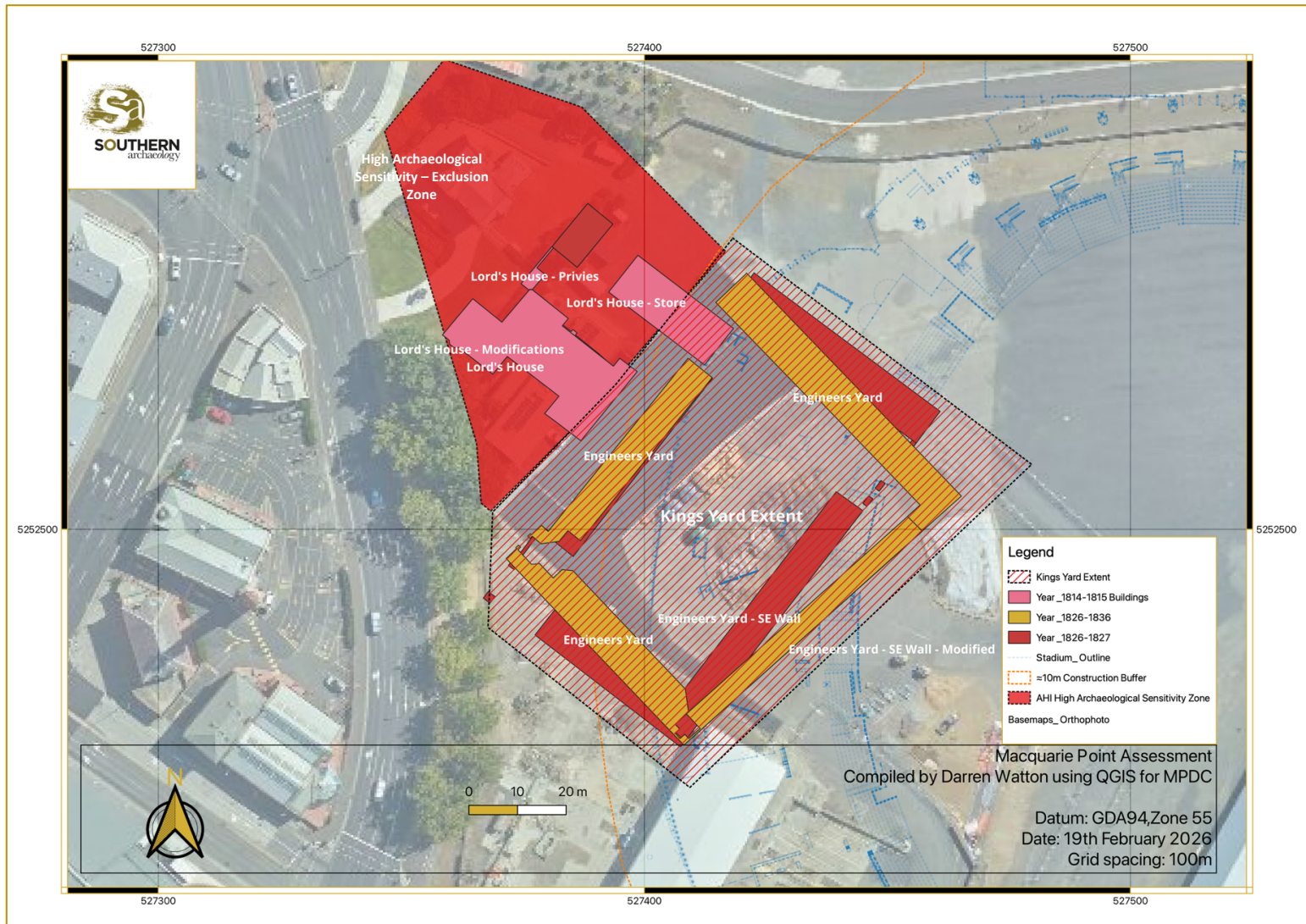


Figure 42: Approximate extent of the Kings Yard within the study area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

9.2.2 High PHAS areas within the Medium to High PHAS Zone

There are three particular areas (see **Figure 43** below) identified within the Kings Yard (the Medium to High PHAS Zone identified in **Figure 41** above) that may be archaeologically sensitive. The following provide a brief overview of the reasoning for extra work in these areas:

1. Un-investigated 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.
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.
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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. These areas are within the TPS Archaeological Places Area and the State Order 2025 Kings Yard High Archaeological Sensitivity Area.

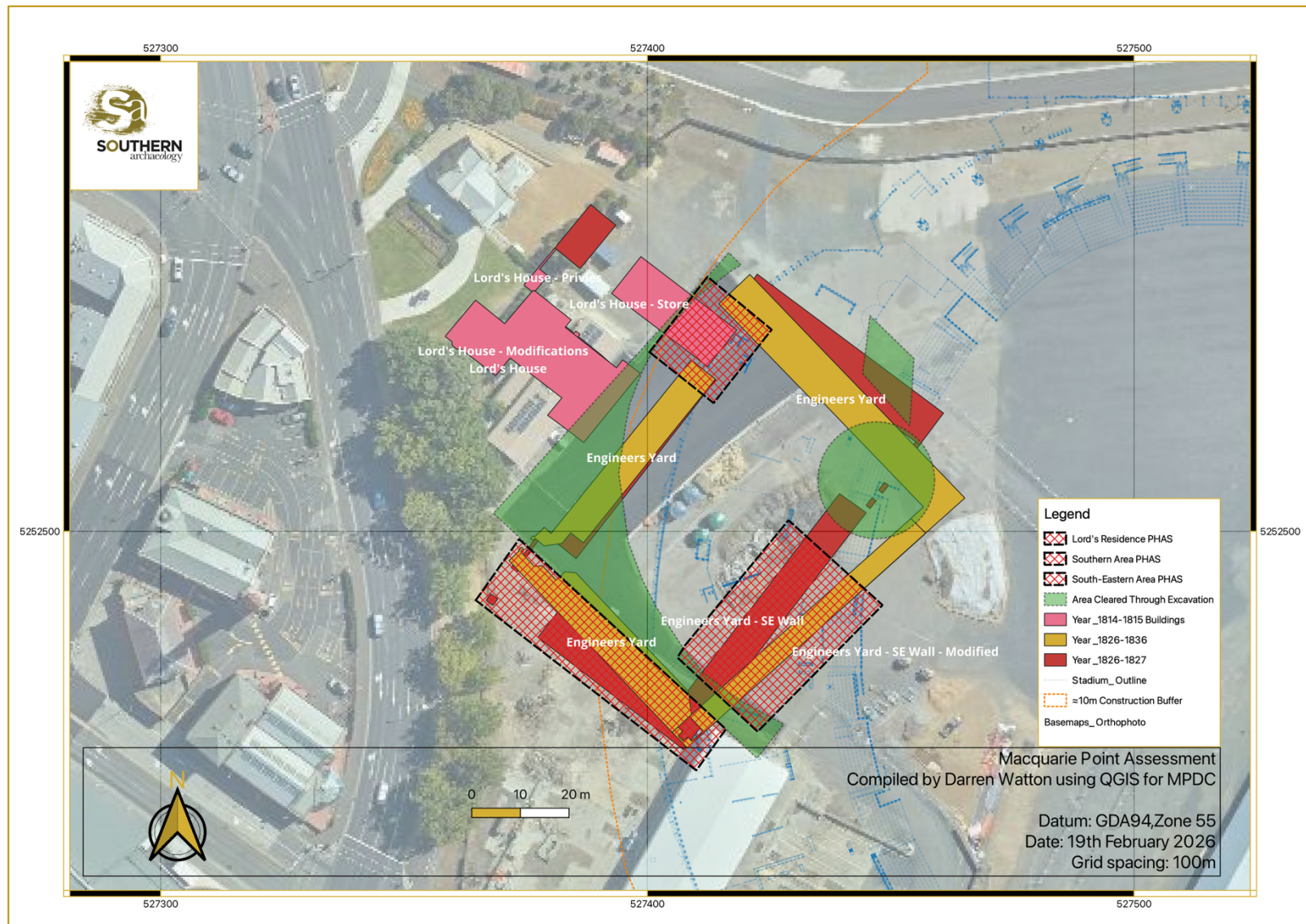


Figure 43: Location of particular areas of interest within the Kings Yard. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

9.2.3 Medium PHAS zones within the Low to Medium PHAS Zone

There are two particular areas (see **Figure 43** below) identified within the wider area i.e., outside the Kings Yard area (the Low to Medium PHAS Zone identified in **Figure 41** above) that may be archaeologically sensitive. The following provide a brief overview of the reasoning for extra work in these areas:

1. Un-investigated 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.
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.
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.
4. Portions of this area are within the TPS Archaeological Places Area.

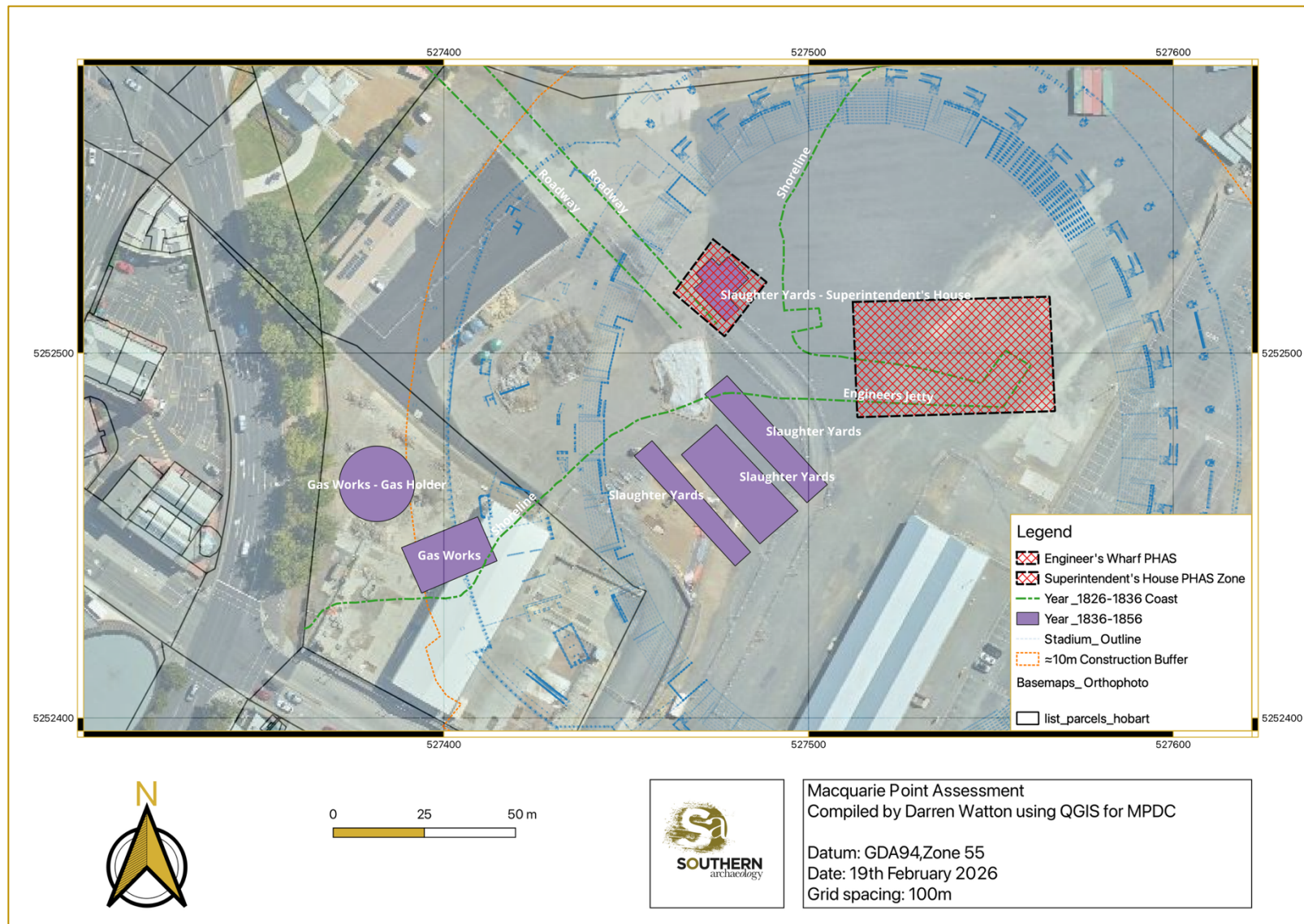


Figure 44: Location of archaeologically sensitive areas outside the Kings Yard and within the Low to Medium PHAS Zone. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

9.2.4 Implications

The previous background research, analysis of previous work and analysis of overlays has informed the PHAS designation. In these areas it is suggested that ground disturbance has some potential of impacting subsurface archaeological remains that may be of state significance. This analysis also acknowledges the entangled Aboriginal and European histories that give the place meaning.

In practice, the Medium to High PHAS designation requires:

- Archaeological monitoring and/or test excavation in advance of works to confirm the presence and condition of subsurface features.
- Avoidance or mitigation measures, such as redesigning alignments to avoid known anomalies or minimising ground impact where avoidance is not possible.
- Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, recognising that the site forms part of an Aboriginal cultural landscape with intangible as well as physical values.
- Ongoing interpretation and conservation, ensuring that the heritage values of Macquarie Point are respected and presented to the wider community.

10 Legislation and approvals

The study area is subject to a comprehensive suite of heritage legislation and policy frameworks at both state and national levels, which have traditionally guided the assessment and management of cultural heritage values. Central to this is the *Burra Charter* (2013), which underpins heritage practice in Australia through its emphasis on understanding and managing cultural significance across aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, and spiritual values, including both tangible and intangible heritage. At a state level, the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* 1995 has provided the primary statutory mechanism for the protection and management of historic heritage places listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, requiring permits or exemptions for works and supported by Practice Note 2, which outlines best practice approaches to archaeological assessment, investigation, and mitigation. These frameworks have informed the preparation of archaeological assessments such as SoHAPs and AMSs and have guided the evaluation of significance and management responses for both listed and non-listed sites.

In addition to historical heritage legislation, the study area is also subject to a range of broader regulatory considerations. The *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 1975 provides statutory protection for Aboriginal heritage across Tasmania, requiring permits for any activity that may impact Aboriginal sites or relics and mandating consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders. Other relevant legislation includes the *Coroners Act* 1995, which outlines procedures in the event that human remains are encountered, and Commonwealth legislation such as the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999, which provides a framework for protecting matters of national environmental significance, including heritage values, although the site is not listed under national or world heritage registers. Collectively, these instruments establish a robust but multi-layered regulatory environment governing heritage identification, assessment, and management.

However, for the Macquarie Point project, these standard legislative and policy frameworks have now been superseded by the *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order* 2025. This Order establishes a project-specific statutory framework that overrides or modifies the usual approval pathways under existing heritage legislation, streamlining assessment and delivery processes while still requiring that heritage values - both Aboriginal and historical - are appropriately identified, considered, and managed. As such, while the principles and methodologies derived from the *Burra Charter* (2013), the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* 1995, and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 1975 continue to inform best practice and assessment approaches within this report, the ultimate governance, approvals, and decision-making processes for the project are now directed by the provisions of the *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order* 2025.

11 The Assessment of Archaeological Potential (AoAP), the Assessment of Disturbance (AoD) and the Assessment of Archaeological Significance (AoAS)

11.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential (AoAP)

11.1.1 Overview

An AoAP is a desktop assessment (usually part of the SoHAP) with the purpose of:⁹

- Understanding in more detail the archaeological values of the place, including its potential to contain significant archaeological features and deposits.
- Providing guidance on the appropriate course of action to protect those values.
- Assisting in preparing Potential Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (PHAS) Zones which outline areas where potential archaeology may be focused at a site.

The AoAP provides an analysis of whether archaeological features or deposits are likely to exist within the development area and an appraisal as to the level of intactness of these features or deposits within the study area. This is linked to the level of understanding and research value (Criteria C of the *HCH Act 1995*) of the archaeology and how it can contribute to knowledge not available from other sources such as early plans, maps, historic sources, written records and previous work. These items provide the preliminary matter for research. Determination of the intactness and extent of the potential archaeology and historical research is an intricate part of historical archaeological potential.¹⁰ In turn, this determines archaeological significance (**Section 11.4**). For example, an archaeological site that has high research value or potential and can provide new or further knowledge to the historical understanding of a place is therefore of high archaeological significance and vice versa.

Conversely, places of high archaeological potential (high level of intactness) may have little archaeological significance because they are common, highly disturbed or destroyed or well-known through documentation. However, because historical records and documents are often created for a specific purpose, have inherent biases, or do not document the lives of the specific individuals, groups or activities within history they often leave enormous gaps within our understanding of the past.¹¹ It is possible that sites with low archaeological potential to be of high archaeological significance because they provide rare insight into the past. An example of this may include a burial site. Because of this it is necessary to document each site individually and to determine a level of archaeological potential (intactness) and significance.

An AoAP provides an opportunity to:¹²

- Redesign or reconsider any proposals at an early stage, in order not only to avoid identified zones of historical archaeological potential or sensitivities.

⁹ THC 2014.

¹⁰ Burke and Smith 2004:164.

¹¹ Burke and Smith 2004:166.

¹² THC 2014.

- Minimise or eliminate the capacity for later delays to critical path timetables.
- Identify areas of low significance.

Determining archaeological potential can be difficult because many sites are obscured by subsequent development or changes in use of the area (see Assessment of Disturbance (AoD) below). The archaeologist is particularly trained in the assessment of archaeological sites and best placed to determine archaeological potential or intactness through documentary research, field study and the collecting of oral histories and other community information.¹³ The *Practice Note No. 2* (THC 2014) document requires an AoAP (within a SHAP) be completed by a qualified archaeologist or, in the case of a large project or development at a highly significant site, a multi-disciplinary team.

11.1.2 AoAP for the study area

In terms of archaeological potential, there is some likelihood of archaeological potential at the study area in relation to the Kings Yard and later historical developments as has been documented in the previous sections on the history of the site, the previous works at the site, the overlays completed for the site and the section on the designated PHAS Zones.

Therefore, Southern Archaeology rates the Kings Yard as having **medium to high archaeological potential** especially in the southern and south-eastern sections.

In the balance of the site there is low to medium potential for archaeology associated with the Reef, Engineer's Wharf and Slaughterhouse Superintendents House as per the PHAS Zones section of this report. In all other areas it is considered that there is negligible to low potential for archaeological remains with some potential for isolated and limited archaeological deposits.

11.1.3 Assessment of Disturbance (AoD)

If a site is assessed as having 'archaeological significance, sensitivity and/or potential' and has been disturbed over time it is useful to assess the nature and extent of the disturbance so that a satisfactory method of archaeological work can be advised by the archaeologist. Disturbance is established by analysis of the historical record, a site survey, liaison with the client and other relevant people, comparison with other relevant archaeological sites and by professional experience. It generally compliments the Assessment of Archaeological Potential (AoAP) to assist in determining the level of intactness.

Table 5 shows the criteria used for AoD analysis in this report.

Table 5: Criteria for AoD.

¹³ Burke and Smith 2004:166.

Disturbance level	Criteria
In-situ	Study area demonstrates no signs of disturbance or impact since deposition of the artefacts and historical materials.
Low	Study area demonstrates minor signs of disturbance consistent with weather effects and soil deposition or limited human interaction with the site.
Medium	Study area demonstrates signs of disturbance consistent with major weather events, such as fires or floods, or human interaction.
High	Study area retains limited original features and has been disturbed by prolonged human interaction or works.
Very high	Minimal, if any, original fabric of the study area remains. Site has been destroyed through ongoing large-scale human industrial or agricultural activity.

11.1.4 Disturbance at the study area

There has been a very high degree of disturbance of the area through industrial and urban development.

This has resulted in a multi-layered site which has a mix of reclaimed, filled areas and original surfaces.

Southern Archaeology assesses the disturbance at this site as being **very high** over most of the site where the works are to occur, with isolated patches of remnant archaeology focused around the western, south and south-eastern portions of the Kings Yard and potentially further to the east around the location off the Slaughterhouse Superintendents House and the reef and Engineer's Jetty area (although these areas are currently very difficult to predict). This is based upon background research, overlays of plans etc, previous archaeological works and professional knowledge.

11.2 Assessment of Archaeological Significance (AoAS)

11.2.1 Overview

The AoAS is an integral part of the process of assessing a site and determining whether it requires further archaeological work. Through research and assessment by the archaeologist it is possible to determine an understanding of the site and its archaeological potential (and intactness). The level of archaeological potential and the sites' ability to contribute to the understanding of history influence the level of significance assigned. Disturbance is also an important consideration and informs the level of potential and significance.

The Heritage Council of Tasmania uses the principles of the Burra Charter 2013 as a guide in defining cultural significance. This has informed the criteria outlined in the *HCH Act 1995* and the main criteria used to determine archaeological significance is Criteria (c), which is based on the potential of the site (via research) to contribute to Tasmania's history. Planning schemes also rely upon this document and the guidelines of the Heritage Council to determine significance.

The AoAS is also used to determine a sites' ability to contribute to local, state, national and possibly international historical contexts. Understanding the importance of a site at these levels helps to understand how significant the site is. The archaeologist determines the local, state, national and international significance by assessing the site using the criteria in the *HCH Act 1995* and the criteria in other relevant legislation such as local planning schemes. For example, the Local Planning Schemes, (which often mirrors the criteria in the *HCH Act 1995*), the sites inclusion on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) and/or whether it has World Heritage Listing or National Heritage Listing.

11.3 AHI (2024) assessment

AHI (2024) assessed the archaeological significance of the Kings Yard and broader Macquarie Point study area as generally low to moderate within the specific footprint investigated, particularly when compared with other parts of the wider Macquarie Point precinct. Their assessment concluded that extensive twentieth-century disturbance associated with railway construction, reclamation works, services installation and earlier open-area excavations had substantially reduced the integrity of surviving archaeological deposits. While acknowledging the historical importance of the former Government Lumber Yard, Royal Engineers Yard, Slaughter Yards and railway infrastructure in shaping Hobart's waterfront, AHI (2024) determined that much of the most sensitive early material had already been excavated and documented in previous campaigns. As a result, they characterised the remaining archaeological resource within the project area as fragmented, redeposited or of limited research potential.

Under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* 1995 criteria, AHI (2024) recognised the broader Macquarie Point site as important in illustrating the pattern of Tasmania's colonial and industrial development, particularly convict industry, military engineering and waterfront reclamation. However, within the specific study area assessed, they concluded that rarity and research potential were diminished due to disturbance, and that surviving features such as reclamation fills, sections of seawall and possible maritime infrastructure were of primarily local significance. The report therefore recommended a cautious management approach focused largely on monitoring and documentation, rather than extensive further excavation, on the basis that additional investigation was unlikely to substantially alter the established historical narrative.

While acknowledging the detailed work undertaken by AHI (2024), this assessment does not wholly concur with their conclusions regarding the extent of residual archaeological potential within the current study area. In particular, significant portions of the southern and south-eastern Kings Yard remain untested by large-scale open-area excavation, and the conclusions reached by AHI (2024) do not fully integrate the results of the subsequent AMAC (2025) excavations, which demonstrated intact structural features and stratified deposits may exist beyond the areas previously cleared. The survival of these features indicates that disturbance across the site has been variable rather than uniform, and that pockets of moderate to high integrity may remain. Furthermore, AHI's assessment did not sufficiently consider the scale and complexity of the current development proposal. Given the depth of ground disturbance anticipated, there is a material risk that substantial archaeological remains could be encountered during construction works, potentially resulting in significant delays if not proactively investigated. For these reasons and acknowledging the potential disturbance across the site, this report adopts a more precautionary position, recommending targeted excavation in defined medium to high-potential zones prior to major ground impact.

11.4 Archaeological significance of the study area (*HCH Act 1995*)

Southern Archaeology as part of this assessment process have provided an archaeological significance rating. This is aimed at the study area and the individual features and materials that may be associated with the site or sites. Any archaeological features are rated by Southern Archaeology as being of **high significance** at a state level within the Kings Yard and **medium to high** significance in relation to the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House and Reef and Engineers Wharf at a State level.

11.4.1 Assessment under Criteria (c) of the HCH Act 1995:

Archaeological significance is generally rated in Tasmania using Criteria (c) of the HCH act 1995 as follows:

- Criteria (c): The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.

On this occasion, however, all criteria under the HCH 1995 Act will be addressed consistent with AHIs previous assessment.

11.5 Updated assessment of significance

Generally, the significance of the current project area must now be reconsidered in light of the consolidated historical analysis, recent excavation results and the refined understanding of archaeological survival patterns presented in this report.¹⁴ While large portions of the broader Macquarie Point precinct have been subject to disturbance, this assessment concludes that several areas within the current study area retain moderate to high archaeological potential, particularly in the southern and south-eastern portions of the Kings Yard, the western portion associated with Lord's House, the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House precinct, and the area of the reef and Engineers Wharf. This differs from AHI (2024), which assessed these areas as having limited remaining potential. Based on stratigraphic evidence, documentary synthesis and the pattern of reclamation and fill, these areas are considered to retain unrealised research potential and warrant controlled archaeological excavation rather than monitoring alone.

The following significance statements are made:

a) The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history

The project area forms part of the former Government Lumber Yard (later Kings Yard/Engineers Yard), a central convict industrial complex supplying materials for major public works across Van Diemen's Land. It is directly associated with the Royal Engineers, who were responsible for convict, military and civil infrastructure during a formative period of colonial expansion. This association is of State-level significance.

Contrary to earlier conclusions, there remains demonstrable potential within the southern and south-eastern Kings Yard footprint to contain intact or partially intact archaeological features relating to the Lumber Yard and Royal Engineers phases. These features are important in illustrating themes and patterns of convict labour organisation, industrial production and early maritime infrastructure.

The western portion of the Kings Yard, associated with Edward Lord's former residence and its later reuse by government and military authorities, is significant in demonstrating the early consolidation of colonial authority on the Hobart waterfront. This area retains moderate to high archaeological potential

¹⁴ Southern Archaeology 2025; AHI 2024; AMAC 2025.

and is of at least State-level significance in illustrating early land tenure, elite residence and subsequent institutional adaptation.

The Slaughter Yards and associated reclamation works represent the first major engineered transformation of the original shoreline. These works are significant at a local to State level in demonstrating nineteenth-century industrialisation, public health reform and the systematic reclamation of tidal land. The Superintendent's House precinct, in particular, retains potential to yield information about industrial administration and site hierarchy.

The Engineers Wharf and associated reef structures represent early maritime engineering works and the progressive hardening of the shoreline. These elements are important in demonstrating the evolution of Hobart's working waterfront and are considered to have local to State-level significance, particularly where subsurface remains may survive beneath later fill.

b) The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history

Macquarie Point as a whole is rare at a State level due to the concentration of early colonial, convict industrial, military engineering, slaughterhouse, railway and reclamation phases within a single continuous waterfront landscape.

Within the current project area, the potential survival of elements of the Lumber Yard slipway, yard surfaces, drains and workshop-related features in the southern and south-eastern Kings Yard is uncommon. Early convict industrial and maritime infrastructure is poorly represented archaeologically in Tasmania, particularly in situ workshops and slipways associated with government works rather than private works or shipbuilding. If present, such remains would be of State-level rarity.

The western Kings Yard area associated with Lord's House represents one of the earliest phases of European occupation at Macquarie Point and may retain rare evidence of this early residence subsequently absorbed into government use. Comparable early waterfront domestic sites in Hobart have largely been destroyed or heavily redeveloped.

The Engineers Wharf and reef interface are uncommon survivals of mid-nineteenth-century maritime engineering works that pre-date large-scale twentieth-century port construction. While reclamation is common along Hobart's waterfront, surviving structural components of early wharves beneath fill are comparatively rare.

c) The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history

The project area retains the potential to yield important information relating to early convict industry, military engineering, shoreline modification and industrial reclamation. This potential is concentrated in defined zones rather than being uniformly distributed.

The southern and south-eastern portions of the Kings Yard have the potential to contain intact structural remains, yard surfaces, drains and industrial features associated with the 1826-1835 Lumber Yard and subsequent Royal Engineers occupation. Some of the workshops may be definable or able to be linked

to early plans. Modification of the buildings may also be evident and if the privy can be found this may provide information as to the activities on site. Controlled excavation in these areas has the capacity to significantly refine understanding of convict industrial organisation, material culture and spatial layout at a scale not previously achieved.

The western portion associated with Lord's House may retain subsurface evidence of early nineteenth-century domestic occupation, garden features or transitional government reuse. Such evidence would contribute to understanding the early colonial waterfront landscape and patterns of occupation.

The Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House precinct retains potential to provide information about nineteenth-century construction, industrial management, site planning and the lived experience of supervisory staff within noxious industries. Associated reclamation fills may also contain stratified material culture reflecting municipal consumption and disposal practices.

The Engineers Wharf and reef area retains the potential to clarify construction techniques, phasing and shoreline engineering responses prior to large-scale railway and port redevelopment. While disturbance has occurred, the pattern of fill suggests that elements may be sealed rather than entirely removed.

This assessment does not agree that all significant archaeological elements have been removed. Rather, it concludes that defined areas retain moderate to high research potential and warrant controlled excavation prior to development impact.

d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history

The project area demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early nineteenth-century government industrial yard subsequently adapted for military, industrial, sanitary and railway uses. It represents the evolution of a colonial waterfront from natural foreshore to engineered industrial platform.

The Kings Yard precinct, in particular, demonstrates characteristics of convict-managed government works depots. The Slaughter Yards demonstrate the principal characteristics of mid-nineteenth-century urban industrial abattoirs. The railway infrastructure demonstrates early twentieth-century rail-port integration.

While not wholly intact, these characteristics are sufficiently represented to convey the class values of government industrial yards and reclaimed waterfront landscapes in Tasmania.

e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement

The Engineers Wharf, seawalls and reclamation works illustrate evolving maritime engineering responses to tidal environments during the nineteenth century. The transition from timber structures utilising natural reef platforms to more substantial stone wharves reflects technical adaptation.

The large-scale reclamation associated with the Slaughter Yards and later railway works demonstrates coordinated engineering interventions that permanently reshaped the Derwent foreshore. While not

necessarily unique, these works reflect significant technical achievement in shoreline transformation during the colonial and early Federation periods.

f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons

The place forms part of the traditional country of the Muwinina people of the South-East Nation. Aboriginal occupation pre-dates European settlement by thousands of years and extends across the original foreshore and hinterland. Aboriginal artefacts recovered within historic contexts demonstrate continued Aboriginal presence and interaction within this changing landscape.

While archaeological excavation may not fully capture intangible values, the place retains cultural significance as part of a broader Aboriginal cultural landscape. Recognition of this association is independent of the degree of physical survival.

The site also has connections to convictism, military use and engineering.

g) The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history

The project area has strong associations with Edward Lord, an influential early colonial figure, with the convict workforce whose labour underpinned government infrastructure and with the Royal Engineers, who shaped much of early Tasmanian civil and military architecture.

These associations are of State-level importance in illustrating the formative institutional and industrial structures of colonial Tasmania.

h) The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics

The current surface presentation of the site does not exhibit significant aesthetic characteristics. However, subsurface remains of stone wharves, drains, yard walls and structural elements may possess aesthetic qualities when exposed, particularly in illustrating the layered transformation of the shoreline.

Summary

A review of the historical, cartographic and archaeological evidence indicates that while portions of the project area have been disturbed by reclamation and twentieth-century development, defined zones retain moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. In particular, the southern and south-eastern Kings Yard, the western Lord's House precinct, the Slaughterhouse Superintendent's House area, and the Engineers Wharf and reef zone warrant controlled archaeological excavation.

This assessment differs from AHI (2024) in concluding that archaeological potential within these areas has not been exhausted. Rather than being of generally low sensitivity, these components collectively demonstrate State-level historical associations and meaningful research potential. A conservative archaeological approach incorporating targeted excavation alongside monitoring is therefore justified to appropriately manage and realise the remaining significance of the study area.

Important themes include:

- Aboriginal cultural landscape.
- Early European settlement.
- Convictism.
- Colonial government and administration.
- Military engineering.
- Government public works.
- Industrial development.
- Maritime and waterfront development.
- Shoreline engineering and land reclamation.
- Transport and railway development.
- Engineering and technological innovation.
- Industrial management and public health.
- Colonial domestic occupation (Edward Lord).
- Urban growth and transformation of Hobart.
- Archaeological research potential.

Unlike many historical archaeological sites that represent a single phase or activity, Macquarie Point records the sequential transformation of Hobart's waterfront over more than a century - from an Aboriginal coastal landscape, through early colonial occupation and convict industry, to military engineering, industrialisation, reclamation and finally railway and port infrastructure. This continuity of development is a significant part of the site's heritage value.

11.5.1 Significance statement

The study area at Macquarie Point forms part of a historically layered waterfront landscape that has evolved from Aboriginal cultural country of the Muwinina 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.

11.5.2 Summary archaeological potential, disturbance and significance

The following (**Table 6**) is an updated summary of the historical archaeological potential, disturbance, and significance for the study area based upon this report. Given the dual values of the site the significance assessment for the Aboriginal heritage has also been considered – for a full evaluation see the Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026.¹⁵

Table 6: Archaeological and Aboriginal potential, disturbance, and significance for the study area.

Item	Rating	Summary main points/recommendations
Macquarie Point		
Disturbance	Medium to High	Intense industrial development, reclamation and change. Most areas have high disturbance, but isolated areas may retain archaeological deposits of significance.
Potential	Medium to high	Many areas not investigated or not investigated to a high degree (i.e., archaeological investigation limited). Previous works showed possible high potential in some areas namely the south and south-eastern portions of the Kings Yard.
Significance	High at state level.	Layered and important site in the history of Tasmania.

¹⁵ For further detail see the Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026.

12 Archaeological Impact Statement (AIS)

The proposed Stadium development at Macquarie Point will involve substantial ground disturbance across the former Kings Yard and adjacent reclaimed waterfront land. The works include bulk excavation, piling, deep services installation, stormwater infrastructure, crane pads, temporary works platforms, laydown areas and associated construction compounds. In several locations excavation depths are anticipated to extend well beyond recent surface levels ($\approx 2.4\text{m}$) and into nineteenth-century reclamation fills and, in defined areas, into earlier ground surfaces associated with the Government Lumber Yard, Royal Engineers Yard, Slaughter Yards and maritime infrastructure. While portions of the site have previously been subject to archaeological investigation and rail-related disturbance, the proposed development footprint extends into areas that remain either untested or only partially tested by large-scale excavation.

Unlike earlier rail and remediation works, which were often confined to defined corridors or discrete building footprints, the current development represents a large, contiguous and deep intervention across much of the study area. This significantly increases the likelihood of intercepting intact or partially intact archaeological features. In particular, the southern and south-eastern portions of the 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 have been identified as retaining moderate to high archaeological potential. Excavation in these areas may encounter structural footings, yard surfaces, drains, slipway and wharf elements, maritime works, reclamation interfaces and artefact-rich deposits associated with convict industry, military engineering and nineteenth-century industrialisation.

The nature of the proposed construction means impacts will be both over large and smaller areas. Bulk excavation and piling will permanently remove or truncate archaeological deposits within building footprints. Service trenches and drainage lines will create linear disturbances that may intersect stratified deposits extending beyond previously excavated areas. Crane pads, laydowns, temporary works platforms and compounds will involve stripping, compaction and mixing of upper strata over broad areas, even where final ground levels are reinstated. Where excavation extends through reclamation fills, there is potential to expose earlier industrial and maritime structures sealed beneath later nineteenth-century deposits. Any such impacts will be irreversible once construction proceeds.

From a heritage management perspective, the scale and complexity of the project introduce a material risk of construction delay if significant archaeology is encountered unexpectedly. Unlike smaller infrastructure projects, the staging, safety constraints and interdependence of major structural works limit the ability to halt and redesign components without substantial program implications. Reliance on monitoring alone in high-potential areas may therefore expose the project to avoidable delay and cost escalation if intact structural remains are revealed during critical path works. Proactive, targeted archaeological excavation in defined high-sensitivity zones prior to major ground disturbance is considered a more appropriate risk management strategy.

The site also lies within the traditional country of the Muwinina people and forms part of a broader Aboriginal cultural landscape associated with the Derwent estuary. While much of the visible foreshore has been reclaimed, Aboriginal cultural materials have previously been recovered from both natural and redeposited contexts within Macquarie Point. Deep excavation, particularly at reclamation interfaces

and in less-disturbed soils, carries a residual risk of encountering Aboriginal artefacts or culturally sensitive materials. Early and ongoing engagement with the Aboriginal community, clear no-go protocols where required, and culturally appropriate procedures in the event of discovery are essential components of impact management and cannot be separated from the historical heritage components of the development.

The proposed development will generate substantial new ground disturbance across areas of demonstrated and potential archaeological significance. While parts of the site have been heavily modified, archaeological survival is variable rather than uniform. Without mitigation, the works carry a moderate to high risk of permanently impacting significant subsurface remains associated with the Lumber Yard, Royal Engineers Yard, Slaughter Yards and early maritime infrastructure. To reduce this risk, a staged program of targeted pre-construction excavation in medium to high PHAS Zones, combined with archaeological and Aboriginal heritage monitoring during initial stripping and deep excavation, is recommended. Clear stop-work procedures and the capacity for rapid recording, design or methodology adjustment should significant remains be identified are critical.

However, while it is acknowledged that the project may proceed with archaeological controls in place, such measures are only considered appropriate once all reasonable options for avoidance and minimisation of impact have been demonstrably exhausted.

13 Recommendations

13.1 Introduction

The following required recommendations have been made regarding the study area in view of the results and considerations in this report.

13.2 Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Archaeological management framework during construction

All archaeological works associated with the Stadium development should operate under a staged archaeological management framework overseen by the project archaeologist. This framework should coordinate excavation, monitoring, unexpected discoveries, reporting, and consultation throughout the construction period. The framework should include:

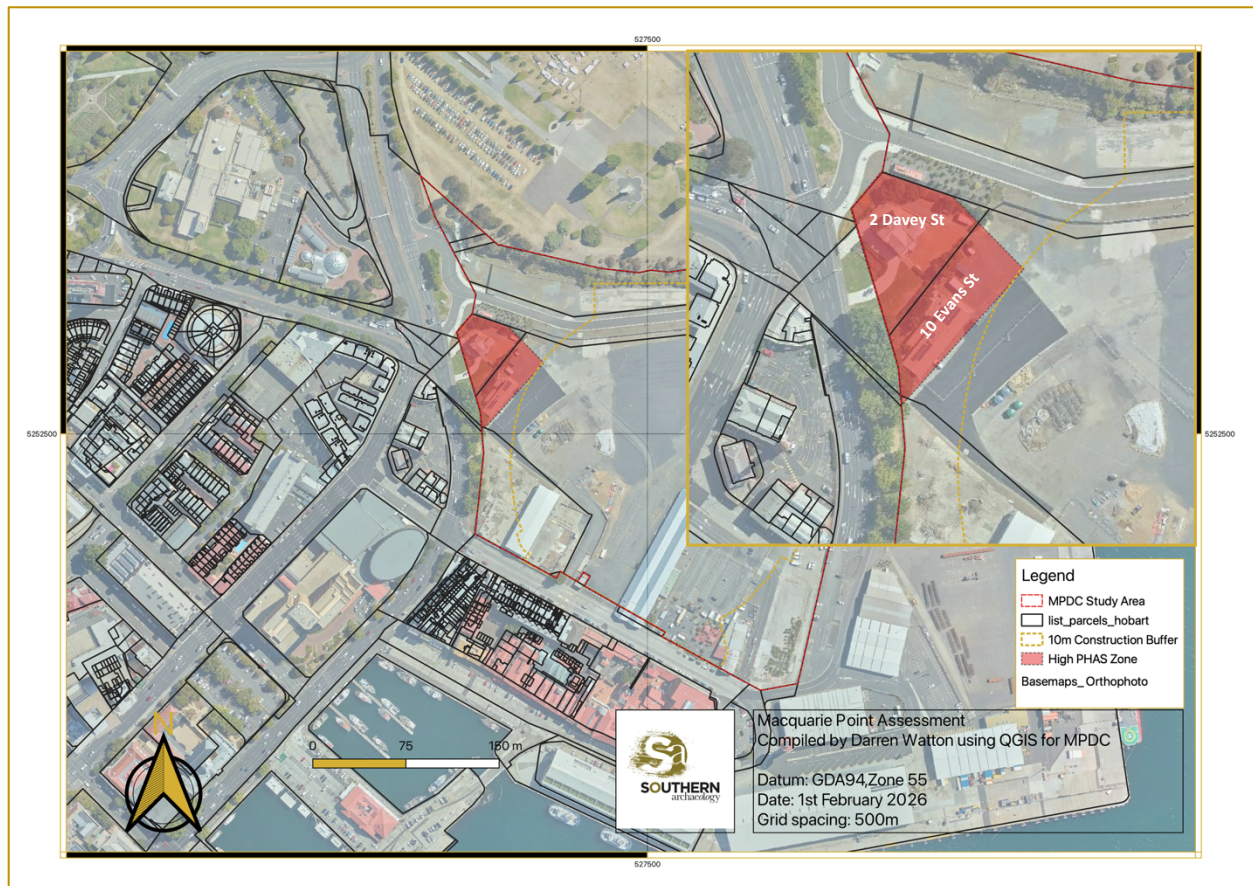
- Coordination between the archaeologist, Aboriginal Heritage Officer and construction management.
- Staging of archaeological works prior to major ground disturbance where feasible.
- Flexibility to expand excavations where significant archaeological remains are encountered.
- Regular communication with the proponent (MPDC), Heritage Tasmania and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania where required.

Recommendation 2: High PHAS Zone as an Exclusion Zone to any sub-surface works or activity

The area known as the Royal Engineers Building and Stone Post (2 Davey Street Hobart, PID 7162950, THR Datasheet Listing Id. No. 2280) and parts of 10 Evans Street (PID9126826) is to be retained as an Archaeologically Sensitive Zone (the High PHAS Zone in this report) for future development including during the Stadium Development. This includes any sub-surface works or activities within this area. The location and extent of this area is shown below in **Figure 45**.

The office building at 8A Evans Street will be demolished and removal of the slab and any further ground disturbances will be archaeologically monitored, and where necessary excavated. The focus is on the conservation of pre-1821 archaeology.

If for some reason, development or sub-surface works do approach or are proposed to occur beyond this area (i.e., the stadium development requires some works or sub-surface impact to occur here for whatever reason), then advice from a qualified archaeologist and an Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) must be sought prior to any proposed works.



Recommendation 3: The Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) and reporting

Any further archaeological works are to be guided and reported on in the usual manner (Burke, Morrison and Smith 2020ed.) as follows:

- Prior to archaeological works a detailed methodology (AMS) is to be developed by a qualified archaeologist for the works as listed above.
- A report on the results of any archaeological works is to be provided by a qualified archaeologist and supplied to the client, Heritage Tasmania and the Aboriginal stakeholders as recommended by the AHO. The details of this report will be overviewed in the AMS for the site but are summarised as follows:
 - All results of any historical excavations and monitoring are to be fully reported in a final report as per an accompanying AMS. This report is to include a detailed and up-to-date analysis of the site referencing available literature and revisiting past records for the site.
 - This is to be a long report fully funded by the MPDC project.

Recommendation 4: Further archaeological works in relation to the Kings Yard and other areas within the Stadium development area or footprint (the study area)

Further archaeological works are proposed in this report. These include:

Controlled archaeological investigations (excavation) – of test trenches.

Archaeological monitoring within the Medium to High PHAS Zone (4990.208m² total area and 3887.061m² - this is the area less the Aboriginal Heritage Area) as shown in **Figure 46** below.

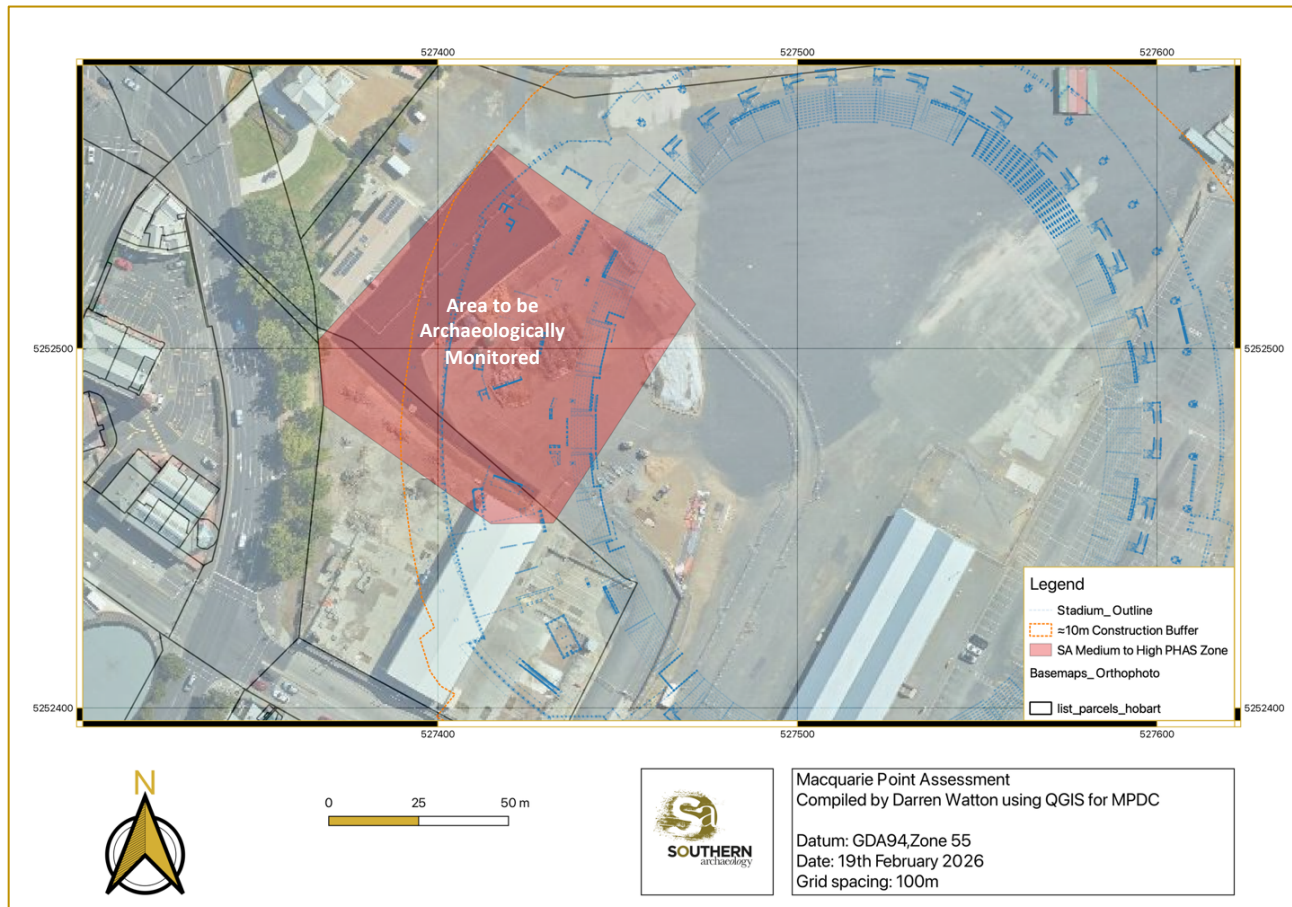


Figure 46: Location of the SA Medium to High PHAS Zone. Compiled by Darren Watton 2026.

Controlled archaeological excavation

To be provided in the AMS completed by the excavating archaeologist.

Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is to occur in the Medium to High PHAS Zone (see **Figure 46** above) outside where previous archaeological excavation has occurred (see above). There will be requirements to stop if significant archaeology is recorded in any of these areas during any sub-surface works and to seek guidance from Heritage Tasmania and MPDC.

The following provisions apply to the archaeological monitoring:

- The archaeological monitoring must be conducted according to the Archaeological Method Statement. This AMS should conform to the State Order 2025, Heritage Tasmania's requirements and the requirements of the client in terms of managing archaeological risk even outside of the Kings Yard.
- Because of the high probability of Aboriginal material being recorded during monitoring all archaeological monitoring must include Aboriginal Heritage Officer (AHO) oversight of at least one [1] registered AHO.
- All archaeological monitoring must also be overseen by a qualified historical archaeologist.

Recommendation 5: Artefact recovery, cataloguing and curation

All artefacts recovered during archaeological works should be managed according to accepted archaeological standards.

This should include:

- Artefact recording and cataloguing in a digital database.
- Specialist analysis where appropriate (ceramics, glass, metals, industrial materials etc.).
- Conservation measures where required.
- Secure temporary storage during the project
- Consultation with the client regarding long-term storage or repository arrangements.

These provisions should be included in the AMS.

Recommendation 6: Spatial recording and GIS integration

All archaeological features, trenches and significant finds should be recorded using survey-grade spatial recording methods and incorporated into a project GIS dataset.

This dataset should integrate:

- Excavation trench locations.
- Structural remains.
- Artefact concentrations.
- Historic map overlays.
- Previously excavated areas.

These provisions should be included in the AMS.

Recommendation 7: Expansion of excavation where significant archaeology is identified

If significant archaeological remains are identified during the proposed trenching program, the project archaeologist may recommend expansion of the excavation area in consultation with MPDC.

This may include:

- Removal of grid baulks.
- Enlargement of trenches.
- Additional targeted excavation.

These provisions should be included in the AMS.

Recommendation 8: Unanticipated Finds Protocols

There is a high likelihood of both anticipated discoveries (historical) and unanticipated discoveries (Aboriginal and Historical) during the Stadium development, therefore:

- The following anticipated discovery and unanticipated discovery protocols apply and are to be enforced and undertaken during works outside the Medium to High PHAS Zone:
 - Protocols for Anticipated Heritage (historical):
 - **Macquarie Point Stadium Development: Anticipated Heritage Area Protocol for European Heritage Artefacts, Objects or Material** shall be implemented where anticipated heritage occurs (see **Figure 47** below).
 - Protocols for Unanticipated Heritage (historical and Aboriginal):
 - **Macquarie Point Stadium Development: Unanticipated Discovery Protocol for European Heritage Features or Objects** shall be implemented where unanticipated discovery of heritage features or objects occurs (see **Figure 48** below).
 - **Macquarie Point Stadium Development: Unanticipated Discovery Protocol for Aboriginal Heritage** shall be followed if unanticipated Aboriginal heritage material is encountered during works (all areas).
 - **Macquarie Pont Stadium Development: Unanticipated Discovery Protocol for Human Remains or Burials** shall be followed if human burials or remains are encountered at the site (all areas).
- The Unanticipated Discovery Protocols (UDPs) must be enforced and undertaken according to the Archaeological Method Statement.

Macquarie Point Stadium Development: Anticipated Heritage Area Protocol for European Heritage Artefacts, Objects or Material:

The following protocol has been developed for anticipated heritage in relation to the Macquarie Point Stadium Development: Anticipated Heritage Area Protocol for European Heritage Artefacts, Objects or Material:

- This applies to any archaeological artefacts, objects or material discovered during works within the area shown below in **Figure 47**

The works may proceed without the need for consideration of historical archaeological material. This is because the area is considered to have been cleared by previous works and be within an area which has been filled and reclaimed using Tip Deposits.

Please note, this does not include the identification of Aboriginal Heritage material and if this is suspected the Unanticipated Discovery Protocol for Aboriginal Heritage still applies and as per the separate protocol document for this project.



Figure 47: Location of area not required to be covered by the UDP Protocols. Compiled by Darren Watton using QWGIS 2026.

Macquarie Point Stadium Development: Unanticipated Discovery Protocol for European Heritage Features or Objects (Outside the Deposit Area)

The following protocols are to be adhered to for the project in relation to Macquarie Point Stadium Development: Unanticipated Discovery Protocol for European Heritage Features or Objects:

- This applies to any archaeological remains or material discovered during works within the study area as shown in **Figure 48** below.
- If archaeological remains, materials or other unanticipated discoveries (including over 5 artefacts per m²) are made during works at the study area (within the area defined in **Figure 48** below) the contractor or worker should:
 1. Cease work in that area.
 2. Install a 10m buffer around the find. This is a temporary No-go Zone.
 3. Notify the site supervisor and/or project manager who will notify the proponent (MPDC) and of the find.
 4. Notify Heritage Tasmania and/or a qualified archaeologist and request they visit the site to identify and/or record the find and make recommendations on how to proceed.

The Unanticipated Discovery Protocol (UDP) is to be kept onsite during any sub-surface work and followed if suspected unanticipated European heritage finds are encountered.

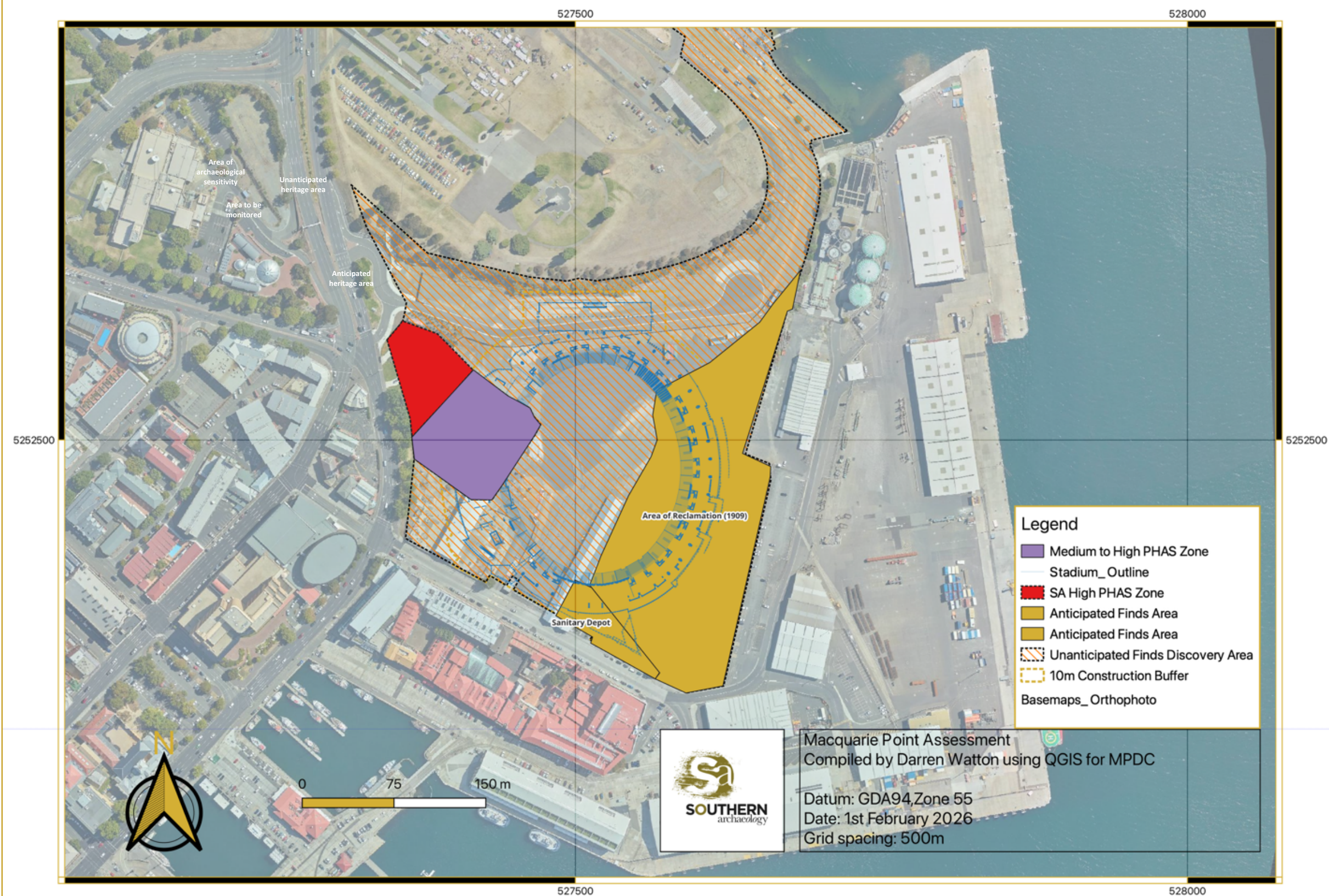


Figure 48: Unanticipated Discovery Area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

Recommendation 9: Inductions

Inductions are recommended for MPDC and for contractors for this project.

MPDC Induction

MPDC personnel involved in this project are to receive a detailed pre-works induction conducted by a qualified archaeologist and AHO regarding the project. This is to include the following:

- A detailed overview of the site especially regarding heritage both Aboriginal and historical heritage at the site.
- Guidelines as to protocols and requirements regarding the heritage at the place including what to do if significant heritage is found during works.
- Protocols as to working respectfully on Aboriginal land and respecting the significant nature of the place including details as to how to undertake this work in a culturally safe manner.
- Prioritising a contractor that demonstrates they are cognisant of the significant nature of the place and can work within the controls outlined in the AMS. This should form a significant part of any tender process.
- The requirement for daily toolbox meetings that should include a heritage component delivered by the archaeologist and/or AHO when they are present or by the project manager when they are not.

Contractor inductions

Any contractors and workers working on the site are to receive a contractor's induction regarding the heritage to be delivered by a qualified archaeologist and AHO. This is to include:

- A detailed overview of the site especially regarding heritage both Aboriginal and historical heritage at the site.
- Guidelines as to protocols and requirements regarding the heritage at the place including what to do if significant heritage is found during works.
- Protocols as to working respectfully on Aboriginal land and respecting the significant nature of the place.
- MPDC should prioritise a contractor that demonstrates they are cognisant of the significant nature of the place and are able to work within the controls outlined in the AMS. This should form a significant part of any tender process.
- Daily toolbox meetings should include a heritage component delivered by the archaeologist and/or AHO when they are present or by the project manager when they are not.

Heritage requirements should also be included in an on-line or on-site general inductions or company inductions for the project.

Recommendation 11: Interpretation of archaeological results

Where significant archaeological remains or findings are identified, opportunities should be considered for interpretation and public dissemination of the results.

This may include:

- Interpretive displays within the stadium precinct.
- Public information panels or digital interpretation.
- Incorporation of archaeological findings into landscape design.
- Public reporting or educational material.

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