

Document Review and Endorsement Form

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Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium
Project of State Significance – Stadium Development Goods Shed Statement of Historical
Archaeological Potential (SoHAP)



Figure 1: c1920 aerial showing the Goods Shed and study area looking north. Source: Libraries Tasmania Ref: [NS892-1-64](#) accessed 2024.



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Version: Date: 24th 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	Final
Prepared by	Darren Watton Principal Archaeologist Southern Archaeology
Reviewed and recommended by	James Puustinen (MPDC) Darren Watton, Colin Hughes 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, Colin Hughes Miranda Kinrade and Sam Diprose-Adams for review and editing and review 29 th March 2026. Returned from John Dent 31 st March 2026. Issued to James Puustinen. Returned from James Puustinen and updated 17 th May 2026 to reflect comments. Returned to James Puustinen for second pass review 17 th May 2026. Sent John Dent for review 7 th July 2026. Returned by John Dent 8 th July 2026. Resent to James Puustinen 9 th July 2026 for first pass review after alterations. Returned 9 th July 2026. Reviewed Heritage Tasmania 23 rd July 2026. Updates made and made Final PDF 24 th July 2026.
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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 or Pakana). 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).
- Miranda Kinrade – Archaeologist 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.

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 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.
- An Anticipated Discovery Plan for the eastern rubbish tip deposits to guide the contractor and avoid unnecessary archaeological resources being devoted in this spatially defined area.

Notwithstanding this, Southern Archaeology's approach is 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

¹ Sam Beattie pers comm., 2024.

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 a significant location for Tasmanian Aboriginal people. 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**. The approach outlined 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 informing the Tasmanian Planning Commission's integrated assessment and supporting responsible project delivery.

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 H9 of the Order specifically requires the preparation of a Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential in respect of the Goods Shed, identified in Certificates of Title Volume 179192 Folio 3, included in the Tasmanian Heritage Register as defined by CPR 11248.

This report specifically addresses the Goods Shed listing as defined under Condition H9 of the Order. Another SoHAP for the Royal Engineers Building and Kings Yard has also been prepared under Condition 10 (Southern Archaeology 2026).

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 have directly informed the recommended methodology, which integrates 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, requiring permit compliance and consultation.	Additional works may be required; potential delays if significant finds occur.	Inclusion of AHOs in archaeological works. Compliance with State Policies Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025 Statutory Rules 2025, No. 49; consultation with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania and community groups; permit pathways identified.
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.
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.

These limitations and constraints have informed a precautionary archaeological approach across the broader Macquarie Point project area. For the Goods Shed footprint and 12 m buffer, however, extensive reclamation and disturbance mean that no archaeological excavation or monitoring is warranted beyond standard Unanticipated Discovery Protocols.

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 such as the Kings/Engineers Yard – subject to a separate SoHAP and AMS).
- 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 – Datasheet) 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 the subject of this SoHAP and AMS for this project as per requirements of the *State Policies and Projects (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025*.

The extent of the study area and the Goods Shed is shown below in **Figure 2**.

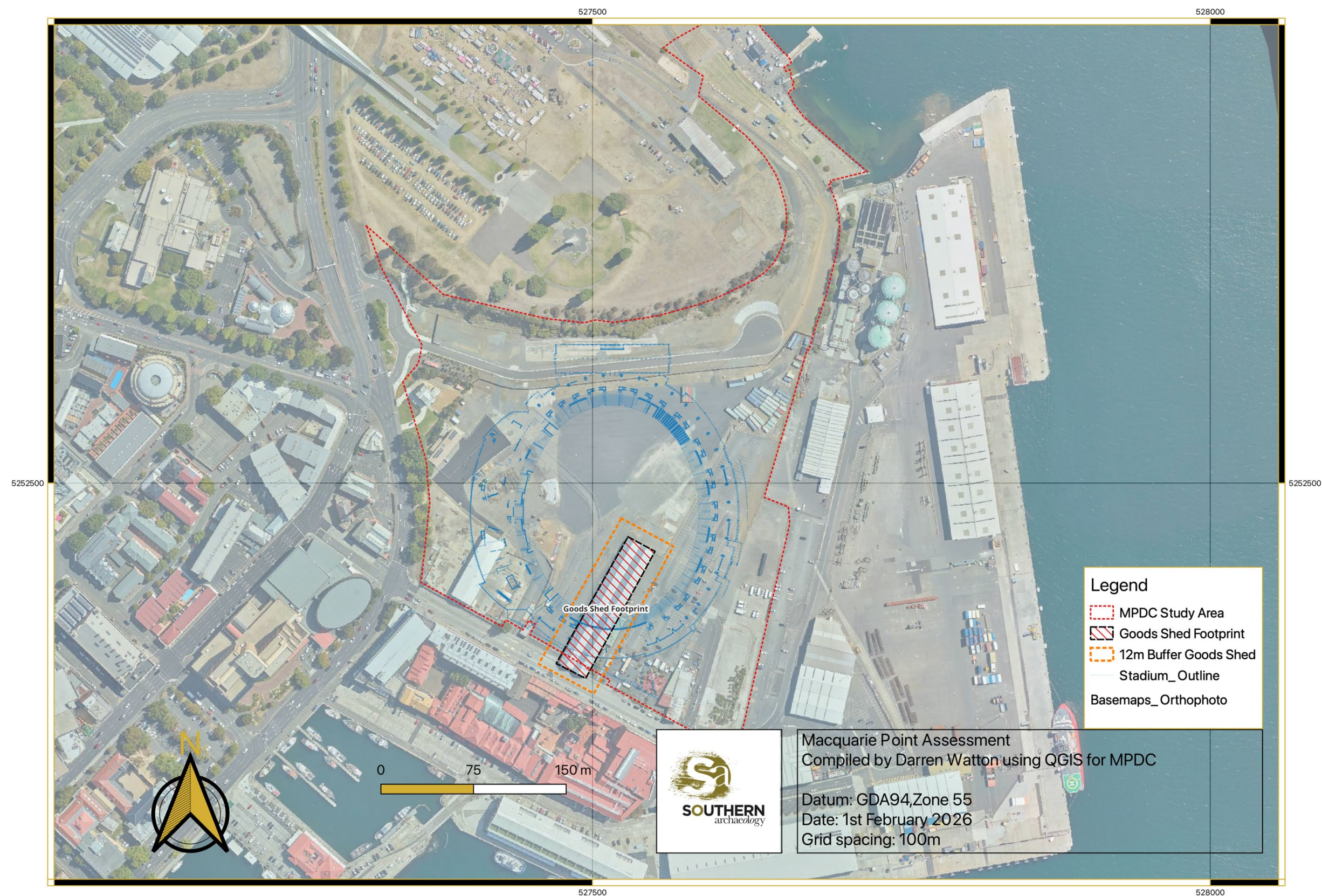


Figure 2: Development and Goods Shed extent. Source: Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 and based upon data supplied by MPDC 2026.

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 of the Goods Shed are formally identified, assessed and managed as part of the Heritage Conservation Management Plan (HCMP). 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 and consider how proposed works may affect those values.

Additional and more targeted archaeological assessment is specifically required for areas associated with the Goods Shed (see **Figure 2** above). A Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAP) and associated Archaeological Method Statement (AMS – see below) must be prepared for the Goods Shed area, reflecting its heightened sensitivity and heritage status. This is addressed in more detail in **Section 5.4**.

Where the Goods Shed archaeological assessment identifies 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 and approved prior to the commencement of relevant ground-disturbing works.

If archaeological investigation or mitigation is recommended, all required archaeological processes must be completed in accordance with the approved Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) 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.

While the wider study area forms part of a long-occupied Aboriginal cultural landscape associated with the Derwent estuary, the Goods Shed footprint lies outside former foreshore environments and is located within reclaimed land. As such, it is assessed as having a low likelihood for Aboriginal cultural material, with management limited to the Aboriginal Heritage Unanticipated Discovery Plan under Schedule 3 of the Order.

4.4 The structure of this report

This report is divided into two key parts and four sections 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 5 to 13**). 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)

4.5.1 Overview

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.

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., 10995 – Hobart Railway Goods Shed)

In addition to the State Order 2025, this assessment follows the general principals set out in a SoHAP and considers other key legislation such as the *Sullivan's Cove Planning Scheme (1997)*, the *Burra Charter (2013)*, the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 (Tas)*, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (Tas)* and local government planning scheme requirements. These additional legislative considerations are addressed in **Section 10** of this report. While following the general principals of these key measures, it is noted that they do not apply in this case and are replaced by the State Order 2025.

Please note: In the case of the Goods Shed footprint and its 12m buffer, the SoHAP has determined that archaeological potential and significance are very low. As a result, the accompanying recommendations do not provide for archaeological excavation or monitoring in this area and is limited to implementation of Anticipated and Unanticipated Discovery Protocols.

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**.

4.7 Potential Historical Archaeology Sensitivity (PHAS) Zone summary

4.7.1 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 PHAS Zones see **Section 9**.

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 little 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.

The Goods Shed area has been assessed as having very little archaeological potential and no PHAS Zones have been developed. This is due to its location being within areas outside the original coastline where Aboriginal occupation was likely focused and where initial and significant historical (European) development took place. The area of the Goods Shed (c1915) is within reclaimed land dating to at least after c1850 and is outside (and to the east of) previous potentially significant developments such as the Slaughter Yards and Engineers Yards.

No further archaeological works are therefore considered necessary outside the Unanticipated Discovery Protocols.

4.8 Archaeological potential, disturbance and significance summary

4.8.1 Overview

The following (**Table 3**) is an updated summary of the archaeological potential, disturbance, and significance for the Goods Shed study area (including the 12m buffer) based upon this report.

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

Item	Rating	Summary main points/recommendations
Goods Shed Study Area		
Disturbance	High	Intense industrial development, reclamation and change.
Potential	Very low	There are unlikely to be archaeological remains of as significant nature in the deposits below the Goods Shed.
Significance	Low at state level.	There is unlikely to be significant archaeology in the deposits below the Goods Shed.

4.8.2 Significance statement – summary

This report finds that the archaeological layers below the Goods Shed are unlikely to contain potential archaeological remains of a significant nature i.e., these are deposits associated with the relatively recent (1890s-1900s) history of Hobart that have already been previously archaeologically sampled to a sufficient extent.

4.9 Archaeological Impact Statement – summary

The proposed Stadium development at Macquarie Point will involve substantial ground disturbance across the study area 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 Goods Shed infrastructure.

Accordingly, ground disturbance within the Goods Shed footprint and 12m buffer is not expected to impact significant archaeological deposits, and no archaeological excavation or monitoring is required in this area beyond implementation of the Unanticipated Discovery Protocols.

4.10 Recommendations summary

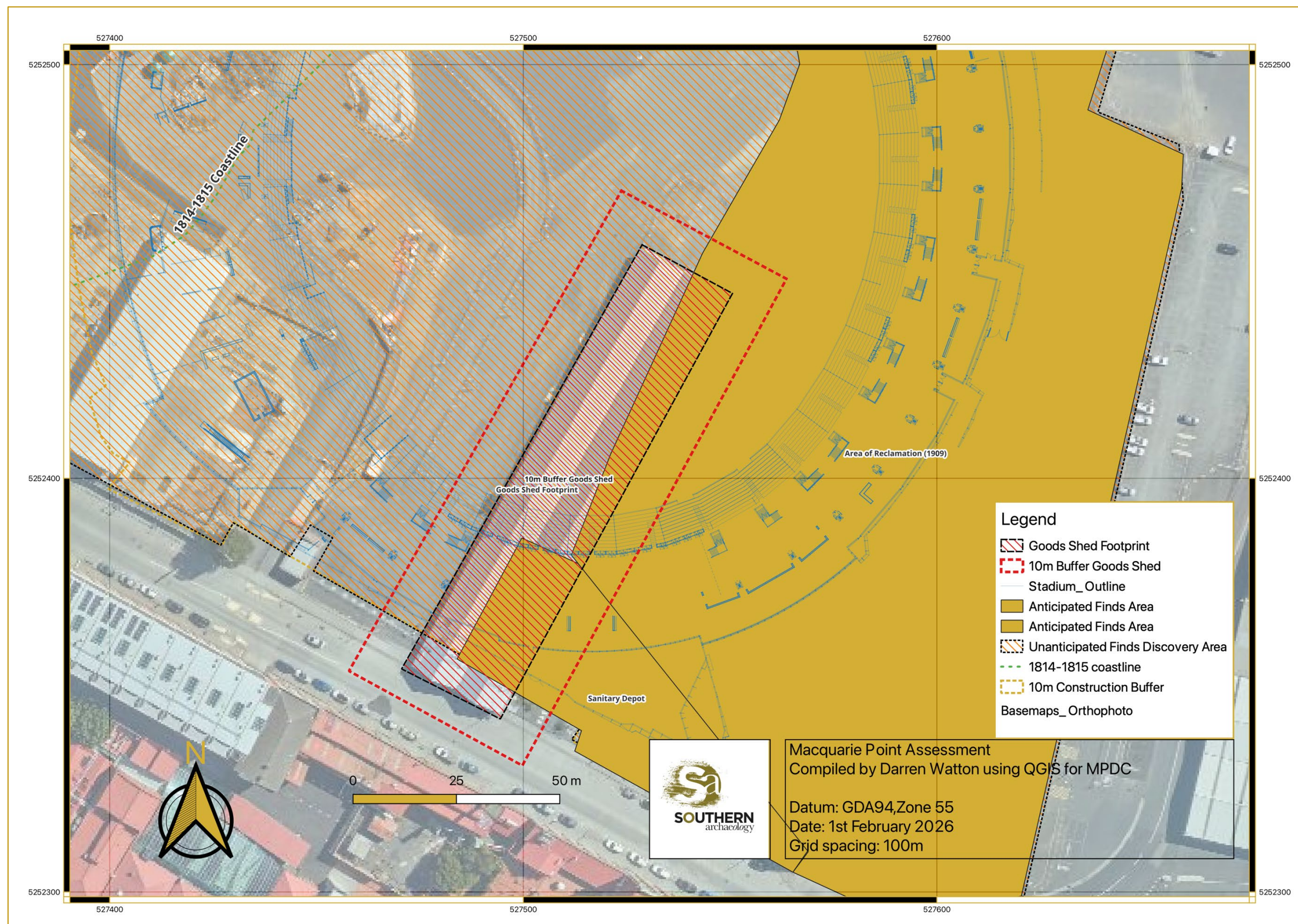
The following table (**Table 4**) summarises the key recommendations arising from this assessment for the Goods Shed study area. These recommendations reflect the low archaeological potential identified within the footprint, while ensuring that appropriate procedures, controls and management measures are in place should unanticipated heritage material be encountered during works. Collectively, they provide a clear and practical framework for managing archaeological risk in accordance with relevant legislation and best-practice heritage standards, while supporting the efficient delivery of the proposed development.

Figure 3 shows the areas where Anticipated and Unanticipated finds are expected.

Table 4: Summary of recommendations.

Recommendation	Title	Summary	Key Requirements / Actions
1	Archaeological requirements – Goods Shed & 12m buffer	No further archaeological work required due to low/no identified potential	- No excavation or monitoring required - Apply UDPs only during works
2	AMS and reporting	An AMS is not required for this location	No AMS required
3	Anticipated (post 1900 artefacts and features) & Unanticipated Finds Protocols (UDP)	Mandatory implementation of UDPs for all works due to risk of unexpected finds	- Apply protocols for: • European heritage • Aboriginal heritage • Human remains- Stop works, establish 50m buffer- Notify relevant authorities- Archaeologist/AHO assessment required
3a	Artefact management	All recovered material to be managed to best-practice standards	- Cataloguing and database recording - Specialist analysis - Conservation measures- Secure storage- Consultation on long-term curation

3b	Spatial recording	All finds and features to be spatially recorded and integrated into GIS	- Record trenches, features, artefacts- Integrate with historic overlays and past data
3c	Excavation expansion	Flexibility to expand works if significant archaeology is identified	- Extend trenches - Remove balks - Undertake targeted excavation if required
4	Inductions (MPDC & Contractors)	Mandatory heritage inductions for all personnel working on site	- Pre-works induction by archaeologist + AHO - Heritage awareness and protocols- Cultural awareness requirements - Daily toolbox meetings with heritage component
5	Interpretation of results	Promote interpretation and public dissemination of findings where appropriate	- Displays, signage or digital outputs - Integration into design/landscape - Public reporting and education



Statement of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAP)

The following image (**Figure 4**) shows the Goods Shed (on the left) and the Hobart Rivulet in c1915-1920.

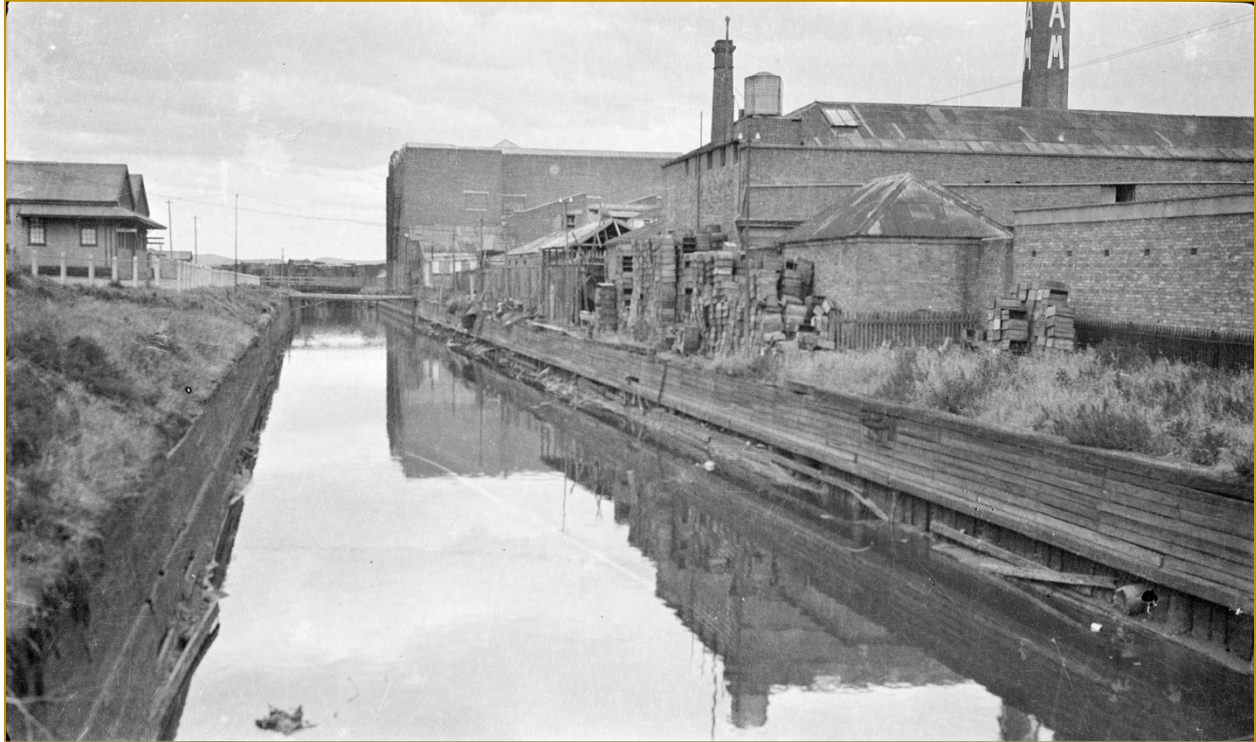


Figure 4: 1930 photograph of the Hobart Rivulet showing the Goods Shed to the left of the rivulet. This is where Evans Street is today. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: NS1231/1/19 accessed 2026.

5 Introduction

5.1 Overview

Southern Archaeology have been engaged to provide two Statements of Historical Archaeological Potential (SoHAPs) 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 (completed as a separate report – Southern Archaeology 2026) and the second relates to the Hobart Railway Goods Shed (THR Listing Datasheet No. Id., 10995). This report relates to the Hobart Railway Goods Shed project extent only.

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 Statement of SHAP and AMS reports. This is outlined as follows:

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

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 H9 of the Policies and Project (Macquarie Point Precinct) Order 2025 (see above).

This report has been prepared for the Hobart Railway Goods Shed, being land identified in Certificate of Title Volume 179192 Folio 3. The SoHAP 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 Hobart Railway Goods Shed footprint area (and 12m buffer) as defined under Condition H9. This property is on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (Datasheet Id. No., 10995).

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 H9, it also, as a matter of due diligence and best practice, considers some of 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**.

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 5** shows the study area for the Macquarie Point Stadium Development. The approximate location of the Hobart Railway Goods Shed is also defined in **Figure 5** 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 also been addressed in more detail (because the study area includes a wider area) in the Kings Yard SoHAP.² 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 6** 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 and where potential Aboriginal sites may be located at the study area.

² Southern Archaeology 2026, Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium, Kings Yard and Stadium Footprint, SoHAP and AMS Unpublished report for MPDC.



Figure 5: Macquarie Point Stadium Development Hobart Goods Shed study area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 based upon the study area extent supplied by MPDC 2026.



Figure 6: 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 area 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 8**).

The study area and Precinct Plan as defined by the PoSS is provided below in **Figure 7** (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 7: 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 8: 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 6** 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 6** 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 9 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 buffer area around the stadium area.

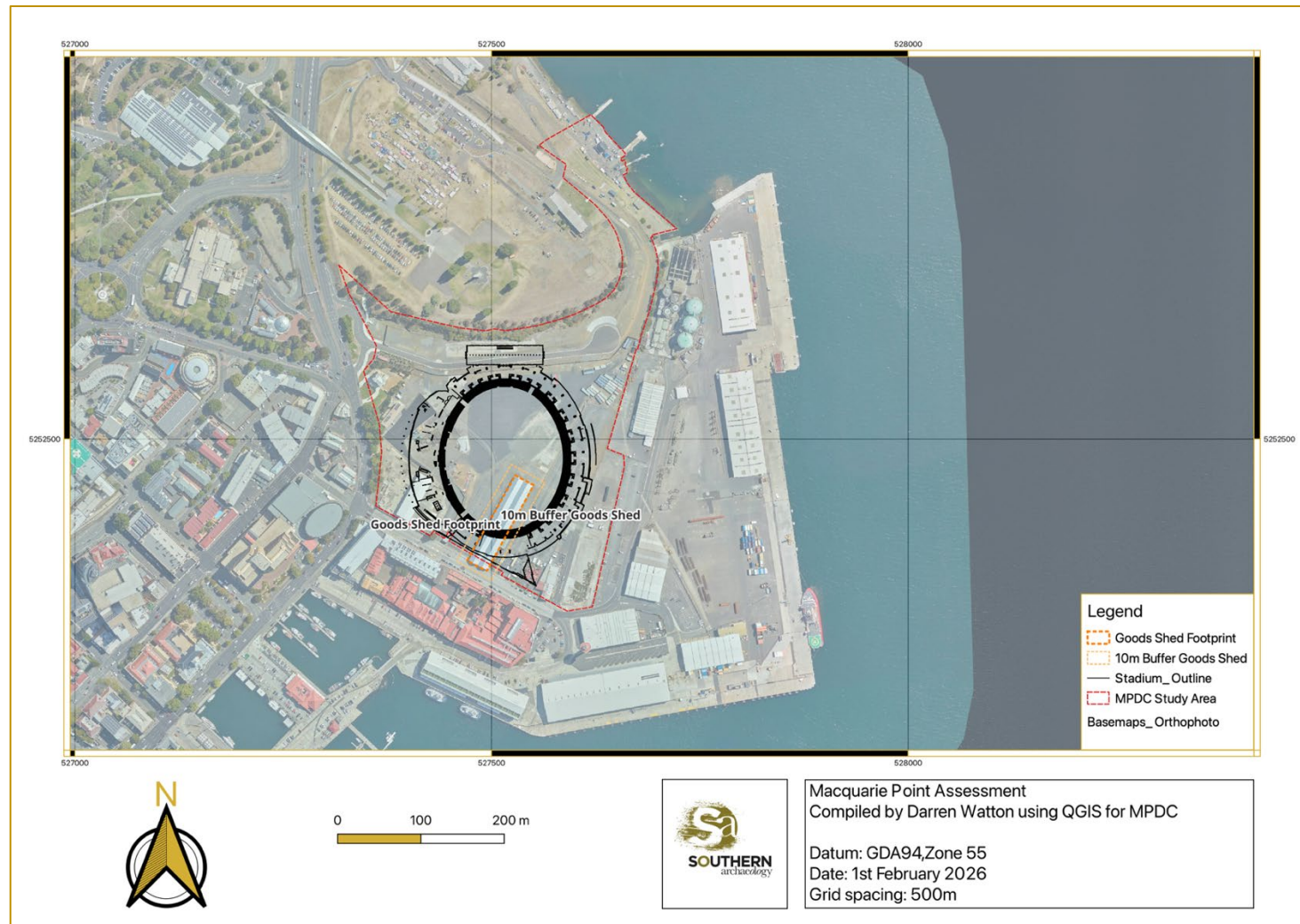


Figure 9: The study area (Hobart Railway Goods Shed footprint included) with the main elements of the stadium development including the 12m buffer for the stadium proper. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026 and based upon shapefiles provided by MPDC 2026.

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 10: 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 of 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 the Appendices document.

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 11 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.

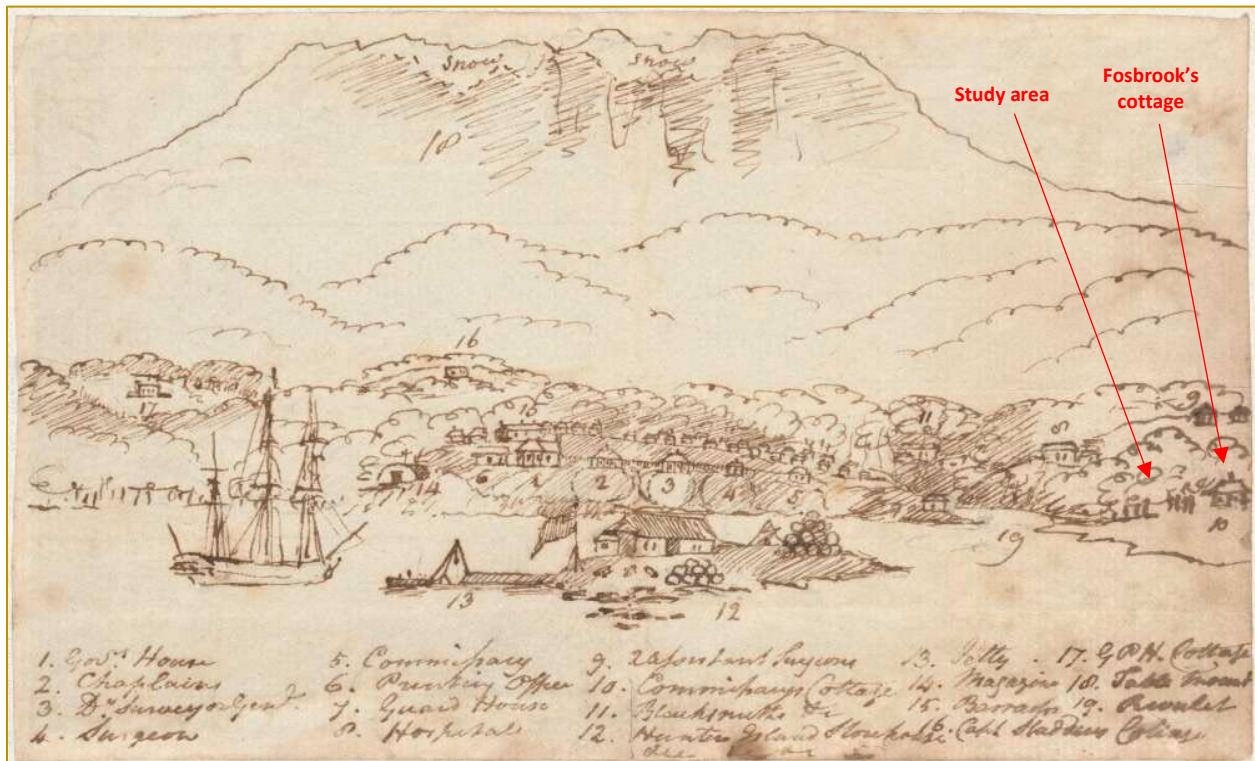


Figure 11: c1805 drawing of Hobart probably by George Prideaux Harris. Source: National Library of Australia Ref: 135224422 accessed 2024.

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 12 is a painting by George Evans done in the 1810s showing the study area.



Figure 12: 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.

6.3 The Hobart Railway Goods Shed – summary

The following is a summary of the history provided by Purcell 2024.

The Hobart Goods Shed was constructed in 1914–1915 as part of a major redevelopment of Hobart’s rail freight infrastructure. It was built to address the limitations of the earlier and much smaller goods handling arrangements associated with the Hobart rail terminus. By the early twentieth century, the existing facilities were no longer adequate for the increasing volume of goods traffic moving through

Hobart, particularly agricultural produce and export freight. The new Goods Shed formed a central part of a broader railway expansion designed to improve the efficiency of freight handling between rail and ship.

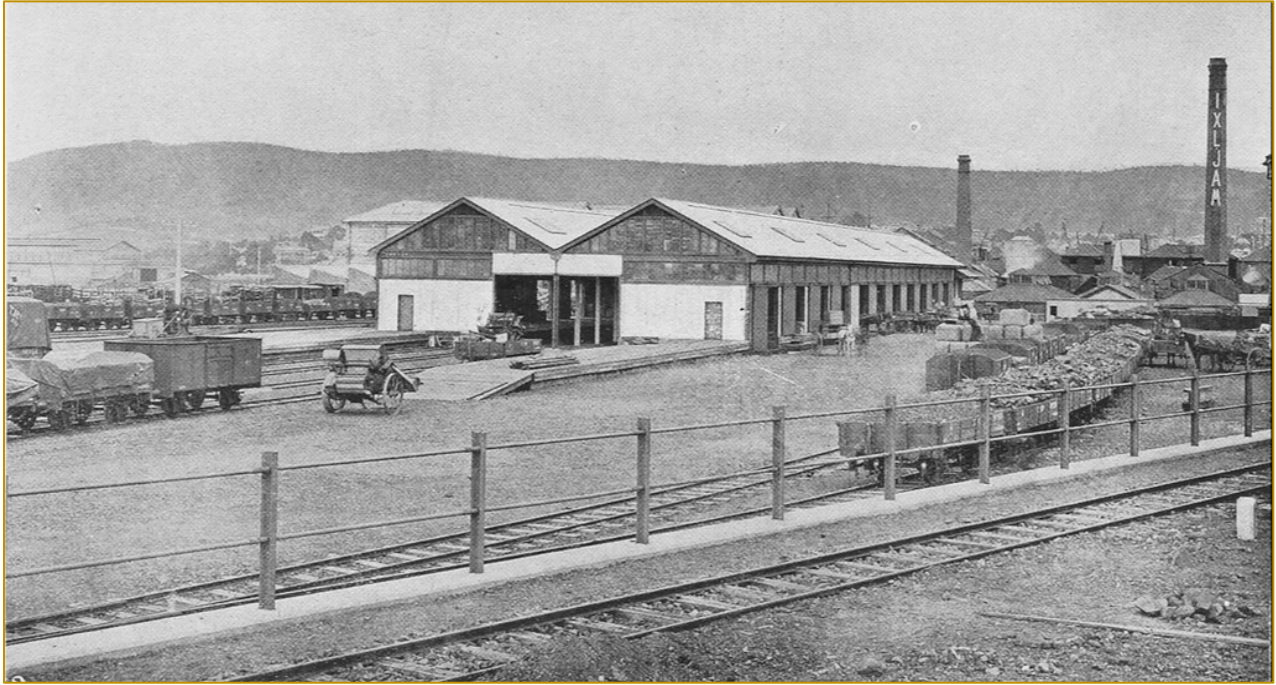


Figure 13: The Goods Shed in the early 1900s. Source: *The Weekly Courier*, 23 December 1915:23.

The shed was one of the largest building projects in the new railway yard, second only to the locomotive roundhouse (see **Figure 15** below). A 1914 plan (see **Figure 14** below) shows that the building was carefully designed for practical freight operations. It was originally approximately 300 feet long, or about 91.5 metres, and a little over 23 metres wide. The structure was aligned to run north-east into the yards and was built with two railway lines entering through its northern end and continuing through the centre of the building. This arrangement allowed goods wagons to be brought directly into the shed for loading and unloading under cover.

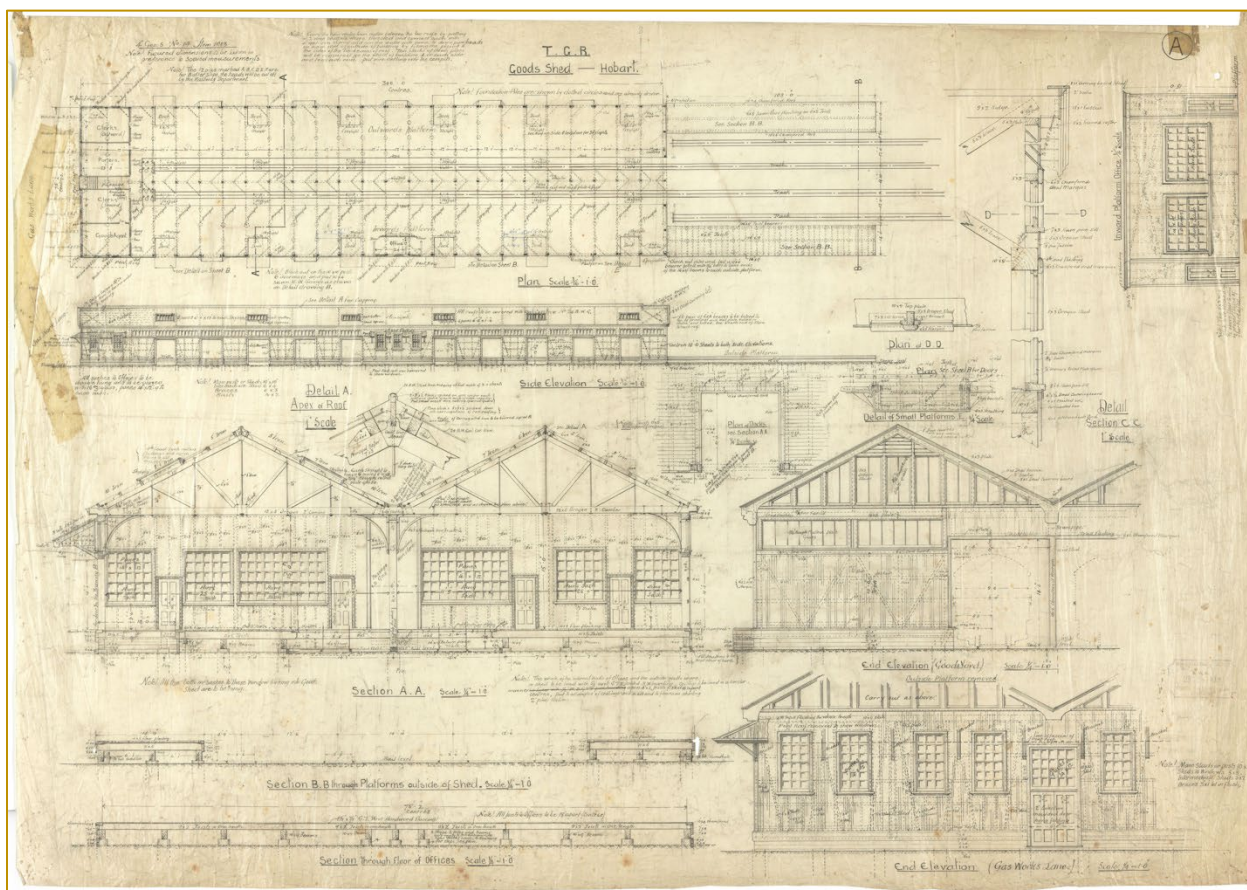


Figure 14: Plan of the Goods Shed from 1914. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: P1330/1/5596 accessed 2026.

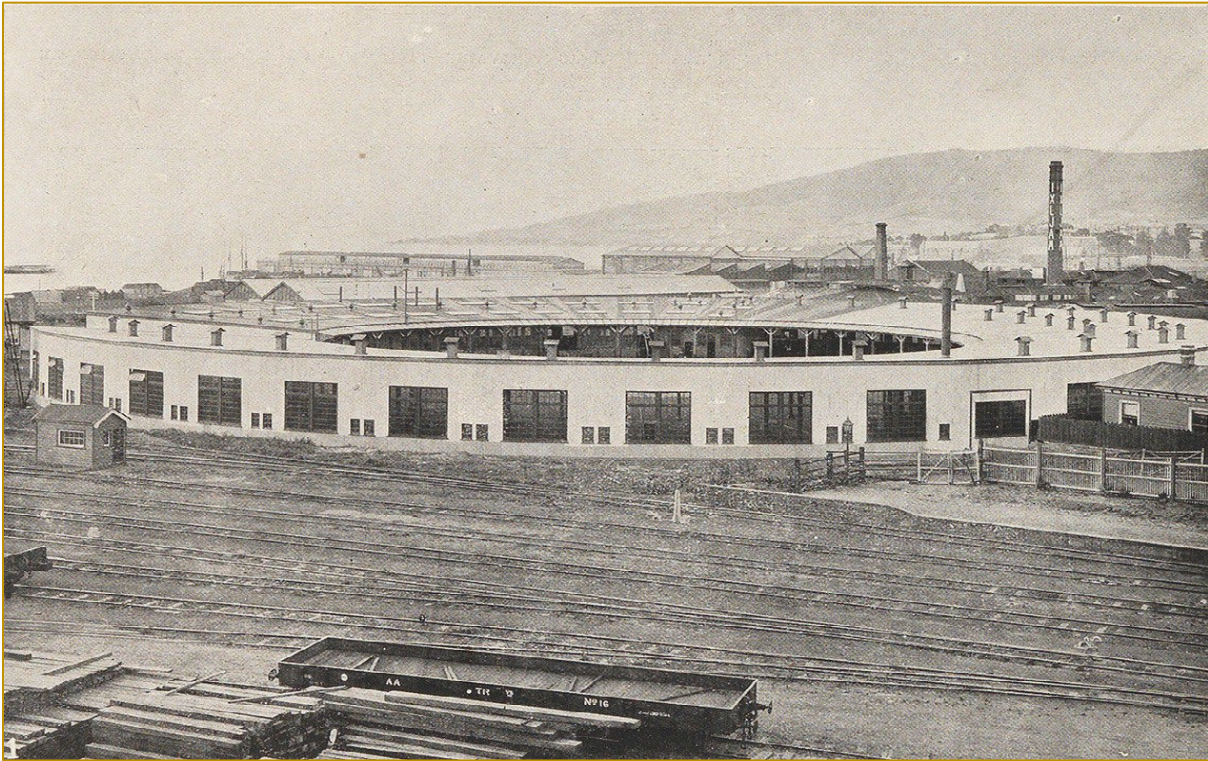


Figure 15: Roundhouse with Goods Shed to the rear. Source: *The Weekly Courier* 23rd December 1915.

In its original form, the Goods Shed was a substantial timber-framed building clad in corrugated iron. It was supported on timber piers and incorporated timber decks and posts, much of it using imported Oregon pine, a material commonly used in major industrial and railway buildings of the time. The roof was formed as a double gable with skylights, allowing natural light into the interior. Its structural system included a central line of timber posts supporting the roof between the two internal rail lines, giving the building a strong and repetitive internal layout typical of large railway goods sheds.

The internal layout was specifically designed for freight movement and handling. Loading platforms ran along both long sides of the building, with the outward platform on the western side and the inward platform on the eastern side. Sliding doors along both elevations created multiple loading points, while recessed loading docks allowed vehicles to back directly into the building. Office accommodation was provided both in a small office on the inward platform and in a more substantial office suite at the southern end. These offices housed inward and outward clerks, porters and the goods agent, reflecting the administrative complexity of freight handling at the site.

The new Goods Shed was completed in December 1915, somewhat later than originally intended due in part to delays associated with the First World War. Once finished, it represented a major improvement in Hobart's goods handling capacity. The old goods shed had been able to hold only around twelve trucks, whereas the new shed could hold thirty, with fifteen on each platform. More broadly, the new yard had capacity for nearly 200 trucks. This significantly improved the ability of the railway system to move freight efficiently through Hobart.

The Goods Shed quickly became an important part of Tasmania's freight network. It handled a wide variety of goods moving in and out of the capital, particularly agricultural products destined for export.

Fruit was one of the most important commodities, arriving from producing districts such as the Huon Valley, Derwent Valley, Southern Midlands, Lilydale, Scottsdale, Latrobe and Spreyton, as well as from the Tamar Valley. Other products included wool, hops, frozen rabbits, produce and chaff, while imported flour and other goods were distributed northward through the rail network. The extension of rail access to Ocean Pier meant that goods could be loaded directly between trains and ships, greatly improving the efficiency of export trade.

One distinctive aspect of the Hobart railway goods operations was the practice of produce auctions conducted directly from railway trucks. This system pre-dated the Goods Shed but continued during its period of operation. Farmers and buyers gathered at the yards each morning, where produce such as chaff and potatoes was sold straight from the rail wagons. This made the Hobart yard an important commercial as well as transport space and was regarded as unusual within Australia.

Figure 16 is a photograph from c.1915-20 showing the Hobart Rivulet and the Goods Shed to the left. This is in the vicinity of Evans Street today.

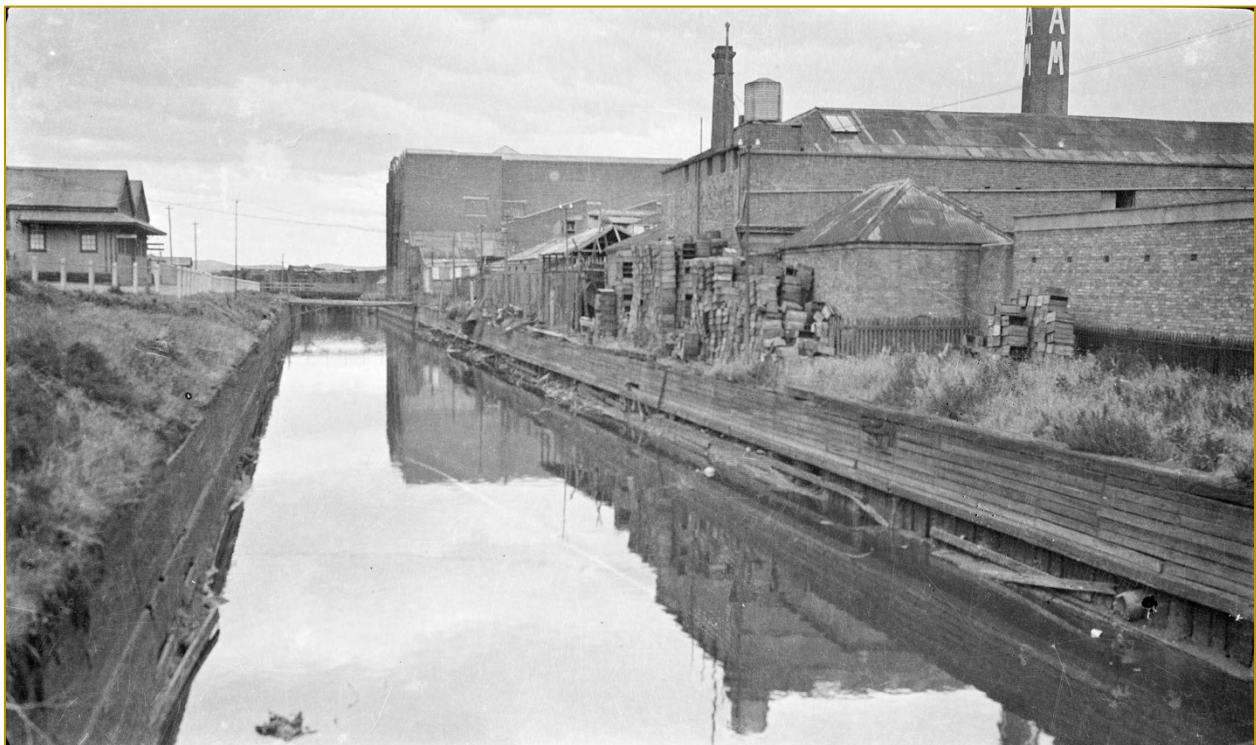


Figure 16: c.1915-20 photograph of the Hobart Rivulet showing the Goods Shed to the left of the rivulet. This is where Evans Street is today. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: NS1231/1/19 accessed 2026.

Over the following decades, the Goods Shed underwent a series of alterations, most of them concentrated around the office areas and operational spaces. These early changes were generally modest and related to office fit outs, heating, lighting and staff amenities. However, by the 1940s the condition of the building and its surrounding yard had deteriorated considerably. Reports described poor drainage and difficult working conditions, with mud and water affecting operations. Structural movement in parts of the platforms also caused functional problems, including difficulty opening wagons.

Major rebuilding works were therefore undertaken in the mid-1940s. By 1945 the original timber piers beneath the building had decayed badly, and in 1946 they were replaced with approximately 100 concrete blocks. This required the whole shed to be raised by about 12 inches. At the same time, the timber deck and all structural elements below it were replaced with concrete slabs and blade walls. These works represented a major physical transformation of the original building fabric, although the overall form and function of the shed remained intact.

As part of the same works program, the northern end of the Goods Shed was extended by six bays, or about 72 feet (around 22 metres), bringing it to its current length. This expansion increased its capacity so that each platform could now accommodate twenty trucks. Office facilities at the southern end were also substantially rebuilt, with a mezzanine added and the first internal toilet installed. These works modernised the building while retaining its essential form as a large rail goods shed. Repairs were also later required following roof damage caused by a boiler explosion at the adjacent Jones & Co jam factory.

Figure 17 shows the Goods Shed in 1946.



Figure 17: Section of 1946 aerial showing the Goods Shed. Source: LIST Aerial Viewer Ref: 3rd March 1946 0015_894.

Additional changes were made in 1959 in response to increased freight traffic and operational demands. These included further office alterations and the construction of the “umbrella roof” at the northern end, which had first been proposed in the 1940s. This canopy improved loading conditions by allowing work to continue in poor weather. Further office modifications followed in 1964 and 1969, including the

installation of female toilets. This suggests changing staffing arrangements and the likely increased presence of women in the administrative workforce associated with the goods operations.

Although altered, the Goods Shed remained recognisably the same building through much of the mid-twentieth century. Photographs from 1968 show that its external appearance still closely resembled the original structure, aside from the extension and canopy at the northern end.⁵ Comparison of these images with earlier views suggests that parts of the original northern wall may even have been retained and incorporated into the extension, showing a degree of continuity in the building's evolution.

A major change occurred in the 1980s when the building ceased to function as a traditional rail goods shed and was adapted for road freight use. By this stage, broader transport patterns in Tasmania had shifted away from rail for general goods. In about 1984 the shed was converted into a transit warehouse for truck-based freight. This involved extensive alterations, including recladding parts of the building in Colourbond, filling many of the loading bay openings or replacing them with roller shutters, and constructing a small brick office addition on the eastern side.

The internal changes during this 1980s conversion were particularly substantial. Rail access through the building was removed, the old rail lines were filled, and a new concrete floor was installed to allow truck movement through the shed. Most of the original recessed loading docks were filled, although some were retained and lengthened. At the northern end, the concrete floor in the 1946-49 extension was removed and replaced with a new ground-level slab, and some columns were removed. The office area was also expanded internally. These works changed the operational logic of the building from rail-based freight handling to road-based warehousing, while still preserving the large shell of the original structure.

The final rail freight use of the broader Macquarie Point site ended in 2014, when freight operations moved to Brighton. By that time the Goods Shed had already outlasted most of the surrounding railway infrastructure, much of which had been demolished during the late twentieth century. Its survival makes it particularly important as one of the few remaining substantial structures associated with Hobart's former rail freight system.

In recent years the building has entered a new phase of adaptive reuse. In 2019 the office section was renovated for use by the Macquarie Point Development Corporation (MPDC), with the historic timber columns and trusses deliberately retained as part of the interior design. The wider shed has since been used for events, exhibitions, performances and commercial activities. Further work in 2023-2024 included partial over-cladding of the roof, while retaining the older roof and skylight remnants beneath.

Taken as a whole, the history of the Goods Shed is one of adaptation rather than replacement. Built in 1915 as a purpose-designed rail freight building, it expanded and evolved in response to changing freight demands, new technologies and broader shifts in transport systems. Despite major alterations, it still clearly expresses its origins as a large early twentieth-century railway goods shed. Its long operational life, survival, and capacity to be reused are central to its historical and heritage importance.

⁵ Purcell 2024.

7 Previous historical work

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.
- Purcell, 2025, The Goods Shed Initial Conservation Management Plan, Unpublished report for MPDC.
- The Southern Archaeology 2026, Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report.

These are addressed in the separate SoHAP on the Kings Yard and the wider Stadium footprint.⁶ The main reports specifically related to the Goods Shed are:

- Purcell, 2025, The Goods Shed Initial Conservation Management Plan, Unpublished report for MPDC, and,
- The AHI 2024, Archaeological Sensitivity Report, Unpublished Report for MPDC.
- The Southern Archaeology 2026, Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report, Unpublished report for MPDC.

7.2 Past work summary and discussion

7.2.1 Overview

Earlier investigations at Macquarie Point, particularly those undertaken prior to 2020, were largely small-scale test excavations and monitoring works that provided targeted insights into site history, disturbance patterns and archaeological potential. Reports such as AMAC (2008) and Austral (2015, 2016) established an important baseline understanding, although they were limited in scope and not

⁶ For a greater understanding of the wider area the Southern Archaeology 2026 report should be consulted alongside this report.

designed to address the full extent of archaeological potential associated with a development of the scale of the Stadium. Of particular relevance to the Goods Shed is the Austral refuse report (2016), which indicates that this area comprises reclaimed land formed through the deposition of refuse and fill over former estuarine environments, suggesting a landscape dominated by made ground rather than intact early surfaces.

More recent investigations, including AHI (2021, 2023) and AHI (2024), together with the Phase 3 excavations by AMAC (2025), have provided a broader understanding of archaeological sensitivity across Macquarie Point. While AHI (2024) concludes that much of the project area is of low archaeological sensitivity and recommends a monitoring-based approach, later findings demonstrate that significant deposits can survive in discrete areas, particularly within the Kings Yard. In contrast, the Goods Shed area remains comparatively under-investigated but is consistently interpreted as heavily reclaimed and of low subsurface archaeological potential. The most relevant assessment for this area is therefore the Purcell (2025) Conservation Management Plan, which identifies the Goods Shed as a highly significant heritage structure and establishes the framework for its conservation, relocation and adaptive reuse.

The collective archaeological test excavation locations to date are shown below in **Figure 18**.

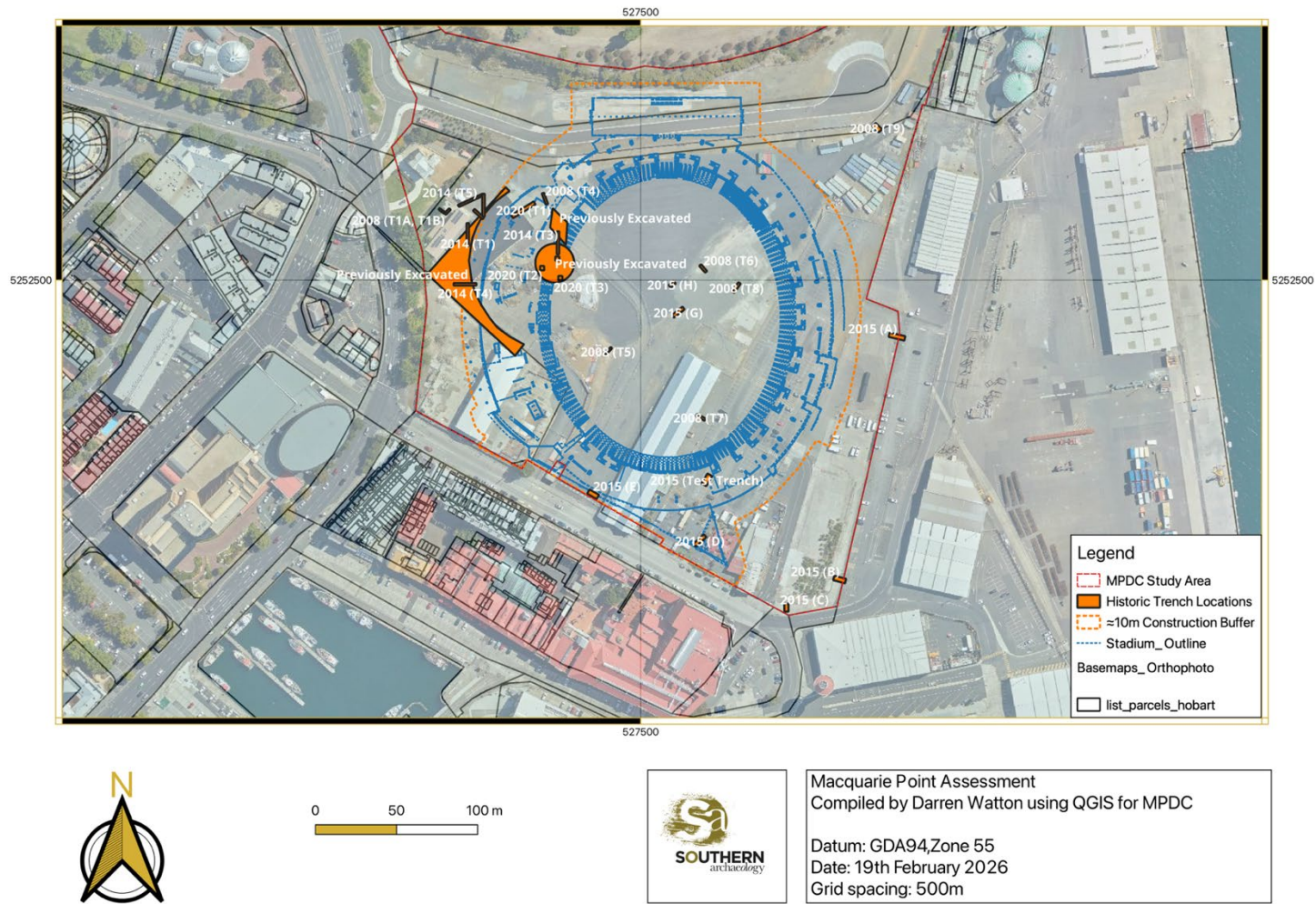


Figure 18: Location of historical excavations at Macquarie Point. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

7.3 Discussion

Reports prior to 2020 were primarily focused on targeted test excavations and monitoring works that provided relatively small-scale investigations of key areas across Macquarie Point. These early studies contributed important background information regarding the history of the site, patterns of disturbance and the likelihood of surviving archaeological material, often based on historical overlays, localised excavation results and site observations. While useful and informative, they were generally not designed to address the full archaeological potential associated with a development of the scale and complexity of the proposed Stadium project. Instead, they provided an incremental understanding of the site that informed later and more extensive investigations.

The most relevant of these earlier reports include AMAC (2008), Austral (2015) and the Austral refuse report (2016). These reports all related to relatively small-scale excavations or specific investigations which, while valuable, did not provide a broad-scale understanding of the entire area or have sufficient scope to fully address the archaeological implications of large-scale redevelopment. They did, however, establish an important baseline for later work by identifying key themes of reclamation, disturbance, former shoreline change and the presence or absence of surviving archaeological deposits in particular parts of the site.

The main exception among these earlier works is the Austral refuse report (2016), which is particularly relevant to the Goods Shed area. This report suggests that the area in and around the Goods Shed has been extensively filled with refuse and reclamation material and lies over former estuarine land rather than the original 1804 shoreline. When read alongside historical overviews of the site and mapping of the former foreshore, it supports the interpretation that this portion of Macquarie Point is characterised by substantial made ground and heavily modified deposits, rather than intact early land surfaces. In this respect it provides particularly useful context for understanding the archaeological potential of the Goods Shed area.

Collectively, these earlier reports were also important in informing later excavations and the broader management of Macquarie Point. This is expressly recognised in the AHI 2021 Acquittal Report, which notes that the heritage assessments and earlier phases of archaeological testing and monitoring together 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. In this way, the pre-2020 reports formed an important evidentiary base for the more recent and larger-scale investigations undertaken in response to subsequent development proposals.

The AHI 2021 Acquittal Report summarised the results of excavations at the Roundhouse and updated archaeological sensitivity mapping for the site. These excavations were aimed at providing remediation options for the Roundhouse area, particularly in relation to a proposed carpark and the management or treatment of contaminated soil. In doing so, the report drew together the results of earlier investigations from 2008, 2014, 2015 and 2020 and demonstrated how these separate stages of work had progressively built a more refined understanding of archaeological conditions at Macquarie Point. The AHI 2021 report therefore marked an important step in shifting the understanding of the site from isolated local investigations toward a broader site-wide management framework.

The AHI 2023 report built upon this work and provided further excavation detail to the west of the Goods Shed, particularly within the area south-west of the Roundhouse and into the Kings Yard.

Together, the AHI 2021 and 2023 reports became a major part of the basis for understanding archaeological sensitivity across Macquarie Point on a broader scale and directly informed the later Phase 3 excavations undertaken by AMAC in 2025. They were not however located in areas relevant to the Goods Shed. These reports did, however, reinforce the view that although much of the site had been significantly disturbed by reclamation, industry and infrastructure, archaeological material could still survive in localised areas.

A further important report is AHI (2024), being Appendix M: Historical Archaeological Assessment, Sensitivity Report and Archaeological Method Statement, prepared for MPDC in relation to the proposed Stadium development. This is one of the most recent and relevant reports for the broader project area and was prepared specifically to assess the potential impacts of the proposed Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium on historical archaeological values within the project footprint and surrounding concourse area. It built upon the earlier AHI sensitivity mapping and previous excavations and was prepared in accordance with the Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium Guidelines (Tasmanian Planning Commission 2024) and the relevant legislative framework.

The AHI 2024 report concluded that the project area was generally of low historical archaeological sensitivity due to widespread disturbance caused by nineteenth- and twentieth-century land reclamation, industrial activity and major infrastructure works. It identified seven historical archaeological elements within or adjacent to the project area, including the Slaughter Yards, Royal Engineers Headquarters and Kings Yard, Engineers Jetty and seawalls, the Roundhouse, a nineteenth-century road, the Sanitation Depot and septic tanks, and the Hobart Railways Goods Shed. According to AHI, most of these elements had either been previously excavated, substantially disturbed or removed and therefore had low archaeological potential. On that basis, the report concluded that further large-scale excavation was not warranted and recommended that historical archaeological values be managed through archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing works, supported by an unanticipated discovery plan or watching brief.

While the AHI 2024 report has been carefully considered, it does not fully incorporate the later findings and conclusions arising from the AMAC Phase 3 excavations undertaken in late 2023 and reported in 2025. In particular, it appears to have been prepared before the full implications of the AMAC work in the Kings Yard were available, including evidence that potentially significant archaeological deposits may survive in the southern and south-eastern portions of that area. As such, the AHI 2024 report was prepared without the benefit of the most recent field evidence demonstrating that intact and potentially significant archaeology may remain within and adjacent to the Kings Yard precinct. It also does not appear to fully address the practical and methodological implications of encountering significant archaeology during active construction, particularly within a large and safety-critical project environment where reactive discovery may result in delays, redesign and permanent destruction of archaeological evidence before it can be properly investigated.

For this reason, while AHI 2024 remains a relevant and important report for the broader Stadium area, a more conservative and precautionary approach is considered warranted in areas of identified historical archaeological sensitivity, particularly in and around the Kings Yard. This includes targeted pre-emptive archaeological excavation in conjunction with structured archaeological monitoring, rather than reliance solely on a construction-phase watching brief. That said, the AHI 2024 conclusions regarding generally low sensitivity and widespread disturbance remain more broadly relevant to heavily reclaimed and

modified parts of the site, including areas such as the Goods Shed footprint where the archaeological potential appears to be considerably lower than in the more sensitive western zones.

The Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological investigations undertaken by AHI in 2021 and 2023, together with the subsequent Phase 3 salvage excavations completed by AMAC in late 2023 and 2024 and reported in 2025, form a substantial part of the core evidence base informing current assessments of Macquarie Point. To these can also be added, to a lesser extent, the Southern Archaeology Cultural and Landscape Values Assessment (2025) and the Southern Archaeology Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (2026), both of which broaden the understanding of the site by placing it within a wider Aboriginal cultural landscape context. Collectively, these studies confirm that Macquarie Point is a complex and multi-layered cultural landscape that has been extensively modified by early nineteenth-century use, foreshore reclamation and later industrial development, yet still retains significant Aboriginal and historical values.

Significantly, archaeological investigations have demonstrated that pre- and post-colonisation Aboriginal occupation deposits have survived within excavated areas of the Kings Yard, at least in reworked form, with material present within historical contexts consistent with the redistribution of earlier estuarine and foreshore deposits during reclamation, landscaping and garden formation. Potential *in situ* material may also remain in places, although this is difficult to separate in highly disturbed lower deposits. Recent monitoring by Southern Archaeology in 2026 also identified midden material further north near the foreshore, challenging previous assumptions about the location of the original coastal edge and suggesting that Aboriginal material may occur more broadly in areas where development has not entirely destroyed earlier deposits. However, these findings relate principally to former foreshore and western parts of the site and are not considered directly applicable to the Goods Shed area, which lies within a reclaimed landform outside the earlier coastal overlays.

Substantial historical archaeological remains have also been documented elsewhere at Macquarie Point, particularly in association with the convict-era Lumber Yard, Lord's House and later Engineers Office, including structural remains, yard surfaces, drains and garden deposits. The recent AHI sensitivity work and the AMAC investigations both demonstrate that, although much of the broader Stadium footprint is of low archaeological sensitivity due to prior disturbance and previous excavation, moderate to high potential remains in discrete unexcavated areas beyond the Phase I–III footprint, particularly within parts of the Kings Yard and associated early precincts. This reinforces the point that archaeological sensitivity across Macquarie Point is highly variable and must be considered by area rather than assumed to be uniform across the site.

With all this said, it is important to note that most of the archaeological reports discussed above, with the exception of the Austral refuse report (2016), the Purcell Conservation Management Plan (2025) and the Southern Archaeology AHAR (2026), provide relatively little direct information on the Goods Shed area itself, being focused largely on areas to the west. For the Goods Shed, the most relevant document is therefore the Purcell (2025) Initial Conservation Management Plan. This identifies the Goods Shed itself as a highly significant remnant of Hobart's rail and port history, constructed in 1915 on reclaimed land as part of the expansion of Macquarie Point's railway infrastructure. It confirms the importance of the building's scale, timber-framed structure, roof form, trusses and relationship to the former rail yard, and provides the principal framework for its future conservation, dismantling, relocation and adaptive reuse in accordance with Burra Charter principles. It also confirms that the area beneath the Goods Shed

is unlikely to contain significant archaeological remains either historical or Aboriginal with the Goods Shed being potentially the first building located on this reclaimed land.

Together, these studies support a nuanced management approach across Macquarie Point. In the more archaeologically sensitive western areas, particularly the Kings Yard, they support a precautionary approach involving targeted excavation and structured monitoring. In contrast, for the Goods Shed area they indicate a low likelihood of intact subsurface archaeological deposits due to its reclaimed and heavily modified context, but a high level of historical and built heritage significance associated with the structure itself. As such, the Goods Shed is best understood and managed primarily as a place of standing historical heritage and conservation significance, rather than as an area likely to contain extensive subsurface archaeological remains.

8 Overlays

8.1 Plans used in overlays

An overview of the plans used in the overlays in this section is provided in Appendices document. 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 19: Summary of the use of overlays.

8.2 The overlays

8.2.1 Overview

Overlays related to the wider study area were included in the Kings Yard SoHAP and AMS and won't be repeated here – for a greater understanding of the area that report should be consulted. Only overlays relevant to the Goods Shed itself will be included in this section.

The following overlays show the various phases of development of the Goods Shed 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.

Two 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 20**.

2. A series of maps showing the historic phases of development at the Goods Shed site. These are based upon a number of historic maps, background research and subsequent archaeological works at the site.

These maps will in turn inform the recommendations made in this report and the further work detailed in the AMS. The historical maps used in these overlays are provided In the Appendices document.

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.

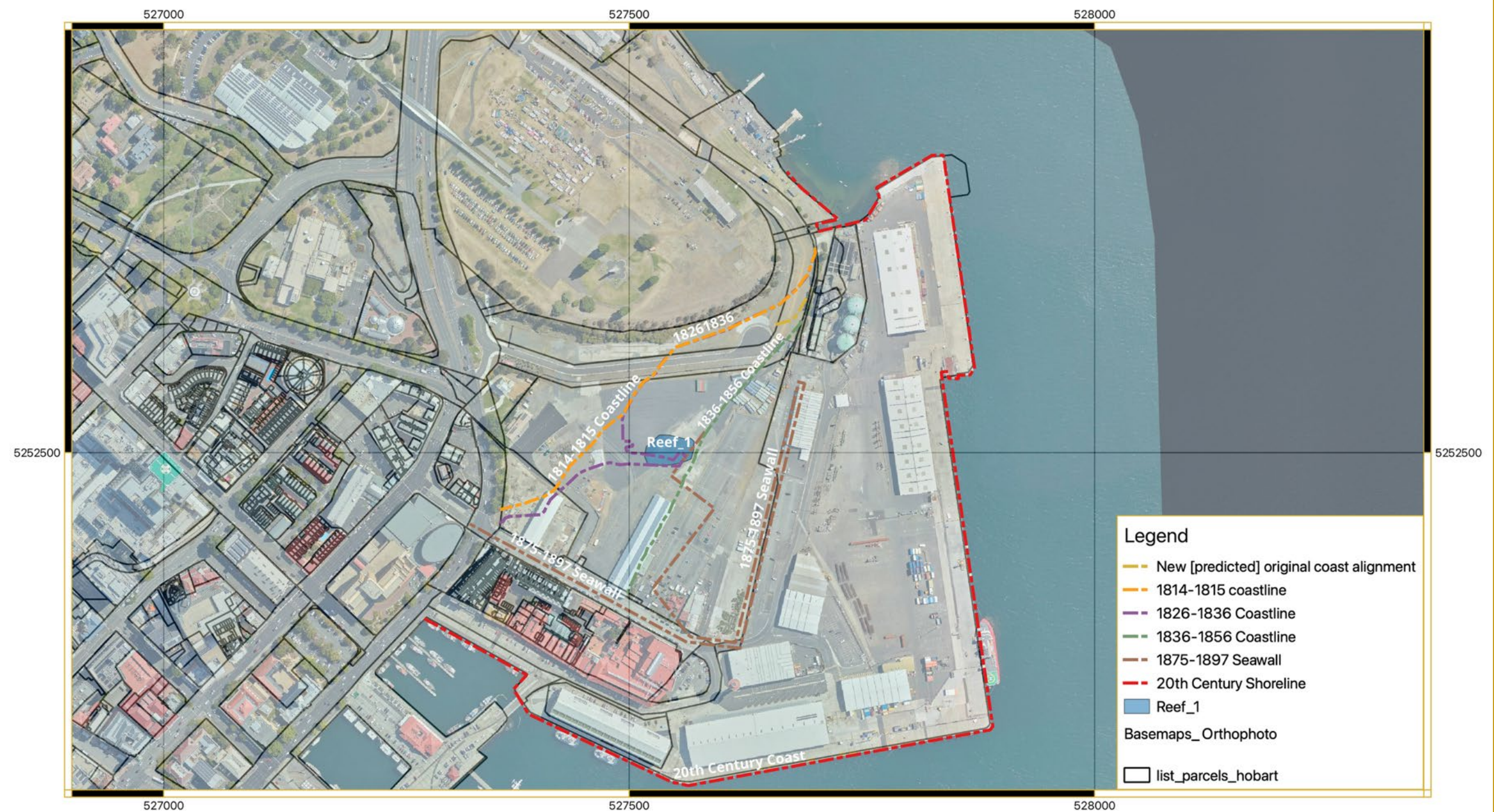
Over the years this has been fine-tuned through studies to a point where a good general understanding of this has now been achieved (see **Figure 20** and **Figure 21** below). This, however, does not prevent there being occasional accidental and unanticipated changes to this understanding. For example, 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 20** 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 and Goods Shed 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 20** below) eventually replacing a slipway that ran from the Lumber Yard into the bay to the north (see next section).

In relation to the Goods Shed, this building is not within the original 1804 coastal zone but rather most likely sits over mudflats, the low water tidal zone associated with the mouth of the Hobart Town Rivulet and Macquarie Point or estuarine sections of Timtumili Minanya (the Derwent River). It was not until 1836 and later that this area began to be filled in and some development occurred in the vicinity of the Goods Shed.

Figure 20 and Figure 21 below show the current mapping of the changes to the Macquarie Point foreshore.



0 100 200 m



Macquarie Point Assessment
Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS for MPDC

Datum: GDA94, Zone 55
Date: 19th February 2026
Grid spacing: 500m

Figure 20: Historic shorelines at the study area. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS and datum supplied by MPDC 2026.



Figure 21: 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 each of the historical developments at the study area based upon background research, previous works and historical maps which related specifically to the Goods Shed. 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 $\approx 10\text{m}$ construction buffer.

Figure 22 is a painting dating to c1825 by Augustus Earle showing the original Macquarie Point foreshore.



Figure 22: Augustus Earle painting dating to the c1825. Source: State Library of New South Wales Ref: FL19868805 accessed 2024.

8.2.3.2 1836 to 1856 – first changes to the coast

There were undoubtedly changes to the coast to make way for developments in this period, but these probably did not stretch as far as the Goods Shed area. It is known that some areas near a reef to the north were filled in for use for the Engineers Wharf.

8.2.3.3 1858 to 1872 – The Slaughter Yards

The first serious changes to the area occurred after the 1840s and 1850s with reclamation of the coastal mudflats easterly into Timtumili Minanya (the Derwent River). This reclamation stretched to the approximate easterly edge of the Goods Shed area as shown **Figure 23** below.

In 1858 the Slaughter Yards were developed to the west of the Engineers Yard. Gas works were also developed to the south, and the Engineers Yards was also changed and expanded. These developments are shown in **Figure 23** 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.

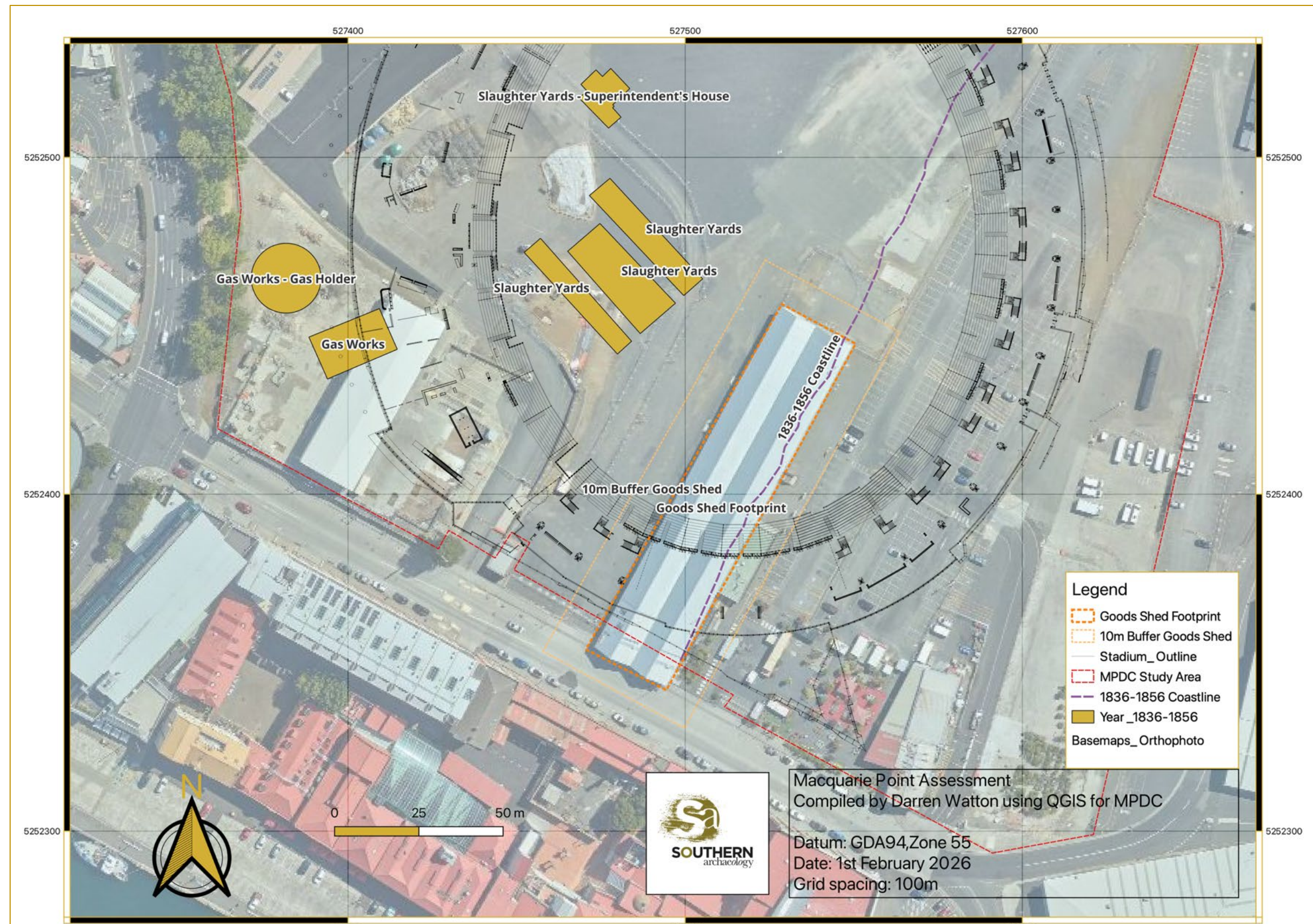


Figure 23: 1836 to 1872 Slaughter Yard complex development relative to the stadium development and the Goods Shed. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3.4 1872-1897 – Development of the Slaughter Yards and Gas Works and the coming of the railway

The period between 1872 and 1897 saw expansion of the Gas Works and the Slaughter Yards – see **Figure 24** below). This is shown below in **Figure 25** relative to the stadium and the Goods Shed. These developments were to the west of the Goods Shed and outside the Goods Shed footprint.

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 goods shed were built on the site after 1900. This replaced the Slaughter yards and the Engineers Yard by the early 1900s. This is illustrated (relative to the stadium development and the Goods Shed) in **Figure 26** below.

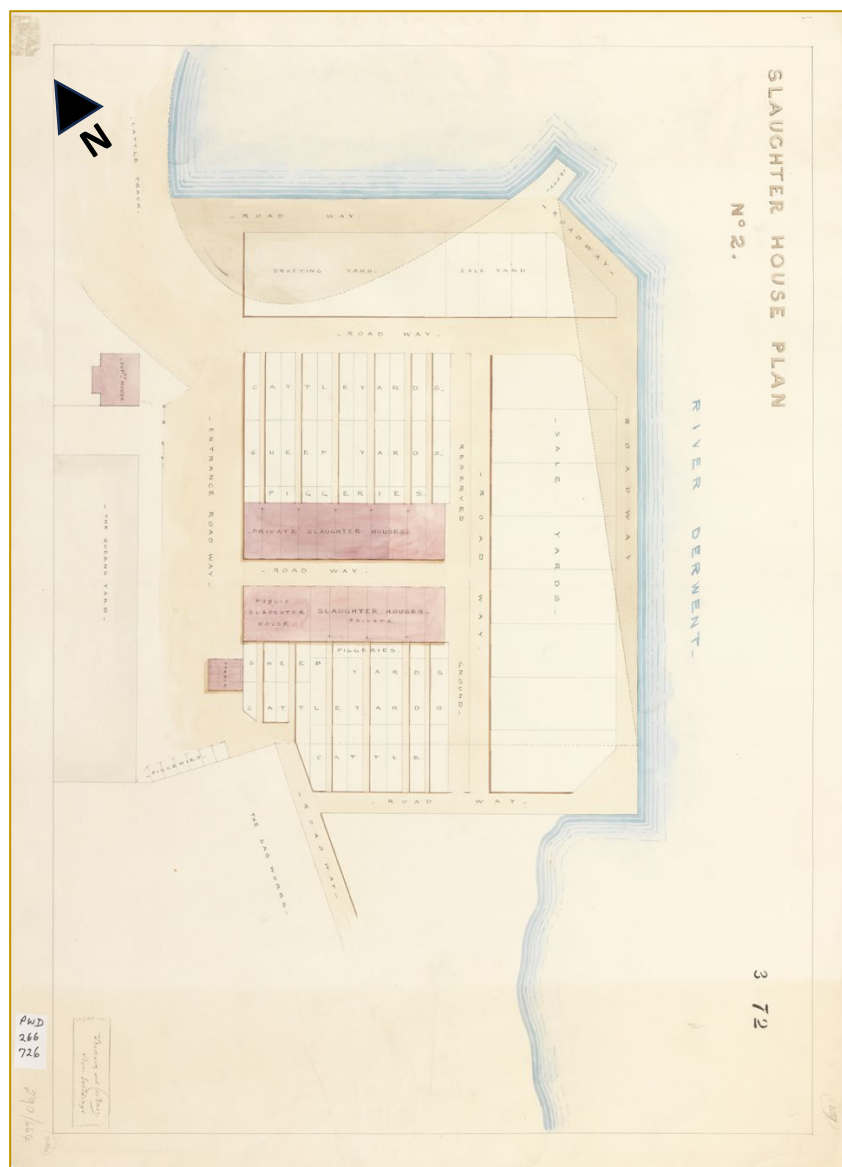


Figure 24: Slaughterhouse plan. Source: TAHO Libraries Tasmania Ref: PWD266-1-726 accessed 2026.

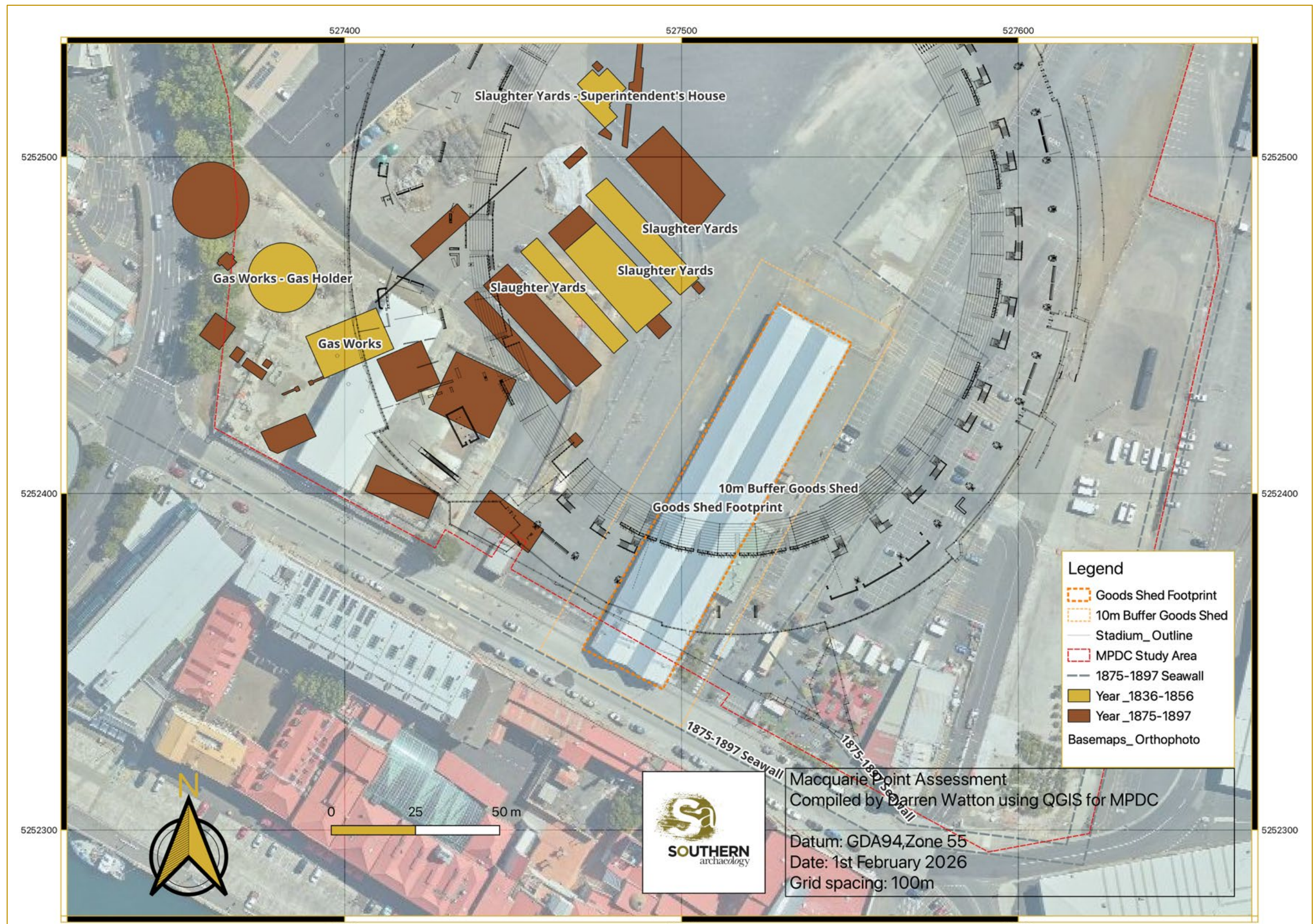
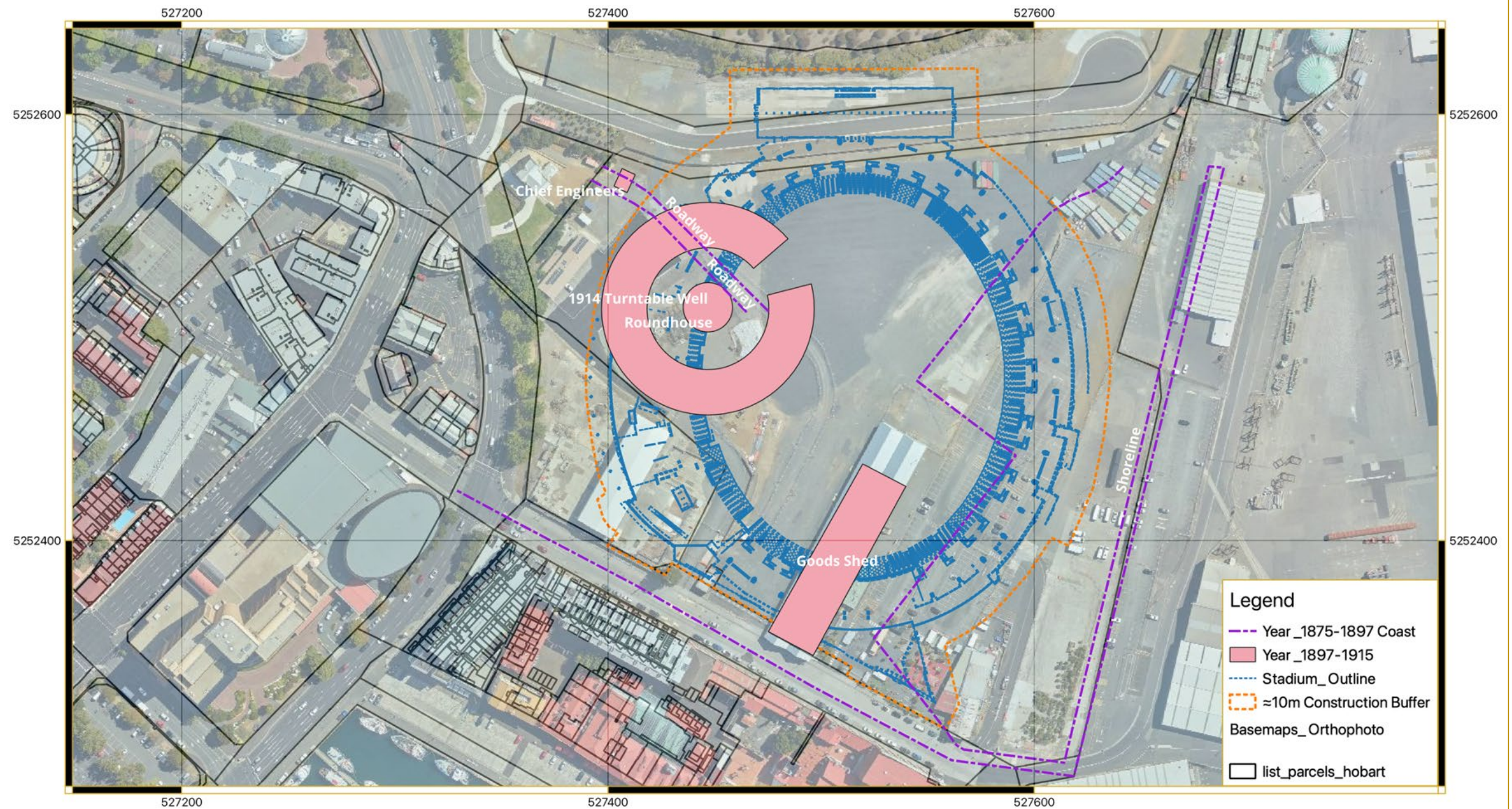
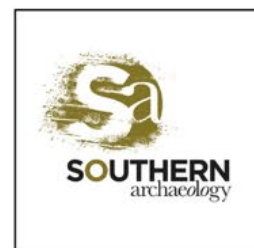


Figure 25: 1872 to 1897 developments at the study area – expansion of the Slaughter Yards and Gas Works. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.



0 50 100 m



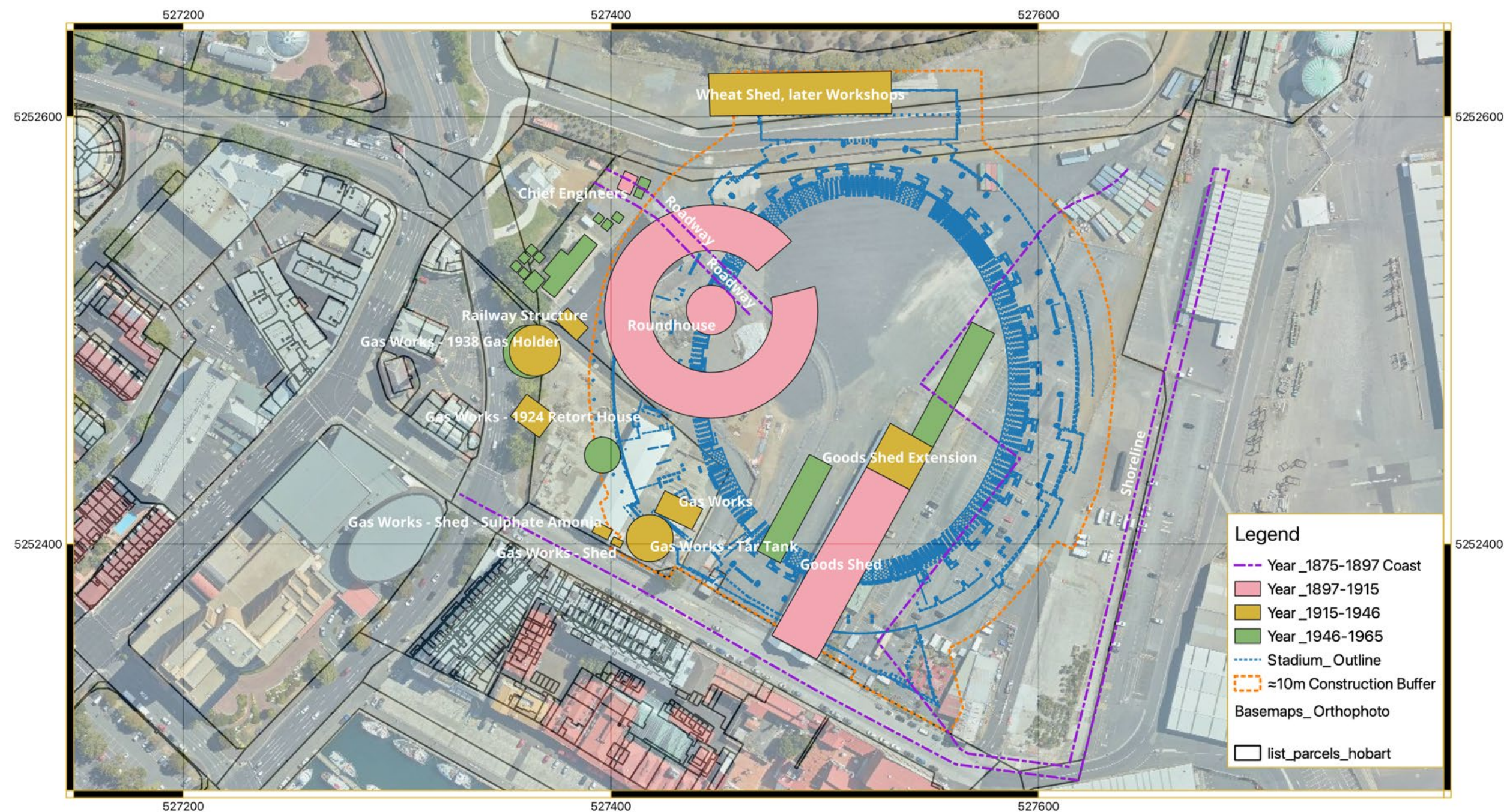
Macquarie Point Assessment
Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS for MPDC

Datum: GDA94, Zone 55
Date: 19th February 2026
Grid spacing: 200m

Figure 26: Development of the Roundhouse and the Goods Shed relative to the Stadium development. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3.5 1897 to 1965 – Railway expansion

Between 1897 and 1965 there was expansion of the railway developments on the site. These, like the Roundhouse in the early 1900s, had serious impacts on the area resulting the destruction of much historic infrastructure, filling and reclamation.



0 50 100 m



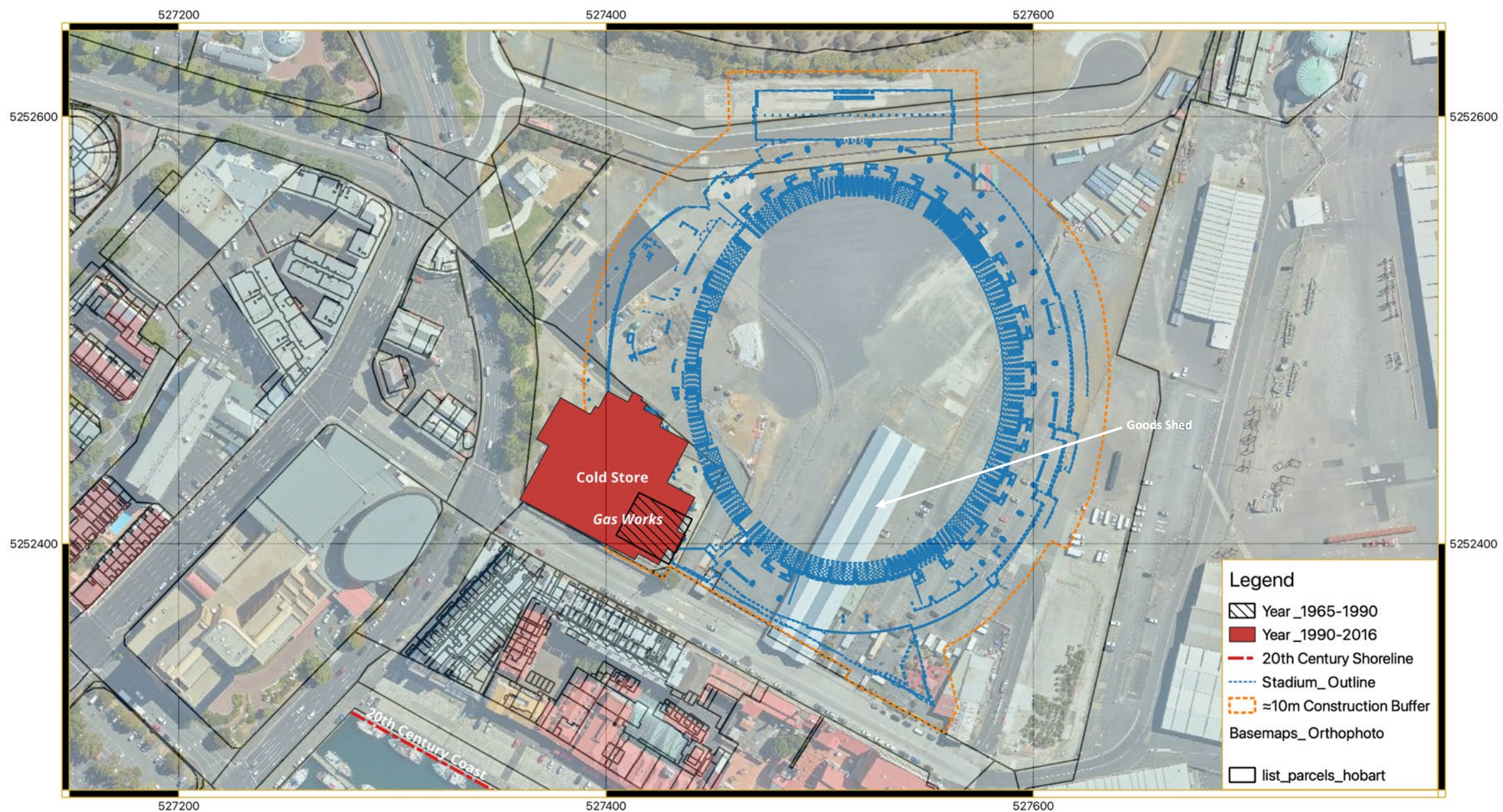
Macquarie Point Assessment
Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS for MPDC

Datum: GDA94, Zone 55
Date: 19th February 2026
Grid spacing: 200m

Figure 27: 1897 to 1965 developments at the site relative to the stadium. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.3.6 1965 to 2016 – Redevelopment and disappearance of the Railway and Gas Works

Between 1965 and 2016 the area changes dramatically. Much of the railway and gasworks have disappeared, and a large cold store built on the site. The Goods Shed is one of the only railway buildings to survive these changes. **Figure 28** shows the developments at the site relative to the stadium development and the Goods Shed.



0 50 100 m



Macquarie Point Assessment
Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS for MPDC

Datum: GDA94, Zone 55
Date: 19th February 2026
Grid spacing: 200m

Figure 28: 1965 to 2026 developments at the site relative to the stadium development. Compiled by Darren Watton using QGIS 2026.

8.2.4 Discussion and conclusions regarding overlays and imagery

The overlays completed above serve to 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.⁷ 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.

To the west 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) along with Aboriginal material. 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.

However, none of these buildings fall within the area of the Goods Shed and overlays indicate that likelihood or potential for any archaeological features in this area is extremely low.

⁷ 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.
- Results from the Southern Archaeology AHAR 2026.

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.

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.

PHAS Zones were developed for the Kings Yard and the wider study area in the separate SoHAP and AMS for the area.⁸ The investigation for that report suggested that there was very little if any potential for archaeological material or features (significant archaeology) within the Goods Shed area. Therefore, considering the results of that report and the background analysis, past reporting and overlays in this report, the Goods Shed area is considered to have very low archaeological potential. No PHAS Zones are considered necessary for the Goods Shed area (including the 12m buffer).

No PHAS Zones have been identified for the Goods Shed footprint or its 12m buffer due to the assessed very low archaeological potential and high level of prior disturbance within this area.

9.2.2 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 little 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.

The Goods Shed area has been assessed as having very little archaeological potential and no PHAS Zones have been developed. This is due to its location being within areas outside the original coastline where Aboriginal occupation was likely focused and where initial and significant historical (European) development took place. The area of the Goods Shed (c1915) is within reclaimed land dating to at least after c1850 and is outside (and to the east of) previous potentially significant developments such as the Slaughter Yards and Engineers Yards.

No further archaeological works are therefore considered necessary outside the Unanticipated Discovery Protocols.

⁸ Southern Archaeology, 2026, Macquarie Point Multipurpose Stadium, Kings Yard and Stadium Footprint, SoHAP and AMS, Unpublished Report for MPDC.

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. 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 very little likelihood of archaeological potential at the study area in relation to the Goods Shed area (including the 12m buffer) 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 Goods Shed area (including 12m buffer) as having **very low archaeological potential**.

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.

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.

¹³ Burke and Smith 2004:166.

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 original foreshore, reclaimed and filled land.

Southern Archaeology assesses the disturbance at this site as being **very high** over most of the site where the works are to occur, with potentially 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 Wharf 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.

However, within the Goods Shed and the 12m buffer area disturbance is considered very high and that there is little chance of isolated pockets of significant archaeology within the layers beneath this section of the study area. In fact, reclamation and filling is considered to have been over mudflat and estuarine areas rather than any significant areas where early archaeology may have existed.

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 Goods Shed area as low 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.

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.

This report agrees with the AHI (2024) assessment of the Goods Shed area which stated that archaeological sensitivity was low – *This item is not considered to have a substantial record present in association with it.*¹⁴

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. The Goods Shed area is rated by Southern Archaeology as being of **very low significance** at a state level within the 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.

Note: this assessment covers the archaeological significance of the layers and ground below the Goods Shed (including the 12m buffer) and not the Goods Shed itself (existing on the site) which has been rated as high significance under the HCH Act 1995. This is the result of previous works and is outside the scope of this assessment.

¹⁴ AHI 2024.

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.¹⁵ While large portions of the broader Macquarie Point precinct have been subject to disturbance but may include isolated areas of intact and significant archaeology, this assessment concludes that the Goods Shed area and 12m buffer are of very low archaeological potential and significance. This agrees with the AHI (2024) analysis, which assessed this area as having limited remaining archaeological potential. Based on stratigraphic evidence, documentary synthesis and the pattern of reclamation and fill, these areas are considered to retain little to no unrealised research potential and do not warrant controlled archaeological excavation or archaeological monitoring. In this case the Unanticipated Discovery Protocols outlined in the accompanying AMS (Part 2 of this report) are considered sufficient.

The following significance statements are made:

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

The project area contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as meeting this criterion under the HCH Act 1995 for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (a) under the HCH Act 1995.

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

The project area contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as meeting this criterion under the HCH Act 1995 for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (b) under the HCH Act 1995.

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

The project area contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as not meeting this criterion under the HCH Act 1995 for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (c) under the HCH Act 1995.

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

The project area contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as not meeting this criterion under the HCH Act 1995 for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain

¹⁵ Southern Archaeology 2025; AHI 2024; AMAC 2025.

archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (d) under the *HCH Act 1995*.

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

The project area contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as not meeting this criterion under the *HCH Act 1995* for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (e) under the *HCH Act 1995*.

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

The project area contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as not meeting this criterion under the *HCH Act 1995* for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (f) under the *HCH Act 1995*.

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 contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as not meeting this criterion under the *HCH Act 1995* for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (g) under the *HCH Act 1995*.

h) The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics

The project area contains the extant Goods Shed built (assessed as not meeting this criterion under the *HCH Act 1995* for the building itself). The building is located on reclaimed land which does not contain archaeological potential and significance. This does not meet the requirements of criteria (h) under the *HCH Act 1995*.

Summary

A review of the historical, cartographic and archaeological evidence indicates that while portions of the wider project area have been disturbed by reclamation and twentieth-century development, defined zones retain moderate to high archaeological sensitivity.

However, this report finds that the Goods Shed area (including the 12m buffer) falls within one of the areas which will not contain significant archaeological layers beneath the extent building.

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.

However, this report also finds that the archaeological layers below the Goods Shed are unlikely to contain potential archaeological remains of a significant nature.

11.5.2 Summary archaeological potential, disturbance and significance

The following (**Table 6**) is an updated summary of the archaeological potential, disturbance, and significance for the Goods Shed study area (including the 12m buffer) based upon this report.

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

Item	Rating	Summary main points/recommendations
Goods Shed		
Disturbance	High	Intense industrial development, reclamation and change.
Potential	Very low	There are unlikely to be archaeological remains of as significant nature in the deposits below the Goods Shed.
Significance	Low at state level.	There is unlikely to be significant archaeology in the deposits below the Goods Shed.

12 Archaeological Impact Statement (AIS)

The proposed Stadium development at Macquarie Point will involve substantial ground disturbance across the study area 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 Goods Shed infrastructure.

However, as the Goods Shed area is unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits and will primarily affect mid-late 19th Century fill, this impact is considered to be negligible from an archaeological perspective.

Accordingly, ground disturbance within the Goods Shed footprint and 12m buffer is not expected to impact significant archaeological deposits, and no archaeological excavation or monitoring is required in this area beyond implementation of the Unanticipated Discovery Protocols.

13 Recommendations

13.1 Introduction and general recommendations

These recommendations apply specifically to the Goods Shed footprint and 12m buffer, which are assessed as having very low archaeological potential. No archaeological excavation or monitoring is required in this area other than the application of Unanticipated Discovery Protocols during works.

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

Recommendation 1: Archaeological requirements for the Goods Shed study area including the 12m Buffer

No further archaeological work is recommended for the Goods Shed and 12m Buffer other than the application of the Unanticipated Discoveries Protocols (UDPs) outlined in **Recommendation 3** below.

This is because no archaeological potential or archaeologically significant material or features have been identified in this area.

Recommendation 2: The Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) and reporting

No Archaeological Method Statement is required. However, general unanticipated discovery principles apply.

Recommendation 3: 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.

13.2 Recommendations summary

The following table (**Table 7**) summarises the key recommendations arising from this assessment for the Goods Shed study area. These recommendations reflect the low archaeological potential identified within the footprint, while ensuring that appropriate procedures, controls and management measures are in place should unanticipated heritage material be encountered during works. Collectively, they provide a clear and practical framework for managing archaeological risk in accordance with the Archaeological Method Statement (AMS), relevant legislation and best-practice heritage standards, while supporting the efficient delivery of the proposed development.

Table 7: Summary of recommendations.

Recommendation	Title	Summary	Key Requirements / Actions
1	Archaeological requirements – Goods Shed & 12m buffer	No archaeological excavation or monitoring required due to very low identified archaeological potential; Unanticipated Discovery Protocols to apply during works only.	- No excavation or monitoring required - Apply UDPs only during works
2	AMS and reporting	No AMS required	Apply UDP during works
3	Anticipated & Unanticipated Finds Protocols (UDP)	Mandatory implementation of UDPs for all works due to risk of unexpected finds	- Apply protocols for: • European heritage • Aboriginal heritage • Human remains- Stop works, establish buffer- Notify relevant authorities- Archaeologist/AHO assessment required
3a	Artefact management	All recovered material to be managed to best-practice standards	- Cataloguing and database recording - Specialist analysis - Conservation measures- Secure storage- Consultation on long-term curation

3b	Spatial recording	All finds and features to be spatially recorded and integrated into GIS	- Record trenches, features, artefacts- Integrate with historic overlays and past data
3c	Excavation expansion	Flexibility to expand works if significant archaeology is identified	- Extend trenches - Remove balks - Undertake targeted excavation if required
4	Inductions (MPDC & Contractors)	Mandatory heritage inductions for all personnel working on site	- Pre-works induction by archaeologist + AHO - Heritage awareness and protocols- Cultural awareness requirements - Daily toolbox meetings with heritage component
5	Interpretation of results	Promote interpretation and public dissemination of findings where appropriate	- Displays, signage or digital outputs - Integration into design/landscape - Public reporting and education

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